

# Introduction to a methodology for identification of best practices and lessons learned

**Expert meeting to assess progress made in the process to formulate and implement national adaptation plans (NAPs)**

7 to 9 February 2018, Sao Tome, Sao Tome and Principe



## LEG methodology for identifying best practices

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- ❑ The LEG approach is based on the concept of theory of change;
- ❑ For each selected focus area, specific steps/stages/benchmarks are identified to achieve a given goal (e.g. steps involved in the formulation of NAPs);
- ❑ Templates for the collection of relevant information are then developed based on the key variables to capture;
- ❑ After the collection of information (e.g. through surveys, questionnaires or focus group interviews), the information is aggregated along expected pathways of change until potential best practices can be identified;
- ❑ These candidate best practices are then ranked according to the criteria and guiding principles defined to identify the best practices;
- ❑ The ranking is undertaken by a “jury” which determines the final list of best practices to be published.



- ❑ The LEG is guided by the following two definitions of ‘lesson learned’:
  - ❖ “A lesson learned is knowledge or understanding gained by experience;
  - ❖ The experience may be positive, as in a successful test or mission, or negative, as in a mishap or failure;
  - ❖ A lesson must be significant in that it has a real or assumed impact on operations; valid in that it is factually and technically correct; and applicable in that it identifies a specific design, process or decision that reduces or eliminates the potential for failures and mishaps, or reinforces a positive result (Secchi, 1999 in Weber 2001).”

**Source:** Spilsbury, M. J. and others (eds.). 2007. *Lessons Learned from Evaluation: A Platform for Sharing Knowledge*. Nairobi, UNEP Evaluation and Oversight Unit, p. 4.



## Example from Best Practices and Lessons Learned publication, Vol.3

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### FOCUS AREA II

Putting in place an explicit mandate for the process to formulate and implement national adaptation plans

#### BEST PRACTICES

- Developing a mandate for the process to formulate and implement NAPs cultivates a high level of engagement among senior policymakers.
- A mandate helps secure clear leadership and buy-in for the process and will facilitate access to data, personnel and resources from participating ministries.
- Communicating the arrangements defined in the mandate (interim or otherwise) will guide all partners and providers of support in contributing to the national process and will avoid stand-alone efforts that are less effective.

#### LESSONS LEARNED

- A national mandate for the process establishes clear responsibilities for government ministries and departments and ensures the corporation of all actors.
- There are many ways to create a regulatory framework, guiding instrument or clear mandate for the process to formulate and implement NAPs.
- There are many activities and initiatives, including those from regional and international programmes and projects that can contribute to the national efforts of the NAP. In the absence of a clear and well-communicated mandate, activities will not contribute to the national effort in an effective manner.

# United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change

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