

ASCOR



Grantham
Research Institute
on Climate Change
and the Environment

Assessing Sovereign Climate-related Opportunities and Risks (ASCOR) Explainer Series

Area CP5. Adaptation

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ASCOR framework

Emissions Pathways (EP)	Climate Policies (CP)	Climate Finance (CF)
EP1. Emissions trends EP2. 2030 targets EP3. Net zero targets	CP1. Climate legislation CP2. Carbon pricing CP3. Fossil fuels CP4. Sectoral transitions CP5. Adaptation CP6. Just transition	CF1. International climate finance CF2. Climate costing CF3. Climate spending CF4. Renewable opportunities

Note: [ASCOR framework: methodology note - Version 1.1](#) was used to assess 70 countries in 2024.

Content

1. Introduction to adaptation policy
2. How does ASCOR assess adaptation policy?
3. Results and emerging good practice

1. Introduction to adaptation policy

Why does ASCOR assess adaptation policy?



All countries, especially those most vulnerable to climate change, need to **implement adaptation measures** to plan for and respond to extreme weather events.



National adaptation policies **demonstrate a country's readiness** for extreme weather events.



Climate risk assessments evaluate national climate impacts and can help **identify adaptation priorities** that build a more accurate risk profile of sovereign issuers.

2. How does ASCOR assess adaptation policy?

Indicators



CP 5.a Has the country published a National Adaptation Plan?



CP 5.b Does the country regularly publish national climate risk assessments?



CP 5.c Has the country published a Monitoring & Evaluation report on implementing adaptation?



CP 5.d Does the country have a multi-hazard early warning system?



CP 5.e Is the country part of a sovereign catastrophe risk pool?

How does ASCOR assess adaptation?



We assess if the country has published a National Adaptation Plan ([NAP](#)) or similar operational planning document focused on adaptation.



We analyse countries' climate risk management and policy monitoring to demonstrate national preparedness to deal with climate impacts.



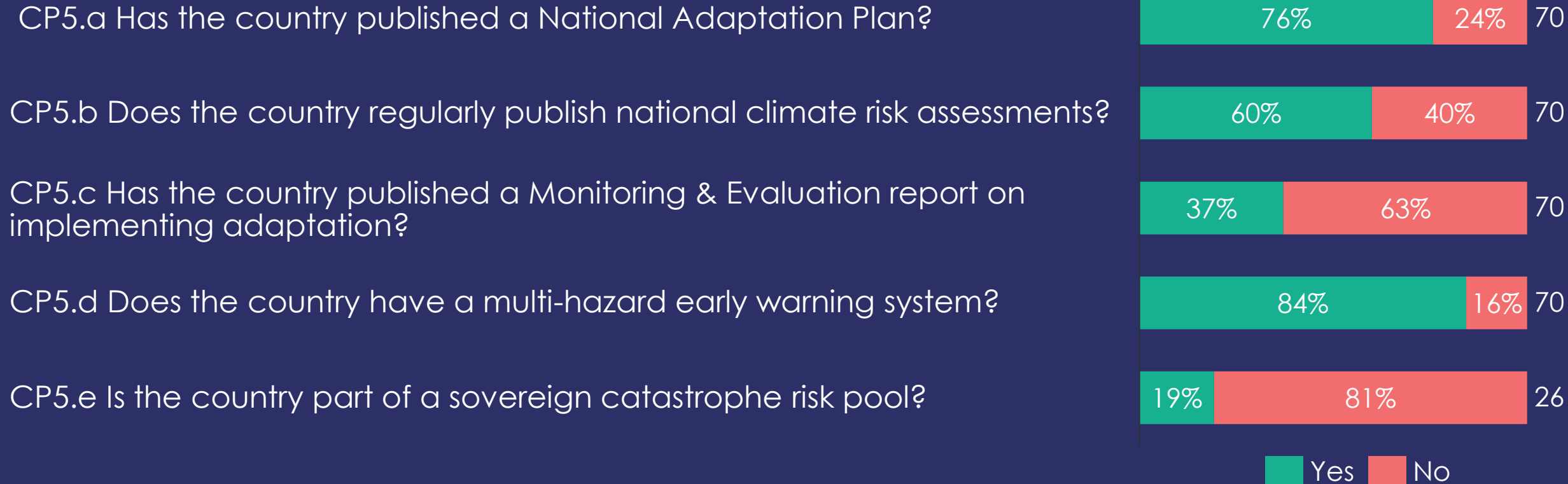
We do not assess exogenous physical risk exposure metrics because this may bias the tool against lower-income countries which tend to face higher physical risks.



Implementing disaster risk reduction measures can help manage acute climate risks.

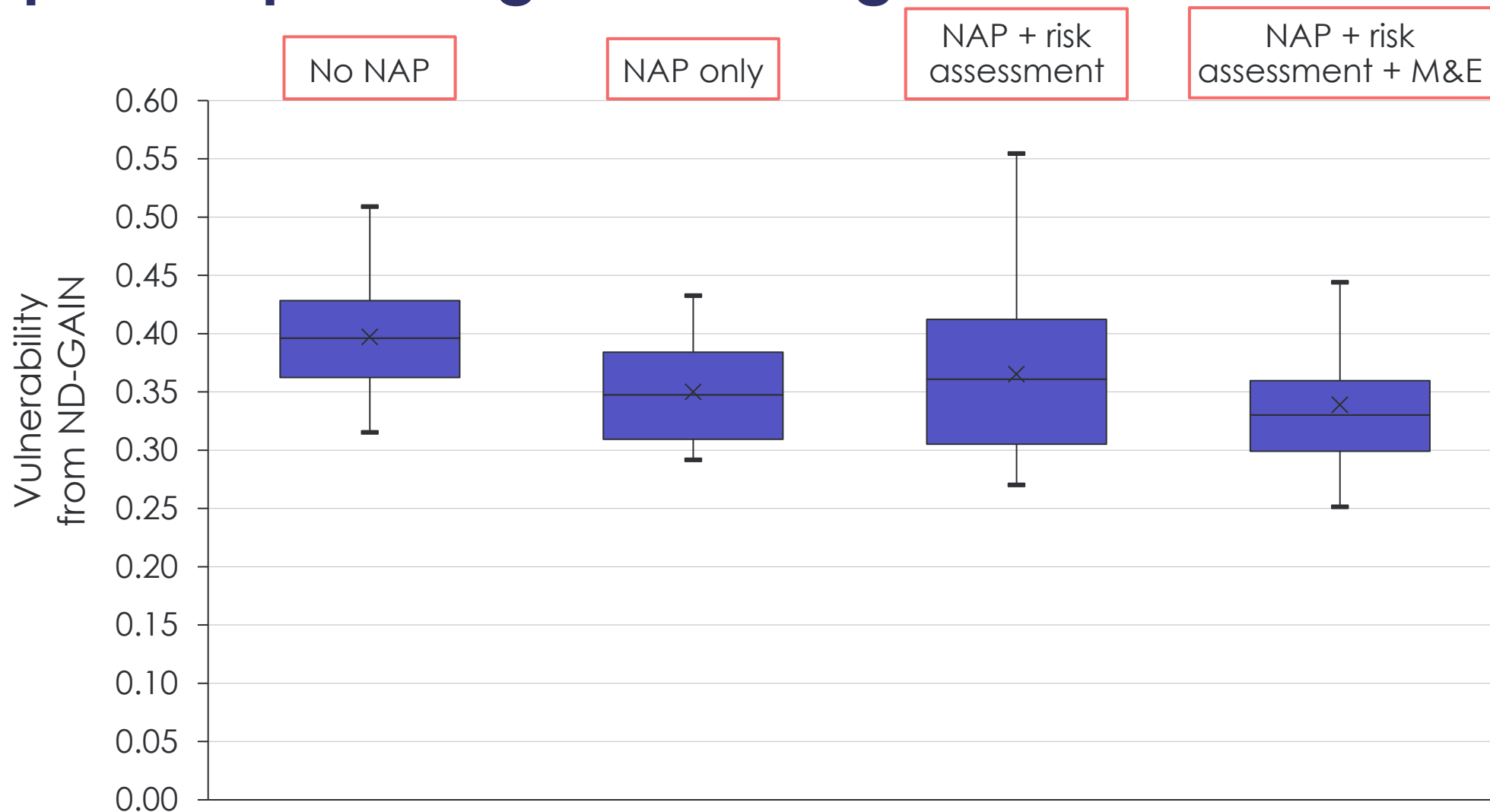
3. Results and emerging good practices

2024 assessment results



Note: The number of countries assessed against each indicator is specified next to each bar.

Adaptation planning clusters against the ND-GAIN Index



Source: ASCOR's analysis based on data from the [ND-GAIN Index](#).

Emerging good practice



Good planning is **legislated** and involves frequent updates given evolving climate risks.

- **Japan's** [Climate Change Adaptation Act](#) requires updated **climate risk** analysis every 5 years.



Digital platforms can help communicate climate risks to citizens, businesses & investors.

- [Chile](#), [Brazil](#) and [Poland](#) have online tools mapping risks, impacts or vulnerability.



Monitoring adaptation progress can be improved with **quantitative indicators**.

- **Uruguay** has a [data portal](#) showing progress on specific key performance indicators (KPIs) on adaptation.
 - E.g. by 2025, at least eight flood-prone cities will have a flood early warning system.

Stay up to date on the ASCOR project:

www.ascorproject.org

Access the ASCOR tool and database:

www.transitionpathwayinitiative.org/ascor

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