

### In the next 20 minutes...

- 1. Quick summary of a frameworks scan
- 2. Types of Adaptation indicators
- 3. Challenges to developing adaptation indicators
- 4. Principles for developing good indicators
- 5. Introduction to the adaptation indicators worksheet

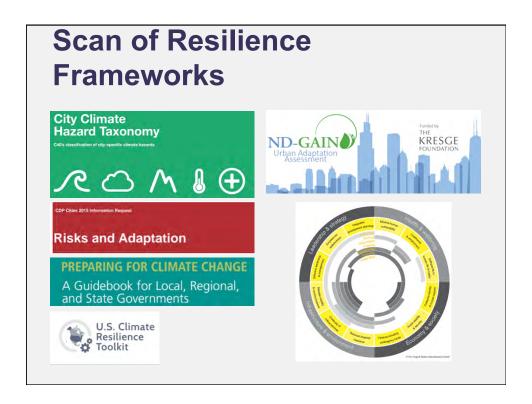
## The USDN 2015 National Adaptation Forum Sessions

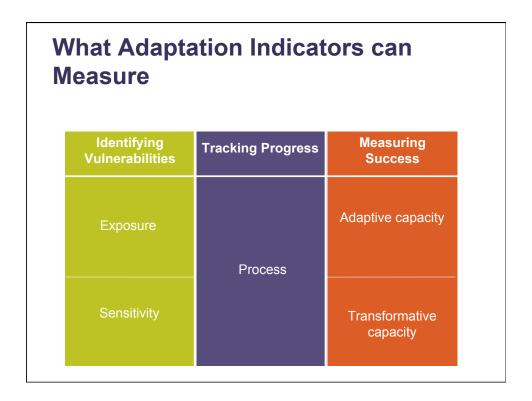
### Challenges

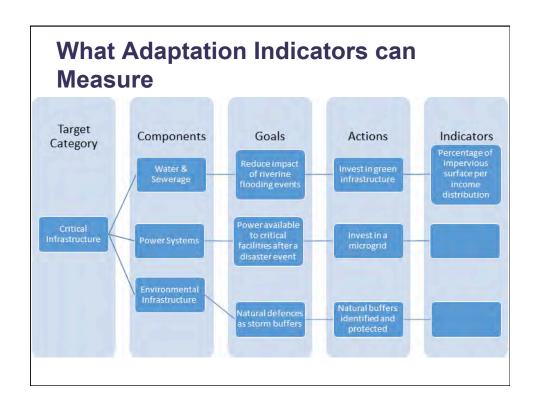
- · Indicators are not a perfect science
- Successful adaptation is context-specific
- · City to city ranking is problematic

#### Needs

- · Common indicator principles
- · Shared list of good indicators







#### APPENDIX E POTENTIAL ADAPTATION INDICATORS OBJECTIVE 1.1: MINIMIZE RAINFALL RELATED FLOODING AND ASSOCIATED CONSEQUENCES. OBJECTIVE 4.1: MINIMIZE MORBIDITY AND MORTALITY DURING HEAT WAVES. · Heat related hospitalizations/mortalities Number and or cost of insurance claims related to water incurred losses Capacity of cooling centers · Number of combined sewer overflows Average distance to cooling centres from known hot spots/vulnerable Percentage of permeable ground to total ground coverage OBJECTIVE 2.1: INCREASE THE RESILIENCE OF VANCOUVER'S INFRASTRUCTURE AND ASSETS TO COASTAL FLOODING AND OBJECTIVE 4.2: MINIMIZE PER CAPITA WATER CONSUMPTION Percentage of the population in unprotected coastal flood prone areas · Water usage per capita · Value of City assets in unprotected coastal flood prone areas · Number of new grey water usage initiatives · Changes to salinity of groundwater OBJECTIVE 3.2: INCREASE VANCOUVER'S CAPACITY TO RESPOND TO EXTREME WEATHER EVENTS AND RECOVER **ENVIRONMENT TO FUTURE CLIMATE CONDITIONS** Proportion of building permits issues that have LEED certificiation · Proportion of buildings with green or cool roofs Total losses (in dollars) due to weather-related events incurred by the OBJECTIVE 5.2: INCREASE THE LONG-TERM HEALTH AND VIGOUR OF URBAN FORESTS, GREEN SPACES AND TREES. Number of times the EOC is triggered for weather-related events Tree canopy coverage/total terrestrial area of the City of Vancouver Proportion of key municipal facilities with back-up power sufficient to remain functional over and above life safety requirements. Average increase/decrease in green space and trees (GCAP) · Proximity of residents on average to natural areas (GCAP) ÓBJECTIVE 3.1: REDUCE SAFETY AND HEALTH RISKS FOR THE HOMELESS AND LOW-INCOME POPULATION DUE TO INCLEMENT WEATHER. **OBJECTIVE 6.1: INCORPORATE ADAPTATION CONSIDERATIONS** Number of climate-related public-private partnerships Proportion of excess shelter beds during extreme weather · Number of adaptation projects or actions implemented per year Number of cases of mould reported in online rental database · Number of staff aware of climate projections

# **Challenges to Adaptation Indicators**



- Defining Success
- Long Time-Horizons
- Counterfactuals
- Maladaptation
- Invalid Measures
- Unfunded Measures

# Principles of Good Adaptation Indicators

### **Focus on Purpose**



- Match to Vision and Goals
- Target to Stakeholders
- Assign Responsibility
- Create Decision-Relevance
- Translate for a Lay Audience

## **Think in Systems**



- Determine Scale and Integration
- Create Bundles
- Choose Achievable over Comprehensive
- Consider Primary, Secondary, and Cascadir
- Impacts

### Be Evidence-Based



- → Ensure Validity
- Account for Inequalities and Geographies
- Base on Performance and Consequence
- → Account for Uncertainties

## **Thank You!**

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