

**Input by Mark Bynoe, Senior Resource/Environmental Economist, Caribbean Community Climate Change Centre (CCCCC)****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?**

The Caribbean Community Climate Change Centre (CCCCC) has the mandate to, inter alia, coordinate the Caribbean Community's (CARICOM's) response to climate change and variability. In this regard the Centre's work is guided by three (3) critical documents: (i) the Liliendaal Declaration that articulates the region's policy position to climate change, (ii) the Regional Framework for Achieving Development Resilient to Climate Change that sets out the strategic framework for responding to and seizing opportunities presented by climate change, and (iii) the Implementation Plan to actualize the Regional Framework. Within the Implementation Plan two critical actions are identified. These are: (i) the need to pursue transformational change in attitudes, mindset and institutions if the region is to take a risk management approach towards pursuing development resilient to climate change. In this regard, it identifies the need to understand that adaptation is a process and not an action. It therefore means that the indicators to be utilized must seek to focus more heavily on outcomes and impacts than outputs. Given that many donor funded projects tend to be for no more than 5 years, the desire is often to focus on output indicators or set indicators that realistically cannot be acceptably measured during the life of the project. It is therefore important to be realistic and pragmatic and understand that we are dealing with a long term phenomenon, whose baseline is ever changing, i.e., are we speaking about 1.50C? 2.00C, 4.00C or even higher?

Given this level of uncertainty the Centre, with funding from the Climate and Development Knowledge Network (CDKN) developed a Climate Change Online Risk and Adaptation Tool (CCORAL) to aid policy-makers and practitioners in the field to assess the risk of a particular investment of financial intervention in response to climate change and climate variability. The second action that the Centre is pursuing is the development of a monitoring, reporting and evaluation (MR&E) framework that would allow some common indicators to be measured across countries, development partners and the region. This would ensure that there is some synergy between the national and regional indicators given how intertwined the islands of the region are, while simultaneously reducing the transaction cost, time and putting extra pressure on countries that already have significant capacity constraints to measure and monitor a range of disparate indicators.

**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)?**

As indicated above, the Centre with funding from the United Kingdom Department for International Development is currently developing just such a framework. However, at the inception it is imperative that given the Centre represents 15 sovereign states whose Heads of States signed on to the Regional Framework and its accompanying Implementation Plan, be fully consulted and that their own national climate change programme be aligned with the strategic

objectives of the Regional Framework and vice versa. Furthermore, the development partners would also need to be fully cognizant of this effort, and while not precluding bilateral engagements, use this over-arching approach within which to couch national programmes. Lastly, it is important to see climate change and variability as one of the most serious treats to our development agenda and therefore to treat it as a cross-cutting issue. It cannot be the proverbial silo approach, but the incorporation of all the critical actors in the development process working towards achieving the desired outcomes, i.e., more resilience, low carbon economies.

**3. How can results from M&E 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?**

The Centre uses a variety of media to promote its messaging and would think that similarly the results from M&E can utilize these existing avenues. We believe that messaging must be focused and targeted for the various audiences we are trying to reach. In this way therefore, the Centre has a modality for engaging with Ministers of Government (particularly of Finance and Planning), Permanent Secretaries and Chief Executive Officers. The reason for focusing on the policymakers is to ensure that they are fully cognizant and planning focusing on building more climate resilient economies.

Secondly, the Centre has been engaging development partners and continues to share its documentation and experiences within the Sub-Committee of the Climate Investment Fund under the Regional Strategic Programme for Climate Resilience (SPCR).

Lastly, the Centre has a Clearinghouse facility and website that was ranked in the 101 most important sites for climate change related information. This site utilizes a range of social media tools as well and it is important that these also be used to convey the messaging and the results and lessons learnt.