

Monitoring progress, effectiveness and gaps in the process to formulate and implement NAPs (PEG M&E tool)

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Monitoring and evaluation (M&E) systems

- ❑ Many types of M&E systems for specific end uses (no universal M&E at the national level to address all needs)
- ❑ At least 3 types can be applied for adaptation at **national level**:
 - ❖ M&E of the national **process** to formulate and implement NAPs
 - ❖ M&E of **adaptation**: reducing vulnerability, integration, etc.
 - ❖ M&E of **projects and programmes** - for support provided
- ❑ M&E can also be at **international level**:
 - ❖ Progress made in NAPs under SBI (next in 2018)
 - ❖ Paris Agreement: “global stock take”, “review of adequacy and effectiveness of adaptation and support”, etc.
 - ❖ Monitoring and review of LDC status and graduation from LDC status
 - ❖ Review of the achievement of global goals (e.g. SDGs)



Inter-linkages between the 3 examples of M&E at national level

- ❑ The 3 examples are not mutually exclusive
- ❑ A country will likely apply and use several systems to address different needs for assessing progress
- ❑ Important to use M&E systems as tools to an end: address a need in a flexible way, rather than fitting the tool to the needs



Overview of the PEG M&E tool

- ❑ Designed to monitor overall progress in the process to formulate and implement NAPs,
 - ❖ This tool targets the *process* for now, and not the adaptation or development outcomes
- ❑ Responds to the initial guidelines for NAPs on reporting on ‘**Progress, Effectiveness and Gaps**’ (PEG)
- ❑ Builds on the **10 essential functions** (EFs) of the process to formulate and implement NAPs as defined by the LEG
 - ❖ **EFs:** *services that the process to formulate and implement NAPs is meant to deliver at national level*
- ❑ Suggests expected outcomes and metrics in the form of indicative questions/checklists for each essential function that will support countries to monitor and evaluate that function



The essential functions ...

- Essential characteristics of an effective NAP process, that it is useful at the national level, and leads to desired outcomes
- Expected impact of carrying out a NAP process in the long-term

... basis for the PEG M&E tool

- Under each essential function, expected results/outcomes can be framed, that would lead to achieving the long-term impact



Listing of the Essential Functions of the NAP process (LEG, 2015)

1. Helping governments to provide **national leadership** and **coordination of adaptation efforts at all levels** and to act as the **main interface** with regional and international mechanisms
2. The collection, compilation, processing and dissemination of **data, information and knowledge on climate change and relevant development aspects** in support of adaptation planning and implementation
3. **Identifying and addressing gaps and needs** related to capacity for the successful design and implementation of adaptation
4. Assessing **climate-development linkages and needs**, and supporting the **integration** of climate change adaptation into national and subnational development and sectoral planning (through policies, projects and programmes)
5. **Analysing climate data** and **assessing vulnerabilities** to climate change and identifying **adaptation options** at the sector, subnational, national and other appropriate levels



6. **Appraising adaptation options** to support decision-making on adaptation investment plans and development planning
7. Promoting and facilitating the **prioritization** of climate change adaptation in national planning
8. Facilitating the **implementation** of adaptation at all levels through appropriate policies, projects and programmes, taking into account opportunities for **synergy**
9. Facilitating the **monitoring, review** and **updating** of adaptation plans over time, to ensure progress and effectiveness of adaptation efforts and to demonstrate how gaps are being addressed
10. Coordinating **reporting** and **outreach** on the NAP process to stakeholders nationally, internationally and formally on progress to the Convention



5 main types of metrics

Metric	Context under the PEG M&E tool (example)
<i>Process</i>	Course of action taken to achieve a goal
<i>Input</i>	Tangible quantities put into a process to achieve a goal
<i>Output</i>	Products and services delivered
<i>Outcome</i>	Results that stem from the use of the outputs
<i>Impact</i>	The effect that an outcome has on something else



General metrics for the process to formulate and implement NAPs



Process Metrics

(measure a course of action taken to achieve a goal)

- ❑ **Leader with sufficient authority** to direct the NAP process at the national level and **allocate resources to relevant actors, direct planning efforts** with participation of all **relevant ministries** and other **stakeholders**, and facilitate progress for the country.
 - ❑ A **multiyear plan** that includes **goals, focused statement of task, implementation, operational research and systematic observations, applications, and integration**, such as in the form of a *road map*.
 - ❑ A **functioning participatory process** in place involving all appropriate stakeholders, with (a) **underlying processes** and timetables, (b) **assessment of progress** toward achieving program goals, and (c) an ability to **revisit the plan** in light of new advances.
 - ❑ A strategy for **setting priorities and allocating resources** among different elements of the program (including those that cross agencies) and advancing promising avenues of relevant **research, piloting and implementation**.
 - ❑ Procedures in place that enable or **facilitate the use or understanding of the results by others** in the country as well as at the regional and global level (e.g., researchers and practitioners in other disciplines, operational users, decision makers) and promote partnerships.
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Input Metrics

(measure tangible quantities put into a process to achieve a goal)

- ❑ Sufficient **intellectual and technologic *foundation*** to support the work.
- ❑ Sufficient commitment of **resources** (i.e. people, infrastructure, financial etc.) directed specifically to allow the planned program to be carried out.
- ❑ Sufficient **resources to implement and sustain** important steps under each essential function.
- ❑ Sufficient resources to promote the development and maintenance of each of the following: (a) **human capital**; (b) **measurement systems, models and tools** where relevant, and **synthesis and interpretive activities**; (c) **transition** to operational activities where warranted; and (d) **services** that **enable the use of data and information** by relevant stakeholders.
- ❑ Activities take advantage of **existing resources** (e.g., regional historical data records, infrastructure, ongoing programmes and projects).



Output Metrics

(measure the products and services delivered)

- ❑ The activities of the process produce peer or publicly-reviewed and broadly accessible **results**, such as (a) **data and information**, (b) **quantification of important systems and processes**, (c) applicable measurement techniques, (d) **scenarios and decision support tools**, and (e) **well-described and demonstrated relationships aimed at improving understanding of processes** or enabling **forecasting** and **prediction**.
- ❑ An adequate **community and infrastructure to support** the elements of the NAP process has been developed.
- ❑ Appropriate stakeholders judge these **results to be sufficient** to address needs of the NAP process and to inform management and policy decisions.
- ❑ **Synthesis and assessment products are created** that capture key *experiences and lessons* learned from carrying out the NAP process.
- ❑ **Results and outputs of the NAP process are communicated** to an appropriate range of stakeholders.



Outcome Metrics

- ❑ The activities under the NAP process have engendered significant ***new avenues of action and resources*** to address the objectives of adaptation.
 - ❑ The element of the NAP process has yielded ***improved understanding***, such as (a) more consistent and reliable **predictions or forecasts of risks and sources of vulnerability** to climate change, (b) **increased** confidence in our **ability to cope and deal** with climate change and **variability**, and (c) broadly **accepted** conclusions about **key issues or relationships**.
 - ❑ **Assessment results and pilot activities** have **been transitioned to operational use**.
 - ❑ **Institutions and human capacity** have **been created** that can better address a range of related problems and issues in addressing adaptation.
 - ❑ **The measurements, analysis, and results are being used** (a) to answer the high-priority climate adaptation questions that motivated them, (b) to address objectives outside the NAP within broader sustainable development, or (c) to support beneficial applications and decision making, such as forecasting and early warning systems, cost-benefit analysis, or improved assessment and management of risk.
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Impact Metrics

- ❑ The results of the NAP process have *informed policy and improved decision making* in the country on adaptation issues and ultimately on development planning.
- ❑ The program has *benefited society* in terms of protecting and enhancing economic vitality, promoting environmental stewardship, protecting life and property, and reducing vulnerability to the impacts of climate change.
- ❑ *Public understanding* of climate adaptation issues has increased.



Example using the Essential Function 1

Essential Function 1: Helping governments to provide national leadership and coordination of adaptation efforts at all levels and to act as the main interface with regional and international mechanisms

- ❑ **Expected outcome 1:** The NAP process creates and maintains governance structures that lead work on adaptation at the national level through appropriate mandates and institutional arrangements
- ❑ **Expected outcome 2:** The NAP process facilitates the coordination of adaptation across scales, actors and levels within the country to ensure coherence and effectiveness of adaptation
- ❑ **Expected outcome 3:** The NAP process is used to mobilize and manage technical and financial support for nation adaptation efforts from local, regional and international mechanisms



Sample metrics for Essential Function 1

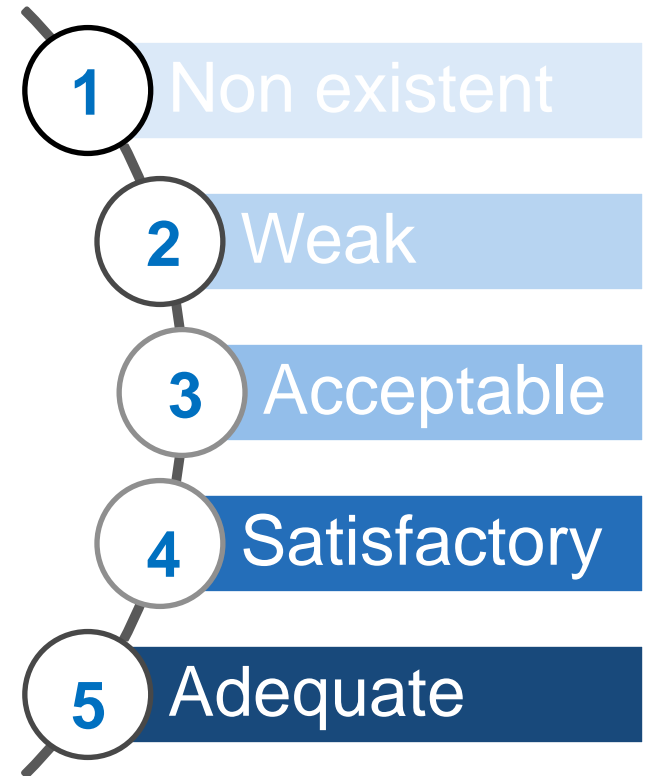
Expected outcome 1: *The NAP process creates and maintains governance structures that lead work on adaptation at the national level through appropriate mandates and institutional arrangements*

- Is there a national mandate to define the NAP process and its work? (*the nature and form of such a mandate would vary*)
- Does the mandate clearly define institutional arrangements (*including a coordinator/leader and a coordination body for the NAP process*) to lead and oversee the work on adaptation?
- Does the coordination body for the NAP Process have sufficient authority to coordinate engagement of all line ministries and other relevant actors in addressing adaptation?
- Does the coordination body have its own human, financial and technical resources under its direct control?

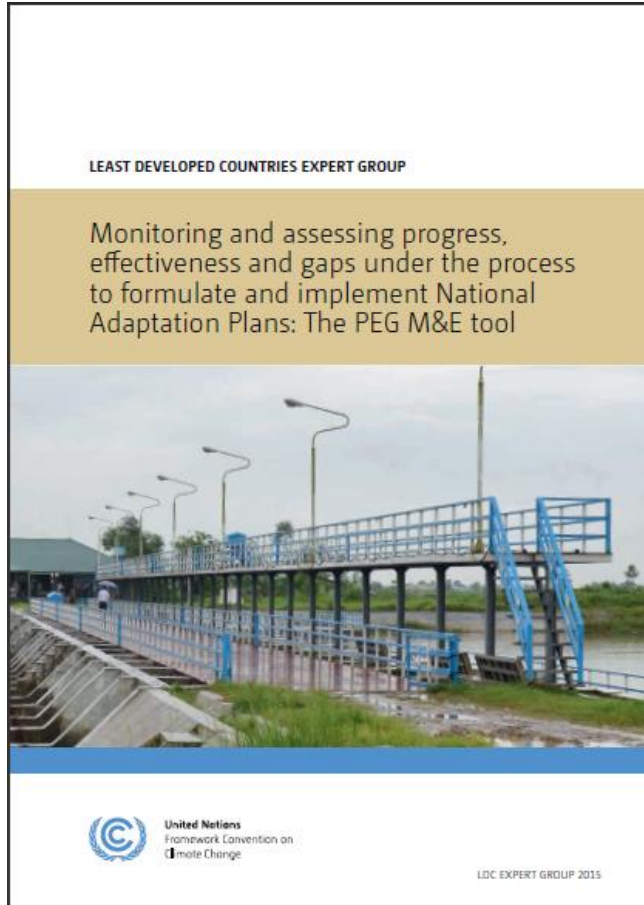


Application of the PEG M&E Tool

- Use the metrics to define success criteria for the NAP process, and apply as a checklist and graduated questions (use a rating scale of say 1 to 5 to rank degree of success)
- Use the tool to manage the process and ensure goals of the NAP process are being met
- Results of the monitoring and review process may be used in reporting on progress, effectiveness and gaps to the SBI as per the NAP guidelines
- Results of the monitoring would be used in assessment and review when updating the NAPs



Resource



LDC Expert Group (2015) *Monitoring and assessing progress, effectiveness and gaps under the process to formulate and implement National Adaptation Plans: The PEG M&E tool.* Available at <http://www4.unfccc.int/nap/News/Pages/2015-LEG-publications.aspx>



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