



Number of people whose resilience has been improved as a result of International Climate Finance

ICF KPI 4 Methodology Note
February 2024



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Acronyms

AMAT	Adaptation Monitoring and Assessment Tool
BAU	Business as Usual
BRACED	Building Resilience and Adaptation to Climate Extremes and Disasters
CRVI	Climate Risk and Vulnerability Index (CRVI)
DDS	Dietary Diversity Score
Defra	Department for Environment, Food & Rural Affairs
DESNZ	Department for Energy Security and Net Zero
FCDO	Foreign Commonwealth and Development Office
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GEM	Gender Empowerment Measure
GLOF	Glacier Lake Outburst Flood
ICF	International Climate Finance
IIED	International Institute for Environment & Development (IIED)
IPCC	Inter-Governmental Panel on Climate Change
ISET	Institute for Social and Environmental Transition– International
KPI	Key Performance Indicator
MDB	Multi-lateral Development Bank
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
ODA	Official Development Assistance
OECD	Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development
PPCR	Pilot Programme for Climate Resilience
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
SMART	Specific, measurable, achievable, relevant and time-bound
TA	Technical Assistance
TAMD	Tracking Adaptation and Measuring Development
TC	Transformational Change
UK	United Kingdom
UN	United Nations
WASH	Water, Sanitation & Hygiene
3As	Adaptive Capacity, Anticipatory Capacity, Absorptive Capacity

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Purpose of the document

International Climate Finance (ICF) is Official Development Assistance (ODA) from the UK to support developing countries to reduce poverty and respond to the causes and impacts of climate change. These investments help developing countries to:

- adapt and build resilience to the current and future effects of climate change
- pursue low-carbon economic growth and development
- protect, restore and sustainably manage nature
- accelerate the clean energy transition.

ICF is spent by the Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office (FCDO), the Department for Energy Security and Net Zero (DESNZ), the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (Defra), and the Department for Science, Innovation and Technology (DSIT). This methodology note explains how to calculate one of the key performance indicators (KPI) that we use to measure the achievements of UK ICF. The intended audience is ICF programme teams, results leads, climate analysts and our programme implementing partners. Visit www.gov.uk/guidance/international-climate-finance to learn more about UK International Climate Finance, its results and read case studies.

Rationale

ICF KPI 4 is an outcome indicator that measures the success of UK climate change adaptation programming. It counts the number of people with an improvement in climate resilience due to the ICF programme.

ICF KPI 4 directly relates to Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 13: take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts. It particularly targets SDG 13.1: strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries.

Although this ICF KPI specifically concerns changes in the climate resilience of individuals, it is recognised that this also depends on the climate resilience of their context, including household, community, infrastructure, systems and ecosystems.

Summary table

Table 1: ICF KPI 4 summary table

Units	Number of people
Headline data to be reported	Number of people whose resilience has been improved as a result of ICF
Disaggregations	Results should be disaggregated by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sex • Age • Disability • Geography
Revision history	<p>February 2024:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Attribution guidance changed to include results from leveraged finance for consistency with other appropriate KPIs • Improved readability, conciseness, relevance and ordering of information • Example deleted <p>September 2019:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthened guidelines for what constitutes a climate resilience programme, and how to monitor improved climate resilience. • Included definitions of key terms and concepts aligned with international standards and UK commitments to climate resilience. • Simplified methodology, greatly reduced alternative options/steps; removed unnecessary discussions and background details (at times, readers are referred to other materials).
Timing	<p>ICF programmes will be commissioned to report ICF results in spring, according to department-specific processes.</p> <p>Report results for the most recent complete programming year. If reporting lags mean that results are only available more than a year after they were delivered, enter them under the relevant earlier year.</p>
Links across the ICF KPI portfolio	ICF KPI 4 complements ICF KPI 1, which counts the number of people reached by adaptation programmes. All programmes which measure ICF KPI 4 at the outcome level should also be able to include ICF KPI 1 at the output level. The result for ICF KPI 1 will always be greater than or equal to the result for ICF KPI 4.

Technical definition

The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) defines resilience as: 'The capacity of social, economic and environmental systems to cope with a hazardous event or trend or disturbance, responding or reorganising in ways that maintain their essential function, identity and structure, while also maintaining the capacity for adaptation, learning and transformation'¹. In the context of climate, resilience refers to protection from both climate shocks, and more long-term changes in temperature and weather.

A person's resilience to climate shocks and changing weather patterns can only be understood in relation to their specific context, and against the specific climate threats that they face. Because climate resilience looks different in different parts of the world, it is not straightforward to measure in a standardised way².

Climate resilience is multi-dimensional, therefore improving it in any context requires a focus on the stability of systems. Individual interventions do not build resilience on their own; they require to be nested within a comprehensive strategy³.

ICF KPI 4 achieves the consistency and coherence required to count headline results across geographies. We account for the diversity of context by allowing programmes to define their own relevant indicators of resilience, against which improvements can be tracked. These context-specific indicators need to cover at least two 'dimensions' of resilience using an appropriate resilience framework.

We recommend using the '[3As resilience model](#)'⁴. This conceptualises resilience across three different dimensions: adaptive capacity, anticipatory capacity and absorptive capacity. It was piloted globally by the UK's Building Resilience and Adaptation to Climate Extremes and Disasters (BRACED) programme and is widely used by the UK government.

¹ IPCC 2014: Annex II: Glossary [Mach, K.J., S. Planton and C. von Stechow (eds.)]. In: [Climate Change 2014: Synthesis Report](#). Contribution of Working Groups I, II and III to the Fifth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change [Core Writing Team, R.K. Pachauri and L.A. Meyer (eds.)]. IPCC, Geneva, Switzerland, p127.

² See, for example, Schipper, E. L. F., & Langston, L. (2015). *A comparative overview of resilience measurement frameworks*.

Retrieved from [A comparative overview of resilience measurement frameworks: analysing indicators and approaches | ODI: Think change](#)

³ Bahadur and Pichon (2016)'s review noted that while definitions of resilience vary globally, common emphases include: enabling systems to function and flourish in the face of shocks and stresses; limiting damage and recovering from shocks feature prominently; and managing change is a core theme. See Bahadur, A. and Pichon, F. (2016). [Analysis of resilience measurement frameworks and approaches](#). Windward Fund, Overseas Development Institute, and Rockefeller Foundation.

⁴ Bahadur, A., Peters, K., Wilkinson, E., Pichon, F., Gray, K. and Tanner, T. (2015) The 3As: Tracking resilience across BRACED. Working Paper. BRACED Knowledge Manager. Retrieved from: [The 3As: tracking resilience across BRACED - Working and discussion papers \(odi.org\)](#)

Adaptive Capacity is the ability of social systems to adapt to multiple, long-term and future climate change risks, and also to learn and adjust after a disaster. It is the capacity to take deliberate and planned decisions to achieve a desired state even when conditions have changed or are about to change. An example is farmers diversifying the crops they grow in order to reduce vulnerability to specific kinds of bad weather or pests.

Anticipatory Capacity is the ability of social systems to anticipate and reduce the impact of climate variability and extremes through preparedness and planning. An example would be to cultivate mangroves and build sea walls to protect a coastal zone from storms and sea level rise.

Absorptive Capacity is the ability of social systems to absorb and cope with the impacts of climate variability and extremes... it is concerned principally with functional persistence, that is, the ability of a system to bear, and endure the impacts of climate extremes. For example, the ability of communities to access and deploy tangible assets such as savings and intangible assets like social networks to help them survive intensive shocks and maintain levels of wellbeing.

Methodological summary

Programmes report the number of people whose resilience has been improved, according to the following steps, which are described in more detail in the [next section](#).

1. Review the programme theory of change, to confirm that improving climate resilience, according to the [Technical definition](#) in this methodology note, is a reasonable expectation.
2. Review the inclusion and exclusion criteria to determine how much of the population supported by the programme should be counted towards ICF KPI 4.
3. Familiarise yourself with the 3As resilience model (or another established resilience model).
4. Align the programme logframe outputs with the resilience model.
5. Identify quantitative outcome indicator(s), or construct an index, incorporating at least two dimensions of resilience
6. Assign targets for each indicator identified in step 5.
7. Design a beneficiary survey to collect baseline and follow-up data on the indicators identified in step 5.
8. Calculate the number of people with improved climate resilience between baseline and follow-up surveys.
9. Adjust for additionality by reducing the result obtained in step 8 by an estimate of the number of people whose resilience would have improved between baseline and follow-up surveys without ICF support (the counterfactual).
10. For jointly funded programmes, calculate the UK attribution of results in proportion to funding share.

11. Disaggregate the data and report numbers the UK Government.

Methodology

This guidance is written to be consistent with the use of the 3As model. However, it is permissible for the programme to select another model. This may be preferable if:

- You adopted another climate resilience model when the programme was being designed.
- The Implementing Partner (IP) already has another model that it systematically uses. If so, it may not be helpful to require use of another, largely duplicate one.
- The programme simply prefers to use a model that is tailored to the sector or context. One example is the Institute for Social and Environmental Transition's Climate Resilience Framework for Asian Cities⁵.

If you do use another model, ensure that it meets the following criteria:

- It is a formal, vetted model adopted by a major international agency or applied research institution. A programme's individual theory of change is not sufficient.
- It was designed for or can be applied specifically to climate resilience. Please note that climate resilience is not fully interchangeable with general resilience, disaster resilience, food security resilience, etc. It should be expressly designed for or can be specifically applied to climate change (e.g. increased severity/frequency of extreme weather events, long-term incremental changes in weather patterns or sea level rise, unpredictable weather, trends in seasonality changes, etc.).
- Because climate resilience is a multidimensional concept, the resilience model should ideally include at least three distinct components or themes. We do not specify what they should be, because many models are specific to a particular sector or ecosystem.

1. Review the programme theory of change, to confirm that improving climate resilience is a reasonable expectation.

If the programme is spending ICF, it is expected that the programme actions specifically address resilience to climate change. In other words, during the programme design, you should have:

- Identified specific observed or predicted climate changes. These could include either long-term changes in weather patterns (e.g. decreasing rainfall or

⁵ **The Climate Resilience Framework** (CRF) is an analytical, systems-based approach to building resilience to climate change. The goal of this structured framework is to build networked resilience capable of addressing emerging, indirect, and slow-onset climate impacts and hazards.

repeated seasonality changes in temperature), or increased frequency and severity trends of 'natural' weather hazards (e.g. wind storms);

- Evaluated the associated climate impacts, risks and exposure of the community, ecosystem and/or critical infrastructure;
- Identified non-climate drivers of climate vulnerability, such as poverty, food and water insecurity and resource inequality;
- Designed an integrated strategy, and identified interventions aimed at stabilizing or improving the wellbeing of the population with these climate change impacts in mind.

[See example.](#)

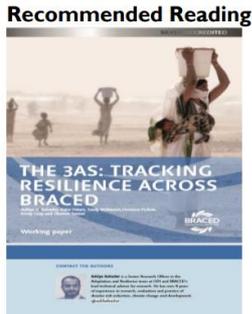
2. Review the inclusion and exclusion criteria to determine how much of the population supported by the programme should be counted towards ICF KPI 4.

Exclusion criteria:

- Do not count individuals if the programme was not affiliated with ICF during the business case approval process, or does not specifically address resilience to climate change (as opposed to other kinds of shocks and stresses).
- Do not count individuals if you are not resourced to conduct repeated household surveys of the beneficiary population. You would also struggle to apply this methodology if the programme primarily addresses the climate resilience of infrastructure, institutions, or governments. Although there is room in this methodology for some flexibility, if you are unable to apply it please report instead on ICF KPI 1 or another ICF KPI that does better fit your programme.
- If the programme is so narrow in scope that it cannot be justified as having a multidimensional or comprehensive strategy. Multidimensional does not necessarily mean several sectors. For example, a Water, Sanitation & Hygiene (WASH) programme can certainly count as contributing to climate resilience. However, to qualify as climate resilience, an integrated strategy is expected (along with evidence that the WASH programme specifically addresses either observed or predicted water insecurity due in part to climate change). If the programme is simply doing quick-impact water/sanitation infrastructure projects, that is probably insufficient to qualify as climate resilience.

[See example.](#)

Figure 1: ICF KPI 4 Recommend reading from DFID-funded BRACED programme⁶



3. Familiarise yourself with the 3As Resilience Model (or select another established resilience model) which will be applied to the climate resilience programme.

[See example.](#)

4. Align the programme logframe (and/or theory of change) outputs with the 3As (or alternative) Resilience Model.

Review the programme’s logframe and/or theory of change. As ICF KPI 4 measures number of people with improved climate resilience, this step focuses on linking outputs in your logframe to the 3As Model. To do this, make a table listing each 3A Component, and tag each logframe output to the best-fitting ‘A’: a person’s adaptive, anticipatory, or absorptive capacities. Only choose **one** ‘A’ per output.

After you have tagged each output, ideally you will have at least one output for at least two of the 3As (or at least two components of your alternative model). If your outputs are all clustered in only one component, consider the following:

- Reconsider whether the programme really meets definitions and standards for climate resilience, as per the definitions and criteria outlined in Step 2 above. Remember that resilience is inherently multidimensional, and so a resilience programme should rest on an integrated strategy to confront climate change.

There are a great many initiatives that make strong impact on lives and livelihoods – but are not climate resilience programmes (even if the word ‘resilience’ is used in a programme title or documents). For example, a programme which issues grants to local NGOs to conduct one-off small scale village infrastructure upgrade projects would not really qualify as a climate resilience programme.

⁶ Bahadur, A., Peters, K., Wilkinson, E., Pichon, F., Gray, K. and Tanner, T. (2015) The 3As: Tracking resilience across BRACED. Working Paper. BRACED Knowledge Manager

- Reconsider whether one or more outputs can justifiably be moved to another 3A component. For instance, there may be one or more outputs that straddle adaptive and absorptive capacities. Review the definitions and criteria under Step 3 again.
- Consider whether the team would prefer to use the alternative methodology (climate resilience index) in [Annex 1](#).

It is likely that at least one of your outputs does not fit with any of the 3 As. It is common to have an output that is not related to climate risk management. A programme that is integrating climate change considerations into local governance may have general public administration aims, such as: ‘Local government financial systems are improved and streamlined’. In scenarios like this, please exclude any output that does not fit any component of your climate resilience model.

[See example.](#)

5. Identify quantitative outcome indicator(s) for at least two of the 3A Components (OR construct a climate resilience index which includes a balance for measurements referring to at least two components of resilience – see [Annex 1](#)).

The instructions in Steps 5-6 work especially well if the programme:

- Is a complex, multi-faceted programme with several thematic workstreams.
- Includes ample SMART (specific, measurable, achievable, relevant and time-bound) quantitative results indicators.

If it does not, you may want to consider using a climate resilience index – either one you craft or using an existent one which fits the programme. See Annex 1 for an alternative to steps 5-6.

For at least two 3A components, please identify 1-5 indicators that:

- Are SMART (specific, measurable, achievable, relevant and time-bound).
- Are quantitative and are suitable for a measurement via household survey. (Avoid indicators like ‘number of policy documents which reflect programme’s advocacy priorities.’).
- Are designed with a climate change lens (sensitivity to specific climate change hazards, and the climate resilience capacities/vulnerabilities of the target populations).
- Are consistent with the scope of your ‘3A’ component.
- Are consistent with the programme’s aims and context (target population, sector, ecosystem, etc.).
- Measure the outcomes of activities (not the activities themselves).

For example, imagine a community in the tropics that is experiencing increased malaria infections because mosquitos are more abundant than before, due to increasing rainfall. **Output-level indicators** for this might be number of mosquito nets

distributed, number of village health workers trained in malaria prevention and treatment, and number of villagers educated about malaria control and prevention behaviours. **Outcome-level indicators**, by contrast, might include the malaria infection rate, mortality rate for malaria, number of local malaria cases correctly and promptly diagnosed and treated, or % of population sleeping under treated bed nets. Outcome-level indicators show that your activities led to real change.

Consider tagging your logframe's outcome-level indicators to the 3As if they match well. You may use recognised, existent composite indicators that are already in use. Examples include the Gender Empowerment Measure (GEM)⁷, and Global Food Security Index⁹. If you use a composite indicator, first confirm that it fits your context and programme. A composite measure in global use may not be sensitive to local issues and idiosyncrasies. A general index (e.g. a climate change vulnerability index for the Caribbean) may not be sensitive to the specific set of issues that the programme is targeting on Belize's coasts.

If you wish to construct your own unique index, please follow the instructions in [Annex 1](#) (Alternative Steps 5-6). Also see worked example 2 for details of constructing a climate resilience index which includes a balance for measurements of each 3A Component ([Annex 2](#)).

[See example.](#)

6. Assign performance targets or thresholds for each quantitative results indicator.

Ideally there would be common standards for what constitutes an 'improvement'. However, it is not realistic to set quantitative targets that apply to varying global contexts, as climate change programming spans sectors, scales and ecosystems. Even within a single sector or intervention – for example, prevention and treatment of increasing malaria infections – what constitutes a reasonable target may vary dramatically if one is talking about a city in a middle-income country compared to a refugee camp in a remote conflict zone.

While imperfect and imprecise, it is at the discretion of each programme to set its own thresholds and targets. Use professional judgement to select thresholds or targets that are meaningful and significant for what constitutes an improvement, but within reach given the programme's resources, timeframe and context.

Set targets/thresholds for each individual indicator separately. Targets may be absolute, or a % increase/decrease. If you are using outcome indicators from the logframe, use those targets.

[See example.](#)

⁷ See page 5 in OECD. (2009). [Gender Indicators: What, Why and How?](#)

⁹ [Global Food Security Index's website](#)

7. Construct a survey questionnaire (including Disaggregation Axes – see [Data Disaggregation Section](#) below), sample frame, and collect survey data.

It is time to construct a survey questionnaire, sampling frame, and survey your population. There should be a baseline survey, and then at least one follow-up to measure improvement in your indicators. It is not necessary to conduct a survey separately from the programme M&E activities. Simply include these questions within the programme's scheduled surveys.

The July 2018 DFID Inclusive Data Charter Action Plan sets out the UK Government's aims and priorities to disaggregate data. Please take note of the section below for precise instructions.

[See example.](#)

8. Calculate number of people with improved climate resilience.

To determine how many people are 'climate resilient' within the scope of the programme, run a query of your survey database to determine how many people meet the target/threshold for improvement for at least one indicator tagged to at least two of the 3As (or minimum of two components in your alternative model), or else the number who have met the target/threshold in your climate resilience index (see Annex 1). As outlined in Step 6 above, the targets/thresholds for your indicators or index may be absolute numbers or a percentage change from baseline.

If you have household-level rather than individual-level data, then the number of households needs to be converted into the number of people. If there is reliable data on average household size for the target location or sub-population, use that. Otherwise, multiply by the national average household size. Although working out the total number of beneficiaries by using an average household size is satisfactory, it is worth noting that this approach limits the ability to disaggregate data representatively.

Whilst the UK Government presents annual aggregated figures on the ICF KPIs globally, most programmes do not conduct household surveys annually. Many conduct a baseline survey and then another at the end of a project or programme. Some also collect mid-term or annual data. This Methodology Note assumes at least two surveys (baseline and endline). However, if you conduct household surveys more frequently, please count improvements since the most recent survey rather than the baseline. This way, results will not be double-counted from year to year. If you have incremental (e.g. annual) results to report, please do so. You can report on total improvement over the course of your multi-year programme elsewhere.

Remember that the UK Government presents annual aggregated figures on some ICF KPIs globally. If you did not conduct a survey during the reporting year, then do not report towards ICF KPI 4. Do not make estimates or re-report an earlier figure. Only report towards ICF KPI 4 if you have conducted a follow-up survey during the reporting year.

[See example.](#)

9. Subtract the baseline (counterfactual/additionality).

To compare results with the counterfactual and account for additionality, the projected level of climate resilient people without the ICF intervention (i.e. the baseline) should be subtracted from the total. If you are not able to estimate the counterfactual, use an 'adjustment factor', which should be high (e.g. 95%) if you are confident your results are additional, and your data quality is good. A lower 'adjustment factor' (e.g. 50%) should be used if you have a lot of uncertainty and there are other partners in the area undertaking similar activities.

[See example.](#)

10. Calculate % that can be attributed to ICF (if there is co-financing).

If the UK Government is the sole investor in a project or programme, it should assume all responsibility for any results (where the results are assessed to be additional and where the UK Government has a causal role).

In many instances the UK Government may be acting alongside one or more other development partners or multilateral bodies that also provide funding or support for projects or programmes – and where each partner has played a role towards the results. In these cases, the UK Government should only claim responsibility for the portion of results that can be attributed to its support.

If the UK Government is only funding part of a project/programme, reporters should calculate results as a pro rata attributable share based on the value of all public co-financing towards the project.

In instances where ICF programmes leverage (public or private) finance that helps to deliver programme results, please contact your central ICF teams on how to address attribution of results delivered. See methodology notes for ICF KPI 11 and 12 for definitions (of public, private, and leveraged finance and co-finance).

If the UK Government is contributing to a fund

'First best' approach: use project/programme level attribution (as above)

In this approach, reporters calculate results attributable to the UK for each project/programme implemented by the fund using the project/programme level attribution approach, and then sum results across all projects/programmes in the fund to reach total UK attributable results.

This approach allows for recognition of other co-finance contributions at the project/programme level. However, this approach may be complicated or not always possible in practice as it relies on (i) full information about project/programme level inputs, (ii) additional work to calculate results at the project/programme level.

'Second best' approach: use fund-level attribution

Reporters apply fund-level attribution (i.e. at point of UK investment) for reporting results. I.e. results should be shared across all donors that contribute to a fund. All results are attributable to the relevant fund (e.g. CIFs, CP3, GAP) regardless of whether these funds blend with other sources of finance in implementing projects at levels below the point of UK investment. This approach assumes that any further finance towards the project is counted as leveraged for consistency with other appropriate KPIs. Where this is known to not be the case, a more conservative approach to attribution may be appropriate, please contact your central ICF teams on further guidance.

While this is the less preferred approach as it does not recognise additional contributions at the project/programme level, it may be more practical to implement where full data on project/programme level inputs is not available.

Note: The distinction between attribution at the project/programme level and at the fund level (or at point of UK investment) is only an issue where the UK is investing in funds where there are multiple investment levels.

[See example.](#)

11. Disaggregate the data and report numbers for the UK Government.

The UK Government is committed to the principle that 'every person counts and should be counted'. As a member in the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development Data we have prioritised four disaggregation axes – sex, age, disability, and geography – which programmes should report for direct beneficiaries. Disaggregation must be based on actual counts; not models or estimates.

To monitor progress on leaving no-one behind, it is important that we know how the different disaggregation categories intersect with each other. For this reason, our results management system ([REX](#)) receives data at the most granular level. We record how many disabled elderly women there are in rural areas, and so on; as opposed to just collecting summary disaggregations on number of disabled people, number of elders, number of women and number of people in rural areas, separately, where the detail of the intersections is lost.

For more information see [Annex 4: Data disaggregation](#) and the worked example.

Worked example

A tropical, seaside country includes an especially large delta for a major river. This river area is densely populated, and its rich delta farmland is intensely cultivated. The entire area is only a few centimetres above sea level, putting it at extreme risk to sea-level rise and increasingly severe storm surge.

It is already experiencing serious problems with saltwater intrusion. There are gradual but definite increases in groundwater salinity and coastal erosion. Moreover, during the dry season when the river is low and the tide is high, saltwater surges up the river, especially during droughts or stormy seas.

Saltwater is now pulsing farther up the river than ever before, contaminating the many irrigation channels that connect to the river. Tropical storms are also more frequent and more severe, and a typhoon caused extensive damage several years before. Although the disaster relief period has concluded, the typhoon highlighted several weaknesses of the delta dependent inhabitants and their irrigation infrastructure.

the UK Government is funding a climate resilience programme (fictitious example) that is addressing increasing salinity and saltwater intrusion; rehabilitating and upgrading coastal infrastructure so that it is more storm-proof; and restoring/improving typhoon-damaged mangrove forests which buffer and protect coastal areas and provide a breeding habitat for demersal fish stock and marine life.

- 1. Confirm that your programme qualifies as a climate resilience programme.** This programme fits the definition for climate resilience because it:
 - Addresses specific hazards linked to climate change, namely saltwater intrusion/sea level rise and increasing frequency/severity of typhoons.
 - Evaluates the associated climate impacts, risks and exposure of the delta-dependent farmland community.
 - Is sensitive to poverty, inequality and non-climate drivers of vulnerability – particularly around food security.
 - Is a multidimensional programme that contributes to the local inhabitants' ability to stabilise or improve their wellbeing with these climate impacts in mind.

- 2. Consider the exclusion criteria which may inhibit your programme from reporting towards ICF KPI 4.** The exclusion criteria do not apply to this programme.

- 3. Familiarise yourself with the 3As Resilience Model (or select another established resilience model)** which will be applied to your climate resilience programme. This programme will report towards ICF KPI 4 using the 3As Model.

- 4. Align the programme logframe (and/or theory of change) outputs with the 3As (or alternative) Resilience Model.** The programme team tags its activities to the relevant 3 As. For example:

Adaptive activities:

- In certain areas that are especially low-lying and near the coast, rice cultivation is becoming untenable due to increasingly salinity. In selected suitable locations, this programme is delivering a package of incentives and technical

assistance to promote the conversion of rice paddy to prawn aquaculture, which requires brackish water and is usually more profitable than rice farming.

Anticipatory activities:

- Installation of a new system to manage saltwater surges upriver so that they do not contaminate farms. This includes gauges in the river to detect saltwater surges, installation of water gates in irrigation channels which can be shut in the event of a riverine saltwater surge, and training local government and communities to effectively maintain and use the new system.

Absorptive activities:

- Rehabilitation and upgrade of coastal sea walls support mangrove restoration⁸ through participatory, community-based approaches.

5. Identify quantitative outcome indicator(s) for at least two of the 3A Components. For each of the 3 As, the team identifies quantitative outcome indicators which can be measured via household surveys. These indicators capture the effectiveness of the programme's activities. These indicators are:

Adaptive capacity:

- Number of hectares in high-risk zone converted from paddy to prawn aquaculture.
- % increase in income of households who convert to prawn aquaculture.

Anticipatory capacity:

- % of agricultural households in target area who experienced crop loss/damage within previous year due to saltwater contamination.
- Value of the household's crop loss/damage due to saltwater contamination within previous year.

Absorptive capacity:

- % of coastal households living within 300 meters of healthy mangrove forest.
- Number of coastal households whose land/property has been damaged (at least in part) by coastal erosion.

6. Assign performance targets or thresholds for each quantitative results indicator. The team selects performance targets for % improvement for each indicator that are modestly ambitious: they are well within the reach of the programme if it is implemented smoothly and the benefits meet expectations.

⁸ Mangroves reduce the height and energy of swell waves and wind passing through them. They ultimately reduce erosion of sediments and limit damages to structures (e.g. sea walls). Thus mangroves enhance the ability to absorb and cope with the impacts of climate variability and extremes.

- 7. Construct a survey questionnaire (including Disaggregation Axes), sample frame and collect survey data.** Prior to start-up of programme activities, the programme's survey specialist designs a sampling frame and survey questionnaire which includes questions to measure the 3A results indicators, the indicators in the programme's logframe and the Disaggregation Axes required by the UK Government. Baseline data is collected.
- 8. Calculate number of people with improved climate resilience.** When the programme closes four years later, and endline survey is administered. To calculate how many people have improved resilience, the survey specialist calculates how many individuals achieved the target % improvement for at least one results indicator for each of the 3As. Data is disaggregated by sex, disability, age and geography.
- 9. Subtract the baseline (counterfactual/additionality).** The programme subtracts the programme level of climate resilient people without the ICF intervention (i.e. the baseline) from the total to compare results with the counterfactual and account for additionality. The programme could estimate the counterfactual. There was no need to use an 'adjustment factor'.
- 10. Calculate % that can be attributed to ICF (if there is co-financing).** This programme has 15% co-funding from the national government. Therefore, only 85% of the improvement can be attributed to ICF. Thus, the (disaggregated) number of people with improved climate resilience is multiplied by 0.85. This is the figure that is reported to the UK Government as the number of people with improved climate resilience from ICF support
- 11. Disaggregate the data and report number of people with improved climate resilience to the UK Government.** Data is disaggregated by sex, disability, age and geography. For more information see [Annex 4: Data disaggregation](#).

Data quality

Portfolio ICF results are published annually in autumn in [voluntary compliance with the UK statistics authority code of practice for official statistics](#). This means that we make efforts to maximise the trustworthiness, quality and value of the statistics.

To support ICF data quality, please:

1. Review ICF KPI results provided by programme partners, ensuring that methodologies have been adhered to, and calculations are documented and correct.
2. Ask a suitable analyst or climate adviser to quality assure ICF results before submission.

3. Submit ICF results following the instructions specific to your department. Include supporting documentation of calculations and any concerns about data quality.
4. A revision to historical results may be needed if programme monitoring systems or methodologies are improved, or historical data errors are found. Please update results for earlier years as necessary, and make a note in the return. ICF results are reported cumulatively, therefore it is important to make these corrections.

Questions about results reporting can be discussed with central ICF analysts, who undertake a further stage of quality assurance before publication.

Data Sources

Programme/project-level data can only be obtained from the M&E for activities supported by the ICF and, when collected, should be disaggregated by the four specified axes.

Most Recent Baseline

The baseline should reflect the project status prior to ICF funding being provided.

Risks and Challenges

Climate resilience measurement inherently presents a bundle of methodological challenges. This ICF KPI does not solve them, but rather presents steps to define and measure improved climate resilience within the context of diverse climate change programmes. As such, the data is more heterogenous than is ideal for an ICF KPI that is meant to be aggregated.

Further data risks and issues include: poor fidelity or understanding of the ICF KPI instructions; 'business-as-usual' programmes inappropriately reporting towards climate resilience; and analysts making conclusions which overstretch the limitations of the data (for example, by using ICF KPI data to compare one programme to another).

Annex 1: Alternative methodology for steps 5-6 - climate resilience index

If Steps 5-6 of the Methodology above are not suitable or preferable for the programme, you may instead choose to use a climate resilience index. This may be the case if:

- You wish to measure the programme's results according to an existent, statistically validated climate resilience index, for example one which is tailored to your geography and/or sector.
- Your alternative model includes or is amenable to a specific, statistically validated climate resilience index.
- Your team prefers to track via an overall composite index rather than individual results indicators.

Alternative Step 5: Construct a climate resilience index which includes a balance for measurements to at least two dimensions of resilience

An index is a composite measure derived from aggregating two or more separate variables. Rather than tracking individual results indicators, they are ultimately combined into a single unit. If the programme prefers the climate resilience index approach, there are two possibilities:

- Use an existent, statistically validated index, which fits the context and scope of the programme. One example is the Climate Risk and Vulnerability Index (CRVI) that the International Institute for Environment & Development (IIED) prepared for Cambodia's National Climate Change Committee. (This index should not be used beyond Cambodia.)
- If you do use an existent index, please ensure that:
 - Your index is specifically intended for climate resilience contexts. In other words, even though the programme focuses on WASH, do not use a general sectoral WASH index. Instead, select one which is sensitive to climate resilience itself. You may, however, use a general WASH composite measure as one indicator within your climate resilience index.
 - Your index fits the scope of the programme. A general climate resilience index for Cambodia may not effectively capture the contributions of a programme which more narrowly targets only its indigenous people
- Craft your own index that is tailored to the local context and the scope of the programme. If you select this option, please ensure that:
 - The process is guided by someone with a high level of training and experience in statistics. We recommend consulting the Organization for Economic Cooperation & Development's (OECD's) *Handbook on*

*Constructing Composite Indicators*⁹ or other well recognised statistical manual.

- Your index is designed to measure individual-level resilience to climate shocks and stresses that are already, or predicted, to intensify from climate change. Climate resilience is considered to be a composite attribute possessed by each individual.
- Your index should be based on the 3As Model or other recognised model or theoretical framework for climate resilience, which includes at least three distinct pillars or components.
- Your index should have an appropriate balance of indicators across at least two of the 3As (or alternative model).
- Your index fits the scope of the programme and its interventions, so that changes in the index can be attributed at least in part to ICF support.

If you are crafting your own index, select a series of individual indicators/variables (possibly including composite variables) which meet these criteria.

Alternative Step 6: Assign targets or thresholds for the index.

ICF KPI 4 measures number of people with improved climate resilience from ICF support. To this end, it is necessary to clearly differentiate between those who are classified as climate resilient – and those who are not. This is a simple yes/no binary.

If you are using an existent index, it is possible that it has targets/thresholds that have been set by technical experts. In this case, you may use those targets/thresholds to distinguish between those who are/are not classified as climate resilient. Otherwise, you should set your own. The specificities will depend greatly on context, sector, scope of the programme, etc. This is why this process should be led by someone with a high level of training and experience in statistics. In general, however, the reporting team should aim for a threshold that is moderately ambitious, but within the reach of the programme if it is implemented effectively and the underlying strategy is sound.

If you are crafting your own index, the same guidelines apply. The specificities are dependent on the context and scope of the programme. The exercise should be led by a statistical expert, and thresholds should be moderately ambitious, but within the reach of the programme (assuming effective management and sound strategy). The index should have appropriate weightings across at least two of the 3As, or a minimum of two components of an alternative climate resilience model. If the programme team is experiencing challenges, please request technical assistance from the UK Government.

⁹ OECD. (2008). [Handbook on Constructing Composite Indicators: Methodology and Users Guide](#).

Annex 2: Alternative worked example (using alternative steps 5 and 6 presented in Annex 1)

This fictitious programme aims to improve climate-resilient livelihoods for local farming communities experiencing repeated dramatic crop losses, and unseasonal water scarcity and flash floods from extreme and unpredictable weather conditions in a Central Asian country. The programme is designed to scale-up and integrate proven climate resilient approaches to agriculture and diversify local livelihoods through public-private partnership for 500,000 poor people in a rural area. The programme's outcome is: Small-scale farmers in target area achieve improved climate resilience through enhancements in their ability to absorb, anticipate and adapt to climate related shocks and stresses.

1. Confirm that your programme qualifies as a climate resilience programme. This programme fits the definition for climate resilience. Ways it does this include:

- Addresses specific hazards that are linked to climate change: increasingly severe and unpredictable weather is already being experienced, and both drought and flood risks are expected to increase. This is because as average temperatures rise, winter snows – and springtime snowmelts – are expected to increase, whereas summer will become characterised by more heat waves and scantier rainfall.
- It is sensitive to poverty, inequality and non-climate drivers of vulnerability – particularly around food and water security.
- It is a multidimensional programme, which strategically contributes to local people's ability to stabilise or improve their wellbeing with these climate impacts in mind.

2. Consider the exclusion criteria which may inhibit your programme from reporting towards ICF KPI 4. The exclusion criteria do not apply to this programme.

3. Familiarise yourself with the 3As Resilience Model (or select another established resilience model) which will be applied to your climate resilience programme. This programme will report towards ICF KPI 4 using the 3As Model.

4. Align the programme's logframe (and/or theory of change) outputs with the 3As (or alternative) Resilience Model. The programme team tags its activities to the relevant 3 As. For example:

Adaptive activities: Mainstreaming climate-smart agriculture approaches within overall agriculture extension services; hardier farm animal breeds and species; more adaptive crops sown, resistant to prolonged heat waves and to soil erosion from flash floods; climate-oriented water resource management; adaptive silviculture and social forestation; and enabling non-farm livelihood and income opportunities.

Anticipatory activities: Improving quality and accessibility of hydrological climate modelling and early warning in the local language (including statistical downscaled climate-modelling for riverine floods, and climate-oriented water audit).

Absorptive activities: Strengthening flood protection infrastructure with adaptive re-design protocols, climate resilient water management and diversified irrigation methods based on hydrological climate modelling of current and future water recharge.

5. Construct a climate resilience index which includes a balance for measurements referring to at least two components of resilience

In the context of the programme, climate resilience to intensifying climate shocks and stresses is a composite attribute possessed by each individual targeted by the programme. To report towards ICF KPI 4, improvement in climate resilience is measured through a set of interlinked capacities to: absorb, anticipate and adapt to climatic shocks and stresses (the 3 As – Adaptive Capacity, Anticipatory Capacity, and Absorptive Capacity).

The implementing partner constructed a quantitative index of climate resilience to be assessed at the individual level through: measures of poverty levels, access to hydrological climate modelling and climate oriented early warning systems, access to sufficient water, general health and access to climate-smart agricultural services and adaptive agricultural technologies. The climate resilience index¹⁰ is made of 2 indicators of adaptive capacity, 2 indicators of absorptive capacity and 2 indicators of anticipatory capacity, as follows:

- **Individuals above the poverty level (based on a *per capita* income of US \$1.25 per day)** – Indicator of Absorptive Capacity, reflecting both food production and livelihood security through diversified income streams.
- **Dietary diversity** – Indicator of Absorptive Capacity, measured as a Dietary Diversity Score (DDS)¹¹, as a proxy indicator for availability of and access to sufficient food to ensure a balanced diet, from any source. Dietary diversity can ultimately give an indication of general health conditions of an individual.
- **Utilisation of climate smart agricultural services and technologies** – An indicator of Adaptive Capacity, assessing both connection to markets and active use of promoted adaptation techniques, climate-adaptive seeds and/or more climate-hardy animal breeds and improved animal husbandry.
- **Use of an improved climate-resilient water source less than 30 minutes from home or fields** – An indicator of Adaptive Capacity, demonstrating

¹⁰ All consortium partners collaborated to determine the composition of the indicators and agreed that the index reflects a sufficiently broad array of characteristics of climate resilience, and that a higher score accurately reflects a higher level of climate resilience in the target area.

¹¹ Dietary diversity is a qualitative measure of food consumption that reflects access to a variety of foods and is a proxy for nutrient adequacy of the diet of individuals (Kennedy, G., Ballard, T. and Dop, M. (2010). [Guidelines for Measuring Household and Individual Dietary Diversity](#).

likelihood that an individual has access to water protected from prolonged drought; and can engage in extended irrigation related activities for farming and income generation, reliant on a Climate Resilient Integrated Water Resource Management Strategy.

- **Climate Impact Modelled Early Warning System** – Indicator of Anticipatory Capacity reflecting the number of people able to receive and respond beneficially to the improved climate impact modelled early warning system.
- **Flood Protection Infrastructure** – Indicator of Anticipatory Capacity reflecting the number of people living within 100 meters of climate adaptive re-designed infrastructure that has been ‘flood-proofed’ under the auspices of the programme.

6. Assign performance targets or thresholds for each quantitative indicator, and the climate resilience index as a whole. The team selects performance targets for each of these indicators. Thresholds are set for each of the indicators so that they can be distilled into a binary of yes/no. ‘No’ = 0 points and ‘Yes’ = 1 point. Individuals with a score of 2 or more are classified as climate resilient within the context of this programme’s context and scope.

7. Construct a survey questionnaire (including Disaggregation Axes), sample frame and collect survey data. Prior to start-up of programme activities, the programme’s survey specialist designs a sampling frame and survey questionnaire, which includes questions to progress towards the climate resilience index, the indicators in the programme’s logframe and the Disaggregation Axes required by the UK Government. Baseline data is collected.

8. Calculate number of people with improved climate resilience. The survey specialist runs a query to calculate how many people have a total score of 2 or more.

9. Subtract the baseline (counterfactual/additionality). The programme subtracts the programme level of climate resilient people without the ICF intervention (i.e. the number of people at baseline who had a score of 2 or more) from the total in order to compare results with the counterfactual and account for additionality. The programme could estimate the counterfactual. There was no need to use an ‘adjustment factor’.

10. Calculate % that can be attributed to ICF (if there is co-financing). This programme has 15% co-funding from the national government. Therefore, only 85% of the improvement can be attributed to ICF. Thus, the (disaggregated) number of people with improved climate resilience is multiplied by .85. This is the figure that is reported to the UK Government as the number of people with improved climate resilience from ICF support.

11. Disaggregate the data and report number of people with improved climate resilience to the UK Government. Data is disaggregated by sex, disability, age and geography. For more information see [Annex 4: Data disaggregation](#).

Annex 3: Synergies with other external indicators

ICF KPI 4 aligns directly to SDG 13 (“take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts”), and particularly target 13.1 (“strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries”).

Other Existing ICF KPI Comparators

All climate fund portfolios are struggling with how to measure adaptation/resilience globally, particularly at the outcome or impact level. Schipper and Langston (2015)¹² demonstrate that “the ability and methods to measure resilience are contested” (p. 9). As has been written at length elsewhere (e.g. Bours, McGinn, & Pringle 2014)¹³, early portfolios were unable to make sense of the sheer diversity of adaptation programmes and found themselves unable to formulate robust conclusions across sectors and scales.

There are three overall approaches to adaptation headline indicators, and they can be combined, as follows:

- An array of sector-specific indicators. The Global Environment Facility’s Adaptation and Monitoring Tool¹⁴ (AMAT) is an example of this – it includes a large number of indicators within a drop-down menu. Programmes can select which ones are relevant to it. (‘Sectors’ here may include themes, strategies, or approaches, such as ‘mainstreaming climate change into public policy’);
- Constructing indexes to capture various components of adaptation. Tracking Adaptation and Measuring Development (TAMD)¹⁵ is an excellent example;
- Settling for input or output indicators for adaptation, rather than a clearly measurable outcome. For example, five core indicators of Pilot Program for Climate Resilience (PPCR) include ‘extent to which vulnerable households, communities’ businesses and public sector services use improved PPCR supported tools, instruments, strategies, activities to respond to Climate Variability and Climate Change’ (which is essentially an output indicator). Meanwhile, the Adaptation Fund includes at the impact level: ‘increased

¹² Lisa, E., Schipper, F., and Langston, L. (2015). A comparative overview of resilience measurement frameworks. London: Overseas Development Institute.

¹³ Bours, D., McGinn, C., and Pringle, P. (2014). Evaluation review 2: International and donor agency portfolio evaluations: Trends in monitoring and evaluation of climate change adaptation programmes. Phnom Penh, SEA Change Community of Practice and Oxford, United Kingdom Climate Impacts Programme.

¹⁴ GEF. (2014). [Climate Change Adaptation Tracking Tool](#).

¹⁵ IIED. (2014). [Tracking adaptation and measuring development \(TAMD\)](#)

resiliency at the community, national and regional levels to climate variability and change', without a standard indicator or measure.

A handful of institutions are counting number of people with improved climate resilience. However, it is notable that they are concentrated among British institutions (IIED/TAMD, DFID, ICF, etc.) and they were designed by the same handful of people. PPCR is also reporting towards 'Number of people supported by PPCR to cope with the effects of climate (core indicator)'.

The more typical approach is to report towards thematic or sectoral indicators – or sidestep resilience measurement altogether. ICF KPI 4 is clearly embracing one of the more innovative approaches. A recent World Bank review of resilience measurement approaches by multilateral and major bilateral agencies confirms that ICF's KPI 4 is relatively ambitious: Vandergriff (2016) writes that: "among the bilateral development agencies, DFID has comprehensive measurement frameworks and indicators to measure resilience results of projects under the BRACED program and ICF, and is moving towards improving these" (p. 17). This desk review on climate resilience measurement confirms that ICF KPI 4 is breaking new ground and is thus potentially of great interest to global specialists and other donor agencies.

Annex 4: Data disaggregation

Results should be disaggregated by:

- Sex
- Age
- Disability
- Geography

Sex

Disaggregate direct beneficiary counts by sex using 2 categories: male and female.

We do not collect or publish sex-disaggregated data using more than 2 categories for safeguarding and data quality reasons. We wish to protect gender minorities from risk of harm in countries where they may experience persecution. Where a beneficiary's transgender, intersex or non-binary status is known, classify according to their gender identity where a 'male' or 'female' designation fits with this. Otherwise leave blank.

Age

Disaggregate direct beneficiary counts by age using 4 categories: children (age 0-14); youth (age 15-24); adults (age 25-64); and elders (age 65+).

Disability

Programmes should incorporate the [Washington Group 'short set'](#) of 6 disability questions to their beneficiary monitoring surveys. Anyone who answers 'a lot of difficulty' or 'cannot do at all' to 1 or more of the 6 questions counts as disabled. Anyone who answers 'no difficulty' or 'some difficulty' to all 6 questions counts as not-disabled.

Geography

Disaggregate direct and indirect beneficiary counts by geography wherever possible, using 2 categories: urban and rural.

In the absence of internationally agreed definitions of urban and rural, use the definition set by the national statistical office in the country where the programme is operating.

Report:

- Number of direct beneficiaries, disaggregated by all possible combinations of sex, age, disability, and geography
- Number of indirect beneficiaries disaggregated by geography only
- Planned direct and indirect beneficiaries for future years (not disaggregated)
- Planned total programme benefits for direct and indirect beneficiaries (not disaggregated). In programmes where new results continue to be achieved after programme closure, this figure will be greater than the sum of achieved results and planned results for the remaining years of the programme

Annex 5: Definitions

Additionality: Results are additional if they are beyond the results that would have occurred in the absence of the ICF-supported intervention under a 'business as usual' counterfactual (see definition below and [supplementary guidance on additionality and attribution](#)).

Anticipatory capacity¹⁶: The ability of social systems to anticipate and reduce the impact of climate variability and extremes through preparedness and planning.

Adaptive capacity¹⁷: The ability of social systems to adapt to multiple, long-term and future climate change risks, and also to learn and adjust after a disaster.

Absorptive capacity²¹: The ability of social systems to absorb and cope with the impacts of climate variability and extremes, i.e. to use available skills and resources, to face and manage adverse conditions, emergencies or disasters.

Attribution: Attribution refers to allocating responsibility for results among all actors that have played a causal role in their delivery. This is commonly done based on share of financial contributions. However, there are situations where greater nuance is needed, as with ICF KPI 11 and ICF KPI 12 on public and private finance mobilised, where a broader range of factors is considered. See [supplementary guidance on additionality and attribution](#).

Causality: Causality refers to the assessment that one or more development actors bear responsibility for results, because of ICF-funded interventions.

Climate change^{18 23}: A change of climate which is attributed directly or indirectly to human activity that alters the composition of the global atmosphere, and which is in addition to natural *climate variability* observed over comparable time periods.

Counterfactual: The situation one might expect to have prevailed at the point in time in which a programme is providing results, under different conditions. Commonly, this is used to refer to a counterfactual case that would have been observed if the ICF-supported intervention had not taken place.

Resilience: The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) defines resilience as: The capacity of social, economic and environmental systems to cope with a hazardous event or trend or disturbance, responding or reorganizing in ways

¹⁶ Bahadur, A., Peters, K., Wilkinson, E., Pichon, F., Gray, K. and Tanner, T. (2015) The 3As: tracking resilience across BRACED. Working Paper. BRACED Knowledge Manager. Retrieved from:

[The 3As: tracking resilience across BRACED | ODI: Think change](#)

¹⁷ Ibid.

²¹ Ibid.

¹⁸ United Nations. (1992). United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, pp. 7.

²³ UNFCCC Glossary, Article I, Page 120 ([Glossary — Global Warming of 1.5 °C \(ipcc.ch\)](#))

that maintain their essential function, identity and structure, while also maintaining the capacity for adaptation, learning and transformation¹⁹. DFID, meanwhile, has defined resilience as 'The ability of countries, communities and households to manage change by maintaining or transforming living standards in the face of shocks or stresses without compromising their long-term prospects'.²⁰

¹⁹ IPCC 2014: Annex II: Glossary [Mach, K.J., S. Planton and C. von Stechow (eds.)]. In: Climate Change 2014: Synthesis Report. Contribution of Working Groups I, II and III to the Fifth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change [Core Writing Team, R.K. Pachauri and L.A. Meyer (eds.)]. IPCC, Geneva, Switzerland, pp. 117-130.
Retrieved from https://www.ipcc.ch/pdf/assessment-report/ar5/syr/AR5_SYR_FINAL_Glossary.pdf

²⁰ DFID (2016), as cited by ICAI in the [performance review on building resilience to natural disasters](#) (2018, p.11).

Annex 6: Summary Table – The 3As Defined.²¹

	Adaptive capacity	Anticipatory capacity	Absorptive capacity
Definition	Ability to react to evolving/dynamic risk of disturbance to reduce the likelihood of harmful outcomes	Ability to undertake proactive actions to avoid upheaval from shocks and stresses	Ability of systems to buffer the impacts of shocks in the short term to avoid collapse
Hazards	Multiple and evolving shocks and stresses	Specific shocks and stresses	Multiple shocks
When is this activated/ exercised?	During and after disturbances	Before disturbances	After disturbances
Time horizon	Medium to long term	Short to medium term	Short term
Example actions to build this capacity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Changes in crops grown to better engage with changing climatic conditions • Mainstreaming climate change into sectoral development policies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Heeding early warnings • Building houses on stilts • Issuance of codes for buildings and infrastructure and necessary compliance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community access to savings and streams of finance • Disaster preparedness activities • Building in redundancy in the provision of basic services
Illustrative indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • % of agricultural land devoted to the production of drought resistant crops • % of the agricultural production irrigated • Share of the added value of national production directly exposed to 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • % of houses on stilts in a community • % of buildings and/or other assets complying to building regulation codes • The number of people targeted by the emergency radio announcements 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • % of households covered by social security/ safety net programs • Emergency accommodations (i.e. cyclone shelters) in % of the population identified as exposed to a specific risk

²¹ BRACED Programme. (2015). Monitoring & evaluation (M&E) guidance notes. Version 1.1. Available at: <http://www.braced.org/contentAsset/raw-data/761757df-7b3f-4cc0-9598-a684c40df788/attachmentFile>

	a specific disaster (such as drought)		<ul style="list-style-type: none">• % of population with access to banking services• Level of national emergency funds in share of the GDP or per inhabitant
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