Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning Strategy

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WISER MEL STRATEGY

10 SECTIONS

- Background of the programme
- Aims and objectives
- Revised WISER ToC with its hypotheses and assumptions and the revised logframe
- A comprehensive M&E plan
- Evaluation processes, tools and methods for both WISER programme and projects
- Learning processes and methodologies
- Linkage to knowledge management
- Programme and project reporting
- Gender considerations with respect to MEL
- Roles and responsibilities of various MEL structures and budget for operationalisation

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Aims and Objectives

- Ensure that evidence-based monitoring, evaluation and learning is understood as part of the project cycle

- Provide consistent information to stakeholders

- Ensure that knowledge generated through learning is captured and disseminated internally

- Ensure that the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development's -Development Assistance Committee (OECD-DAC) standard criteria for evaluation are followed

- Build capacity of programme and projects to incorporate MEL tools into design, planning, implementation and budgeting processes

- Guide the quarterly and annual technical and financial reporting processes.

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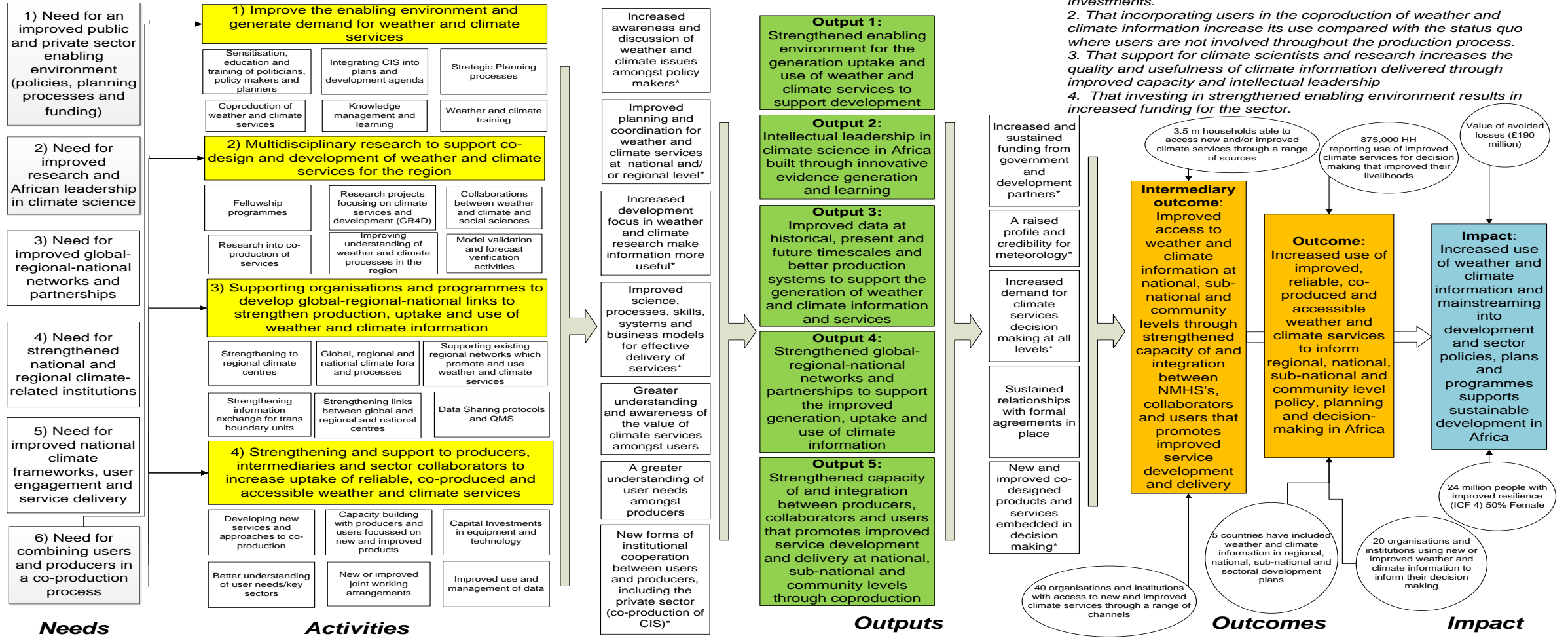
Results Framework

- WISER Programme Theory of Change

- WISER logframe

Theory of Change

Hypothesis of Change: *Improved governance and enabling environment combined with combined with support to innovative research, along with mobilisation of partner networks (national/regional and global) and co-production of information leads to the development of more reliable, tailored and accessible services. This leads to greater uptake and use to inform decision making at all levels, demonstrating value and increasing resilience of African people*

Hypotheses:
1. That investment in regional initiatives around weather and climate services has greater benefits than individual national investments.
2. That incorporating users in the coproduction of weather and climate information increase its use compared with the status quo where users are not involved throughout the production process.
3. That support for climate scientists and research increases the quality and usefulness of climate information delivered through improved capacity and intellectual leadership
4. That investing in strengthened enabling environment results in increased funding for the sector.

Needs

1) Need for an improved public and private sector enabling environment (policies, planning processes and funding)

2) Need for improved research and African leadership in climate science

3) Need for improved global-regional-national networks and partnerships

4) Need for strengthened national and regional climate-related institutions

5) Need for improved national climate frameworks, user engagement and service delivery

6) Need for combining users and producers in a co-production process

Activities

1) Improve the enabling environment and generate demand for weather and climate services

- Sensitisation, education and training of politicians, policy makers and planners
- Integrating CIS into plans and development agenda
- Strategic Planning processes
- Coproduction of weather and climate services
- Knowledge management and learning
- Weather and climate training

2) Multidisciplinary research to support co-design and development of weather and climate services for the region

- Fellowship programmes
- Research projects focusing on climate services and development (CR4D)
- Collaborations between weather and climate and social sciences
- Research into co-production of services
- Improving understanding of weather and climate processes in the region
- Model validation and forecast verification activities

3) Supporting organisations and programmes to develop global-regional-national links to strengthen production, uptake and use of weather and climate information

- Strengthening to regional climate centres
- Global, regional and national climate fora and processes
- Supporting existing regional networks which promote and use weather and climate services
- Strengthening information exchange for trans boundary units
- Strengthening links between global and regional and national centres
- Data Sharing protocols and QMS

4) Strengthening and support to producers, intermediaries and sector collaborators to increase uptake of reliable, co-produced and accessible weather and climate services

- Developing new services and approaches to co-production
- Capacity building with producers and users focussed on new and improved products
- Capital Investments in equipment and technology
- Better understanding of user needs/key sectors
- New or improved joint working arrangements
- Improved use and management of data

Outputs

- Increased awareness and discussion of weather and climate issues amongst policy makers*
- Improved planning and coordination for weather and climate services at national and/ or regional level*
- Increased development focus in weather and climate research make information more useful*
- Improved science, processes, skills, systems and business models for effective delivery of services*
- Greater understanding and awareness of the value of climate services amongst users
- A greater understanding of user needs amongst producers
- New forms of institutional cooperation between users and producers, including the private sector (co-production of CIS)*

Output 1: Strengthened enabling environment for the generation uptake and use of weather and climate services to support development

Output 2: Intellectual leadership in climate science in Africa built through innovative evidence generation and learning

Output 3: Improved data at historical, present and future timescales and better production systems to support the generation of weather and climate information and services

Output 4: Strengthened global-regional-national networks and partnerships to support the improved generation, uptake and use of climate information

Output 5: Strengthened capacity of and integration between producers, collaborators and users that promotes improved service development and delivery at national, sub-national and community levels through coproduction

Outcomes

- Increased and sustained funding from government and development partners*
- A raised profile and credibility for meteorology*
- Increased demand for climate services decision making at all levels*
- Sustained relationships with formal agreements in place
- New and improved co-designed products and services embedded in decision making*

Intermediary outcome: Improved access to weather and climate information at national, sub-national and community levels through strengthened capacity of and integration between NMHS's, collaborators and users that promotes improved service development and delivery

3.5 m households able to access new and/or improved climate services through a range of sources

875,000 HH reporting use of improved climate services for decision making that improved their livelihoods

Value of avoided losses (£190 million)

40 organisations and institutions with access to new and improved climate services through a range of channels

5 countries have included weather and climate information in regional, national, sub-national and sectoral development plans

Outcome: Increased use of improved, reliable, co-produced and accessible weather and climate services to inform regional, national, sub-national and community level policy, planning and decision-making in Africa

20 organisations and institutions using new or improved weather and climate information to inform their decision making

Impact

Impact: Increased use of weather and climate information and mainstreaming into development and sector policies, plans and programmes supports sustainable development in Africa

24 million people with improved resilience (ICF 4) 50% Female

Co production of services ensuring focus on improved service delivery, users and decision making at all timescales

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Monitoring

Systematic data collection over the course of the programme

- ✓ Programme Logframe monitoring
- ✓ Project monitoring
- ✓ International Climate Fund indicator monitoring
- ✓ Gender

user-led weather and climate services.		• Conduct key interviews with trained scientists and their institutions		Annually
Output Indicator 2.3				
Number of African scientists achieving postgraduate qualification through fellowships in areas of climate related services	Data on the number of African scientists including fresh graduates who have been offered fellowships through the WISER programme to undertake post graduate studies on climate related services in various tertiary institutions of higher learning	a. Review the Call for Fellowship awards b. Names of shortlisted fellowship candidates c. Agreements with shortlisted fellowship candidates d. Certified admission letters of candidates into institutions of higher learning e. Postgraduate qualification certificates f. Conduct key interviews with Fellowship candidates	ACPC to hire MEL service provider to support aggregation and triangulation of data	Baseline Quarterly Annually
Output Indicator 2.4				
Number of project evaluations and impact assessments generating evidence, knowledge and learning to inform decision making	Data on the number of mid and end line project evaluations Data on the number of assessments/studies conducted to generate new evidence/knowledge or enhance existing evidence/knowledge and learning on weather and climate services to inform decision making	Review: • Project formative and summative evaluation reports • Project impact assessment reports • Knowledge products	Met Office to hire MEL service provider to conduct project evaluations, impact assessments, aggregate and triangulate data on their use in decision making	Baseline Quarterly Annually
OUTPUT 3: Improved data at historical, present and future timescales and better production systems to support the generation of weather and climate information services				
Output Indicator 3.1				
Number of NMHSs and RCCs with	Data on the number of NMHSs and RCCS	Review:	Relevant Projects to hire MEL	Baseline

Project level Monitoring

Objectives:

- Ensure that projects are aligned with the WISER programme results, milestones and targets,

- Clarify what is required for ME&L in the WISER project cycle,

- Provide a stepwise approach to implementing ME&L in WISER projects,

- Identify data and evidence collection and analysis stages,

- Provide suggestions for lesson learning in order to improve decision making and project implementation, and

- Provide the basics of project reporting.

Logframe data collection methods

Result level	Methods
Impact	• Use of the VfM and SEB framework • Pilot studies on losses • Household surveys • Research studies • Review of project reports
Outcome and intermediate outcome	• Key informant interviews • Review of documents • Focus group discussions • Review of NMHS records • Aggregations of data from output indicators • User engagement surveys, co-production survey
Outputs	• Review of relevant documents: modernization plans, agreements, research outputs, learning events, training reports, fellowship awards, project impact assessment reports, knowledge products, upgraded weather and climate data sets, coordinated national plans, digitization reports, QMS,M OUs, equipment procured, training reports, participant lists etc. • Key interviews • Stakeholder satisfaction survey

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ICF Indicator Monitoring

ICF indicator	WISER Logframe indicator
ICF 1: Number of people provided with support to cope with climate change	Intermediate outcome indicator 1: Improved access to weather and climate information at national, sub-national and community levels
ICF 4: Number of people with improved resilience)	Impact Indicator 2: Number of people with improved resilience resulting from WISER support Outcome indicator 3: Number of households using new or improved climate information services
ICF 11 and 12: Amount of funds leveraged/mobilised by the public and private sectors	Output indicator 1.2: Amount of public and private funds leveraged for improved generation, uptake and use of weather and climate services as a result of WISER activities

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ICF Indicator Monitoring

ICF indicator	Logframe indicator
ICF indicator 15: The extent to which WISER will have a transformational impact	• **Outcome Indicator 1:** No. of countries that have included weather and climate information in development plans • **Outcome Indicator 2**: Number of organisations and institutions using new or improved weather and climate information • **Intermediate Outcome Indicator 3**: Number of regional or national disaster management structures accessing new or improved climate information • **Intermediate Outcome Indicator 4:** Number of new or improved co-produced climate service products being delivered • **Output Indicator 1.1:** Number of NMHSs and RCCs with modernisation plans • **Output Indicator 1.3:** Number of joint and learning initiatives at regional, national and sub-national levels • **Output Indicator 2.1**: Number of research outputs on weather and climate information services. • **Output Indicator 2.2:** Number of African scientists and researchers supported by WISER in climate and social sciences working in African institutes that have built expertise on the development of user-led weather and climate services.

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Monitoring gender inclusion

	Indicator	Disaggregation
Impact Indicator 2	Number of people with improved resilience	Male and Female
Outcome Indicator 3	Number of households using new or improved climate information/services	Male headed and Female headed
Intermediate Outcome Indicator 1	Number of households able to access new/improved climate services through a range of intermediaries and communication channels	Male headed and Female headed
Output Indicator 2.2	Number of African scientists and researchers supported by WISER in climate and social sciences working in African institutions that have built expertise on the development of user-led weather and climate services.	Male and Female
Output Indicator 2.3	Number of African scientists achieving postgraduate qualification through fellowships in areas of climate related services	Male and Female
Output Indicator 5.2	Number of people in user and producer organisations trained in development, co-production and use of climate services	Male and Female

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Evaluation

- Understand achievement of intended and unintended results and their impact on stakeholders.

- Provide an important source of evidence for the achievement of results and programme performance.

- Contribute to programme learning and knowledge building by drawing lessons from successes and failures, on what works and what does not

- Serve as a basis for improved decision making and strategic positioning of WISER in the weather and climate services sector.

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Evaluation

- Internal programme reviews
- Project mid-term evaluations
- Project end-term evaluations
- Programme impacts evaluation
- Research studies

Use of OECD-DAC criteria
- Relevance
- Efficiency
- Effectiveness
- Impact
- Sustainability

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Research studies
(Evaluation Knowledge Products)

- The impacts of co-production processes in decision making in relation to climate change and sustainable development

- The impacts of improved knowledge and capacity on weather and climate services amongst African Scientists.

- The impacts of regional initiatives on weather and climate services as compared to national and sub-national initiatives

- Regional comparison between a country's meteorology profile and funding for NMHSs

Learning
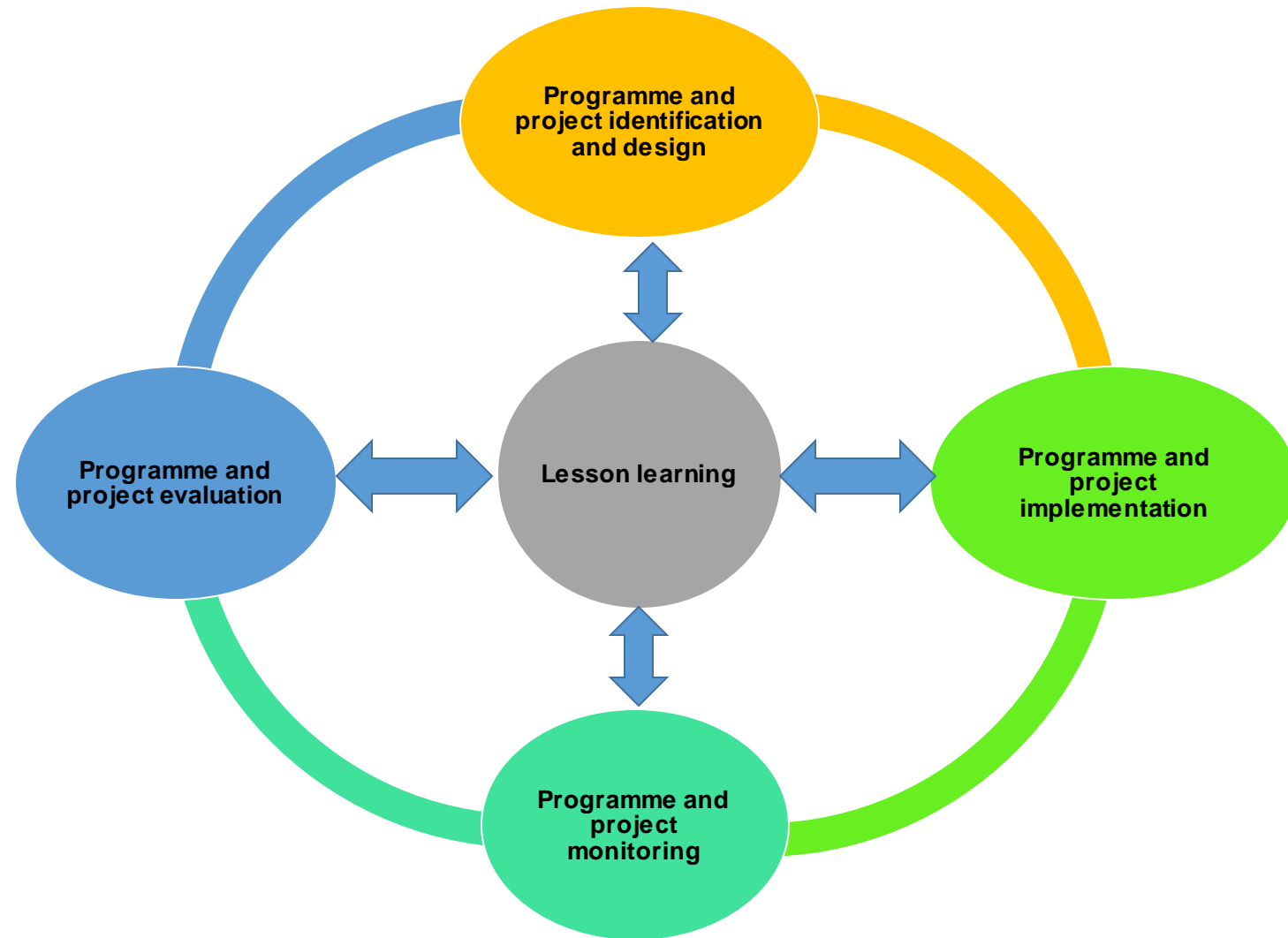
Learning Cycle

Learning

- Capture and share knowledge generated during the design and implementation phases

- Ensure that projects with related activities build on each other's efforts to make a significant difference

- Identify gaps that may need further research

- Facilitate evidence sharing that will enable projects and the programme to adapt and apply best practices.

- Facilitate identification of failures as learning opportunities

- Share knowledge externally to create broader opportunities for WISER

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Learning in WISER

Learning Plan includes:

- Establish a platform for sharing key documents: share point, knowledge portal, group emails, social media etc.

- Evidence reflection sessions: presentation of results and reflection of challenges, successes etc.

- Lesson learning events: Consolidation of lessons from projects and reflection

- Peer reviews: projects critiquing projects

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Knowledge Management

- Invest in a Knowledge Manager,

- Establish a knowledge needs baseline,

- Identify critical stakeholders and end users,

- Develop an engagement strategy which will be tied to the WISER communications plan,

- Establish monitoring mechanisms to capture process and learning.

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Reporting

a) WISER Programme reporting to DFID – quarterly and annually

b) WISER Project reporting - quarterly and annually

- Reporting achievements against logframe results and indicators
- Risks and assumptions
- M&E
- Lessons learnt
- Outreach and communication
- Financial summary
- Annexes with evidence of results

c) Internal reports (within the WISER programme and within projects) – meeting reports, activity reports, process reports, etc.

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Operationalising the MEL Strategy
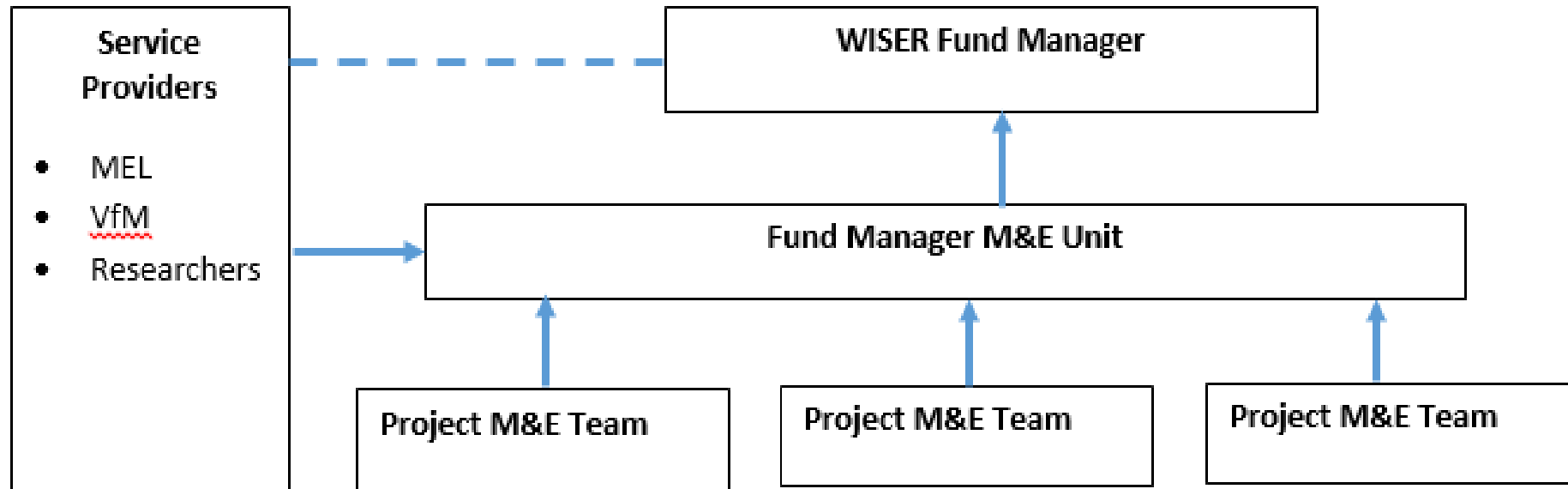
Roles and Responsibilities

- The Fund Manager – Recruitment of an M&E Manager who will ensure that this strategy is implemented during implementation.

- The Projects –Provide for an M&E function in their implementation structure and allocate the necessary budget from their overall project budget.

- Use of different service providers (M&E support, researchers) – These providers can be hired by the Fund Manager or the projects, to provide support for different MEL functions.

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Roles and Responsibilities

WISER PROGRAMME MEL PLAN				
Indicators	**Type of data/information**	**Data collection methodology**	**Responsible for data collection**	**Frequency of data collection**
IMPACT: Increased use of weather and climate information and mainstreaming into development and sector policies, plans and programmes supports sustainable development in Africa				
II 1: Value of avoided losses due to use of climate information	Amount of economic losses incurred due to lack of use of weather and climate information services	a. Use of the VfM and SEB framework b. Conduct pilot studies to determine economic losses c. Review of relevant annual project progress reports	a. Met Office to commission the VfM SEB team b. Met Office M&E team c. Met Office M&E team	Baseline End line: to compare with the baseline
II 2: Number of people with improved resilience resulting from WISER support	Number of people whose resilience has improved as a result of using weather and climate information	a. Conduct household surveys in the countries where WISER projects are relevant to improving resilience b. Conduct research on the impacts of coproduction processes in decision making in relation to climate change and sustainable development at national and sub-national levels c. Review of relevant programme and project progress reports	a. Projects addressing use of climate information to commission a MEL service provider to undertake household surveys b. Met Office to commission MEL service provider to conduct impact research c. Met Office M&E team to aggregate results from different projects	Baseline End line: to compare with the baseline
OUTCOME: Increased use of improved, reliable, co-produced and accessible weather and climate services to inform regional, national, sub-national and community level policy, planning and decision-making in Africa				
OI 1: Number of countries that have included weather and climate information in regional, national, sub-national and sectoral	Data on the number of countries where the WISER programme, weather and climate policies have been mainstreamed in planning documents at different levels.	a. Review of relevant project progress reports b. Collect evidence from regional,	a. Met Office M&E team to aggregate results from different projects	Baseline Annually

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Project M&E teams

✓ Using the Project MEL guidance to design, monitor and report their project's progress to the WISER programme.

✓ Refining the project MEL frameworks, ToC and Logframes in liaison with the Fund Manager MEL team /MEL service provider.

✓ Undertaking training on MEL organized by the Fund Manager MEL team or the MEL service provider.

✓ Implementing the project's MEL plan.

✓ Collecting data and evidence that will be used to report against the project's indicators, outputs and outcomes.

✓ Documenting lessons learned and participating in learning events organized by the Fund Manager MEL team.

✓ Reporting quarterly and annually using the templates provided by the Fund Manager's MEL team.

✓ Developing the ToRs for MEL service providers in liaison with the Fund Manager's MEL team.

✓ Management of the MEL service providers in liaison with the Fund Manager's MEL team.

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Thank you!