

Input by Rodney Lui, M&E officer, climate change division, SPREP**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?**

Pacific island countries have a large number of national and regional initiatives which address climate change in the region; the Pacific Islands Framework for Action on Climate Change (PIFACC, 2006-2015) is a regional framework which lays the foundation for improved coordination and collaboration at the national and regional level. The PIFACC was endorsed by Pacific island leaders in 2005. This framework is composed of expected outcomes aligned to six themes, they are;

1. Implementing tangible on the ground adaptation measures,
2. Governance and decision making,
3. Improving our understanding of climate change,
4. Education training and awareness,
5. Mitigation of global greenhouse gas emissions
6. Partnerships and cooperation.

Ideally the PIFACC was set to guide PICs without superseding other national and regional priorities and plans, guided by this under theme 1; implementing tangible, on ground adaptation measures. The PIFACC broadly encompasses 7 national level outcomes and outputs which can be used to measure the 'enhanced resilience to the adverse effects of climate change through the implementation of best practice adaptation and risk reduction measures' of country x.

This Pacific framework is an existing mechanism which expires in 2015 and is a body of work managed under the climate change division of the Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP) through a coordinating and monitoring mechanism called the Pacific Climate Change Roundtable (PCCR). The Pacific Climate Change Roundtable convened every two years offers Pacific island countries an open forum to discuss emerging issues, and key priorities through five key working groups; adaptation, mitigation, knowledge management, resources and more recently endorsed a loss and damage working group.

SPREP is currently taking stock of Pacific island countries (PIC) efforts with respect to the PIFACC through a monitoring and evaluation framework embedded within the framework. This monitoring and evaluation framework seeks to enhance reporting on progress against PIFACC for all island countries. This work is reported to through various climate change coordinating mechanisms at the regional and national level through a SPREP council which consists of a membership of twenty one island countries and five developed countries.

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)?

The PIFACC provides a basis to inform and guide national/regional decisions and actions whilst simultaneously complementing policies and plans in various sectors of development (disaster risk reduction, water, waste management, agriculture and so forth). Pacific island countries working in climate change adaptation can benefit greatly from linking interventions to higher level impacts and goals in sustainable development, this is an area which the Council of Regional Organizations of the Pacific (CROP) agencies are responding to through the CROP chief executive officers on climate change and various regional mechanisms.

The Pacific Plan endorsed by Pacific island leaders is another mechanism in which larger regional initiatives in sustainable development can feed into with links to climate change adaptation actions (interventions) into broader development objectives. In addition existing mechanisms such as the State of Environment (SOE) reporting, climate change strategies and national sustainable development plans form some basis to integrate adaptation assessments across larger development objectives.

It is of mention as well that a group of CROP agencies: SPREP, Secretariat of the Pacific Community (SPC) and the Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat (PIFS) are developing National Minimum Development Indicators (NMDI) on which climate change is to be included. This ongoing piece of work is expected to complete in the near future.

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 Pacific Climate Change Roundtable (PCCR) meets every two years to coordinate and facilitate climate change dialogue and networking in the region as part of the PCCR is a working group on knowledge management which is a collaboration of CROP partners. An outcome of the PCCR 2011 in Niue raised the profile for information sharing and the need for regional information hub on various topics on climate change in the Pacific.

The Pacific climate change portal <http://www.pacificclimatechange.net/> launched in September 2012 now hosts a range of information on climate change and has recently commenced work on Pacific island country profiles which highlight country efforts aligned to the six themes of the PIFACC, these country profiles are informed as information is updated and made available through published and online sources. This climate change portal managed by SPREP is a collaborative effort between CROP and partner agencies seeking to provide researchers, practitioners, Pacific island member countries and planners with an efficient and timely quick stop of climate change information in the region. The climate change country profiles offer a brief summary of the climate change information available and also provide users with in country contact points for further information. Through the use of working groups such as the knowledge management and the adaptation working group- user needs surveys and bi-annual meetings continue to assist the knowledge management working group and the Pacific climate change portal team disseminate information which is useful and relevant for practitioners and planners. It is envisaged that the use of portal technology will become increasingly automated to reduce the work burden on country officials, but this is a work in progress. The end goal is to make monitoring and evaluation as useful as possible for the purpose of evaluating the effectiveness of current and planned adaptation actions, and to ensure that these actions are durable and enhance resilience. The lessons learned through an assessment of such effectiveness form the stage for adaptation interventions, to inform investment in future support through development partners and donors.

The Pacific Adaptation to Climate Change (PACC) project in 14 Pacific island countries at its review meeting has recently endorsed a knowledge management action plan which examines the lessons learned across its three focus areas; coastal zone management, water resources and food security. Generated knowledge products facilitate results capture/lessons are then disseminated to inform future adaptation planning. The PACC project has initiated plans to upscale initial pilot project efforts at a larger scale in the near future, therefore a knowledge management action plan which documents and captures the lessons/best practices form an important part of the feedback loop into improved planning on what adaptation options have been successful and also what can be improved to achieve some resilience to the impacts of climate change.