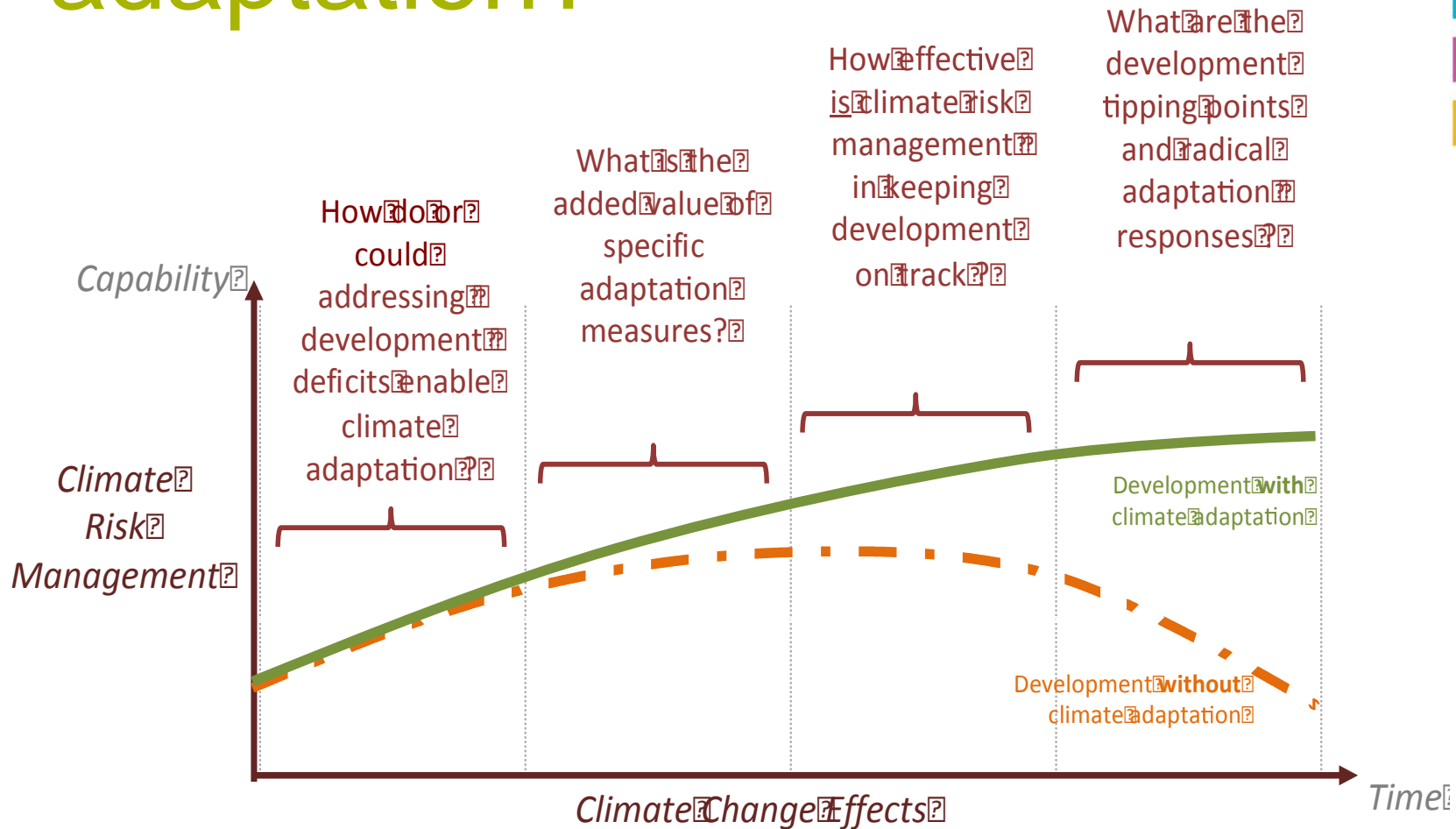


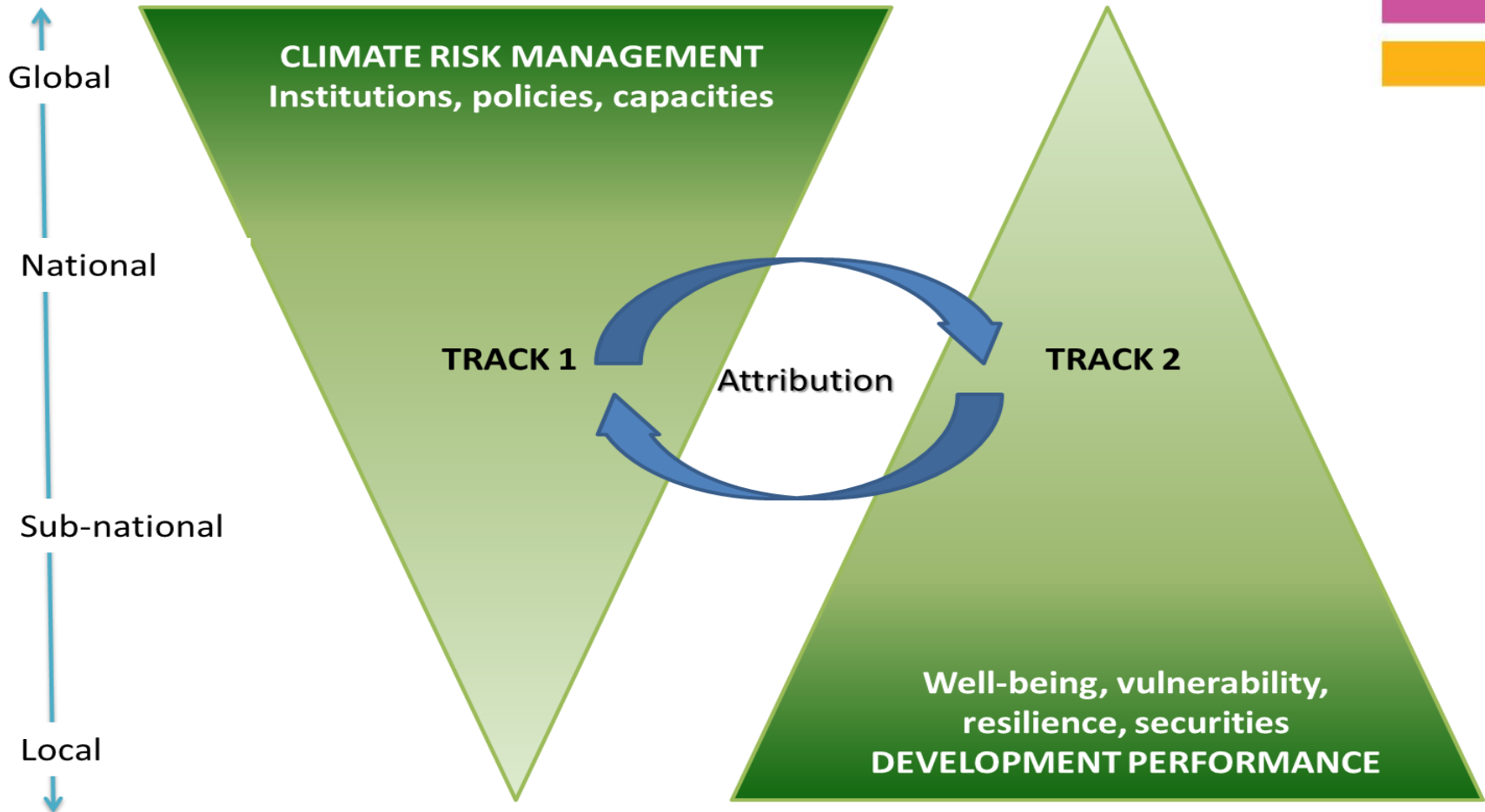
Tracking Adaptation Measuring Development

*Susannah Fisher, IIED and Irene Karani, LTS
Africa*

What is effective adaptation?



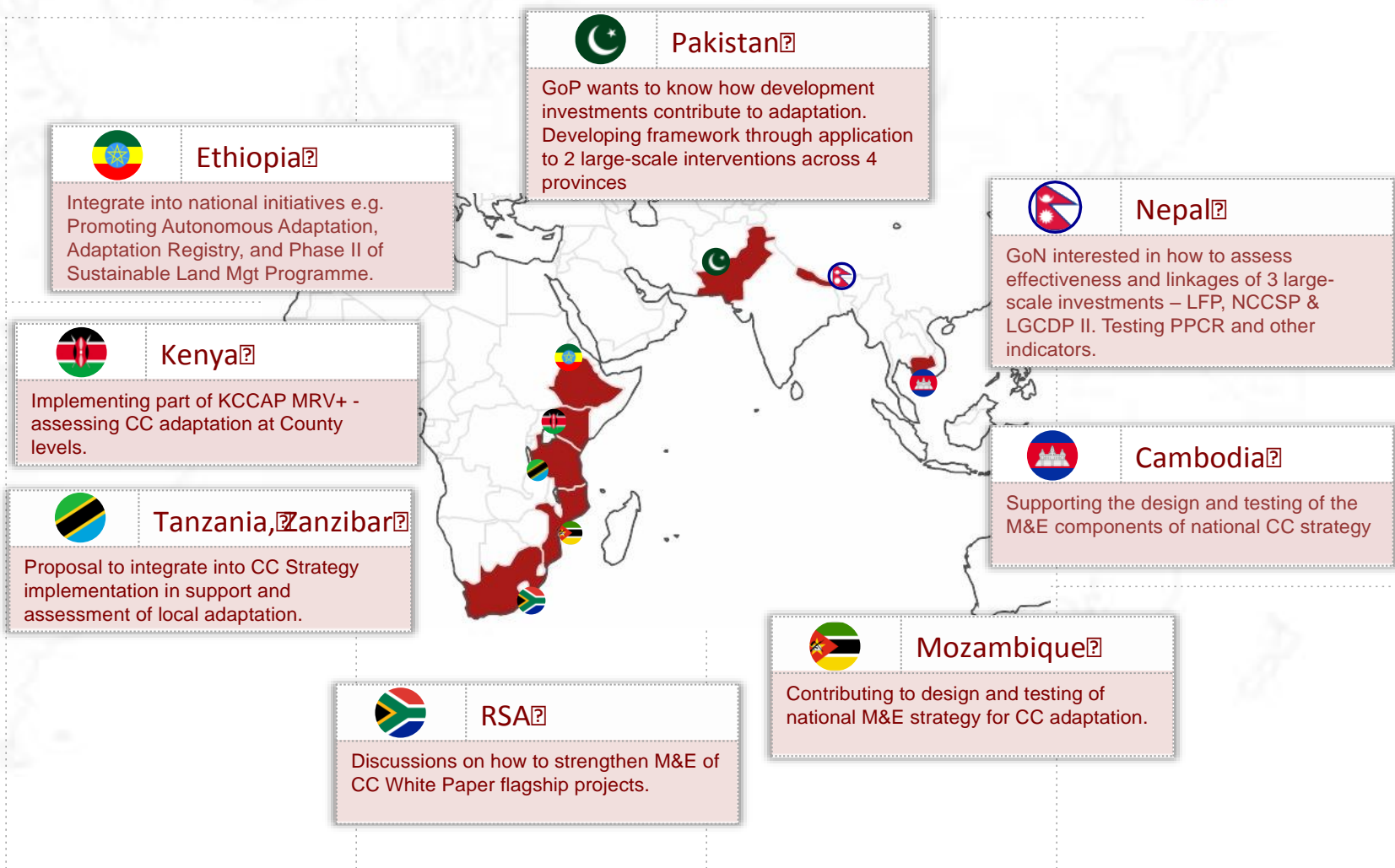
TAMD Framework



TAMD countries



iiED



iiid

National level indicators



iiied

TOP DOWN / institutional adaptive capacity indicators	BOTTOM UP / vulnerability indicators
<p>National</p> <p>km the national existing and proposed new road network that has been assessed for vulnerability to flooding, river or coastal erosion or landslide</p> <p>↓</p>	<p>National</p> <p>% of classified roads maintained and rehabilitated (VISION 2030)</p> <p>↑</p>
<p>County</p> <p>% of county roads that have been made "climate resilient" or that are not considered to be vulnerable</p>	<p>County</p> <p>Number of bridges strengthened or culverts upgraded (or cleared) in the county to cope with higher river flows</p>

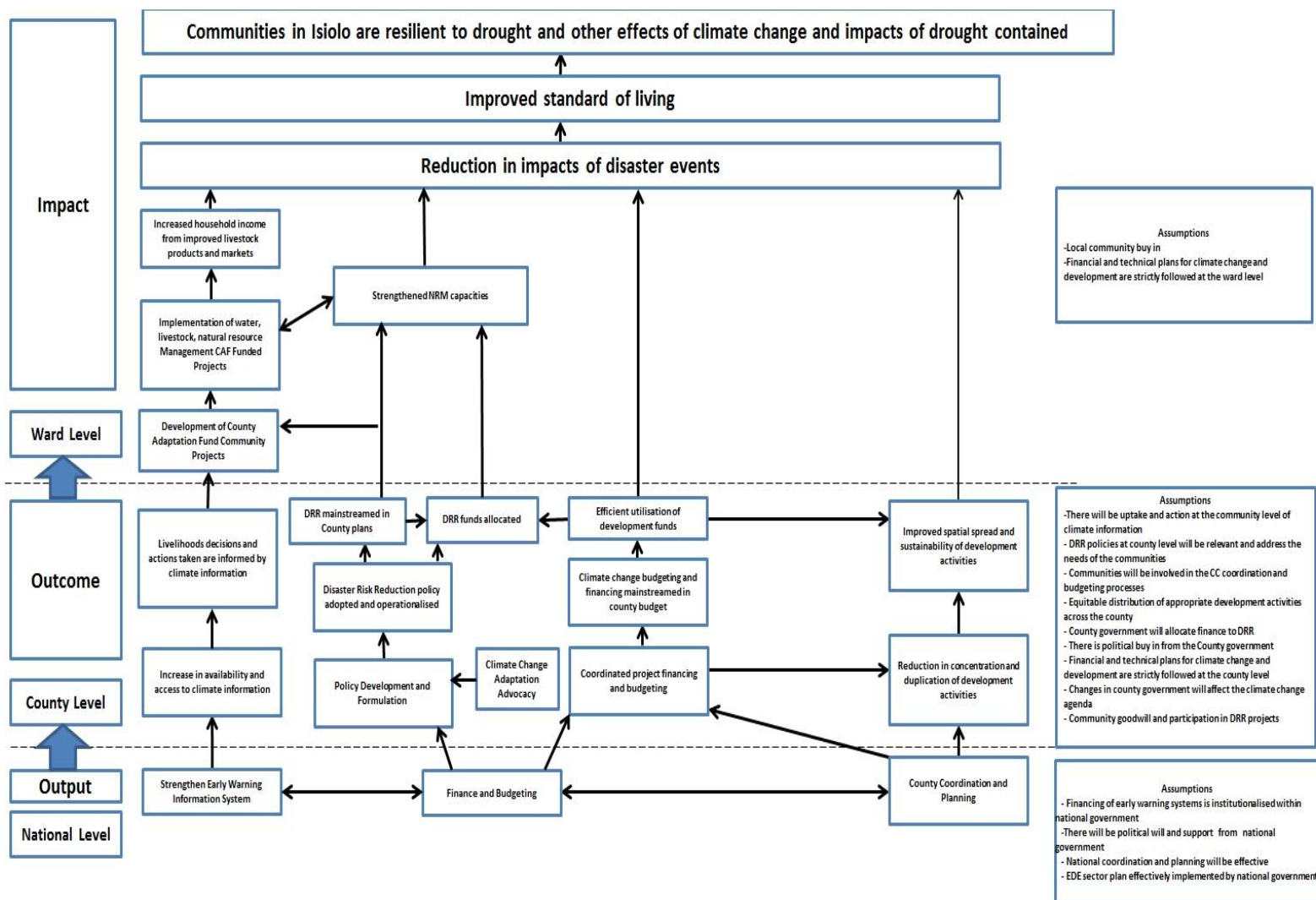
County and ward level adaptation M&E processes



iiED



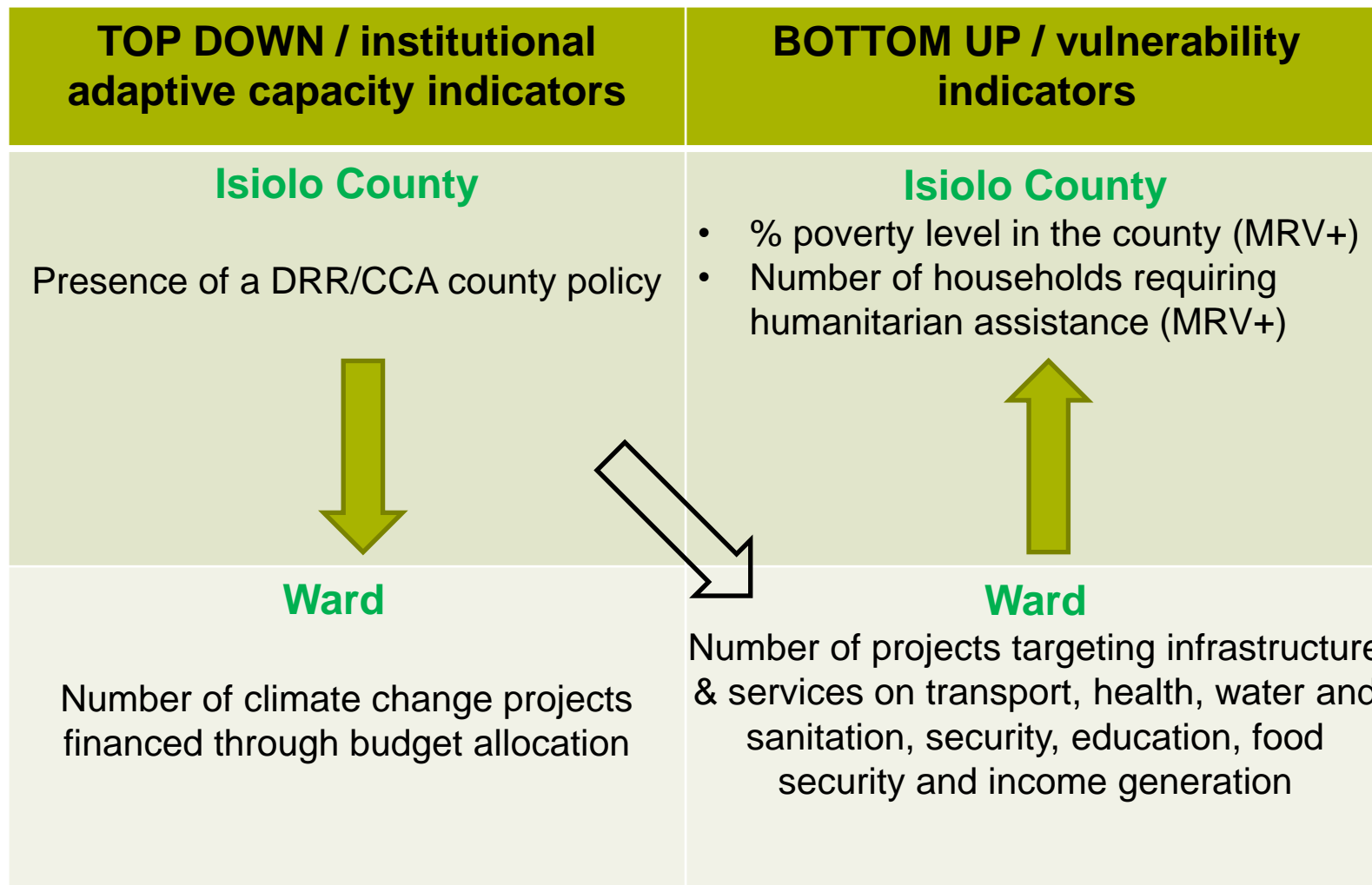
Isiolo County Adaptation ToC



Sub-national level indicators



iiED



Lessons Learned



iiED

- Adaptation finance and M&E needs to be multi-layered to elicit desired impacts.
- Clear understanding by the stakeholders on resilience and importance of monitoring adaptation for easier uptake of adaptation M&E.
- Adaptation indicators not necessarily different from development indicators depending on the context.
- Monitoring climate trends can measure adaptation with development indicators.

Contacts



iied

Thank you!

Susannah.fisher@iied.org

Irene-karani@ltsi.co.uk

www.iied.org/tracking-adaptation-measuring-development