

METEOR: Midline Design Document

Report Number: M2.5/P

August 2019

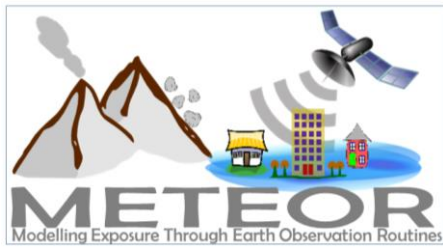


Authors:

L. Petrarulo, A. Lyon, C. Simon



NSET
Earthquake Safe Communities in Nepal



METEOR Midline Design Document

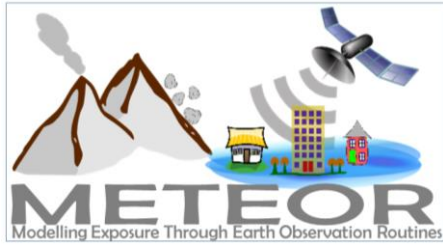


Document Verification

Project	METEOR: Modelling Exposure Through Earth Observation Routines
Report Title	METEOR: Midline Design Document
Related Milestone	M2.5
Reference as	Petrarulo, L., Lyon, A. & Simon, C. (2019) METEOR Midline Design Document. Report M2.5/P
Release Type	Public / Confidential / Confidential with Embargo Period

Prepared by: Contributors		
Name(s): Luca Petrarulo Aileen Lyon Claire Simon	Signature(s): L. PETRARULO A. LYON C. SIMON	Date(s): 15 August 2019
Approved by: Project Manager		
Name: Kay Smith	Signature: K. SMITH	Date: 22 August 2019
Approved by: UKSA IPP Project Officer		
Name:	Signature:	Date:

Date	Version	Alterations	Editor



METEOR Midline Design Document



Contents

DOCUMENT VERIFICATION	I
ABBREVIATIONS	IV
1. METEOR PROJECT INTRODUCTION.....	1
1.1. PROJECT SUMMARY	1
1.2. PROJECT OVERVIEW.....	1
1.3. PROJECT OBJECTIVES.....	2
1.4. WORK PACKAGES	2
1.5. MONITORING & EVALUATION	3
2. BACKGROUND	3
3. PURPOSE & SCOPE OF THE MIDLINE	5
3.1. PURPOSE OF THE MIDLINE EVALUATION	5
3.2. SCOPE OF THE MIDLINE EVALUATION	5
4. METHODOLOGY OF THE MIDLINE EVALUATION	8
4.1. KEY COMPONENTS.....	8
4.2. LIGHT-TOUCH PROCESS EVALUATION	8
4.3. FORMATIVE EVALUATION	9
4.3.1. <i>Global case study</i>	9
4.3.2. <i>Country case studies</i>	11
4.4. SECONDARY DATA COMPILATION – FOR LOGFRAME INDICATORS	13
4.5. SCHEDULING	13
4.6. ANALYSIS.....	13
4.7. EVALUATION DELIVERABLES	14
4.8. DISSEMINATION	14
5. WORKPLAN & BUDGET	15
5.1. INDICATIVE MIDLINE BUDGET	15

Figures

Figure 1: Midline workplan	15
----------------------------------	----



METEOR Midline Design Document

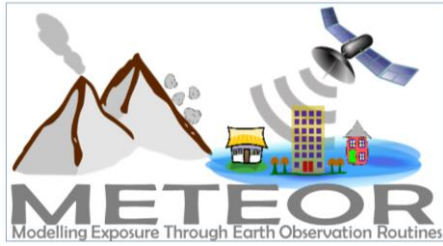


Tables

Table 1: METEOR Project Summary	1
Table 2: Overview of METEOR Work Packages.....	2
Table 3: Overview of OPM Deliverables	3
Table 4: Logframe update at midline	6
Table 5: Stakeholders targeted for the light-touch process evaluation	8
Table 6: Stakeholders targeted for the midline global study	10
Table 7: Scheduling of midline data collection activities.....	13
Table 8: Midline budget by milestone	15

Box

Box 1. Outline of the midline evaluation report.....	14
--	----

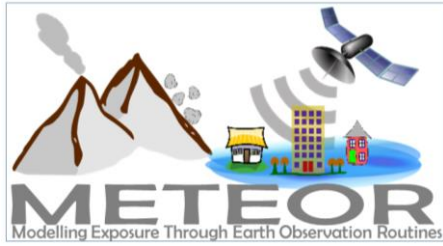


METEOR Midline Design Document



Abbreviations

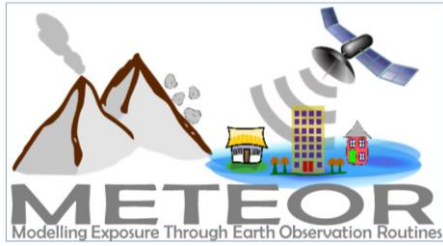
	Full Text	Description
BGS	British Geological Survey	An organisation providing expert advice in all areas of geoscience to the UK government and internationally
COP	Conference of Parties	
DfID	UK Department for International Development	
DMD	Disaster Management Department	Department of the Prime Minister's Office of Tanzania focused on disaster risks
DRM	Disaster Risk Management	
DRRM	Disaster Risk Reduction and Management	
EO	Earth Observation	
FATHOM		Provides innovative flood modelling and analytics, based on extensive flood risk research
FGD	Focus Group Discussion	
GBP	Great British Pounds	
GEM	Global Earthquake Model	Non-profit organisation focused on the pursuit of earthquake resilience worldwide
GFDRR	Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery	
HOT	Humanitarian OpenStreetMap Team	A global non-profit organisation the uses collaborative technology to create OSM maps for areas affected by disasters
IM	Impact	Relates to the impact in the Logframe



*METEOR Midline
Design Document*



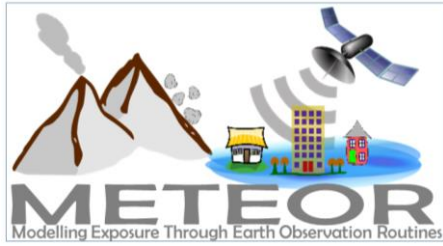
ImageCat		International risk management innovation company supporting the global risk and catastrophe management needs of the insurance industry, governments and NGOs
IPP	International Partnership Programme	
KII	Key Informant Interview	
KP	Knowledge Product	
KPI	Key Performance Indicator	
LDC	Least Developed Countries	
M	Milestone	Related to work package deliverables
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation	
MEL	Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning	
METEOR	Modelling Exposure Through Earth Observation Routines	
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation	
NSET	National Society for Earthquake Technology	Nepal
ODA	Official Development Assistance	
OC	Outcome	Relates to the outcomes in the Logframe
OP	Output	Relates to the outputs in the Logframe



METEOR Midline Design Document



OPM	Oxford Policy Management	Organisation focused on sustainable project design and implementation for reducing social and economic disadvantage in low-income countries
PEA	Political Economy Analysis	
QM	Quarterly Meeting	
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals	
SFDRR	Sendai Framework on Disaster Risk Reduction	
TOC	Theory of Change	
UKSA	United Kingdom Space Agency	
UNFCCC	United Nations Convention on Climate Change	
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund	
UNISDR	United Nations International Strategy for Disaster Reduction	
VFM	Value For Money	
WB	World Bank	
WP	Work Package	



METEOR Midline Design Document



1. METEOR Project Introduction

1.1. Project Summary

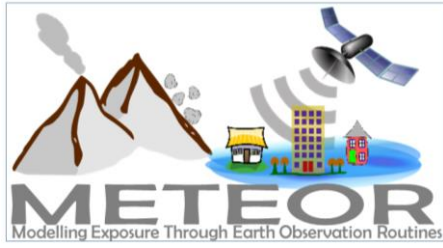
Project Title	Modelling Exposure Through Earth Observation Routines (METEOR): EO-based Exposure, Nepal and Tanzania
Starting Date	08/02/2018
Duration	36 months
Partners	UK Partners: The British Geological Survey (BGS) (Lead), Oxford Policy Management Limited (OPM), SSBN Limited International Partners: The Disaster Management Department, Office of the Prime Minister – Tanzania (DMD), The Global Earthquake Model (GEM) Foundation, The Humanitarian OpenStreetMap Team (HOT), ImageCat, National Society for Earthquake Technology (NSET) – Nepal
Target Countries	Nepal and Tanzania for “level 2” results and all 47 Least Developed ODA countries for “level 1” data
IPP Project	IPPC2_07_BGS_METEOR

Table 1: METEOR Project Summary

1.2. Project Overview

At present, there is a poor understanding of population exposure in some Official Development Assistance (ODA) countries, which causes major challenges when making Disaster Risk Management decisions. Modelling Exposure Through Earth Observation Routines (METEOR) takes a step-change in the application of Earth Observation exposure data by developing and delivering more accurate levels of population exposure to natural hazards. Providing new consistent data to governments, town planners and insurance providers will promote welfare and economic development in these countries and better enable them to respond to the hazards when they do occur.

METEOR is funded through the second iteration of the UK Space Agency’s (UKSA) International Partnership Programme (IPP), which uses space expertise to deliver innovative solutions to real world problems across the globe. The funding helps to build sustainable development while building effective partnerships that can lead to growth opportunities for British companies.



METEOR Midline Design Document



1.3. Project Objectives

METEOR aims to formulate an innovative methodology of creating exposure data through the use of EO-based imagery to identify development patterns throughout a country. Stratified sampling technique harnessing traditional land use interpretation methods modified to characterise building patterns can be combined with EO and in-field building characteristics to capture the distribution of building types. These protocols and standards will be developed for broad application to ODA countries and will be tested and validated for both Nepal and Tanzania to assure they are fit-for-purpose.

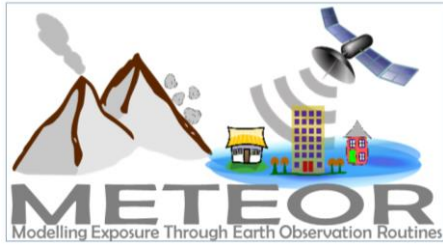
Detailed building data collected on the ground for the cities of Kathmandu (Nepal) and Dar es Salaam (Tanzania) will be used to compare and validate the EO generated exposure datasets. Objectives of the project look to: deliver exposure data for 47 of the least developed ODA countries, including Nepal and Tanzania; create hazard footprints for the specific countries; create open protocol; to develop critical exposure information from EO data; and capacity-building of local decision makers to apply data and assess hazard exposure. The eight work packages (WP) that make up the METEOR project are outlined below in section 1.4.

1.4. Work Packages

Outlined below are the eight work packages that make up the METEOR project, which are led by various partners. Table 2 provides an overview of the work packages together with a brief description of what each of the work packages cover.

Table 2: Overview of METEOR Work Packages

Work Package	Title	Lead	Overview
WP.1	Project Management	BGS	Project management, meetings with UKSA, quarterly reporting and the provision of feedback on project deliverables and direction across primary stakeholders.
WP.2	Monitoring and Evaluation	OPM	Monitoring and evaluation of the project and its impact, using a theory of change approach to assess whether the associated activities are leading to the desired outcome.
WP.3	EO Data for Exposure Development	ImageCat	EO-based data for exposure development, methods and protocols of segmenting/classifying building patterns for stratified sampling of building characteristics.
WP.4	Inputs and Validation	HOT	Collect exposure data in Kathmandu and Dar es Salaam to help validate and calibrate the data derived from the classification of building patterns from EO-based imagery.



METEOR Midline Design Document



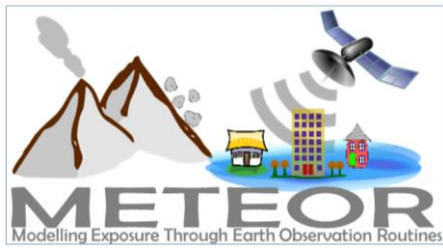
WP.5	Vulnerability and Uncertainty	GEM	Investigate how assumptions, limitations, scale and accuracy of exposure data, as well as decisions in data development process lead to modelled uncertainty.
WP.6	Multiple Hazard Impact	BGS	Multiple hazard impacts on exposure and how they may be addressed in disaster risk management by a range of stakeholders.
WP.7	Knowledge Sharing	GEM	Disseminate to the wider space and development sectors through dedicated web-portals and use of the Challenge Fund open databases.
WP.8	Sustainability and Capacity-Building	ImageCat	Sustainability and capacity-building, with the launch of the databases for Nepal and Tanzania while working with in-country experts.

1.5. Monitoring & Evaluation

The project WP led by OPM is broken down into 9 deliverables, which are focused on the monitoring and evaluation of the METEOR project (Table 3).

Deliverable	Title
M2.1	Annual Learning Events
M2.2	Monitoring and Evaluation Plan
M2.3	Baseline Design Document
M2.4	Baseline Evaluation Report
M2.5	Midline Design Document
M2.6	Midline Evaluation Report
M2.7	Cost-Effectiveness Analysis
M2.8	Endline Design Document
M2.9	Endline Evaluation Report

Table 3: Overview of OPM Deliverables



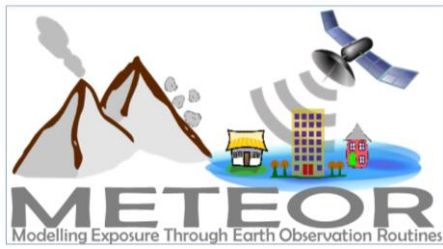
METEOR Midline Design Document



2. Background

METEOR (Modelling Exposure Through Earth Observation Routines) seeks to contribute to a reduction in the cost, in human and financial terms, of disasters such as earthquakes, landslides and floods. A major challenge when making Disaster Risk Management (DRM) decisions is poor understanding of the distribution and character of exposure in less-developed countries. Exposure needs to be mapped, monitored, modelled and fed into sectoral policies and plans (e.g. urban, infrastructure, energy) to build resilience and foster growth. This requires that governments, companies, Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs), the United Nations and religious organisations have strategies and practices that minimise the chance of a disaster occurring and mitigate the consequences if such an event happens. METEOR takes a step-change in the application of Earth Observation exposure data by developing and delivering more accurate levels of population exposure to natural hazards. Providing new consistent data to governments, town planners and insurance providers will promote welfare and economic development in these countries and better enable them to respond to the hazards when they do occur.

Please refer to the M&E Plan (M2.2) and the Baseline Evaluation Report (M2.4) for further background.



METEOR Midline Design Document



3. Purpose & Scope of the Midline

3.1. Purpose of the midline evaluation

The midline evaluation will be undertaken with the following general objectives:

1. Assess **interim progress** towards intended results.
2. Assess **the degree to which the project is on track** to achieve its outcomes and impacts – and understand if and how project activities are contributing to these. This may inform an adjustment of the Theory of Change.
3. **Provide operational insights for the consortium** on how to best design and implement the intervention, and identifying changes needed in the project delivery, based on the insights gained from the midline.

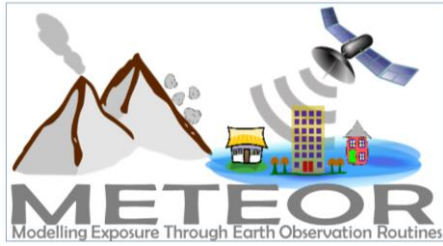
This TOR was drafted by OPM, guided by the guidance notes of Caribou Space and inputs from consortium partners.

3.2. Scope of the midline evaluation

The midline evaluation is planned as a light touch check-in with stakeholders to ensure the project is on track. The focus for the midline will be on:

- Facilitate questions about sustainability, particularly with the global humanitarian community, the insurance industry, and the Governments of the other Least Developed Countries (LDCs).
- Check in on relevance of METEOR products in Nepal, Tanzania and globally.
- Provide insights to improve the co-development aspects of the METEOR project in the two target countries, acknowledging that the focus is different, i.e. more technical for NSET and more policy-oriented for DMD.
- (Linked to the previous point) Better understand the political economy aspects of Disaster Risk Reduction and Management (DRRM) in Tanzania to gain insights on ways to improve the engagement and co-development elements with the Tanzanian government.

The data collection from Nepal, Tanzania, and international stakeholders will be used to update a subset of the logframe indicators. Where possible, the remaining log-frame indicators will be updated using secondary data compiled by various consortium partners. A summary of data sources for each logframe indicator is presented in Table 4. Note that a number of logframe indicators will not be updated at midline as no suitable data collection round has been planned.

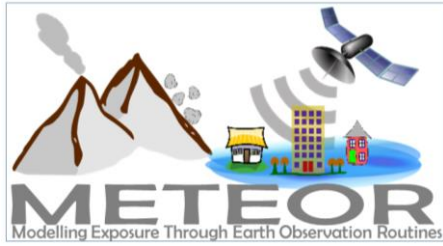


METEOR Midline Design Document



Table 4: Logframe update at midline

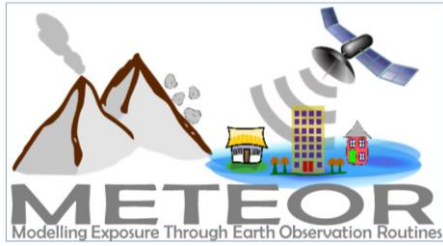
##	Indicator	Data Source	Update at midline?
IM 1	Modelled reduction of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters (of similar magnitude and impact) per 100,000 population (disaggregating males and females) in Nepal and Tanzania (aligned with SDG indicators 11.5.1 and 13.1.1)	Internal model based on official statistics and info on exposure, hazard and vulnerability. The model will cover the counterfactual as 'cost of inaction'.	No. It will be prepared before the endline evaluation.
IM 2	Total modelled direct avoided economic loss attributed to disasters in Nepal and Tanzania (in GBP £)	Internal model based on official statistics and info on exposure, hazard and vulnerability. The model will cover the counterfactual as 'cost of inaction'.	No. It will be prepared before the endline evaluation.
IM 3	Qualitative indicator: progress towards mainstreaming the use of robust DRR data to systematically inform policy changes across public and private sector, and civil society	KIIs and FGDs in endline evaluation	No. It will be covered by the endline evaluation.
OC 1.1	Qualitative indicator: progress towards use of project outputs by the governments of Nepal and Tanzania	KIIs in Nepal and Tanzania	Yes (Intermediate Outcome): although no outputs will be delivered by midline to the Governments, we can still test whether the drivers for the outputs' use have been put in place
OC 1.2	Feedback from relevant Ministry (or decision-maker) on the usefulness of the project outputs for improving their national DRR/DRM (KPI 1)	KIIs in Nepal and Tanzania	Yes (Intermediate Outcome): KIIs in Nepal after demo with government stakeholders and in Tanzania through Political Economy study
OC 2.1	Qualitative indicator: progress towards use of project outputs to inform integration of DRR good practice into civil society's and private sector's practices	KIIs & FGD in Nepal only, Project monitoring data	Yes (Intermediate Outcome), in Nepal: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Focus Groups Discussion with 'other end-users' on how they have been using the available outputs into strategies and/or risk assessments. • Tracking monthly projects that are using available METEOR outputs. No. of NSET training events and integration of outputs in the training material.
OC 3.1	Qualitative indicator: Feedback from the global community (e.g. UNICEF, UNISDR, WB, GFDRR) in respect of usefulness of project outputs (KPI 4)	KIIs	Yes (Intermediate Outcome): KIIs with members of the METEOR Advisory Board
OC 3.2	Qualitative indicator: Progress towards creating insurance products informed by METEOR data and/or protocols	KIIs	Yes (Intermediate Outcome): KIIs with members of the METEOR Insurance Industry Advisory Group



METEOR Midline Design Document



##	Indicator	Data Source	Update at midline?
OC 3.3	Number of dissemination nodes where METEOR KPs and datasets are available to be accessed	KIIs	No. It will be covered by the endline evaluation
OP 1.1	Percentage of professionals trained in Nepal and Tanzania reporting increased knowledge on the training topic (disaggregating males and females)	Project monitoring data	No. The indicator will be updated on a monthly basis since the beginning of the capacity building activities.
OP 1.2	Number of professionals trained in Nepal and Tanzania (disaggregating males and females)	Project monitoring data	No. The indicator will be updated on a monthly basis since the beginning of the capacity building activities.
OP 1.3	Number of organisations that had representatives trained in Nepal and Tanzania	Project monitoring data	No. The indicator will be updated on a monthly basis since the beginning of the capacity building activities.
OP 1.4	Percentage of targeted institutions and organisations in Nepal and Tanzania that had at least two people trained	Project monitoring data	No. The indicator will be updated on a monthly basis since the beginning of the capacity building activities.
OP 2.1a	Percentage of Nepalese and Tanzanian territory covered by Level 2 exposure data (aligned with SFDRR Global Target g and Priority Area 1) (KPI 2a.1)	Project monitoring data	Yes
OP 2.1b	Percentage of Nepalese and Tanzanian territory covered by Level 2 multi-hazard data (aligned with SFDRR Global Target g and Priority Area 1) (KPI 2a.2)	Project monitoring data	Yes
OP 3.1	Workplan on track to achieve completion within deadline	Project monitoring data	Yes
OP 3.2	Percentage of approached users reporting satisfaction with METEOR protocols (disaggregating males and females)	KIIs	No. It will be covered by the endline evaluation
OP 4.1	Number of Level-1 datasets for LDCs uploaded on online platforms (aligned with SFDRR Global Target g and Priority Area 1) (KPI 2b)	Project monitoring data	No. It will be covered by the endline evaluation
OP 5.1	Policy paper on the use of national-scale exposure data for insurance and other risk-transfer mechanisms published and shared	Project monitoring data	No. It will be covered by the endline evaluation
OP 5.2	Number of communication products shared	Project monitoring data	Yes
OP 5.3	Number of conferences or workshops hosted or attended by consortium members at which METEOR's findings are shared or discussed	Project monitoring data	Yes



METEOR Midline Design Document



4. Methodology of the midline evaluation

4.1. Key components

The overall evaluation approach for METEOR is laid out in the Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning Plan, contained in a separate document. In terms of the objectives, those of particular relevance to the midline are assessing the efficiency and effectiveness of project activities, and the relevance of project outputs, thus contributing to the likely sustainability of project results and providing operational learning. More specifically, key components of the midline evaluation include:

- i. **Light-touch process evaluation.** It is the general understanding of the consortium partners and the Client (UKSA) that the management and technical implementation of the project has been running smoothly with the right level of internal communication happening. Therefore, we feel that the process evaluation aspects of the midline should only be light-touch.
- ii. **Formative evaluation.** The project has an unusual timeline, with key outputs being completed towards the end of the project life. Moreover, there are aspects of engagement with the national project partners that require serious attention and improvement. Therefore, the focus of the midline will be on questions around relevance and sustainability, and ensuring an up-to-date and profound understanding of the institutional context and factors in the political economy underpinning the project success.
- iii. **Secondary data on the number of outputs achieved,** compiled by BGS.

Each of these are described in more details in the following sections.

4.2. Light-touch process evaluation

The aim of the light-touch process evaluation will be to understand how the consortium is working together and how this can be improved efficiently. To do so, we will have one conversation/interview via Skype with each consortium partner of about an hour. Table 5 provides a list of the people we plan to interview.

#	Consortium Partner	Person(s)
1	BGS	Kay Smith, Colm Jordan, Annie Wilson
2	GEM	Paul Henshaw
3	HOT	Mhairi O'Hara
4	NSET	Ganesh Kumar Jimenez
5	IMAGE CAT	Charlie Huyck, Shubharoop Ghosh
6	DMD	Charles Msangi
7	FATHOM	Chris Sampson

Table 5: Stakeholders targeted for the light-touch process evaluation



METEOR Midline Design Document



Some possible questions include:

- *How did you feel the consortium has been working together to achieve the agreed results? Any suggestions to improve collaboration?*
- *Do you feel the right consortium partners were chosen to deliver the project? Were any partners missing? Any suggestions for how roles could be adjusted to improve collaboration?*
- *When there were significant delays on key milestones, what do you feel were the main factors causing this? Do you feel the main factors have been addressed in the meantime, to prevent future delays? Any suggestions on minimising risks of delay in future?*
- *What steps do you feel have been taken to ensure ownership of the project process and outcomes within government counterparts? Do you feel enough has been done – or more needs to be done? Any suggestions?*
- *What steps do you feel have been taken to collaborate sufficiently with other relevant development initiatives so that the results achieved are likely to be sustained beyond project-end? Do you feel enough has been done – or more needs to be done? Any suggestions?*

The answers will be analysed qualitatively, and key findings and lessons included in the Midline Evaluation Report and discussed at the next Annual Learning Event.

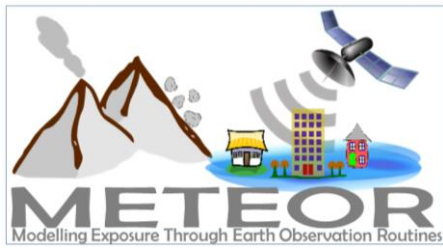
4.3. Formative evaluation

Like the baseline evaluation, the formative aspects of the midline evaluation will be presented as a global case study and two country case studies. Each of these is described in further detail below.

4.3.1. Global case study

As there are no final METEOR products that are yet available to the broader public of global stakeholders, what we plan for the midline is to interview some of the representatives of the METEOR Advisory Board and Insurance Industry Advisory Group, who should have been kept up-to-date with the latest developments and draft output releases of the project. The key objective of the midline global case study will therefore be to have a check in of the relevance and sustainability of the METEOR products as they are currently planned for the global humanitarian community and the insurance industry, in accordance with the project Theory of Change (see Outcome 3).

An additional group of potential global users of METEOR products are LDC Governments other than Tanzania and Nepal. This is because the project will release exposure data, protocols and other outputs relevant to all LDCs. Therefore, the midline evaluation should attempt to gather some primary data on the relevance and sustainability aspects of the METEOR outputs for LDC Governments. We will discuss with the consortium partners and the members of the Advisory Board about the most efficient and effective way to gather some feedback from a sample of LDC Government representatives. A possibility could be to attend the right international event (e.g. Understanding Risk Conference (18-22 May 2020, Singapore), UNFCCC COP25 (2-13 December 2019, Chile) or an equivalent global event for the parties of the Sendai Framework) and have a series of Key Informant



METEOR Midline Design Document



Interviews (KIs) with key government officials. Table 6 provides a list of the people we plan to interview. The final list will be agreed with BGS.

#	Affiliation	Person
METEOR Advisory Board		
1	UNDRR	Bruno
2	World Bank	
3	UNICEF	
4	GFDRR	
5	DFID	
METEOR Insurance Industry Advisory Group		
6	Insurance Development Forum	
7		
8		
9		
10		
Least Developed Countries Governments		
11-15/20	LDC Government Representatives	Representatives from 5-10 LDC Governments, to be identified.

Table 6: Stakeholders targeted for the midline global study

Some possible evaluation questions for the members of the **Advisory Board and the Insurance Industry Advisory Group** include:

- *What type of data sets/models does your organisation use for characterising the exposure and risk of disasters in developing countries? Where does the information come from? How do you access this information? Who else is involved?*
- *How familiar are you with the METEOR project and the outputs it supposed to deliver? Have you seen any draft or final output yet?*
- *Do you think the METEOR products can strengthen the discipline around the development of exposure and risk data? Why / In what way?*
- *How likely do you think your organisation would use the open source/access METEOR products in the future? For what?*
- *How likely do you think your organisation would pay to use or expand the METEOR products in the future? For what?*
- *[For members of the insurance industry or Disaster Risk Financing community] Do you think any METEOR product (and if so which ones) have high potential to lead to the creation of insurance products in LDC or other developing countries? Why / In what way?*



METEOR Midline Design Document



Some possible evaluation questions for **LDC Government representatives** include:

- *Can you briefly describe the in-country procedures/processes/policies the government and other stakeholders undertake around disaster risk assessment? Is your organisation involved? What other organisations are involved?*
- *In your opinion, what are the major challenges faced by your country when it comes to assessing and planning against the risks of a disaster? What about other LDC/developing countries based on your knowledge/experience?*
- *[After explaining the METEOR products that are/will be available for their country] Do you think these products could be used to improve the disaster risk assessment effectiveness in your country? Why / In what way?*

Data gathered for the midline global case study will help us assess the current status of the following qualitative logframe indicators: Outcome Indicators 3.1 and 3.2.

4.3.2. Country case studies

The in-country activities for the midline evaluation will be highly focused on investigating two crucial factors underpinning the impact of METEOR:

- The current and likely future political economy context of DRRM in Tanzania and Nepal;
- Concrete ways to involve key Tanzanian and Nepalese stakeholders in the co-development of the METEOR outputs (and outcomes).

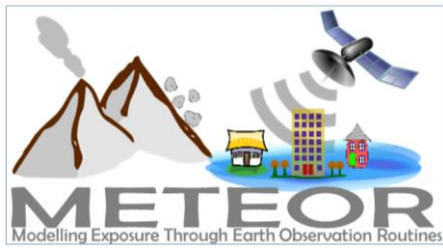
In order to investigate these key elements, we propose a differentiated approach in Nepal and Tanzania to take into account the known difference and current state of play of the project in each country. For instance, while the level of engagement and participation in the project has been so far higher in Nepal than in Tanzania, it is also true that the nature and interest of the two national project partners is different.

Data gathered for the midline global case study will help us assess the current status of the following qualitative logframe indicators: Outcome Indicators 1.1, 1.2 and 2.1 (Nepal only).

Below we explain our approach.

Tanzania

Understanding the politics of DRRM, and the ways in which the macro-level factors play out in influencing incentives and barriers to change is vital to the success of the project. The technical products of datasets and protocols, knowledge and skills, will be filtered through institutional and individual motivations and behaviours that can ensure success or failure in achieving impact. The best quality technical products are not sufficient to deliver change: there needs to be an environment where there is appetite for the products and willingness to change behaviour such that better information and analyses translate through into better policies and decisions that make a difference in citizens' lives.



METEOR Midline Design Document



We will carry out a **political economy analysis (PEA) for DRRM in Tanzania**, with particular attention to METEOR in-country partner, DMD. What we are suggesting is to involve OPM Tanzania to conduct a slim and highly targeted study of the concrete barriers that have objectively slowed down the involvement of DMD in the co-development aspects of the project and come out with possible entry points for overcoming them. The study will be conducted primarily through KIIs of DMD and other government officials involved in DRRM (e.g. Tanzania Geological Survey, Tanzania Meteorological Agency, Prime Minister Office) and development partners (e.g. World Bank, DFID, Red Cross). A Focus Group Discussion with the relevant DMD team is a possibility that will be taken into consideration when designing the study.

Nepal

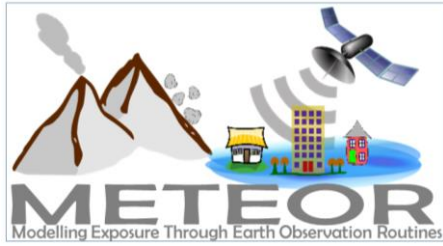
A **political economy analysis** has already been carried out for Nepal. OPM Nepal will refresh this to ensure its continuing relevance. This will involve an update on the national political, institutional and economic context related to DRRM.

In addition to the PEA update, OPM will work closely with NSET and interview other key national DRRM stakeholders in Nepal to **assess the relevance, efficiency, and effectiveness of the co-development aspects of the METEOR project in Nepal**. This will involve a 2-week mission to Kathmandu, so planned:

- Week 1 – FGD with NSET, ICIMOD and other key stakeholders already involved in co-developing METEOR products; KIIs of relevant stakeholders, including government, development partners, civil society, and private sector.
- Week 2 – Attending METEOR stakeholder workshop and Quarterly Meeting 6. At QM6, presentation and discussion of preliminary findings on co-development and sustainability aspects in Nepal.

Some possible evaluation questions to be discussed in the FGD and KIIs in Nepal include:

- *Have you been using METEOR products in support to your risk assessments? If so, how/for what?*
- *How satisfied are you with the METEOR products you have been using? Are they providing the right level of information?*
- *Have the products improved the quality of the exposure/hazard/vulnerability data you were using before? Have the products improved your understanding of the discipline to develop high quality exposure/hazard/vulnerability data?*
- *Do the products provide a better characterisation of uncertainty than what you were using before?*
- *Have you been involved in co-developing any METEOR product? If so, how?*
- *How satisfied are you with the level of and process for your involvement in the co-development of METEOR products? Have you got suggestions to improving it?*



METEOR Midline Design Document



4.4. Secondary data compilation – for logframe indicators

Data will be compiled – for those indicators with 2019 milestones only – to show progress. Due to the nature of delivery of outputs over the project life, the relevant indicators gathered through monitoring are all at output level (not outcome, nor impact). These are indicators 2.1a, 2.1b, 3.1, 5.2 and 5.3 (see Table 4 for more details).

4.5. Scheduling

After a discussion with the consortium lead, BGS, we propose gathering data for the mid-line evaluation in October and November 2019 following the plan in Table 7.

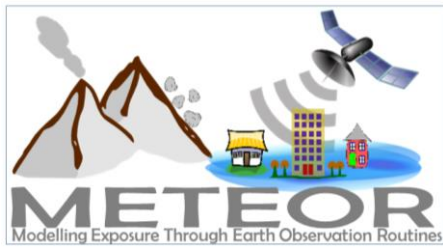
Dates	Mid-line component	Data collection methods	Location	Responsible
September / October	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> PEA of DRR/ DRM in Tanzania 	Document review and KIIs	Tanzania	Charles Sokile and Shamim Zakaria (OPM Tanzania)
September / October	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> PEA refresh in Nepal 	Document review	Nepal	Bimal Regmi (OPM Nepal)
October	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consortium interviews (Process Evaluation) 	KIIs	UK	Luca Petrarulo and Aileen Lyon (OPM UK)
November (from week before QM6)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Two-week mission to Kathmandu 	KIIs, FGD, presentation, discussion and feedback	Nepal	Luca Petrarulo / Aileen Lyon (OPM UK) & Bimal Regmi (OPM Nepal)

Table 7: Scheduling of midline data collection activities

4.6. Analysis

The data, information and notes from the data collection activities (see Table 7) will be written up in MS Word, analysed by OPM, and included in the **Midline Evaluation Report** (Project Milestone 2.6).

The insights from the secondary data will be compiled by OPM, and entered in the project logframe (Excel version).



METEOR Midline Design Document



4.7. Evaluation deliverables

The report writing will be led by OPM, with comments and inputs provided by the consortium partners. The following deliverables will be produced:

- **A brief Midline Evaluation Report** (see outline in box below)
- **A PowerPoint presentation** summarising the midline findings (to be presented at the subsequent UKSA Quarterly Meeting)
- **The logframe** populated with the midline results (Excel file)
- **METEOR Midline Case study** providing an overview of the status of the project, its achievements and learnings for an external audience

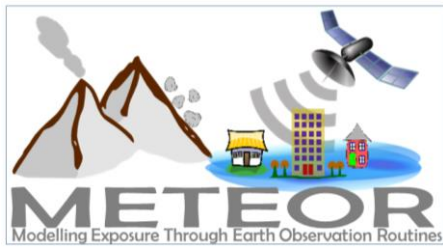
Note that no additional knowledge products are currently planned (or budgeted).

Box 1. Outline of the midline evaluation report

1. Executive Summary
2. Introduction
3. Methodology of the midline (including limitations)
4. Logframe KPIs
5. Midline Findings
 - a. Process evaluation
 - b. Progress against each logframe indicator (table)
 - c. Global Study
 - d. Country Case Studies
6. Conclusions
 - a. Summary of key findings
 - b. Sustainability and project risks
7. Recommendations
 - a. For adaptive programming
 - b. For the M&E (including the logframe and TOC)
8. Appendices (e.g. interview guides, workshop agenda etc.)

4.8. Dissemination

There are no plans (or budget) to disseminate the midline findings across the wider sector. Dissemination outside of the consortium is currently budgeted for programme-end.



METEOR Midline Design Document






5. Workplan & Budget

5.1. Indicative midline budget

According to the design of the midline evaluation activities illustrated above, we provide the forecasted midline budget and workplan, respectively in Table 8 and Figure 1.

Milestone	Labour cost (GBP)	Non-labour expenses (GBP)	Total (GBP)
Midline design Document (M2.5)	£3,208.50	£200.00	£3,408.50
Final Midline Evaluation Report (M2.6)	£39,703.50	£17,200.00	£56,903.50
TOTAL	£42,912.00	£17,400.00	£85,266.00

Table 8: Midline budget by milestone

	Milestone / Deliverable
	In-country activity
	Activity





















Project month	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
Calendar month	Jul-19	Aug-19	Sep-19	Oct-19	Nov-19	Dec-19	Jan-20	Feb-20	Mar-20	Apr-20	May-20
Midline evaluation											
Midline design											
Midline design report (ToR)											
Midline data collection - Process Evaluation											
Midline data collection - National Case Study											
Midline data collection - Global Case Study											
Midline Report preparation											
Final Midline Evaluation Report											
Annual Learning Event preparation											
Annual Learning Event 2020 (UK)											

Figure 1: Midline workplan