United Nations
Framework Convention on
Climate Change

Monitoring progress in formulating and implementing NAPs

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The PEG M&E tool

- PEG stands for **P**rogress, **E**ffectiveness and **G**aps and this is a tool developed by the LEG which is designed to monitor **overall progress of the NAP process**

- This tool targets the process for now, and not the adaptation or development outcomes

- It aims to focus on five categories of metrics: process, input, output, outcome and impact

- It builds on the 10 essential functions (EFs) of the NAP process as defined by the LEG

- 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 5 categories of metrics

Process metrics

The courses of action taken to achieve a goal

Input metrics

The tangible quantities put into a process to achieve a goal

Output metrics

The products and services delivered, or systems put in place

Outcome metrics— results that stem from use of the outputs.

Outcomes refer to an event or condition that is beyond the outputs of the program and is of direct importance to the intended beneficiaries (e.g., ministry heads, policy-makers, other stakeholders).

Impact metrics— the effect that an outcome has on something else. Impact metrics are outcomes that focus on long-term societal, economic, or environmental consequences.

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.

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.
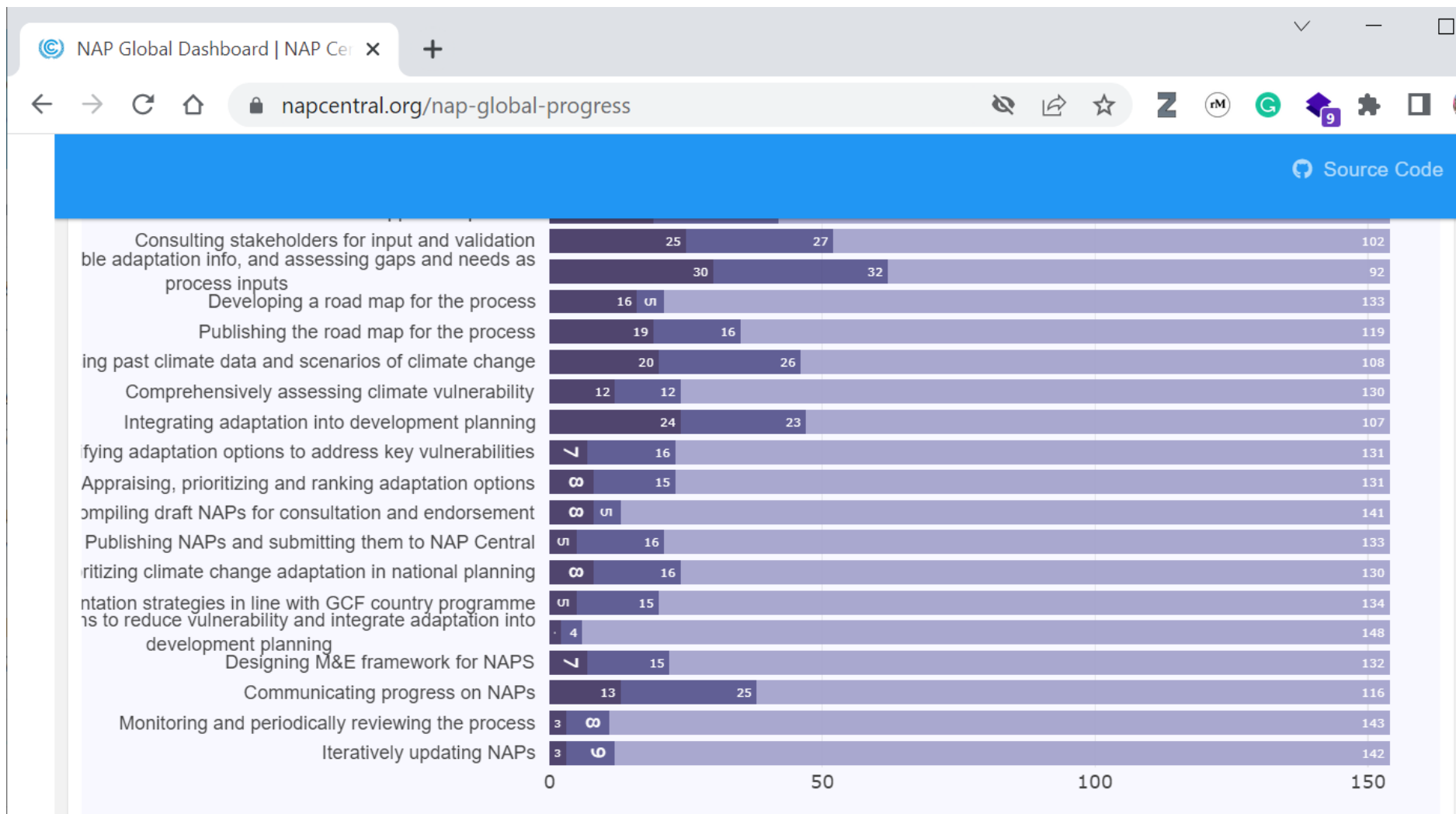
Impact metrics

- 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.

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, effectives 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

NAP Dashboard

https://napcentral.org/nap-global-progress

Points for discussion in the plenary (5 mins)

- What information to collect on countries' progress to capture outcomes and impacts?

- How do we effectively collect this information?

- LEG members to coordinate with country participants on the completeness of the survey questionnaire (10 mins)