Addendum to the Midline Evaluation Report

Report Number: M2.6P

18 September 2020

METEOR: MODELLING EXPOSURE THROUGH EARTH OBSERVATION ROUTINES

UK SPACE AGENCY

Contributors:

L. Petrarulo, A. Lyon

Oxford Policy Management

British Geological Survey

FATHOM

GEM GLOBAL EARTHQUAKE MODEL working together to assess risk

Oxford Policy Management

HOT

ImageCat

NSET Earthquake Safe Communities in Nepal

METEOR Addendum to Midline Evaluation Report

Document Verification

Project	METEOR: Modelling Exposure Through Earth Observation Routines
Report Title	Midline Evaluation Report
Related Milestone	M2.6: Midline Evaluation Report
Reference as	Petrarulo, L. & Lyon, A. (2020) METEOR: Addendum to the Midline Evaluation METEOR Report. M2.6P
Release Type	Public / ~~Confidential~~ / ~~Confidential with Embargo Period~~ (delete as appropriate)

Prepared by: Contributors		
Name(s): L. Petrarulo; A. Lyon	Signature(s): 	Date(s): 18/9/2020
Approved by: Project Manager		
Name: K Smith	Signature:	Date: 22/9/2020
Approved by: UKSA IPP Project Officer		
Name:	Signature:	Date:

Date	Version	Alterations	Editor
18/9/2020	1	V1 submitted	Luca Petrarulo

Contents

Tables

Glossary

ALE	Annual Learning Event
BGS	British Geological Survey: The UK national geoscience organisation focusing on public-good geoscience for government, and research to understand earth and environmental processes in the UK and internationally
CAT	Catastrophe
CEA	Cost-Effectiveness Analysis
COSTECH	Commission for Science and Technology, Tanzania
COVID-19	Coronavirus Disease 2019
DHM	Department of Hydrology and Metrology, Nepal
DMD	Disaster Management Department of Tanzania: METEOR's focal partner in Tanzania
DMG	Department of Mines and Geology, Nepal
DP	Development Partner
DRM	Disaster Risk Management
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction
DRRM	Disaster Risk Reduction and Management
DUDBC	Department of Urban Development and Building Construction, Nepal
GFDRR	Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery
GST	Geological Survey of Tanzania
HOT	Humanitarian OpenStreetMap Team: A global non-profit organisation the uses collaborative technology to create OSM maps for areas affected by disasters
IDF	Insurance Development Forum
IIAG	Insurance Industry Advisory Group
ICIMOD	International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development
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 Country
LGA	Local Government Authority
LMF	Loss Modelling Framework
M&E	Monitoring & Evaluation
METEOR	Modelling Exposure Through Earth Observation Routines
MOFAGA	Ministry of Federal Affairs and General Administration, Nepal
MoHA	Ministry of Home Affairs, Nepal
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
NAST	National Academy of Science and Technology, Nepal
NDRRMA	National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Authority, Nepal

NEOC	National Emergency Operation Centre, Nepal
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
NPC	National Planning Commission, Nepal
NSET	National Society for Earthquake Technology: Non-governmental organisation working on reducing earthquake risk in Nepal and abroad
ODA	Official Development Aid
OPM	Oxford Policy Management Limited: Organisation focused on sustainable project design and implementation for reducing social and economic disadvantage in low-income countries
PMO	Prime Minister's Office, Tanzania
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
TMA	Tanzania Meteorological Academy
ToC	Theory of Change
TU	Tribhuvan University, Nepal
TURP	Tanzania Urban Resilience Project
UDOM	University of Dodoma
UDSM	University of Dar es Salaam
UK	United Kingdom
UKSA	United Kingdom Space Agency
UNDRR	United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction
WB	World Bank
WP	Work Package (of the METEOR project)

1. Introduction

1.1. About this document

This report has been prepared by Oxford Policy Management as Lead Partner for the Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) work package. It has been prepared as an Addendum to the Midline Evaluation Report (M2.6/C) and it is therefore meant to be read in conjunction with that report. This Addendum provide an update on key areas that had not been possible to properly investigate during the midline evaluation. These are:

- Aspects of the Global Case Study related to the Insurance Industry and other Least Developed Countries (LDCs)
- The outcomes of the Annual Learning Event 2019
- New timeframe for delivering future METEOR M&E activities, due to the delays in the project activities related to COVID-19 and the subsequent no-cost extension received by the project.

The report has been prepared with support from Caribou Space (UKSA IPP M&E provider).

1.2. Structure of this document

The sections below are structured as follows: Section 2 provides an update on the Global Case Study for what concerns the Insurance Industry and other Least Developed and Official Development Assistance (ODA) countries; Section 3 provides a summary of the outcomes of the Annual Learning Event, with a focus on the consortium partners' response to the Midline Evaluation's findings and recommendations, and an update of the logframe indicators and targets for the endline and legacy points; Section 4 presents an update on the new timeline for delivering future M&E activities of the METEOR project.

2. Update to the Global Case Study

2.1. Insurance Industry

In the Midline Evaluation Report, we explained that, as members of the Insurance Industry Advisory Group (IIAG) had not been able to see any draft output from the METEOR project yet, we felt it would not have been neither fair nor productive to interview them at that point. After discussing internally and in coordination with the IIAG chair Stuart Fraser from the World Bank and the Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery (GFDRR), we opted to engage the IIAG members during a formal IIAG meeting.

An IIAG meeting was held on 3rd March 2020 in a virtual setting, due to COVID-19. The meeting was attended by representatives from the World Bank / GFDRR, the Insurance Development Forum (IDF), Hannover Re, SCOR, Impact Forecasting (Aon Benfield), and AIR Worldwide. Participants were presented with:

- Details of the initial METEOR datasets and protocols
- Specific insurance industry use cases on sovereign disaster risk financing and catastrophe bonds.

The discussion during the meeting was centred around: a) getting a feedback on the usefulness of METEOR outputs; b) defining a plan to work together to advance the testing of the METEOR outputs in an insurance context.

Feedback from the IIAG on the METEOR outputs

The feedback from the IIAG participants was extremely positive (e.g. "Impressive and in line with the requirements of the industry"). They were generally interested to understand how the data were created and how they can be applied to the industry realm. The Hannover Re representative expressed **full support for the type of use cases shown and specified that the METEOR data are closing a modelling gap in countries that are not usually covered by the industry.**

Potential use case to test METEOR outputs to support a CAT model

At the IIAG meeting, the Hannover Re representative suggested that **METEOR data could be used to build CAT models that could be included in Hanover Re modelling** to include countries that the company is not already covering. The suggestion was to co-develop the model using METEOR Data in the Oasis Loss Modelling Framework (LMF), which is an opensource and free of charge catastrophe modelling platform.

The potential outcome of this type of partnership with Hanover Re, in the best of scenarios, would be to have Hanover use the METEOR informed CAT model to develop **Sovereign Risk Financing / Insurance products for specific ODA countries**.

One of the other concrete actions from the IIAG meeting was to personally **present the METEOR Outputs at an official IDF meeting** to gauge interest for other possible tests like the one with Hanover Re.

Next steps

The immediate plan to follow up the IIAG meeting comprised:

- **In May 2020, attending the Understanding Risk Conference** to sponsor the possible applications of METEOR Data
- **In June 2020, visiting the UK** to meet face-to-face with some of the IIAG members (including World Bank, IDF and Hanover Re) to follow up the meeting and plan the joint testing of METEOR outputs.

Unfortunately, the plan was overturned by the COVID-19 consequences. If the IIAG members are not engaged promptly, there are **two key risks** for reaching METEOR outcome related to the application of the outputs to the insurance industry:

- **There is a risk of losing momentum** and, consequently, interest by the IIAG members
- **There is also a risk to run out of time**, as the project is due to end in early 2021, unless it is extended.

The next IIAG meeting is planned for November 2020, but ImageCat, which is in charge of METEOR's sustainability, is working with Stuart Fraser to have one earlier, on **24 September**. The M&E Team will attend to document the meeting.

2.2. Other Least Developed and ODA countries

METEOR have identified LDC / ODA Governments, other than Tanzania and Nepal, as a group of potential global users of METEOR products. This is because the project will release exposure data, protocols and other outputs relevant to all LDCs. Therefore, in the Midline Evaluation Report, we explained that M&E Team intended to attend the Understanding Risk 2020 conference to meet a number of DRR representatives from ODA countries and gather some primary data on the relevance and sustainability aspects of the METEOR outputs for LDC Governments. The Understanding Risk 2020 conference was planned to be held in Singapore in May 2020. Unfortunately, because of the COVID-19 pandemic, the conference has been moved to 30 November – 23 December 2020 as a virtual conference. Therefore, **the original plan of using the conference to interview relevant informants from LDCs is not going to happen.**

Some representatives of the METEOR Consortium from BGS, OPM, ImageCat and GEM met in June 2020 to identify an alternative engagement plan for LDC Governments. The meeting identified the following steps:

1. **Publish the Level-1 Exposure Dataset on open access platforms.** The group agreed that, since the data for other ODA countries are ready, they could be published sooner than planned. In this way, the subsequent engagement could focus on something concrete and accessible. The Level-1 exposure data are under the final scrutiny of the METEOR consortium and are planned to be released to the public on **1st October 2020**, unless there are clear objections by METEOR partners.
2. **Targeted conversation with our network.** METEOR partners have been working extensively on DRM in ODA countries and have a solid network of potential key informants to test the relevance and possible applications of the METEOR outputs. Once the data and protocols are published, the conversations involving both M&E and sustainability connotations can be arranged using a number of channels, such as: BGS / GEM / ImageCat's network, GFDRR.

3. **Online survey.** It was discussed that METEOR could potentially develop an online survey to receive feedback from those who were sent the data (e.g. UNDRR Sendai Framework focal points) or downloaded the data (a bit more complicated to implement).

In addition to this meeting, on 28 April, BGS and ImageCat participated in a METEOR Sustainability Workshop facilitated by the Sustainability Hub, during which, among other, they discussed about the donor landscape for supporting METEOR's sustainability. The Hub has prepared a Concept Note (confidential) that summarised what was discussed at the workshop, including the donor-funded opportunities for METEOR and the available DRR budget in Tanzania and Nepal.

Finally, we report the possibility for ImageCat to use the METEOR protocols to develop Level-1 Exposure data for a project in Nigeria on flood risk management that they are about to start. If successful, this could prove to be an unexpected outcome for the METEOR project.

3. Outcomes of the Annual Learning Event 2020

The Annual Learning Event (ALE) 2020 was held virtually because of COVID-19. It was structured as follows:

1. **Remote presentation and exercises:** A PowerPoint presentation of the Midline Evaluation was prepared (see Annex 4) and a narrated recording of it was created and sent to METEOR partners to be listened to before the workshop. Moreover, exercises were sent to and filled in by METEOR partners prior to the online workshop (see Annex 2). The two exercises sought, respectively to: Exercise A) Review the Midline Evaluation's recommendations; Exercise B) Define METEOR's end-of-project and legacy targets. The responses to the exercises were then collected by the M&E Team and used to create the slides for the workshop.
2. **Online Workshop:** A 2-hour Zoom workshop was held on 14 May 2020 (see the presentation in Annex 3). The meeting started by briefly recapping the Midline Evaluation's findings, conclusions and recommendations, followed by a questions and answers session. The second part was a collective review and discussion of the responses to the two remote exercises, which allowed to validate the midline recommendations and the overall logframe indicators' targets for the endline and legacy.
3. **Follow ups:** The M&E Team then followed up the workshop with: a) a one-to-one discussion of the recommendations with Kay Smith to get a "management response" to them; b) a meeting with some METEOR partners to define a LDC Governments engagement plan (see Section 2.2); c) the provision of recommended final quantified targets – the workshop provided some ranges – and a 30-minute discussion with the partners to validate those targets.

The outcomes of the ALE are reported below.

3.1. Response to the Midline Evaluation's findings and recommendations

Table 1 presents the digested results of the ALE Exercise A. The different recommendations have been rated by the METEOR partners in terms of priority using the scale: "must have", "should have", "nice to have". The "Priority" column reports the number of votes for each priority rating and highlights the most voted option.

Table 1. Summary of midline evaluation's recommendations for METEOR to achieve its expected outcomes in Tanzania and Nepal

#	METEOR Pathway	Recommendation	Priority	Owner
1	**Main users and national DRRM activities identified and prioritised**	**1a. Identify national DRRM activities (Tanzania only):** Engage with local partners and stakeholders to identify the specific DRRM activities (policies, strategies, studies, etc.) that can be informed by the METEOR products.	**Must = 14** Should = 2 Nice = 0	DMD, supported by OPM and HOT (because they are in-country)
		1b. Prioritise national DRRM activities: Prioritise the DRRM activities that have the best likelihood of leading to sustainable METEOR outcomes, based on pre-defined criteria decided by the consortium, such as: importance of the activity within the national DRRM system, degree of technical skills and knowledge of the lead implementing institution, degree of initial buy-in of the METEOR products, presence of individuals in the lead implementing institution who are likely to play the role of internal "champions" promoting the use of METEOR products.	**Must = 13** Should = 3 Nice = 0	DMD / NSET
		1c. Identify METEOR "champions" within target user organisations: i.e. identify influential people who can clearly see the benefits of METEOR products and can support their mainstreaming in their organisation's DRRM activities	Must = 6 **Should = 9** Nice = 1	DMD / NSET Supported by OPM
		Key target user organisations: a. **Nepal**: NDRRMA, NSET b. **Tanzania**: DMD, PMO, GST **Other target stakeholders:** a. **Nepal**: Members of the METEOR National Advisory Committee (MoHA, MoFAGA, NPC, NAST, DMG, DUDBC, TU), ICIMOD, DHM **b. Tanzania**: TMA, Ministry of Transport, Ministry of Lands, Housing and Human Settlements, Ministry of Water, Ardhi University, UDSM, UDOM, Ministry of Finance and Planning, LGAs and DPs	**Must = 12** Should = 1 Nice = 0	

#	METEOR Pathway	Recommendation	Priority	Owner
2	**METEOR products accepted**	**2a. Receive local feedback:** Engage a small but pivotal/influential group of local stakeholders (4-5 max) to receive their feedback on the METEOR products, including their robustness and the user-friendliness of their presentations. The group would ideally include some of those "champions" identified above.	Must = 7 **Should = 9** Nice = 0	DMD / NSET
		2b. Support broader acceptance: Once the group of reviewers is satisfied, support the interface between them and the key national policy-makers and technical stakeholders the project wants to influence. To a certain extent, this has already happened in Nepal in November 2019.	Must = 5 **Should = 10** Nice = 1	DMD / NSET
		Key national platforms to involve in 2b: a. **Nepal**: METEOR National Advisory Committee b. **Tanzania**: National Disaster Management Platform, Development Partners' Group on Environment	**Must = 11** Should = 3 Nice = 0	
		2c. Sub-national engagement: Find ways to influence the different sub-national stakeholders without having specific resources to directly work at the sub-national level	Must = 3 **Should = 8** Nice = 4	DMD / NSET
3	**Products approved for use by government for official use – if required**	**3a. Formal approval:** Work towards a formal accreditation by the government of the METEOR products as needed, e.g.: a. **Nepal:** Mobilise NDDRMA to endorse the products b. **Tanzania:** Work with DMD to make clarity on the criteria used by COSTECH to provide its approval and therefore lower the risk of a rejection of the METEOR data. Then apply for COSTECH accreditation.	**Must = 11** Should = 4 Nice = 1	DMD / NSET, BGS

#	METEOR Pathway	Recommendation	Priority	Owner
4	**Prioritised users trained to access and use data and protocols**	**4a. Strategic capacity building planning:** Use the limited METEOR training budget strategically, by working backward from the prioritised DRRM activities/outcomes to define a capacity building action plan, defining for each DRRM activity: the key target audience of the training, the knowledge gaps, and the approach to be taken to cover those gaps.	**Must = 13** Should = 2 Nice = 1	GEM supported by all partners
		4b. Capacity needs assessment: Ensure that the knowledge gaps are identified through a demand-driven approach, e.g. using a capacity needs assessment.	Must = 3 **Should = 12** Nice = 1	GEM, DMD / NSET
		4c. Capacity needs audience: • Aim to train more than one person for each organisation, in order to mitigate the risk of staff turn-over (see Output Indicator 1.4). • Ensure the institutional "champions" are among those involved in the definition and delivery/reception of the training to foster their ownership of the METEOR products. They will be the ones who most likely will use and promote the products in the country after the end of the project.	**Must = 10** Should = 4 Nice = 1	GEM supported by all partners
5	**Products are tested by key end-users in specific DRRM activities**	**5a. Output release:** Be sure the final METEOR outputs are publicly released and available on key online platforms as soon as possible, including by familiarising with the process of getting the outputs approved and hosted on the platforms.	**Must = 15** Should = 1 Nice = 0	GEM
		5b. Policy-oriented capacity building: Ensure the application/testing of METEOR products in specific DRRM activities is one of the main goals of the training and knowledge transfer efforts (Output 1). Consider using the selected DRRM activities as case studies of specific hands-on sessions and/or "helpdesk" support by the METEOR experts (including by local partners)	Must = 3 **Should = 9** Nice = 4	GEM supported by all partners

#	METEOR Pathway	Recommendation	Priority	Owner
		Suggested key testing in DRRM activities: • **Nepal:** Work with MoHA NEOC / NDRRMA to pilot the use of METEOR outputs in the national disaster risk assessments • **Tanzania:** Work with GST to pilot the use of METEOR outputs in the seismic hazard map for Tanzania they are preparing • **Both countries:** Work with responsible institutions to have METEOR outputs inform new versions of national building codes	Must = 5 **Should = 10** Nice = 1	
6	**Products habitually being used by key end-users in DRRM policies, plans, and practice**	**6a. National MoUs:** Assess the possibility of having MoUs signed with government agencies or national stakeholders owning the METEOR products to clarify how they will institutionalise their use and how the METEOR consortium can support.	Must = 5 Should = 4 **Nice = 7**	BGS, DMD / NSET
		6b. Post-project follow-up: In the first 12-18 months after the end of the project, regularly check-in with the METEOR partners and institutional champions in Nepal and Tanzania. Be available to provide some "pro-bono" remote support/backstopping in case some troubleshooting in the use of METEOR outputs is needed.	Must = 5 **Should = 8** Nice = 3	BGS, DMD / NSET supported by all partners

On 5 June 2020, Luca Petrarulo from OPM had a meeting with Kay Smith (as METEOR Project Manager) to discuss the midline recommendations once again and understand how the project would use them to improve its implementation. In summary, **the key management responses and agreed actions to follow-up the Midline Evaluation's recommendations** are (in order of importance):

1. **BGS to arrange two consortium calls, one for Tanzania and one for Nepal**, to have a conversation with the local partners to define an action plan to move through what in the Midline Evaluation Report is called the METEOR Pathway (reported in column 2 of Table 1). This will comprise all the necessary activities to transfer the awareness, knowledge and capacity about the METEOR outputs to key national stakeholders in Tanzania and Nepal.
2. **METEOR has to prepare plans for capacity building activities to be mostly virtual**, as face-to-face activities are not likely to happen by at least the beginning of 2021.
3. **BGS to explore with the METEOR partners the possibility to give Advisory Board and IIAG members full access to the METEOR platform**, so they can experience the draft data first hand and can better present METEOR's potential to their networks.

4. **BGS to lead the conversation with the UKSA on the possibility of a time extension of the project**, in order to compensate for the COVID-19-driven delays and the conduction of the endline evaluation with enough time to detect evidence of outcomes.
5. **Both OPM and BGS to discuss with the UKSA about the possibility of having a legacy evaluation**, and when and how to formalise that.
6. **METEOR Project Manager to include key highlights from the Monthly Reports into the email body** used to circulate the report among the METEOR partners. This should facilitate the overview of the project implementation to all partners.

3.2. Update to the logframe indicators and targets

Table 2 presents the proposed endline and legacy indicators' targets compiled by the M&E Team from the responses to Exercise B and validated with the METEOR partners during the ALE workshop and a dedicated discussion during the METEOR Monthly Catch-Up Call on 15 September 2020.

Table 2. METEOR Endline and Legacy Targets

Ref.	Indicator	Target - End of project (Cumulative Feb 2018-Mar 2021)	Target – Legacy (Cumulative Feb 2018-Mar 2023)
Impact Indicator 3	Progress towards mainstreaming the use of robust DRR data to systematically inform policy changes across public and private sector, and civil society	There is **evidence of concrete plans** to use METEOR outputs to inform specific DRRM activities (e.g. risk assessments, technical studies, policies or strategies) by **4 priority end-users**[1] (governmental and non-) in Tanzania and Nepal (**at least 1 for each country**).	There is **evidence 6 priority end-users** (governmental and non-) in Tanzania and Nepal (**at least 2 for each country**) **have used METEOR outputs** to inform **3 DRRM activities** (e.g. risk assessments, technical studies, policies or strategies).
Outcome Indicator 1.1	Progress towards use of project outputs by the governments and other end-users in Nepal and Tanzania to inform their DRR/DRM decision-making and practice	End-users (governmental and non-) in Tanzania and Nepal **have used** the METEOR outputs in **1 DRRM activity per country**.	N/A – Measured by Impact Indicator 3

[1] Priority end-users list: Nepal: MoHA / NDRRMA, DHM, NSET, ICIMOD, DFID Nepal, TU; Tanzania: DMD / PMO, GST, TMA, University of Dar Es Salaam, TURP / Resilience Academy, Red Cross, World Bank

Ref.	Indicator	Target - End of project (Cumulative Feb 2018-Mar 2021)	Target – Legacy (Cumulative Feb 2018-Mar 2023)
Outcome Indicator 1.2	Feedback from relevant Ministry (or decision-maker) on the usefulness of the project outputs for improving their national DRR/DRM	METEOR datasets are hosted on **official/government-led platforms** in Tanzania and Nepal.	METEOR datasets are still hosted by the **official/government-led platforms** currently in use
Outcome Indicator 3.1	Feedback from the global community (e.g. UNICEF, UNISDR, WB, GFDRR) in respect of usefulness of project outputs	There is **evidence of concrete plans** that the organisations on the METEOR Advisory Board are going to use the METEOR outputs in **supporting 1 DRRM activity in developing countries**	There is **evidence** METEOR outputs **have been used** by at least **3 development partners** in **supporting 3 DRRM activities in developing countries**
Outcome Indicator 3.2	Progress towards creating insurance products informed by METEOR data and/or protocols	There is **evidence of concrete plans** that the organisations in the Insurance Industry Advisory Group are going to use the METEOR outputs in **creating 1 new insurance product**	There is **evidence** METEOR outputs **have been used** by at least **3 insurance companies**
Outcome Indicator 3.3	Number of dissemination nodes where METEOR KPs and datasets are available to be accessed	**6 credible nodes** in total of which **1 global, 1 Tanzanian and 1 Nepalese.** List of credible nodes: 1. METEOR platform 2. GEM OpenQuake 3. World Bank GeoNode 4. Humanitarian Data Exchange 5. Nepal: Building Information Platform Against Disaster (BIPAD) 6. Tanzania: TBC	METEOR datasets are still hosted by the **credible 6 nodes and still** being accessed

The updated METEOR logical framework (logframe) is provided in Annex 1.

Compared to the target indicators proposed by the M&E Team, the consortium confirmed them all except the legacy indicators for Outcome Indicators 3.2 and 3.3.

Regarding Outcome Indicator 3.2, the proposed target was: "There is evidence METEOR outputs have been used by at least 3 insurance companies in creating 3 new insurance products or CAT models". The confirmed target, as reported in Table 2, is: "There is evidence METEOR outputs have been used by at least 3 insurance companies". The consortium decided to eliminate the reference to insurance products in the target because: 1) it felt that the creation of insurance products may take longer than 2 years; 2) Insurance companies, after using METEOR outputs, may decide not to pursue insurance products, but the project achievement would still stand; 3) METEOR outputs may be used by other operators (not insurance companies) to develop CAT models, which may not translate into new insurance products.

Regarding Outcome Indicator 3.3, the initially proposed target was: "10 nodes in total of which 1 Tanzanian 1 Nepalese", while the target confirmed by the consortium is: "METEOR datasets are still hosted by the credible 6 nodes and still being accessed". The consortium decided to privilege the inclusion of METEOR outputs on quality nodes, rather than their quantity. Therefore, a list of the nodes that are deemed as important for the accessibility and usability of the outputs has been included (see Table 2). These nodes, in accordance with the endline target, include 4 global platforms, 1 Nepalese, and 1 Tanzanian (still to be confirmed).

4. Update on the timing of future M&E activities

The year 2020 has seen the raging of a global pandemic of a new disease called COVID-19. The disease, which is transmitted through droplet exchange, meant severe restrictions on human contact and travel globally. METEOR was impacted by COVID-19's consequences by (inter alia):

- Restrictions in international travel, which removed any possibility of visiting Tanzania and Nepal in the past 3 quarters and very likely in the next 1 or 2 quarters
- Difficulties in accessing data stored in office facilities because of restrictions in local mobility
- Having to adapt to working from home for months, which implied finding a new balance between professional and personal activities.

The estimated impact of COVID-19 on the METEOR workplan is of about 6 months of delay, as an average spread over the entire project Work Packages. In order to mitigate the risks posed to the project implementation and sustainability, **BGS has formally requested a no-cost extension to the UK Space Agency (UKSA)**. The result of the extension request is not currently known as the entire UK Government has been undergoing a comprehensive spending review and, although the UKSA has expressed that it could be in favour of granting an extension, there is no confirmation of IPP's financial envelope for the next financial year, i.e. starting in April 2021.

As there is no confirmation of the project extension yet, the M&E Team has prepared revised timelines for the M&E activities according to three scenarios, which are summarised in Table 3.

	Forecasted deadlines		
M&E Activity	**Scenario 1: No extension**	**Scenario 2: Minor extension**	**Scenario 3: One-year extension**
Endline Evaluation Design Document	November 2020	January 2021	March 2021
Endline evaluation data collection phase	December 2020 – January 2021	February – March 2021	September – November 2021
Endline Evaluation Report	February 2021	April 2021	December 2021
Final Annual Learning Event	March 2021	June 2021	February 2022

Table 3. Scenarios for a new timeline for METEOR M&E activities

As a final consideration from the M&E Team, we would like to express our preference for Scenario 3. This is based on a purely technical consideration and not considering possible and legitimate financial management constraints the UKSA might have. From a purely technical point of view, even though there are only a few months of difference between the three scenarios, having the possibility to conduct the Endline Evaluation activities some time after the end of the project activities will allow to better test the lasting outcomes and the sustainability basis left by the project. In fact, according to Scenario 1 and Scenario 2, the evaluation data collection would happen very closely to the release of METEOR outputs and the capacity building activities connected to those, which would reduce the evaluation's ability to identify patterns of change.

Annex 1. METEOR Logical Framework

PROJECT NAME	METEOR: Modelling Exposure Through Earth Observation Routines									
IMPACT 1	**Impact Indicator 1**		**2018***	**2019***	**2020***	**2021***	**TOT**	**2022-23***	**TOT**	**Assumptions**
Policies, plans, and practice are better informed by Disaster Risk Reduction and Management, particularly disaster loss estimation systems, across public and private sectors, and civil society and, as a consequence, modelled human and economic tolls of geohazard in Tanzania and Nepal are reduced	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)**	**Planned**	0.00							
		Achieved								
		Source								
		Official national statistics								
	Impact Indicator 2		**2018***	**2019***	**2020***	**2021***	**TOT**	**2021-23***	**TOT**	
	Total modelled direct avoided economic loss attributed to disasters in Nepal and Tanzania (in GBP £)	**Planned**	0.00							
		Achieved								
		Source								
		Official loss and damage estimation by national partners								
	Impact Indicator 3		**2018***	**2019***	**2020***	**2021***	**TOT**	**2022-23***	**TOT**	
	Qualitative indicator: progress towards mainstreaming the use of robust DRR data to systematically inform policy changes across public and private sector, and civil society	**Planned**				Qual		Qual		
		Achieved								
		Source								
		Key Informant Interviews and workshops in baseline and endline evaluations								
OUTCOME 1	**Outcome Indicator 1.1**		**2018***	**2019***	**2020***	**2021***	**TOT**	**2022-23***	**TOT**	**Assumptions**
The governments of Tanzania and Nepal utilise project outputs in DRR/DRM planning and practice	Qualitative indicator: progress towards use of project outputs by the governments of Nepal and Tanzania to inform their DRR/DRM decision-making and practice	**Planned**			Qual	Qual		N/A		• Natural disasters occur up to one year after the project and are of similar magnitude and location of those before the project. • Relevant stakeholders are constrained to improve their DRR/DRM policy and planning by a lack of knowledge and awareness of the proper protocols, tools and data. • Political will is in place
		Nepal			Achieved					
		Tanzania			Partially achieved					
		Source								
		Key Informant Interviews and workshops in baseline and endline evaluations								
	Outcome Indicator 1.2		**2018***	**2019***	**2020***	**2021***	**TOT**	**2022-23***	**TOT**	
	Feedback from relevant Ministry (or decision-maker) on the usefulness of the project outputs for improving their national DRR/DRM **(KPI 1)**	**Planned**			Qual	Qual		Qual		
		Nepal			Achieved					
		Tanzania			Partially achieved					
		Source								
		Feedback from the Ministries through KII at baseline, midline, endline								

OUTCOME 2	**Outcome Indicator 2.1**		**2018***	**2019***	**2020***	**2021***	**TOT**	**2022-23***	**TOT**	**Assumptions**
Other end-users (civil society, development partners, private sector, academia) in Tanzania and Nepal use project outputs in DRR/DRM decision-making and practice	Qualitative indicator: progress towards use of project outputs by the other end-users in Nepal and Tanzania to inform their DRR/DRM decision-making and practice	**Planned**			Qual	Qual		N/A		• Relevant stakeholders are constrained to improve their DRR/DRM policy and planning by a lack of knowledge and awareness of the proper protocols, tools and data. • Resources are allocated • End users have willingness to change • Capacity levels of emergency plan implementers are adequate
		Nepal			Achieved					
		Tanzania			Partially achieved					
		Source								
		Key Informant Interviews and workshops in baseline, midline, and endline								

OUTCOME 3	Outcome Indicator 3.1		2018*	2019*	2020*	2021*	TOT	2022-23*	TOT	Assumptions
METEOR ouputs are used and adopted by the wider DRR community globally	Qualitative indicator: Feedback from the global community (e.g. UNICEF, UNISDR, WB, GFDRR) in respect of usefulness of project outputs **(KPI 4)**	**Planned**			Qual	Qual		Qual		• Resources are allocated
		Achieved			Achieved					• End users have willingness to change
		Source								• Capacity levels of emergency plan implementers are adequate
		Key Informant Interviews in baseline and endline evaluations								
	Outcome Indicator 3.2		**2018**	**2019**	**2020**	**2021**	**TOT**	**2022-23***	**TOT**	
	Qualitative indicator: Progress towards creating insurance products informed by METEOR data and/or protocols	**Planned**			Qual	Qual		Qual		
		Achieved			Achieved					
		Source								
		Key Informant Interviews in baseline, midline, and endline evaluations								
	Outcome Indicator 3.3		**2018***	**2019***	**2020***	**2021***	**TOT**	**2022-23***	**TOT**	
	Number of dissemination nodes where METEOR KPs and datasets are available to be accessed	**Planned**			0	6		0	6	
		Achieved			1					
		Source								
		KIIs at endline and legacy and internet search								

OUTPUT 1	Output Indicator 1.1		2018*	2019*	2020*	2021*	TOT	2022-23*	TOT	Assumption
Enhanced skills and knowledge in the use of DRR/DRM protocols and EO-based datasets	Percentage of professionals trained in Nepal and Tanzania reporting increased knowledge on the training topic (disaggregating males and females) **(KPI 3)**	**Planned**				75%	75%	75%	75%	• Decision-makers are willing to use the datasets they approve and find useful
		Achieved								• Trained stakeholders are able to use the knowledge gained during training to increase the overall capacity of their organisation
		Source								• Trained organisations in Tanzania and Nepal and end users downloading project outputs elsewhere are willing to use them and share their knowledge
		Training feedback surveys and KIIs in baseline, midline, and endline								
	Output Indicator 1.2		**2018***	**2019***	**2020***	**2021***	**TOT**	**2022-23***	**TOT**	
	Number of professionals trained in Nepal and Tanzania (disaggregating males and females)	**Planned**	0	0	0	50	50	100	150	
		Achieved		0	0					
		Source								
		Training logs								
	Output Indicator 1.3		**2018***	**2019***	**2020***	**2021***	**TOT**	**2022-23***	**TOT**	
	Number of organisations that had representatives trained in Nepal and Tanzania	**Planned**	0	0	0	10	10	10	20	
		Achieved		0	0					
		Source								
		Training logs								
	Output Indicator 1.4		**2018***	**2019***	**2020***	**2021***	**TOT**	**2022-23***	**TOT**	
	Percentage of targeted institutions and organisations in Nepal and Tanzania that had at least two people trained	**Planned**				75%	75%	75%	75%	
		Achieved								
		Source								
		Training logs								

OUTPUT 2	Output Indicator 2.1a		2018*	2019*	2020*	2021*	TOT	2022-23*	TOT	Assumption
Open access to Level 2 national scale multi-hazard exposure datasets of Nepal and Tanzania	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)**	**Planned**	0%	0%	100%	100%	100%			• Decision-makers are willing to use the datasets they approve and find useful • Trained stakeholders are able to use the knowledge gained during training to increase the overall capacity of their organisation • Trained organisations in Tanzania and Nepal and end users downloading project outputs elsewhere are willing to use them and share their knowledge
		Nepal		0%	100%	100%	100%			
		Tanzania		0%	100%	100%	100%			
		Source								
		Data on online platforms								
	Output Indicator 2.1b		**2018***	**2019***	**2020***	**2021***	**TOT**	**2022-23***	**TOT**	
	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)**	**Planned**	0%	0%	50%	100%	100%			
		Nepal		0%	0%					
		Tanzania		0%	100%	100%	100%			
		Source								
		Data on online platforms								

OUTPUT 3	Output Indicator 3.1		2018*	2019*	2020*	2021*	TOT	2022-23*	TOT	Assumption
Protocols for capturing and communicating exposure data uncertainty delivered	Workplan on track to achieve completion within deadline	Planned			Qual	Qual				• Decision-makers are willing to use the datasets they approve and find useful • Trained stakeholders are able to use the knowledge gained during training to increase the overall capacity of their organisation • Trained organisations in Tanzania and Nepal and end users downloading project outputs elsewhere are willing to use them and share their knowledge
		Achieved			Achieved					
		Source								
		Project records at midline and endline								
	Output Indicator 3.2		2018*	2019*	2020*	2021*	TOT	2022-23*	TOT	
	Percentage of approached users reporting satisfaction with METEOR protocols (disaggregating males and females)	Planned				75%	75%			
		Achieved								
		Source								
		Midline and endline evaluations; Online user surveys								

OUTPUT 4	Output Indicator 4.1		2018*	2019*	2020*	2021*	TOT	2022-23*	TOT	Assumption
Open access to Level 1 exposure data for 47 LDCs	Number of Level-1 datasets for LDCs uploaded on online platforms (aligned with SFDRR Global Target g and Priority Area 1) **(KPI 2b)**	Planned	0	0	0	45	45			• Decision-makers are willing to use the datasets they approve and find useful • Trained stakeholders are able to use the knowledge gained during training to increase the overall capacity of their organisation • Trained organisations in Tanzania and Nepal and end users downloading project outputs elsewhere are willing to use them and share their knowledge
		Achieved		0	0					
		Source								
		Data on online platforms								

OUTPUT 5	Output Indicator 5.1		2018*	2019*	2020*	2021*	TOT	2022-23*	TOT	Assumption
Communication products shared (CPs - Policy papers, training materials, publications, conference presentations, case studies etc.)	Policy paper on the use of national-scale exposure data for insurance and other risk-transfer mechanisms published and shared	Planned	0	0	0	1	1			• Decision-makers are willing to use the datasets they approve and find useful • Trained stakeholders are able to use the knowledge gained during training to increase the overall capacity of their organisation • Trained organisations in Tanzania and Nepal and end users downloading project outputs elsewhere are willing to use them and share their knowledge
		Achieved		0	0					
		Source								
		Data on online platforms								
	Output Indicator 5.2		2018*	2019*	2020*	2021*	TOT	2022-23*	TOT	
	Number of communication products shared	Planned	0	7	7	5	19			
		Achieved		7	7		14			
		Source								
		Data on online platforms								
	Output Indicator 5.3		2018*	2019*	2020*	2021*	TOT	2022-23*	TOT	
	Number of conferences or workshops hosted or attended by consortium members at which METEOR's findings are shared or discussed	Planned	0	2	3	5	10			
		Achieved		3	6		9			
		Source								
		Monthly Reporting to UKSA								

* The milestone dates all refer to the 7 February of each year

Annex 2. Exercises in preparation of the Annual Learning Event 2020

Exercise A. Review and validation of the midline evaluation's recommendations for METEOR to achieve its expected outcomes in Tanzania and Nepal

Instructions

In the midline evaluation, we have provided a number of recommendations for METEOR to move from the midline point to the achievement of its main outcomes in Tanzania and Nepal, i.e. the utilisation of the METEOR outputs in national DRRM planning and practice. See the figure below for a summary of the required steps to get to the systematic use of METEOR outputs in national DRRM decision-making ("METEOR Pathway"). The same steps are reported in Table 1-A and accompanied by the relevant recommendations from the midline evaluation.

Exercise

Please review the recommendations in Table 1 and for each of them:

a. Give your opinion on their priority by identifying them in the relevant column as "Must pursue", "Should pursue", "Nice to pursue", that is from the highest to the lowest priority for the project, considering there are limited time and resources left till the end of the project;
b. Provide any personal comment or idea that could help the consortium to better consider the provisions in the recommendation.

In the table, we have left space for you to add any task / recommendation you think we have missed.

Please send you response by **end of Monday 11th May**.

The responses will be digested by the M&E team and discussed during the Annual Learning Event on 14th May.

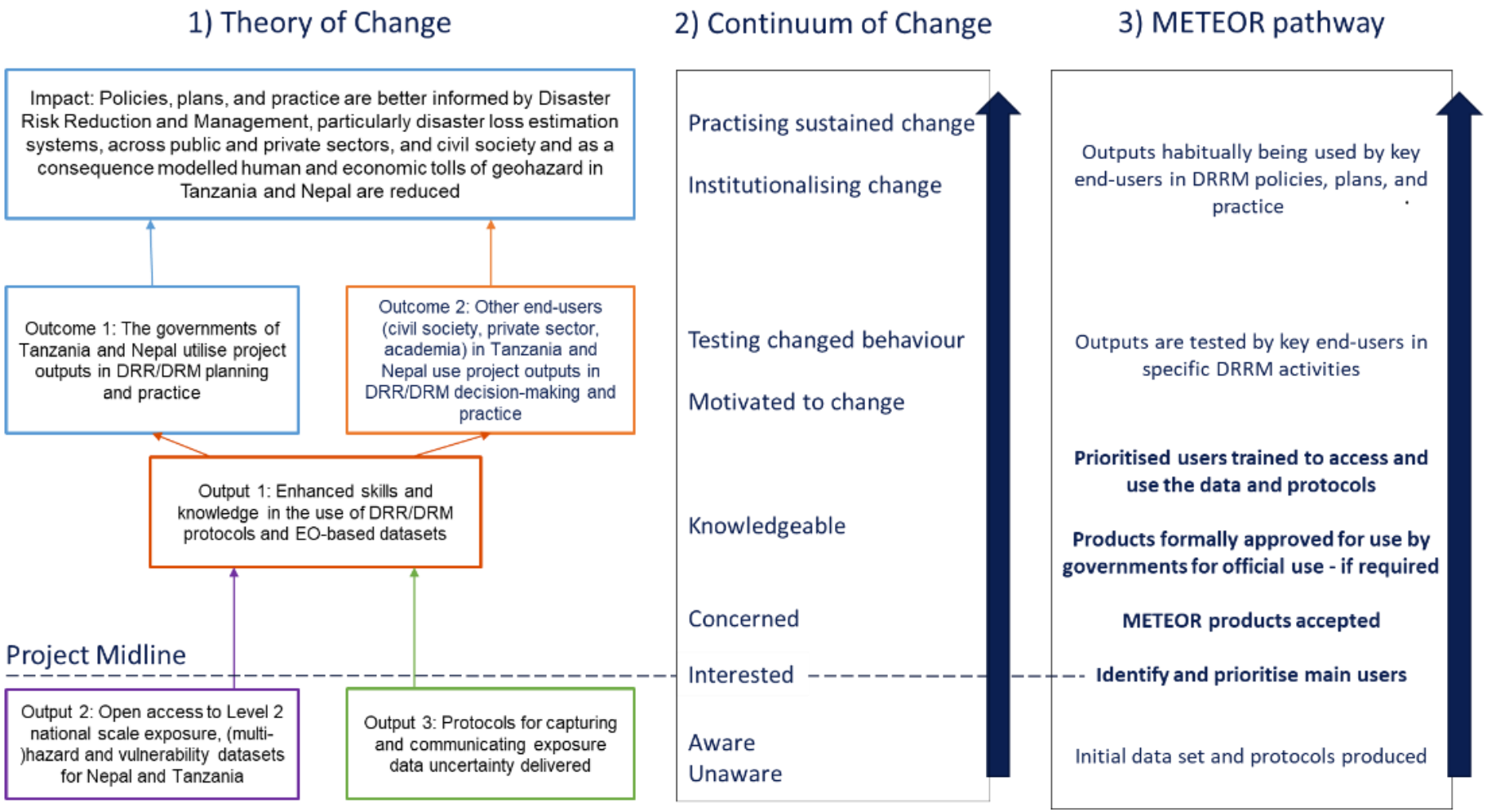

1) Theory of Change
2) Continuum of Change
3) METEOR pathway
Impact: Policies, plans, and practice are better informed by Disaster Risk Reduction and Management, particularly disaster loss estimation systems, across public and private sectors, and civil society and as a consequence modelled human and economic tolls of geohazard in Tanzania and Nepal are reduced
Outcome 1: The governments of Tanzania and Nepal utilise project outputs in DRR/DRM planning and practice
Outcome 2: Other end-users (civil society, private sector, academia) in Tanzania and Nepal use project outputs in DRR/DRM decision-making and practice
Output 1: Enhanced skills and knowledge in the use of DRR/DRM protocols and EO-based datasets
Project Midline
Output 2: Open access to Level 2 national scale exposure, (multi-)hazard and vulnerability datasets for Nepal and Tanzania
Output 3: Protocols for capturing and communicating exposure data uncertainty delivered
Practising sustained change
Institutionalising change
Testing changed behaviour
Motivated to change
Knowledgeable
Concerned
Interested
Aware
Unaware
Outputs habitually being used by key end-users in DRRM policies, plans, and practice
Outputs are tested by key end-users in specific DRRM activities
Prioritised users trained to access and use the data and protocols
Products formally approved for use by governments for official use - if required
METEOR products accepted
Identify and prioritise main users
Initial data set and protocols produced

Table 1-A. Summary of midline evaluation's recommendations for METEOR to achieve its expected outcomes in Tanzania and Nepal

#	METEOR Pathway	Recommendations	Priority	Comments / Ideas
1	**Main users and national DRRM activities identified and prioritised**	**1a. Identify national DRRM activities (Tanzania only):** Engage with local partners and stakeholders to identify the specific DRRM activities (policies, strategies, studies, etc.) that can be informed by the METEOR products.	Must pursue / Should pursue / Nice to pursue	
		1b. Prioritise national DRRM activities: Prioritise the DRRM activities that have the best likelihood of leading to sustainable METEOR outcomes, based on pre-defined criteria decided by the consortium, such as: importance of the activity within the national DRRM system, degree of technical skills and knowledge of the lead implementing institution, degree of initial buy-in of the METEOR products, presence of individuals in the lead implementing institution who are likely to play the role of internal "champions" promoting the use of METEOR products.	Must pursue / Should pursue / Nice to pursue	
		1c. Identify METEOR "champions" within target user organisations: i.e. identify influential people who can clearly see the benefits of METEOR products and can support their mainstreaming in their organisation's DRRM activities	Must pursue / Should pursue / Nice to pursue	
		Key target user organisations: c. **Nepal**: NDRRMA, NSET d. **Tanzania**: DMD, PMO, GST	Must pursue / Should pursue / Nice to pursue	
		Feel free to suggest any other task / recommendation		

#	METEOR Pathway	Recommendations	Priority	Comments / Ideas
2	**METEOR products accepted**	**2a. Receive local feedback:** Engage a small but pivotal/influential group of local stakeholders (4-5 max) to receive their feedback on the METEOR products, including their robustness and the user-friendliness of their presentations. The group would ideally include some of those "champions" identified above.	Must pursue / Should pursue / Nice to pursue	
		2b. Support broader acceptance: Once the group of reviewers is satisfied, support the interface between them and the key national policy-makers and technical stakeholders the project wants to influence. To a certain extent, this has already happened in Nepal in November 2019.	Must pursue / Should pursue / Nice to pursue	
		Key national platforms to involve in 2b: c. **Nepal**: METEOR National Advisory Committee d. **Tanzania**: National Disaster Management Platform, Development Partners' Group on Environment	Must pursue / Should pursue / Nice to pursue	
		2c. Sub-national engagement: Find ways to influence the different sub-national stakeholders without having specific resources to directly work at the sub-national level	Must pursue / Should pursue / Nice to pursue	
		Feel free to suggest any other task / recommendation		

#	METEOR Pathway	Recommendations	Priority	Comments / Ideas
3	**Products approved for use by government for official use – if required**	**3a. Formal approval:** Work towards a formal accreditation by the government of the METEOR products as needed, e.g.: c. **Nepal:** Mobilise NDDRMA to endorse the products d. **Tanzania:** Work with DMD to make clarity on the criteria used by COSTECH to provide its approval and therefore lower the risk of a rejection of the METEOR data. Then apply for COSTECH accreditation.	Must pursue / Should pursue / Nice to pursue	
		Feel free to suggest any other task / recommendation		
4	**Prioritised users trained to access and use data and protocols**	**4a. Strategic capacity building planning:** Use the limited METEOR training budget strategically, by working backward from the prioritised DRRM activities/outcomes to define a capacity building action plan, defining for each DRRM activity: the key target audience of the training, the knowledge gaps, and the approach to be taken to cover those gaps.	Must pursue / Should pursue / Nice to pursue	
		4b. Capacity needs assessment: Ensure that the knowledge gaps are identified through a demand-driven approach, e.g. using a capacity needs assessment.	Must pursue / Should pursue / Nice to pursue	

#	METEOR Pathway	Recommendations	Priority	Comments / Ideas
		4c. Capacity needs audience: • Aim to train more than one person for each organisation, in order to mitigate the risk of staff turn-over (see Output Indicator 1.4). • Ensure the institutional "champions" are among those involved in the definition and delivery/reception of the training to foster their ownership of the METEOR products. They will be the ones who most likely will use and promote the products in the country after the end of the project.	Must pursue / Should pursue / Nice to pursue	
		Feel free to suggest any other task / recommendation		
5	**Products are tested by key end-users in specific DRRM activities**	**5a. Output release:** Be sure the final METEOR outputs are publicly released and available on key online platforms as soon as possible, including by familiarising with the process of getting the outputs approved and hosted on the platforms.	Must pursue / Should pursue / Nice to pursue	
		5b. Policy-oriented capacity building: Ensure the application/testing of METEOR products in specific DRRM activities is one of the main goals of the training and knowledge transfer efforts (Output 1). Consider using the selected DRRM activities as case studies of specific hands-on sessions and/or "helpdesk" support by the METEOR experts (including by local partners)	Must pursue / Should pursue / Nice to pursue	

#	METEOR Pathway	Recommendations	Priority	Comments / Ideas
		Suggested key testing in DRRM activities: • **Nepal:** Work with MoHA NEOC / NDRRMA to pilot the use of METEOR outputs in the national disaster risk assessments • **Tanzania:** Work with GST to pilot the use of METEOR outputs in the seismic hazard map for Tanzania they are preparing • **Both countries:** Work with responsible institutions to have METEOR outputs inform new versions of national building codes	Must pursue / Should pursue / Nice to pursue	
		Feel free to suggest any other task / recommendation		
6	**Products habitually being used by key end-users in DRRM policies, plans, and practice**	**6a. National MoUs:** Assess the possibility of having MoUs signed with government agencies or national stakeholders owning the METEOR products to clarify how they will institutionalise their use and how the METEOR consortium can support.	Must pursue / Should pursue / Nice to pursue	
		6b. Post-project follow-up: In the first 12-18 months after the end of the project, regularly check-in with the METEOR partners and institutional champions in Nepal and Tanzania. Be available to provide some “pro-bono” remote support/backstopping in case some troubleshooting in the use of METEOR outputs is needed.	Must pursue / Should pursue / Nice to pursue	
		Feel free to suggest any other task / recommendation		

Exercise B. Defining METEOR end-of-project and legacy targets

Instructions

The METEOR Theory of Change and Logframe help guide the monitoring and evaluation of the METEOR project. It is important that the entire team is on the same page when it comes to defining what "success" means for the project. That is why the exercise asks each of you to do two things:

a. To review the endline (by March 2021) and legacy (by Mid-2023) impact and outcome targets proposed by the M&E team and provide your comments on and/or specific amendments you may suggest. We are particularly interested in your opinions on whether they are clearly stated and they are ambitious, but at the same time feasible to achieve;
b. To provide your view on the quantification of the Legacy impact and outcome targets by adding feasible figures to the Xs in the table.

Please send you response by **end of Monday 11th May**.

The responses will be digested by the M&E team and discussed during the Annual Learning Event on 14th May.

IMPACT

We are aiming to achieve this impact: "Policies, plans, and practice are better informed by Disaster Risk Reduction and Management, particularly disaster loss estimation systems, across public and private sectors, and civil society and, as a consequence, modelled human and economic tolls of geohazard in Tanzania and Nepal are reduced".

We are measuring our success by this indicator: "Progress towards mainstreaming the use of robust DRR data to systematically inform policy changes across public and private sector, and civil society".

Are these the right targets to show our success?

		Your comments on / amendments to the targets
By end of project (March 2021)	There is **evidence of concrete plans** to use METEOR outputs to inform specific DRRM activities (e.g. risk assessments, technical studies, policies or strategies) by **4 priority end-users** (governmental and non-) in Tanzania and Nepal (**at least 1 for each country**). Priority end-users list: • Nepal: MoHA / NDRRMA, DHM, NSET, ICIMOD, DFID Nepal • Tanzania: DMD / PMO, GST, TMA, University of Dar Es Salaam, TURP Programme / Resilience Academy, Red Cross, World Bank	
Two years after the end of project (Mid 2023)	There is **evidence X priority end-users** (governmental and non-) in Tanzania and Nepal (**at least X for each country**) **have used METEOR outputs** to inform **X DRRM activities** (e.g. risk assessments, technical studies, policies or strategies).	

OUTCOMES 1 & 2

We are aiming to achieve this outcome: "The governments and other end-users (civil society, development partners, private sector, academia) in Tanzania and Nepal utilise project outputs in DRR/DRM planning and practice".

For this outcome, we are measuring our success using two indicators:

Indicator 1.1: "Progress towards use of project outputs by the governments and other end-users in Nepal and Tanzania to inform their DRR/DRM decision-making and practice".

Is this the right targets to show our success?

		Your comments on / amendments to the targets
By end of project (March 2021)	End-users (governmental and non-) in Tanzania and Nepal **have used** the METEOR outputs in **1 DRRM activity per country**.	

Indicator 1.2: "Feedback from relevant Ministry (or decision-maker) on the usefulness of the project outputs for improving their national DRR/DRM".

Is this the right targets to show our success?

		Your comments on / amendments to the targets
By end of project (March 2021)	METEOR datasets are hosted on **official/government-led platforms** in Tanzania and Nepal.	

OUTCOME 3

We are aiming to achieve this outcome: "METEOR outputs are used and adopted by the wider DRR community globally".

For this outcome, we are measuring our success using three indicators:

Indicator 3.1: "Feedback from the global community (e.g. UNICEF, UNISDR, WB, GFDRR) in respect of usefulness of project outputs".

Are these the right targets to show our success?

		Your comments on / amendments to the targets
By end of project (March 2021)	There is **evidence of concrete plans** that the organisations on the METEOR Advisory Board are going to use the METEOR outputs in **supporting 1 DRRM activity in developing countries**	
Two years after the end of project (Mid 2023)	There is **evidence** METEOR outputs have been used by at least **X development partners** in **supporting X DRRM activities in developing countries**	

Indicator 3.2: "Progress towards creating insurance products informed by METEOR data and/or protocols".

Are these the right targets to show our success?

		Your comments on / amendments to the targets
By end of project (March 2021)	There is **evidence of concrete plans** that the organisations in the Insurance Industry Advisory Group are going to use the METEOR outputs in **creating 1 new insurance product**	
Two years after the end of project (Mid 2023)	There is **evidence** METEOR outputs have been used by at least **X insurance companies** in **creating X new insurance products**	

Indicator 3.3: "Number of dissemination nodes where METEOR KPs and datasets are available to be accessed".

Are these the right targets to show our success?

		Your comments on / amendments to the targets
By end of project (March 2021)	**6 nodes** in total of which **1 global, 1 Tanzanian and 1 Nepalese**	
Two years after the end of project (Mid 2023)	**X nodes** in total of which **X global, X Tanzanian and X Nepalese**	

Annex 3. Annual Learning Event 2020 Presentation

Agenda

1. Questions / comments on the Midline Evaluation (30 minutes)
2. Validation and prioritisation of next steps (60 minutes)
3. Setting targets (30 minutes)

13 May 2020 © Oxford Policy Management 2

1. Questions / comments on the Midline Evaluation (30 minutes)
2. Validation and prioritisation of next steps
3. Setting targets

Findings 1/3

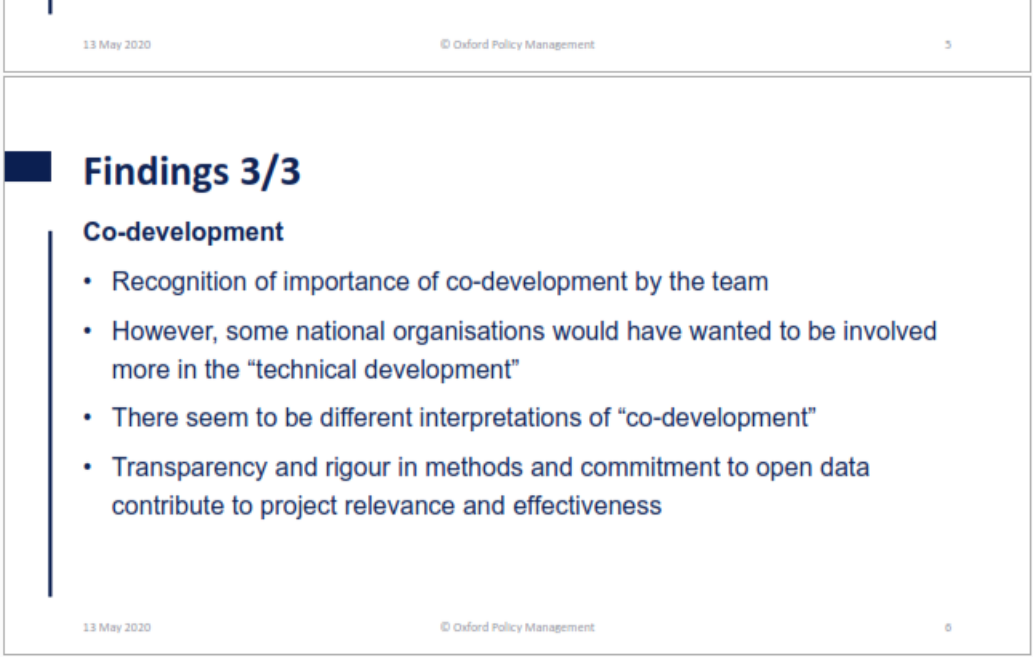
Project progress

- Milestones reached or exceeded with exception of outcome 1 and 2 in Tanzania
- Generally, very good progress in delivering the technical outputs (data, protocols)
- Next steps will be to transfer the knowledge to and achieve uptake by key stakeholders

Consortium management

- Very positive – especially the Project Manager
- Good quality, appropriate processes and communication (incl. frequency of meetings)
- Very high value-added by meeting in person, especially when in Tanzania and Nepal
- Many partners had worked together before, which is an advantage

13 May 2020 © Oxford Policy Management 4



Findings 2/3

Fostering government's ownership of METEOR outputs (lessons)

- Having a physical presence is important (local offices, workshops etc.)
- Visual demonstration is important to increase interest and acceptability of outputs
- Widening accessibility of outputs is important (open protocols, building partnerships, official online platforms, national committees)
- Capacity building activities need to be used strategically (see recommendations)

13 May 2020 © Oxford Policy Management 5

Findings 3/3

Co-development

- Recognition of importance of co-development by the team
- However, some national organisations would have wanted to be involved more in the "technical development"
- There seem to be different interpretations of "co-development"
- Transparency and rigour in methods and commitment to open data contribute to project relevance and effectiveness

13 May 2020 © Oxford Policy Management 6

Conclusions

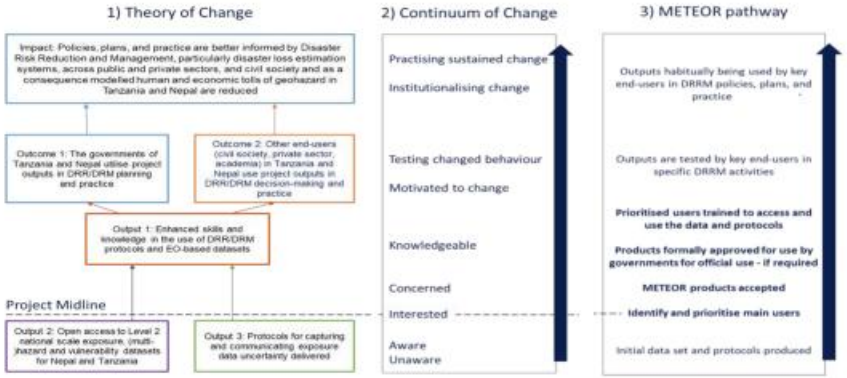
The METEOR project is generally in line with its work plan and there is a positive prospect of lasting outcomes

However, **two main risks** that could compromise the full achievement of the METEOR Theory of Change:

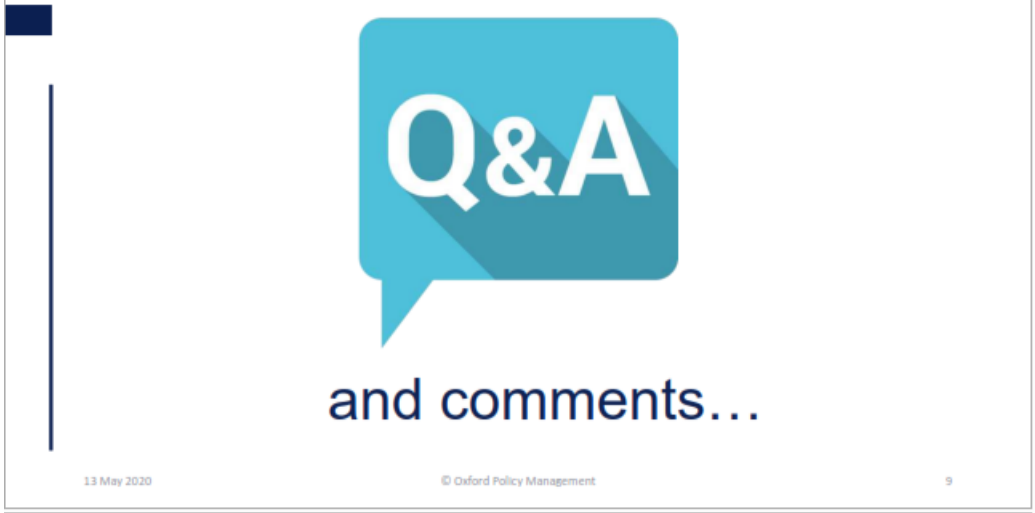
1) Improving the "level of ownership" of the Government of Tanzania; and
2) Transferring skills and knowledge strategically and effectively.

13 May 2020 © Oxford Policy Management 7

Next steps - Overview



13 May 2020 © Oxford Policy Management 8



Recommendations 1/3

Process and project management

1. Facilitate the overview of the project implementation path dependencies by the consortium. Consider including the key points from the monthly reports in the body of the email as well.

Global Study – Getting interest and use by wider global DRR community

2. Provide a demonstration of the initial outputs to the Advisory Board members as soon as possible, to receive their feedback, and allow them to promote the METEOR outputs.
3. After step 2, agree the best way to use their network to expand the dissemination of METEOR outputs.
4. Agree how the consortium will present itself as a service after the end of the UKSA funding period.
5. Continue to attend and present at selected international events with the same level of effort.
6. Develop an "engagement plan" for other LDCs.

13 May 2020 © Oxford Policy Management 10

Recommendations 2/3

Country Case Studies – Nepal

7. Engage the newly operational NDRRMA
8. Find ways to influence the different provincial and local stakeholders without having specific resources
9. Assess ways to: a) further involving local experts in the refinement of the outputs; and b) engaging national stakeholders in the buy-in of the outputs c) develop strategies to use outputs
10. Support the operation of the Advisory Committee

Country Case Studies – Tanzania

11. Strengthen communication with the PMO to ensure the institutional uptake of the METEOR outputs.
12. Continue in the effort to unblock fee payments to the DMD as soon as possible.
13. Clarify the criteria used by COSTECH then apply for accreditation if appropriate.
14. Explore the possibility of engagement through the National Disaster Management Platform and the Development Partners' Group on Environment.
15. Ensuring that initial project outputs are disseminated as early as possible.
16. Work with GST to pilot the use of METEOR outputs in their seismic hazard map for Tanzania.

13 May 2020 © Oxford Policy Management 11

Recommendations 3/3

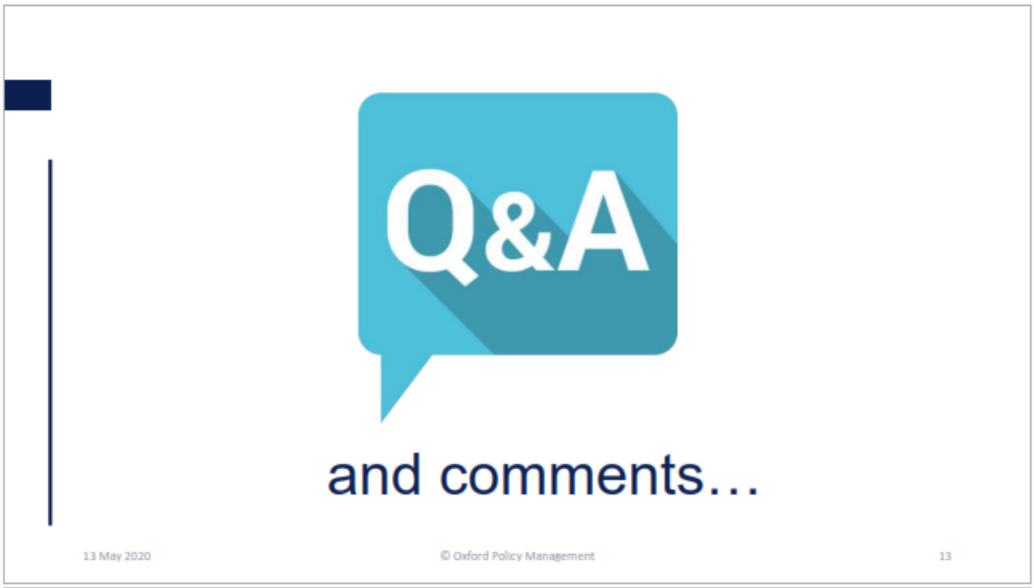
Country Case Studies – Both countries

17. Put extra effort in activities that will foster national buy-in and ownership.
18. Apply a strategic capacity building and knowledge transfer action plan for Nepal and Tanzania
19. Work to test the draft METEOR outputs in influential national DRRM activities in both countries before the end of the project.

Future M&E activities

20. Where possible collect endline data for the Global Study and the National Case Studies as soon as likely evidence of the Outputs and Outcomes achievement are available
21. Discuss with the UKSA the possibility of a short time extension to the project, so that the final Annual Learning Event can be conducted in April or May 2021.
22. Make plans with the UKSA to have the scope and budget for a Legacy Evaluation of METEOR approved.

13 May 2020 © Oxford Policy Management 12


Q&A
and comments…
13 May 2020
© Oxford Policy Management
13

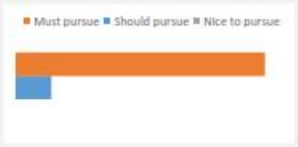

1. Questions / comments on the Midline Evaluation
2. Validation and prioritisation of next steps (60 minutes)
3. Setting targets

Next steps - Overview

1. Identify and prioritise main users
2. METEOR products accepted
3. Products approved for use by government for official use – if required
4. Prioritised users trained to access and use data and protocols
5. Products are tested by key end-users in specific DRRM activities
6. Products habitually being used by key end-users in DRRM policies, plans, and practice

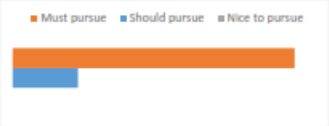
13 May 2020 © Oxford Policy Management 15

1. Main users and national DRRM activities identified and prioritised

Recommendations	Comments / Ideas
1a. Identify national DRRM activities (Tanzania only): Engage with local partners and stakeholders to identify the specific DRRM activities (policies, strategies, studies, etc.) that can be informed by the METEOR products.	• Tanzania only because we identified DRRM activities in Nepal in Nov 2019 • Crucial to have the engagement and approval of DMD • Possibly to be done by holding a stakeholders meeting and give them enough time to articulate • HOT and OPM local teams can be useful to facilitate the engagement 

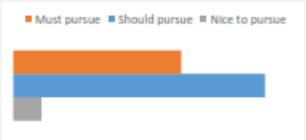
13 May 2020 © Oxford Policy Management 16

1. Main users and national DRRM activities identified and prioritised

Recommendations	Comments / Ideas
1b. Prioritise national DRRM activities: Prioritise the DRRM activities that have the best likelihood of leading to sustainable METEOR outcomes, based on pre-defined criteria decided by the consortium, such as: importance of the activity within the national DRRM system, degree of technical skills and knowledge of the lead implementing institution, degree of initial buy-in of the METEOR products, presence of individuals in the lead implementing institution who are likely to play the role of internal "champions" promoting the use of METEOR products.	• Prioritisation is important • Involvement of DMD and NSET will be crucial to ensure appropriate prioritisation 

13 May 2020 © Oxford Policy Management 17

1. Main users and national DRRM activities identified and prioritised

Recommendations	Comments / Ideas
1c. Identify METEOR "champions" within target user organisations: i.e. identify influential people who can clearly see the benefits of METEOR products and can support their mainstreaming in their organisation's DRRM activities 	• "Champions" should be targeted by the capacity building activities • The identification of "Champions" should be one of the criteria for prioritising DRRM activities to support (1b) • The stakeholder meeting in 1a as well as NSET and DMD should help us identify the "Champions"

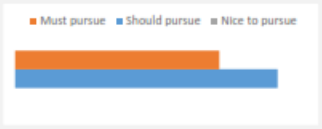
13 May 2020 © Oxford Policy Management 18

1. Main users and national DRRM activities identified and prioritised

Recommendations	Comments / Ideas
Key target user organisations: a. **Nepal:** NDRRMA, NSET b. **Tanzania:** DMD, PMO, GST 	• The target users for Tanzania will be identified during 1a-1c • **NSET:** Members of National Advisory committee in Nepal (MoHA, MOFAGA, NPC, NAST, DMG, DUDBC, CDS (TU) and other organization (ICIMOD, DHM) also should be included for getting ownership on the products. • **Charles:** TMA, Ministry of Transport, Ministry of Lands, Housing and Human Settlements, Ministry of Water, Ardhi University, UDSM, UDOM, Ministry of Finance and Planning, LGAs and DPs

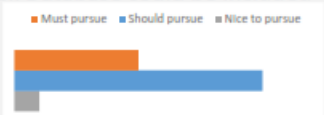
14 May 2020 © Oxford Policy Management 19

2. METEOR products accepted

Recommendations	Comments / Ideas
2a. Receive local feedback: Engage a small but pivotal/influential group of local stakeholders (4-5 max) to receive their feedback on the METEOR products, including their robustness and the user-friendliness of their presentations. The group would ideally include some of those "champions" identified above.	• This will help ownership and acceptability • The "Champions" identified should be included • It might be challenging considering lack of project resources to engage locally, including travel restrictions because of COVID-19 • Remote interviews and questionnaire could be used 

13 May 2020 © Oxford Policy Management 20

2. METEOR products accepted

Recommendations	Comments / Ideas
2b. Support broader acceptance: Once the group of reviewers is satisfied, support the appropriate communication between them and the key national policy-makers and technical stakeholders the project wants to influence. To a certain extent, this has already happened in Nepal in November 2019. **Key national platforms to involve in 2b:** **a. Nepal:** METEOR National Advisory Committee **b. Tanzania:** National Disaster Management Platform, Development Partners' Group on Environment	• "This is an ideal outcome for the project, but will depend on level of engagement of various stakeholders, their network and influence" • Tanzania may learn from the experience in Nepal • Important we use existing forums to avoid stakeholders' fatigue • HOT: Climate Risk Database could be included too 

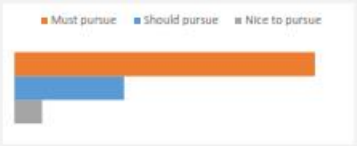
13 May 2020 © Oxford Policy Management 21

2. METEOR products accepted

Recommendations	Comments / Ideas
2c. Sub-national engagement: Find ways to influence the different sub-national stakeholders without having specific resources to directly work at the sub-national level 	• With limited resources, we need to be strategic and pursue low hanging fruits at local level • Engagement at point 1 will help identify best opportunities to influence local level • Best to work with specific national stakeholders to indirectly influence sub-national level. This would help keep the message consistent, while reducing the resources needed for engagement.

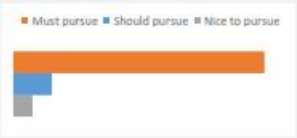
13 May 2020 © Oxford Policy Management 22

3. Products approved for use by government for official use – if required

Recommendations	Comments / Ideas
3a. Formal approval: Work towards a formal accreditation by the government of the METEOR products as needed, e.g.: **a. Nepal:** Mobilise NDDRMA to endorse the products **b. Tanzania:** Work with DMD to make clarity on the criteria used by COSTECH to provide its approval and therefore lower the risk of a rejection of the METEOR data. Then apply for COSTECH accreditation.	• Both DMD and NSET have confirmed that official gov approval and endorsement is mandatory • Key question is how to eliminate the risk of METEOR's data rejection (esp. in Tz). Involvement of DMD in this is crucial. • Tanzania: COSTECH, NBS or both required? 

13 May 2020 © Oxford Policy Management 23

4. Prioritised users trained to access and use data and protocols

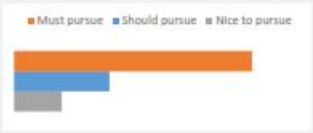
Recommendations	Comments / Ideas
4a. Strategic capacity building planning: Use the limited METEOR training budget strategically, by working backward from the prioritised DRRM activities/outcomes to define a capacity building action plan, defining for each DRRM activity: the key target audience of the training, the knowledge gaps, and the approach to be taken to cover those gaps.	• Let's not focus only on how to use the outputs, but also add useful skills • Widening the training group beyond the usual suspects will be useful, especially with universities. 

13 May 2020 © Oxford Policy Management 24

4. Prioritised users trained to access and use data and protocols

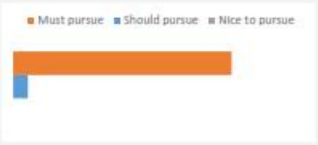
Recommendations	Comments / Ideas
4b. Capacity needs assessment: Ensure that the knowledge gaps are identified through a demand-driven approach, e.g. using a capacity needs assessment. 	• General agreement that this is important, but: ➢ Some feel there are not enough resources to do this accurately and make it a "must" ➢ Others feel this will happen naturally during the stakeholder engagement process above • As part of project sustainability, we should understand key capacity gaps in other LDCs too

4. Prioritised users trained to access and use data and protocols

Recommendations	Comments / Ideas
4c. Capacity needs audience: • Aim to train more than one person for each organisation, in order to mitigate the risk of staff turn-over (see Output Indicator 1.4). • Ensure the institutional "champions" are among those involved in the definition and delivery/reception of the training to foster their ownership of the METEOR products. They will be the ones who most likely will use and promote the products in the country after the end of the project.	• General agreement that both points are important, incl. involving the "Champions" in the training design • Some feel the COVID-19 travel restrictions will imply for us to less ambitious and "train whoever we can" 

5. Products are tested by key end-users in specific DRRM activities

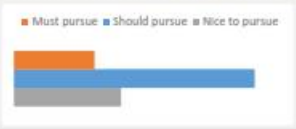
Recommendations	Comments / Ideas
5a. Output release: Be sure the final METEOR outputs are publicly released and available on key online platforms as soon as possible, including by familiarising with the process of getting the outputs approved and hosted on the platforms.	• The sooner the outputs are available the better, but… • Releasing preliminary results can only happen with the approval of the METEOR consortium AND their acceptance by national experts / gov.



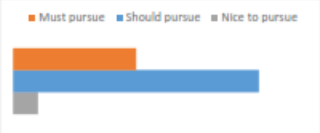
13 May 2020 © Oxford Policy Management 27

5. Products are tested by key end-users in specific DRRM activities

Recommendations	Comments / Ideas
5b. Policy-oriented capacity building: Ensure the application/testing of METEOR products in specific DRRM activities is one of the main goals of the training and knowledge transfer efforts (Output 1). Consider using the selected DRRM activities as case studies of specific hands-on sessions and/or "helpdesk" support by the METEOR experts (including by local partners)	• "Helpdesk" clarification, i.e. our knowledge and expertise to be available as back up during the project • Potential for online video training tutorials? Or at least a FAQ • Focus on tailored hands-on use cases is important, but let's not forget to properly explain the protocols on how we got to the data

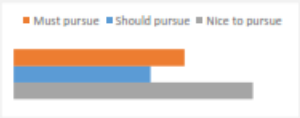


5. Products are tested by key end-users in specific DRRM activities

Recommendations	Comments / Ideas
Suggested key testing in DRRM activities: - **Nepal:** Work with MoHA NEOC / NDRRMA to pilot the use of METEOR outputs in the national disaster risk assessments - **Tanzania:** Work with GST to pilot the use of METEOR outputs in the seismic hazard map for Tanzania they are preparing - **Both countries:** Work with responsible institutions to have METEOR outputs inform new versions of national building codes	• Subject to local implementer's agreement and the actual workplan of the activities • HOT: Would add TURP for the testing of METEOR products linked to flooding 

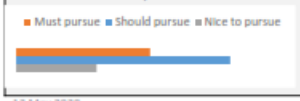
13 May 2020 © Oxford Policy Management 29

6. Products habitually being used by key end-users in DRRM policies, plans, and practice

Recommendations	Comments / Ideas
6a. National MoUs: Assess the possibility of having MoUs signed with government agencies or national stakeholders owning the METEOR products to clarify how they will institutionalise their use and how the METEOR consortium can support. 	• Clear split in priority considerations • **Pros:** Government agencies benefit from these MOUs, to clarify roles and responsibilities, as well as specifics on use and support. This further formalizes the project, and incorporates it within the national partners • **Cons:** It may be time consuming and it would be difficult to decide who to target/prioritise • If not MoUs, some protocols should be prepared for handing over and using/updating the products.

13 May 2020 © Oxford Policy Management 30

6. Products habitually being used by key end-users in DRRM policies, plans, and practice

Recommendations	Comments / Ideas
6b. Post-project follow-up: In the first 12-18 months after the end of the project, regularly check-in with the METEOR partners and institutional champions in Nepal and Tanzania. Be available to provide some "pro-bono" remote support/backstopping in case some troubleshooting in the use of METEOR outputs is needed. 	• Important to let national stakeholders know the METEOR products can help in the long-term • Our website should be long-term • Regular check-in is important for us if we consider Tz & Np a pilot of what can come later • We should decide the extent of the post-project support we are willing to provide, incl. the role of the local partners in the exit / sustainability plan • Post-project support could include online tutorials on our website and other platforms

13 May 2020 © Oxford Policy Management 31

1. Questions / comments on the Midline Evaluation
2. Validation and prioritisation of next steps
3. Setting targets (30 minutes)

IMPACT

We are aiming to achieve this impact: "Policies, plans, and practice are better informed by Disaster Risk Reduction and Management, particularly disaster loss estimation systems, across public and private sectors, and civil society and, as a consequence, modelled human and economic tolls of geohazard in Tanzania and Nepal are reduced".

We are measuring our success by the following indicator:

13 May 2020 © Oxford Policy Management 33

Impact Indicator – Endline Targets

Impact Indicator: "Progress towards mainstreaming the use of robust DRR data to systematically inform policy changes across public and private sector, and civil society".

		Your comments on / amendments to the targets
By end of project (March 2021)	There is **evidence of concrete plans** to use METEOR outputs to inform specific DRRM activities (e.g. risk assessments, technical studies, policies or strategies) by **4 priority end-users** (governmental and non-) in Tanzania and Nepal (**at least 1 for each country**). Priority end-users list: • Nepal: MoHA / NDRRMA, DHM, NSET, ICIMOD, DFID Nepal • Tanzania: DMD / PMO, GST, TMA, University of Dar Es Salaam, TURP Programme / Resilience Academy, Red Cross, World Bank	• Academia should be added among priority end-users (e.g. TU, UDSM, Ardhi) • MOFAGA/Local authorities could be added • Asking for "concrete plans" by end of project is appropriate. Actual mainstream would have been too much. • Target should not be limited to Tanzania and Nepal, but include the other 45 LDCs and global humanitarian community.

13 May 2020 © Oxford Policy Management 34

Impact Indicator – Legacy Targets

Impact Indicator: "Progress towards mainstreaming the use of robust DRR data to systematically inform policy changes across public and private sector, and civil society".

		Your comments on / amendments to the targets
Two years after the end of project (Mid 2023)	There is **evidence (4-8) priority end-users** (governmental and non-) in Tanzania and Nepal (**at least (1-2) for each country**) **have used METEOR outputs** to inform **(1-5) DRRM activities** (e.g. risk assessments, technical studies, policies or strategies).	• # of DRRM activities will depend on how wide their definition is. E.g. Some are not conducted frequently. • We could aim higher in Nepal than Tanzania • Again, the target should not be limited to Np & Tz • Quality of input could also be included: METEOR's use as a significant input to one major DRRM activity would be more significant than cursory consideration in multiple smaller activities

13 May 2020 © Oxford Policy Management 35

OUTCOMES 1 & 2

We are aiming to achieve this outcome: "The governments and other end-users (civil society, development partners, private sector, academia) in Tanzania and Nepal utilise project outputs in DRR/DRM planning and practice".

For this outcome, we are measuring our success using two indicators:

13 May 2020 © Oxford Policy Management 36

Outcome Indicator 1.1 – Endline Targets

Indicator 1.1: "Progress towards use of project outputs by the governments and other end-users in Nepal and Tanzania to inform their DRR/DRM decision-making and practice".

		Your comments on / amendments to the targets
By end of project (March 2021)	End-users (governmental and non-) in Tanzania and Nepal **have used** the METEOR outputs in **1 DRRM activity per country**.	• Some have concerns that time is not enough to see actual "use", but only "plans to use" • Others think 1 DRRM is not ambitious enough • Again, the target should not be limited to Np & Tz

13 May 2020 © Oxford Policy Management 37

Outcome Indicator 1.2 – Endline Targets

Indicator 1.2: "Feedback from relevant Ministry (or decision-maker) on the usefulness of the project outputs for improving their national DRR/DRM".

		Your comments on / amendments to the targets
By end of project (March 2021)	METEOR datasets are hosted on **official/government-led platforms** in Tanzania and Nepal.	• Already achieved in Nepal. More work needed in Tanzania. • For Tz, NBS platform • Can platform owners monitor downloads and follow up with users? Quality is as important as quantity • Platforms outside Tz & Np covered by OC 3.3

13 May 2020 © Oxford Policy Management 38

OUTCOME 3

We are aiming to achieve this outcome: "METEOR outputs are used and adopted by the wider DRR community globally".

For this outcome, we are measuring our success using three indicators:

13 May 2020 © Oxford Policy Management 39

Outcome Indicator 3.1 – Endline Target

Indicator 3.1: "Feedback from the global community (e.g. UNICEF, UNISDR, WB, GFDRR) in respect of usefulness of project outputs".

		Your comments on / amendments to the targets
By end of project (March 2021)	There is **evidence of concrete plans** that the organisations on the METEOR Advisory Board are going to use the METEOR outputs in **supporting 1 DRRM activity in developing countries**	• Need to define "concrete plans" carefully • Advisory Board is a good focus. They could comment on quantifying the target. • We may need to adjust some outputs to fit the AB needs, e.g. addressing Sendai • Some think supporting only 1 DRRM activity outside Tz & Np is far not enough

13 May 2020 © Oxford Policy Management 40

Outcome Indicator 3.1 – Legacy Targets

Indicator 3.1: "Feedback from the global community (e.g. UNICEF, UNISDR, WB, GFDRR) in respect of usefulness of project outputs".

		Your comments on / amendments to the targets
Two years after the end of project (Mid 2023)	There is **evidence** METEOR outputs have been used by at least **(1-5) development partners** in **supporting (1-20) DRRM activities in developing countries**	• Several people think that by Mid 2023, we should see a number of DRRM activities in other LDCs. Hence higher numbers suggested, as high as informing activities in 20 countries. • How can we track the indicator if the data is freely available?

13 May 2020 © Oxford Policy Management 41

Outcome Indicator 3.2 – Endline Target

Indicator 3.2: "Progress towards creating insurance products informed by METEOR data and/or protocols".

		Your comments on / amendments to the targets
By end of project (March 2021)	There is **evidence of concrete plans** that the organisations in the Insurance Industry Advisory Group are going to use the METEOR outputs in **creating 1 new insurance product**	• Already working on it with IIAG on a "use case" (parametric insurance, cat bonds) • Some concerns that insurance products are slow to develop and launch and the market is poorly developed in these territories • Others think we should aim at 2 insurance products as a minimum though

13 May 2020 © Oxford Policy Management 42

Outcome Indicator 3.2 – Legacy Targets

Indicator 3.2: "Progress towards creating insurance products informed by METEOR data and/or protocols".

		Your comments on / amendments to the targets
Two years after the end of project (Mid 2023)	There is **evidence** METEOR outputs have been used by at least **(1-5) insurance companies** in **creating (1-10) new insurance products**	• Wide recognition of low presence of insurance companies and pop. generally uninsured in LDCs • Concerns that it would be difficult to monitor the indicator as confidentiality might apply • We could consider indirect use too • Use a wide definition of "insurance companies"

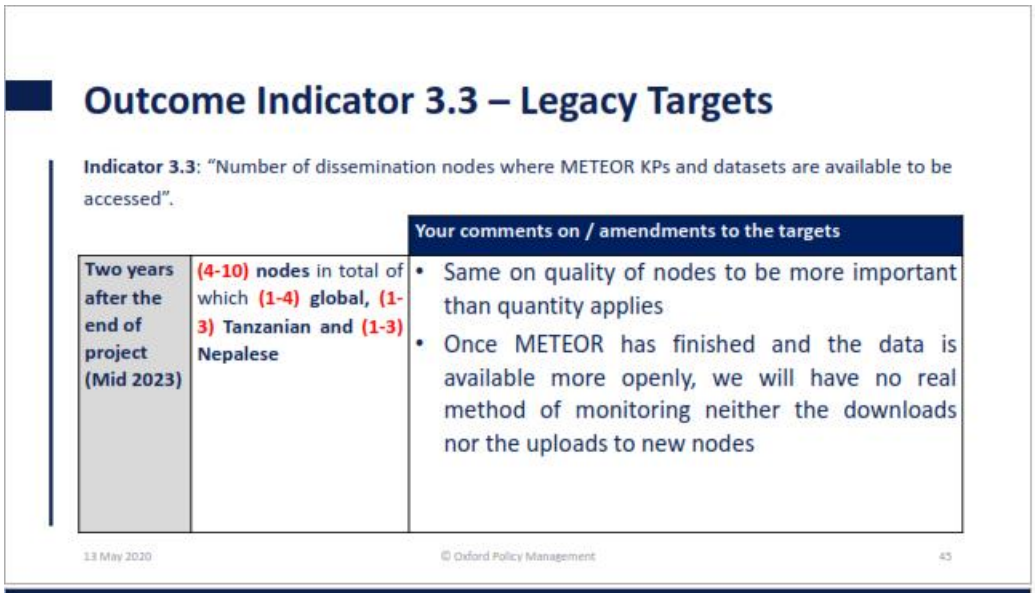
13 May 2020 © Oxford Policy Management 43

Outcome Indicator 3.3 – Endline Target

Indicator 3.3: "Number of dissemination nodes where METEOR KPs and datasets are available to be accessed".

		Your comments on / amendments to the targets
By end of project (March 2021)	**6 nodes** in total of which **1 global, 1 Tanzanian and 1 Nepalese**	• Generally ok with 6 nodes, but their quality is key: "The number of nodes is less important than the appropriateness and reputation of the chosen node." • Let's ensure we target nodes used by other LDCs too • Need to know where outputs are available to ensure future updates are uploaded

13 May 2020 © Oxford Policy Management 44



Outcome Indicator 3.3 – Legacy Targets

Indicator 3.3: "Number of dissemination nodes where METEOR KPs and datasets are available to be accessed".

		Your comments on / amendments to the targets
Two years after the end of project (Mid 2023)	**(4-10) nodes** in total of which **(1-4) global, (1-3) Tanzanian and (1-3) Nepalese**	• Same on quality of nodes to be more important than quantity applies • Once METEOR has finished and the data is available more openly, we will have no real method of monitoring neither the downloads nor the uploads to new nodes

13 May 2020 © Oxford Policy Management 45

Thank you

Oxford Policy Management

www.opml.co.uk
OPMglobal

Annex 4. Summary of the Midline Evaluation Report

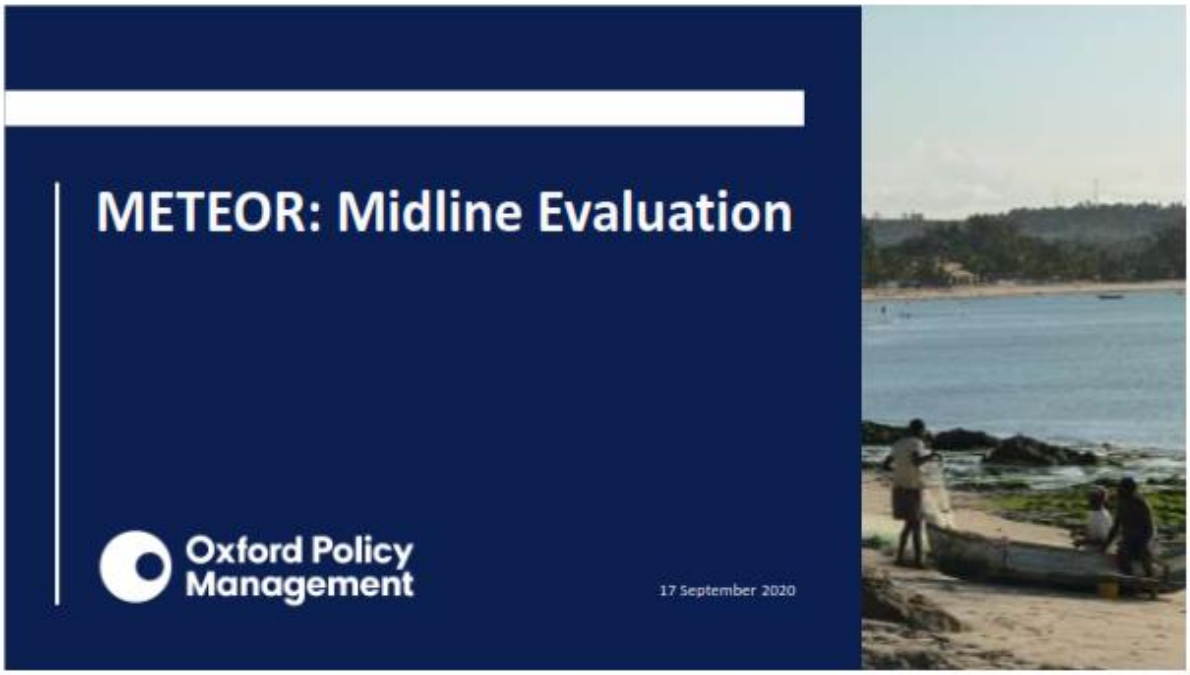


Table of Contents

Headlines

METEOR is well coordinated, on track to meet targets, delivering a relevant and effective project

While progress is on track in Nepal, there are some challenges in Tanzania that are slowing progress

Ensuring capacity development continues to be a focus of the project will be crucial to long-term success

1. **Midline objectives**
2. Methodology
3. Progress against logframe indicators
4. Findings
5. Conclusions
6. Recommendations

1. Objectives

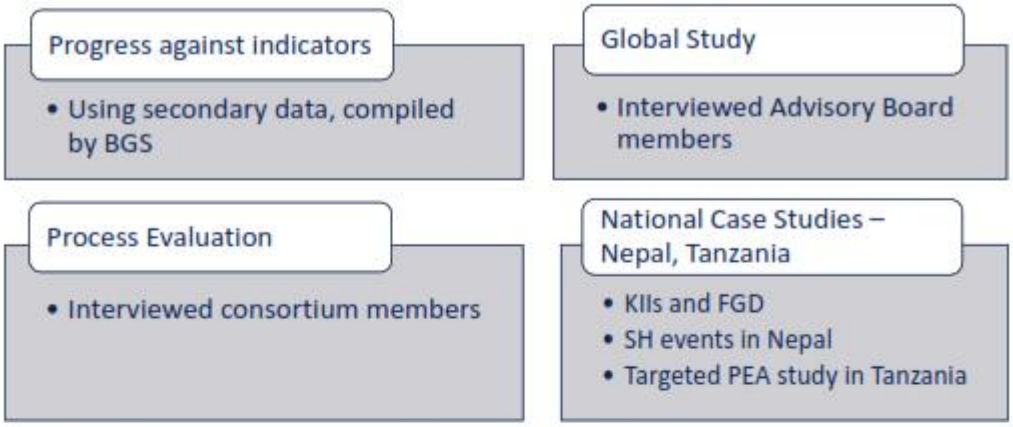
To assess progress towards intended results and provide **operational insights**, focusing on:

- **Relevance** of outputs
- **Sustainability**
- **Efficiency and effectiveness**
- Providing insights to improve **co-development**, including better understanding of the political economy in Tanzania

17 September 2020 © Oxford Policy Management 5

1. Midline objectives
2. **Methodology**
3. Progress against logframe indicators
4. Findings
5. Conclusions
6. Recommendations

2. Approach



3. Outcomes

##	Indicator	Midline target	Achieved
Outcome 1: The governments of Tanzania and Nepal utilise project outputs in DRR/ DRM planning and practice	Qualitative indicator: progress towards use of project outputs by the governments of Nepal and Tanzania to inform their DRR/DRM decision-making and practice	Relevant government stakeholders in Tanzania and Nepal provide **unprompted, appropriate and realistic** use cases for METEOR outputs to support their DRR/DRM decision-making and practice	Nepal Tanzania
	Feedback from relevant Ministry (or decision-maker) on the usefulness of the project outputs for improving their national DRR/DRM	Relevant Ministries in Tanzania and Nepal offer to host METEOR datasets on official/government-led platforms.	Nepal Tanzania
Outcome 2: Other end-users in Tanzania and Nepal use project outputs in DRR/ DRM decision-making and practice	Qualitative indicator: progress towards use of project outputs by "other end-users" (civil society, development partners, private sector, academia) in Nepal and Tanzania to inform their DRR/DRM decision-making and practice	"Other end-users" in Tanzania and Nepal provide **unprompted, appropriate and realistic** use cases for METEOR outputs to support their DRR/DRM decision-making and practice	Nepal Tanzania
Outcome 3: Outputs are used and adopted by the wider DRR community globally	Qualitative indicator: Feedback from the global community (e.g. UNICEF, UNISDR, WB, GFDRR) in respect of usefulness of project outputs (KPI 4)	Advisory Board have confidence that outputs: 1. Can strengthen the discipline around the development of exposure and risk data 2. Will be put to use by their own organisations	Yes
	Number of dissemination nodes where METEOR KPs and datasets available	0	1

17 September 2020 © Oxford Policy Management 9

3. Outputs

##	Indicator	Midline target	Achieved
Output 2: Open access to Level 2 national scale multi-hazard exposure datasets of Nepal and Tanzania	Percentage of Nepalese and Tanzanian territory covered by Level 2 exposure data	100%	Yes, 100%
	Percentage of Nepalese and Tanzanian territory covered by Level 2 multi-hazard data	50%	Yes, 50%
Output 3: Protocols for capturing and communicating exposure data uncertainty delivered	Workplan on track to achieve completion within deadline	No major delays are foreseen in delivering the protocols	Yes
Output 5: Communication products shared (CPs - Policy papers, training materials, publications, conference presentations, case studies etc.)	Number of communication products shared	7 (14 cumulatively)	7 (14 cumulatively)
	Number of conferences or workshops hosted or attended by consortium members	3 (5 cumulatively)	Yes, 6 (9 cumulatively)

17 September 2020 © Oxford Policy Management 10

1. Midline objectives
2. Methodology
3. Progress against logframe indicators
4. **Findings**
5. Conclusions
6. Recommendations

4. Findings 1/3

Project progress

- Milestones reached or exceeded with exception of outcome 1 and 2 in Tanzania
- Generally, very good progress in delivering the technical outputs (data, protocols)
- Next steps will be to transfer the knowledge to and achieve uptake by key stakeholders

Consortium management

- Very positive – especially the Project Manager
- Good quality, appropriate processes and communication (incl. frequency of meetings)
- Very high value-added by meeting in person, especially when in Tanzania and Nepal
- Many partners had worked together before, which is an advantage

17 September 2020 © Oxford Policy Management 12

4. Findings 2/3

Fostering government's ownership of METEOR outputs (lessons)

- Having a physical presence is important (local offices, workshops etc.)
- Visual demonstration is important to increase interest and acceptability of outputs
- Widening accessibility of outputs is important (open protocols, building partnerships, official online platforms, national committees)
- Capacity building activities need to be used strategically (see recommendations)

17 September 2020 © Oxford Policy Management 13

4. Findings 3/3

Co-development

- Recognition of importance of co-development by the team
- However, some national organisations would have wanted to be involved more in the "technical development"
- There seem to be different interpretations of "co-development"
- Transparency and rigour in methods and commitment to open data contribute to project relevance and effectiveness

17 September 2020 © Oxford Policy Management 14

1. Midline objectives
2. Methodology
3. Progress against logframe indicators
4. Findings
5. **Conclusions**
6. Recommendations

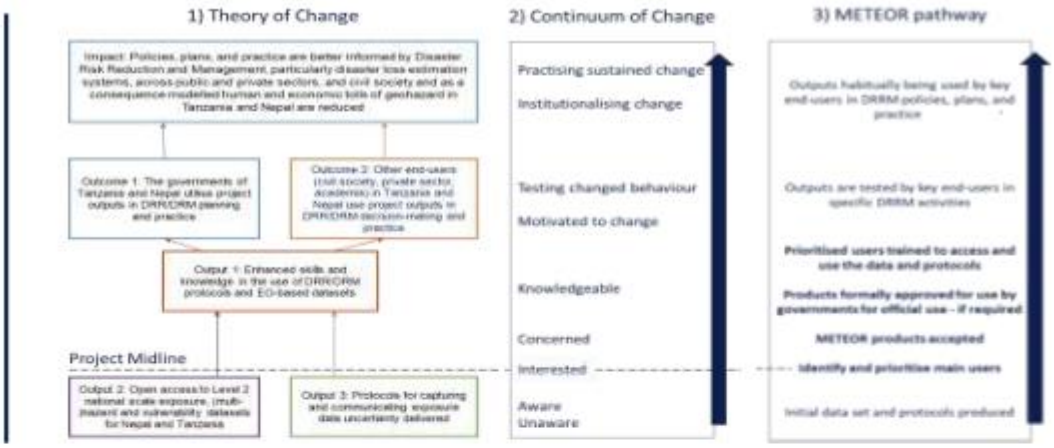
5. Conclusions

The METEOR project is generally in line with its work plan and there is a positive prospect of lasting outcomes

However, **two main risks** that could compromise the full achievement of the METEOR Theory of Change:

1) Improving the "level of ownership" of the Government of Tanzania; and
2) Transferring skills and knowledge strategically and effectively.

5. Strategic capacity building - overview



17 September 2020 © Oxford Policy Management 17

5. Strategic capacity building – METEOR pathway

1. Identify and prioritise main users
2. METEOR products accepted
3. Products approved for use by government for official use – if required
4. Prioritised users trained to access and use data and protocols
5. Products are tested by key end-users in specific DRRM activities
6. Products habitually being used by key end-users in DRRM policies, plans, and practice

17 September 2020 © Oxford Policy Management 18

1. Midline objectives
2. Methodology
3. Progress against logframe indicators
4. Findings
5. Conclusions
6. **Recommendations**

6. Recommendations 1/3

Process and project management

1. Facilitate the overview of the project implementation path dependencies by the consortium. Consider including the key points from the monthly reports in the body of the email as well.

Global Study – Getting interest and use by wider global DRR community

2. Provide a demonstration of the initial outputs to the Advisory Board members as soon as possible, to receive their feedback, and allow them to promote the METEOR outputs.
3. After step 2, agree the best way to use their network to expand the dissemination of METEOR outputs.
4. Agree how the consortium will present itself as a service after the end of the UKSA funding period.
5. Continue to attend and present at selected international events with the same level of effort.
6. Develop an "engagement plan" for other LDCs.

17 September 2020 © Oxford Policy Management 20

6. Recommendations 2/3

Country Case Studies – Nepal

7. Engage the newly operational NDRRMA
8. Find ways to influence the different provincial and local stakeholders without having specific resources
9. Assess ways to: a) further involving local experts in the refinement of the outputs; and b) engaging national stakeholders in the buy-in of the outputs c) develop strategies to use outputs
10. Support the operation of the Advisory Committee

Country Case Studies – Tanzania

11. Strengthen communication with the PMO to ensure the institutional uptake of the METEOR outputs.
12. Continue in the effort to unblock fee payments to the DMD as soon as possible.
13. Clarify the criteria used by COSTECH then apply for accreditation if appropriate.
14. Explore the possibility of engagement through the National Disaster Management Platform and the Development Partners' Group on Environment.
15. Ensuring that initial project outputs are disseminated as early as possible.
16. Work with GST to pilot the use of METEOR outputs in their seismic hazard map for Tanzania.

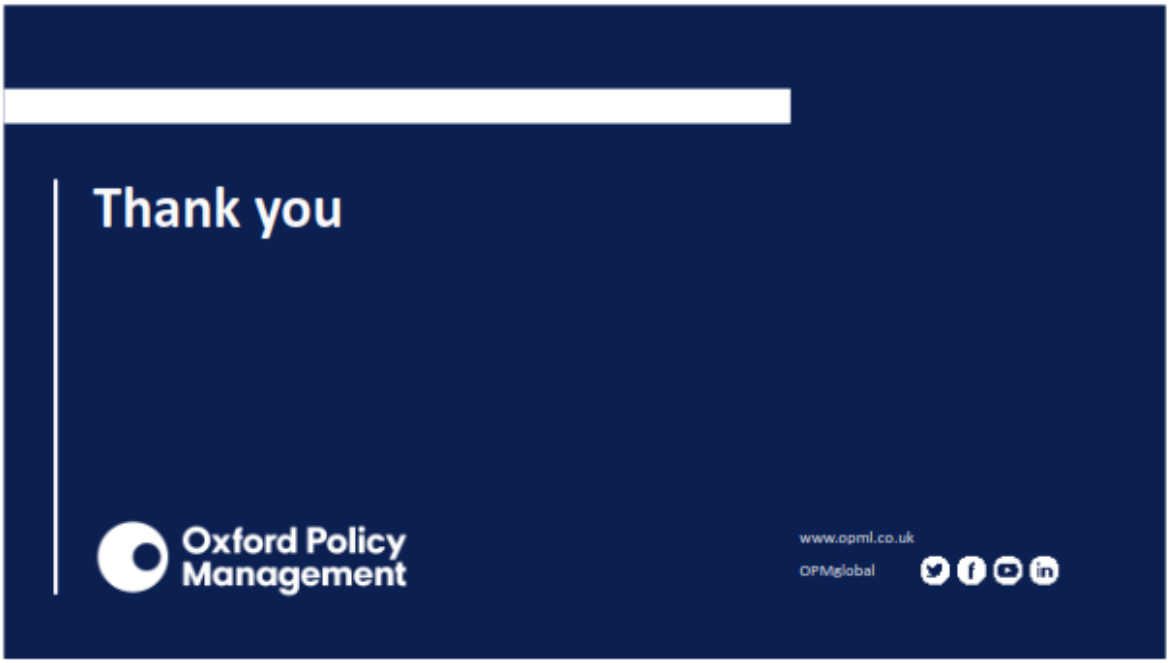
6. Recommendations 3/3

Country Case Studies – Both countries

17. Put extra effort in activities that will foster national buy-in and ownership.
18. Apply a strategic capacity building and knowledge transfer action plan for Nepal and Tanzania
19. Work to test the draft METEOR outputs in influential national DRRM activities in both countries before the end of the project.

Future M&E activities

20. Where possible collect endline data for the Global Study and the National Case Studies as soon as likely evidence of the Outputs and Outcomes achievement are available
21. Discuss with the UKSA the possibility of a short time extension to the project, so that the final Annual Learning Event can be conducted in April or May 2021.
22. Make plans with the UKSA to have the scope and budget for a Legacy Evaluation of METEOR approved.


Thank you
Oxford Policy Management
www.opml.co.uk
OPMglobal