**READINESS INDICATORS**

**Economic**

*ability to provide a hospitable financial and regulatory investment environment.*

**Index of Economic Freedom [Heritage Foundation]**

This indicator reflects the ease of entrepreneurs to adapt to changing incentives or conditions. Factors include ease of establishing and conducting business, and access to capital. An improved score indicates that a country is better able to utilize investment capital for adapting to climate change.

**Governance**

*strong institutions will ensure that investments more effectively meet the needs of the population.*

**Voice & Accountability [WB]** As biophysical systems change, this reflects how responsive and effective the government is in meeting the changing needs of its people in terms of natural resource allocation and investment**.**

**Political Stability & Absence of Violence [WB]** Improving this indicator creates greater assurance to investors that their invested capital will grow without significant interruption or not become obsolete through political upheaval.

**Government Effectiveness** **[WB]** Captures perceptions of the quality of public services and effectiveness of government in meeting public policy goals. Improving this indicator reflects a country’s improved ability to address the changing needs of its citizens as the climate changes.

**Social**

*the human and physical capital available to transform investments into effective projects and climate resilient enterprises.*

**Human Development Index [UNDP]** This index reflects the health and education of a nation’s people. An improving index score indicates that a country’s population will more likely have improved skills and resources for adaptation.

**Mobile cellular subscriptions (per 100 people) [WB]** An indicator for access and knowledge. It reflects a society’s ability to communicate quickly, economic enablement (e.g. microfinance), and crisis response

**Adaptometer**

*utilizing contacts in private sector, NGOs, national and local governments, and universities, surveys/polling can provide predictive indicators to compliment published data*

**Urban planning**Are contingency plans in place?

**Adaptation policy** Does the national government understand climate implications?

**VULNERABILITY INDICATORS**

**Biophysical impacts**

*the level of adverse biophysical impacts for a given magnitude of climate change*

**Future precipitation [CRU]** median % increase in precipitation from 9 climate models.

**Crop yields [Wheeler]**predicted yield decrease per country.

**Clim disasters [CRED]** people affected by climatic events (floods, fires, droughts, and storms) in recent decades.

**Sea level area % [PLACE]** amount of coastline below 5 meters reflects likelihood of physical impacts on coasts as sea level rise and storm surges move further inland.

**Socioeconomic exposure**

*the importance of a climate-sensitive system or sector for a country*

**Annual freshwater withdrawal [WB]** measured as % of internal resources,countries already straining water resources will be particularly affected by significant alterations in precipitation patterns (coupled with population growth).

**Rural % of total population [WB]** rural populations are typically more dependent upon local agriculture for basic sustenance.

**Doctor/Nurse numbers [WB]** per 1,000. People in a country with a low ratio of medical providers will have greater exposure to disease and deaths from natural disasters and disease.

**Population at sea level [PLACE]** a higher number of citizens in coastal zones (<5m) will be exposed to higher economic costs, infrastructure damage, and morbidity.

**Socioeconomic adaptive capacity**

*the availability of economic, social, and institutional resources [for specific sectors] to cope with and adapt to the impacts of climate change*

**Access to sanitation [WB]**a useful measure of how well-equipted a country is to address current and future water distribution and access challenges.

**Hunger [WB]**basic indicator of whether a country's food systems and infrastructure are working effectively.

**Infant mortality [WB]** indicates the degree to which the health system is delivering basic services.

**Coastal zone wealth [Noble]** measured as purchasing power parity divided by coastal area. Indicates the resources available to invest in coastal protection.