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Grenada is a small island that is particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of projected climatic changes. The impacts of droughts, sea level rise and the frequency and intensity of tropical hurricanes are some of the threats confronting decision makers and the population. Grenada has undertaken projects and developed several policies relating to climate change adaptation over the years but there has been no strategic and comprehensive approach to adaptation, that includes coordination across sectors. There is a growing awareness that because of this lack of implementation, concrete measures are urgently needed and it is being addressed through a GIZ funded Integrating Climate Change Adaptation Strategies Project.

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?

Because the number of indicators are large, for small islands states it can result in the human and other resources becoming overstressed especially because the human capital is limited and the number of institutions involved are few. This means that there is urgent need to focus on a few critical or core indicators that can be agreed upon by all stakeholders. These indicators should be identified through consultation and evaluation of past projects, programs, policies, etc.; that were implemented successfully. The success of these indicators by other countries, communities and organizations must also be evaluated so that resources are not wasted on activities that already have a successful track record from being implemented.

The role of a suitable M&E system that is adaptable to the specific country, community or project objective must also be developed. However the success of an operational adaptation M&E system will depend on the indicators system developed. The role communities play in developing this indicator system cannot be over emphasized. Since climate change impacts are felt by communities, especially when they affect livelihoods' the success of indicators must always be evaluated against resilience built at the community, which should eventually result in national resilience being built. These indicators must also be based upon the SMART rule (Specific, Measurable, Attainable, Relevant and Time-bound).

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)

There must be an overarching national goal for the entire Climate Change adaptation Programme which is to increase resilience of vulnerable communities and ecosystems to climate change risks in Grenada. This will mean that every department within the public sector must ensure that Climate Change adaptation and vulnerability reduction is integrated into their annual work programs. Funding for capital projects must be built around Climate resilience so that activities implemented at the individual level are based on the national priority. This will require effective coordination at the national level. This is lacking at the moment, so the strategic and coordination abilities in adaptation will have to be strengthened and a systematic approach to climate risk assessments in various decision making and planning processes will have to be developed rapidly. There is urgent need to develop the NAP and Adaptation strategies for various sectors.

This will also require that at the sector level, support is provided to strengthen management of the natural resources, and the development of the necessary management plans and policies for the management of these natural resources in a climate sensitive and efficient manner. At the local level, concrete adaptation and climate resilience measures with a strong connection to livelihoods will have to be developed and implemented. Finally knowledge management needs to be strengthened, and the capacity to enable access to international climate finance needs to be built to increase the sustainability of resources for adaptation. The result should be an empowered population capable of managing the risks from climate change, at the individual, community and national level. Grenada is in the process of implementing a Integrated Climate Change Adaptation Strategy (ICCAS) Project with funding provided by the GIZ, which will help to address many of the links outlined above.

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

Grenada is in the early stages of developing a Climate Change Adaptation M&E system. This M&E system will allow us to measure progress and shortcomings with regards to adaptation in Grenada. In order to strengthen the capacity of the Government of Grenada for adapting to the impacts of climate change the M&E system for adaptation should allow for:

- a) allocating and steering adaptation interventions,
- b) tracking success and failure with regards to adaptation measures and thereby allowing for iterative learning processes in this relatively new field, and
- c) promoting accountability and efficient funding.

The M&E system will have to be closely linked to other activities of all other climate change projects and programs being implemented. To ensure feedback into the adaptation process we must ensure there is Mainstreaming of adaptation into departmental plans within the public service and certain critical private sector stakeholders. Making data and research on climate change accessible to various stakeholders for study and feedback is critical as well as writing policy briefs and executive summaries in a manner that the general public and policy makers can understand is critical. There should be regular presentation to the cabinet, politicians and senior managers and other policy makers on the state of the environment so that they are kept up to date on what is being done. There is the need to involve policy makers, and the media, in the National Climate Change Committee. Finally we must ensure that we conduct outreach, and hold community meetings or consultations, involving CBOs, NGOs, Farmers' Organization, Academia, etc, because it is from these sessions you will get the widest feedback on the impacts of the programs being implemented.