

# Overshoot Proofing Self-Assessment Tool

For adaptation planners & policy-makers

## Steps for self-assessment

- 1 Determine your subject for assessment. This may be a specific policy or plan, which is specific to a certain sector, geography, or adaptation option.
- 2 Go through the table below, one criterion at a time, to evaluate how comprehensively they are taken into account.
- 3 After noting the degree of assessment for all five criteria, determine where improvements can be made in policies or plans as follow up.
- 4 Review the second section 'More on each criterion' to access guidance on the five criteria and how to better assess them, including based on resources provided in the climate risk dashboard.

Assessment level → Criterion ↓	Not assessed	Awarenes around but not assessed	Partially assessed	Comprehensive assessment	Comprehensive assessment & prioritized
Are <b>limits to adaptation</b> identified? (e.g. maximum number of days above x degrees during a heatwave)					
Are <b>uncertainty ranges</b> linked to projected impact considered? (e.g. 90% confidence interval for the range of models considered)					
Are <b>unavoidable impacts</b> identified? (e.g. committed sea level rise)					
Are <b>overshoot scenarios</b> considered? (i.e. where temperatures peak over 1.5°C to then descend towards that level again by 2100)					
Is <b>impact reversibility vs. irreversibility</b> after overshoot considered? (e.g. species extinction)					

