

Input by Winifereti Nainoca, Environment Team Leader, UNDP Multi Country Office, Fiji**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 stakeholders of communities, countries, development and adaptation agencies firstly need to appreciate their different priorities, for instance, while the community may be concerned with their livelihoods, agencies are focusing on conservation of biodiversity and government on economic growth. One of the initial steps towards this is dialogue and open discussions at stakeholder meetings and when engaging with communities, Pacific 'talanoa' where the opportunity also exists for carrying out awareness of consequences and implications of climate change. These different groups of stakeholders can then set the indicators of success for their own priorities while at the same time look for commonalities and areas where integration for common understanding of success.

Development and adaptation agencies, who are involved in accessing funding for adaptation projects need to work together in order to understand and build on from existing adaptation work and not reinvent the wheel of other partners work that has been already or currently being implemented in communities or countries. Realistic and relevant indicators based on common understanding of success need to be agreed upon and articulated from the onset of the design phase of adaptation projects that is suitable for the different communities and countries. One size fits all indicators will not work in different countries/communities because of the different priorities apart from the level of resources and capacity that exist.

M&E frameworks for adaptation should combine qualitative, quantitative and binary indicators and identifying whether the indicators are community level, national and regional. Defining and including a variety of indicators e.g. social, cultural, economic and environmental. There could also be some categorizations according to thematic areas and relevant indicators (e.g. food security, water, disaster risk management, gender e.tc.)

Robust monitoring and evaluation (M&E) will also be an essential part of this exercise, both to ensure that the prospective benefits of interventions are being realized and to help improve the design of future interventions.

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)?

Efforts can be enhanced towards creating a framework by, but not restricted to some of the following processes/action:

- looking at how individual assessments are being collated, documented and effectively disseminated and elevated to country level
- development partners ensuring communities voices and participation national levels (meetings, fora, etc)
- national partners also having consultation at the community and provincial levels
- national adaptation committees to look at getting individuals input based on the level of adaptation work that has been carried out or currently being implemented and link the outcomes or results from that engagement to the national strategy.

- identifying linkages between provincial frameworks to national frameworks (e.g. JNAPs) and linking existing frameworks to national development planning process

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?

- M&E reports regarding adaptation projects or programmes need to be made readily available especially online to everyone irrespective of communities or countries or which development partners/organization.
- Reports needs to be disseminated to wider communities and lessons learnt and clear documentation of good practices/sustainability, adaptability and replication needs to provide the way forward for communities or countries to carry this through once project funding comes to an end.
- Lessons learnt from all adaptation M&E reports for different projects and countries needs to be collated and mitigating measures/recommendations identified and highlighted in the report.
- Concerted effort of dissemination by development partner/organisations to countries and adaptation committees and down to the community level and practitioner level.
- Encourage more platforms for Climate Change Adaptation sharing of experiences between countries -- South-South collaboration
- Online discussions – there are several including the Development Partners in Climate Change (DPCC), UNDP Teamworks, Pacific Solutions Exchange (and few others including climate change and gender practitioners)
- Removal of barriers in info sharing – such as inflexible & restrictive communication policies and no acknowledgement of sources.