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IDEAM mission is to generate knowledge and ensure access to information on the state of natural resources and hydrometeorological conditions across the country for the decision-making of the population, authorities, economic and social sectors of Colombia.

**1. Given the diverse set of indicators that currently exist to measure and evaluate adaptation, how can communities, countries and development and adaptation agencies build on a common understanding of success in achieving climate resilience?**

To build a possible framework of common understanding for achieving climate resilience, it is necessary first, to find the common criteria among communities, stakeholders and development agencies and adaptation, which characterize and define said resilience. It is also necessary that each country share their progress on the way they estimate, monitor and evaluate the different levels of resilience of its territory, which may vary from one level small homogeneous countries to hundreds in countries social environmentally diverse as Colombia, and conduct a comparative analysis to identify similarities and differences both methodological and conceptual about it.

The joint analysis of the above information, will demonstrate whether there are commonalities between the different actors, which provide the support for the construction of a common framework of understanding.

**2. How can a framework be created that links individual assessments with national level assessments to broaden the focus from the means of achieving outcomes (individual interventions) to the desired end result (countries' becoming less vulnerable and having more adaptive capacity)?**

It is possible to create and consolidate a framework that allows continuous interaction between the different levels of evaluation:

Conducting vulnerability analysis in the different local, regional and national levels, under minimum common criteria and socio-environmental and technical principles.

Through clear and precise definition of the minimum guidelines that should be take into account on the different levels of evaluation, so that even when they handle different scales allow feedback.

Consolidating information systems that allow multicriteria and multiscale analysis and vulnerability assessments according to the characteristics and needs of the territory.

**3. How can results from monitoring and evaluation be reported and disseminated so as to ensure that they are fed back into the respective adaptation process but also to allow for lessons learned and good practices identified to be shared with the wider community of adaptation planners and practitioners?**

To achieve the stated objective requires technological and interagency strategies and actions. Interagency, because is essential given the willingness and commitment of both institutions and their planners to allow the flow of information. And technology, considering its wide range facilitates the efficient and timely flow of it.

Within the strategies is found the ability to consolidate a network of adaptation to climate change that would give us the space to publish the results of both, the adaptation experiences and the monitoring and evaluation of adaptation, duly organized according to the characteristics of the territory subject to the intervention as to the type of measures implemented. Also can form regular discussion forums to share information, consult, discuss and jointly build with technical peer support adaptation options and monitoring and evaluation of the measures.

Besides this, it is important to generate academic spaces, such as symposiums, conferences and workshops to exchange national and international experiences.