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REGIONAL WORKSHOP ON IMPACT-BASED FORECASTING

Training-of-Trainers and National Demonstration Planning for Temperature-Related Hazards

Monitoring Evaluation and Learning (MEL) in National IBF Demonstration

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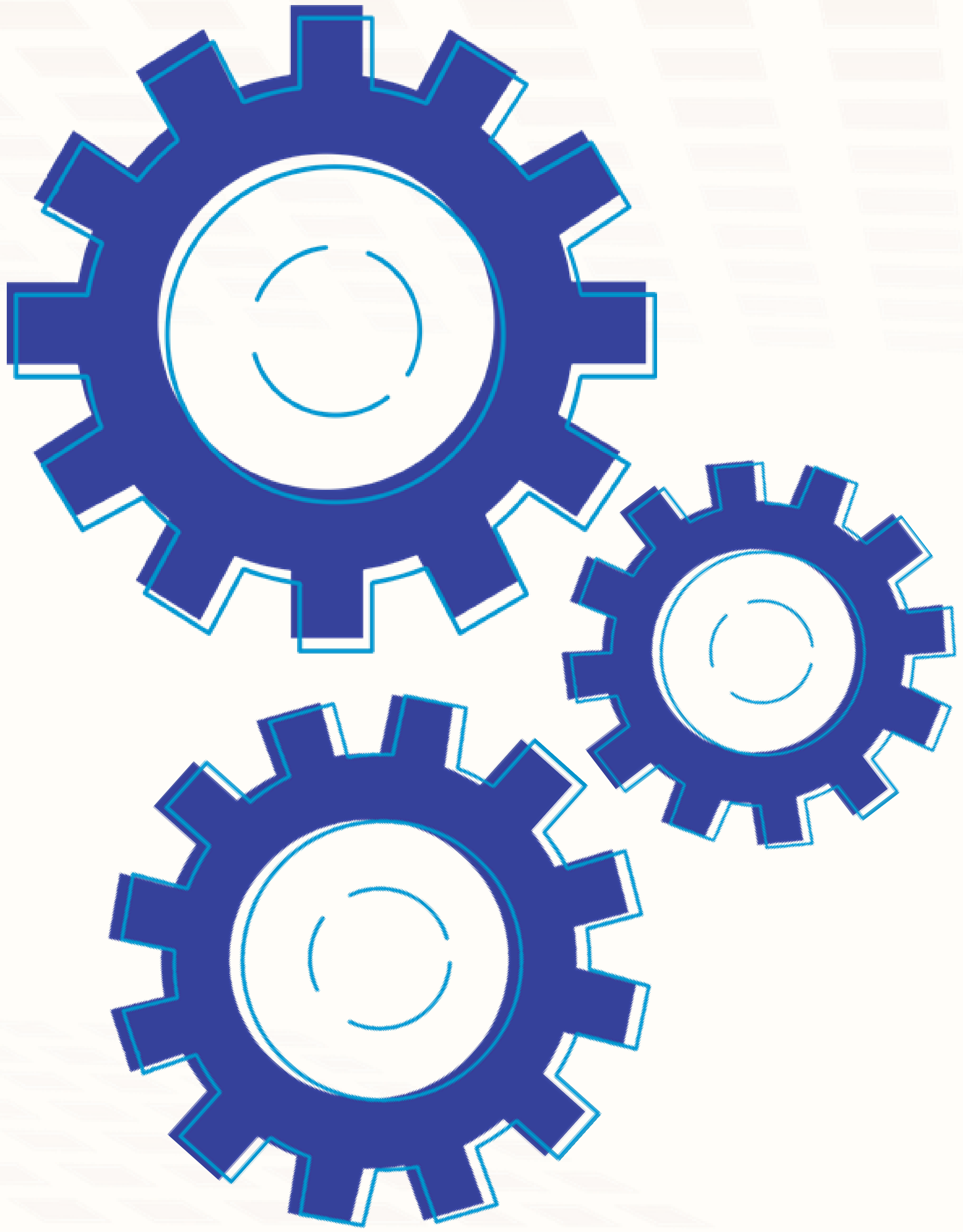
RIMES

AGENDA

- Purpose and Focus of MEL in National IBF demonstration
- MEL Methods and Tools, and Their Applications for National IBF Demonstration
- Q&A



SOUTH ASIA HYDROMET FORUM

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WISER
Weather and Climate Information Services

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REGIONAL WORKSHOP ON IMPACT-BASED FORECASTING

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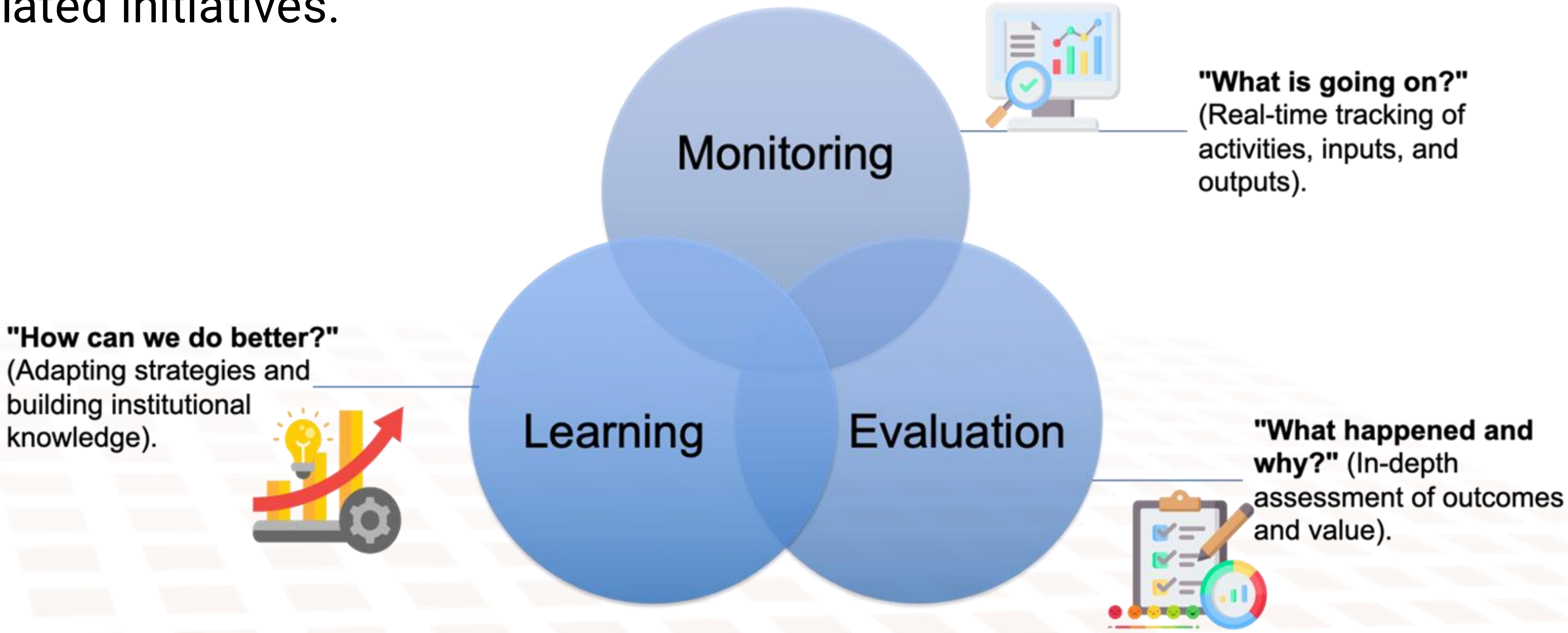
Purpose and Focus of MEL in the National IBF Demonstration

What is MEL?

- Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning (MEL) is a systematic approach that ensures projects track their progress, assess and understand their intended impact, and use those insights to improve implementation throughout the project's cycle and to inform future related initiatives.



Why does MEL matter for the National IBF Demonstration?

Validating Regional Frameworks Locally

Adapt regional guidance into country-specific operational products and workflows.

- Verify that predefined temperature thresholds and impact matrices align with local vulnerabilities.
- Refine EAPs and SOPs using MEL data based on real-world performance.

Ensuring Coherence (Scientific and Operational)

Confirm technical consistency across participating countries.

- Monitor the quality of co-production efforts.
- Track the success of the ToT model and knowledge/skill transfer
- Gather user experience and how they value the approach

Securing Long-term Sustainability

Identifies technical and operational gaps and provides evidence of impacts

- Enable refinement and future government funding/buy-in for national scaling.

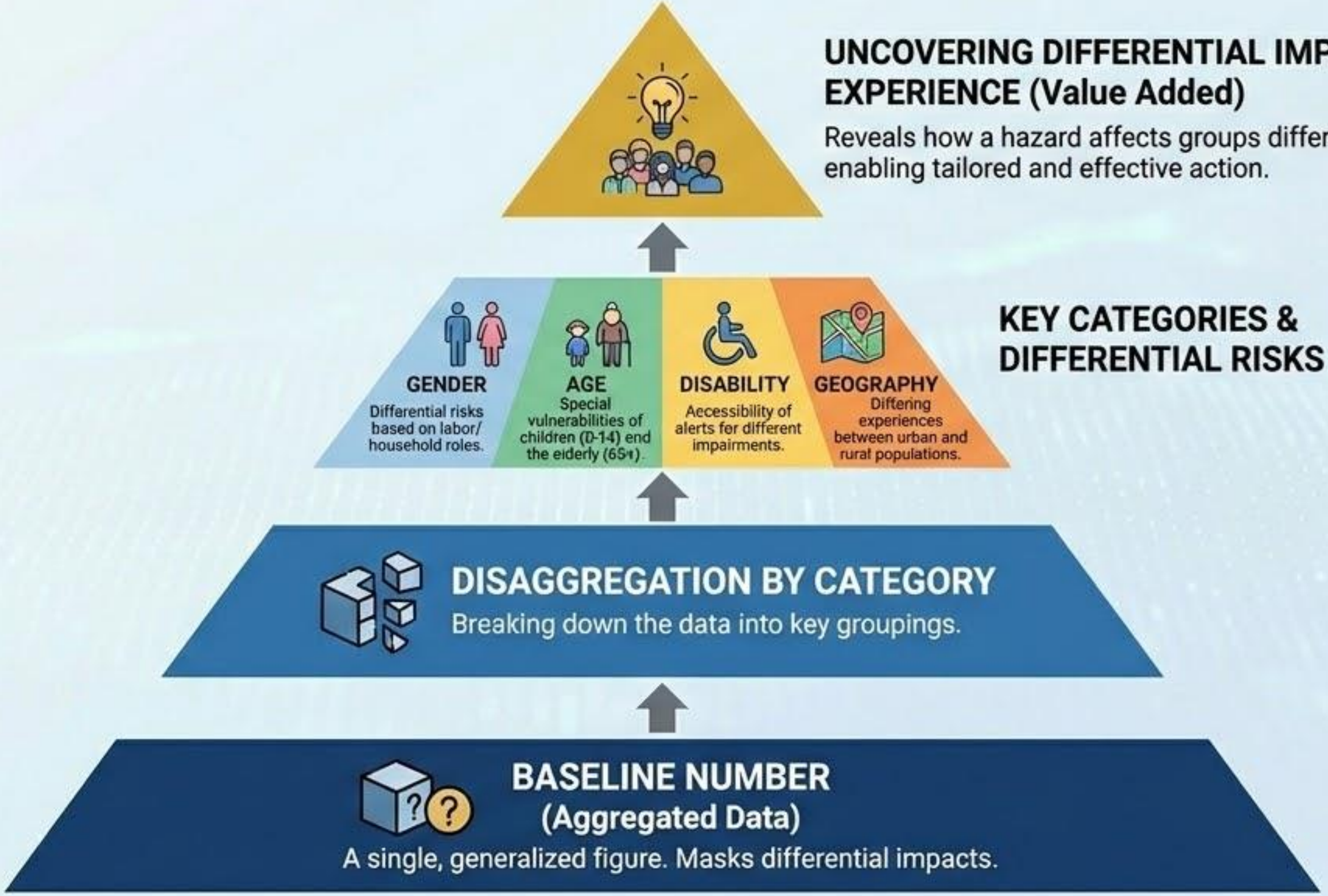
How Does MEL Work in National IBF Demonstration?

1. Monitoring co-production, and IBF operational and output performance

<u>**Focus Indicators**</u>

- **Warning Issuance and Accuracy:**
  - **Issuance:** the total count of warnings issued; **Forecast skill and data reliability**: the technical accuracy of meteorological triggers, sensor uptime, and data quality for variables; **Timeliness:** lead time of warnings provided
- **Dissemination and Reach:**
  - **Coverage**: population received and understood IBF products, target users trained and used IBF products
  - **Chanel Performance**: SMS delivery rates, website hits, social media engagement (shares/views), and radio broadcast logs
- **Coordination and Service**: number of coordination meeting occurred among NMHS and sectoral agencies, how the coordination mechanism has been performed

The Power of Data Disaggregation



UNCOVERING DIFFERENTIAL IMPACT & EXPERIENCE (Value Added)

Reveals how a hazard affects groups differently, enabling tailored and effective action.

KEY CATEGORIES & DIFFERENTIAL RISKS

How Does MEL Work in National IBF Demonstration?

2. Evaluating Co-Production Process and Outcomes/Impacts

Technical & Operational Validation:

- **Threshold Validation:** Confirm localized thresholds/triggers by comparing predicted vs. observed impacts
- **Product Effectiveness:** Assess if action-led warnings/advisories provided clear, usable information for decision-makers

Coordination Performance:

- **Partnership Functionality**: evaluate collaboration effectiveness between NMHSs and sectoral agencies whether coordination meetings occurred and roles were respected
- **Operational Adherence:** Verifying if organizations and professionals followed the established plans and protocols such as SOPs and EAPs during an event

How Does MEL Work in National IBF Demonstration?

2. Evaluating Co-Production Process and Outcomes/Impacts

Social Inclusion, Response, and Impact Mitigation:

- **GEDSI Impact:** Measure integration of GEDSI in reaching vulnerable groups, including the performance and usage of local/indigenous languages and inclusive communication of alerts and warnings.
- **Understanding and Perception:** Analyze how people understood the warning, accurately perceived the risk, and trusted the source.
- **Behavioral Response:** Understand how people/agencies taking specific protective actions (e.g., evacuation, canceling events) in response to the warning.
- **Reduced Impacts (Lives/Livelihoods):** Compare observed damages against baselines/counterfactuals, including metrics for:
  - **Health:** Reduction in mortality, morbidity, and heat-related hospital admissions.
  - **Economic:** Reduced losses to livestocks/assets and labor productivity loss

How Does MEL Work in National IBF Demonstration?

3. Learning loop to inform the IBF process and drive its sustainability within the national system

- **Iterative Refinement:** Feedback on observed impacts is used to enhance the technical outputs and processes of IBF, including thresholds and models refinement.
- **Refining Protocols:** Insights gained from the demonstrations inform updates to SOPs and EAPs for future and wider application.
- **Capacity Building Success:** MEL assesses the effectiveness of a country's efforts to disseminate IBF knowledge to sub-national actors and target groups using ToT approach
- **Institutionalization and Scaling Up:** Documented outcomes demonstrating the value of IBF provide the evidence necessary for senior management to institutionalize IBF framework and support a full, nationwide rollout.

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Regional Integrated Multi-Hazard Early Warning System RIMES

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MEL Methods and Tools, and Their Applications for National IBF Demonstration

MEL Methods and Tools for National IBF Demonstration

Logframe template (quantitative)

INDICATOR	BASELINE	TARGET	DATA COLLECTION METHOD	FREQUENCY	RESPONSIBLE PERSON	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	COMMENTS
NUMBER OF BENEFICIARIES	0	500 PEOPLE SERVED	SURVEY	MONTHLY	FIELD OFFICER	SURVEY REPORTS	UPDATE BENEFICIARY LISTS MONTHLY TO REFLECT CHANGES IN POPULATION SERVED.

MEL Methods and Tools for National IBF Demonstration

Monitoring templates (quantitative)

Monthly/Quarterly Monitoring Template

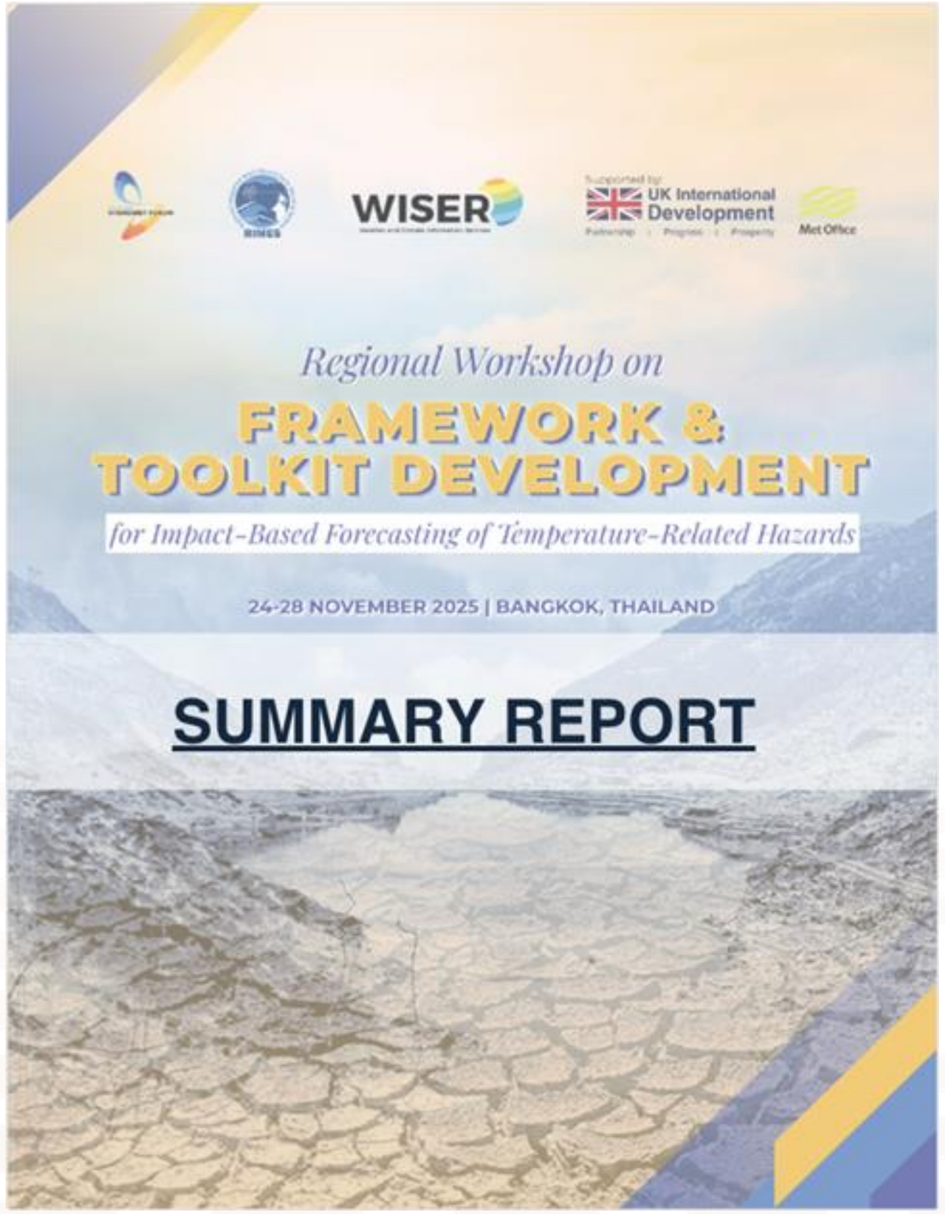
Country:	Bangladesh			
Period Covered:	1 January 2026 to 31 March 2026			
Focal Point	Name, Institution			
Indicator	**Country Specific Target**	**Previous Cumulative Result**	**New/Current Cumulative Result**	**Remarks/ Verification Note**
O1.1: Policies/Plans Revised	1 national or sub-national plans revised	0	1	
O1.2: Organizations Using WCIS	5 organizations across sectors (health, DRM, agriculture, etc.)	2	2	
O1.3: Number of People Using WCIS	100 people accessing WCIS	25	35	
	Number of men	15	23	
	Number of women	8	10	
	Number of people with disabilities	2	2	
	Children (0-14 years)	0	0	
	Youth 14-25 years	7	10	
	Adults 25-65 years	13	18	
	Elderly (+65 years)	5	7	
O3.2: Number of People Trained	60 people trained	10	20	
O3.3: GESI-focused Training Sessions	2 training sessions with explicit GESI focus	0	1	

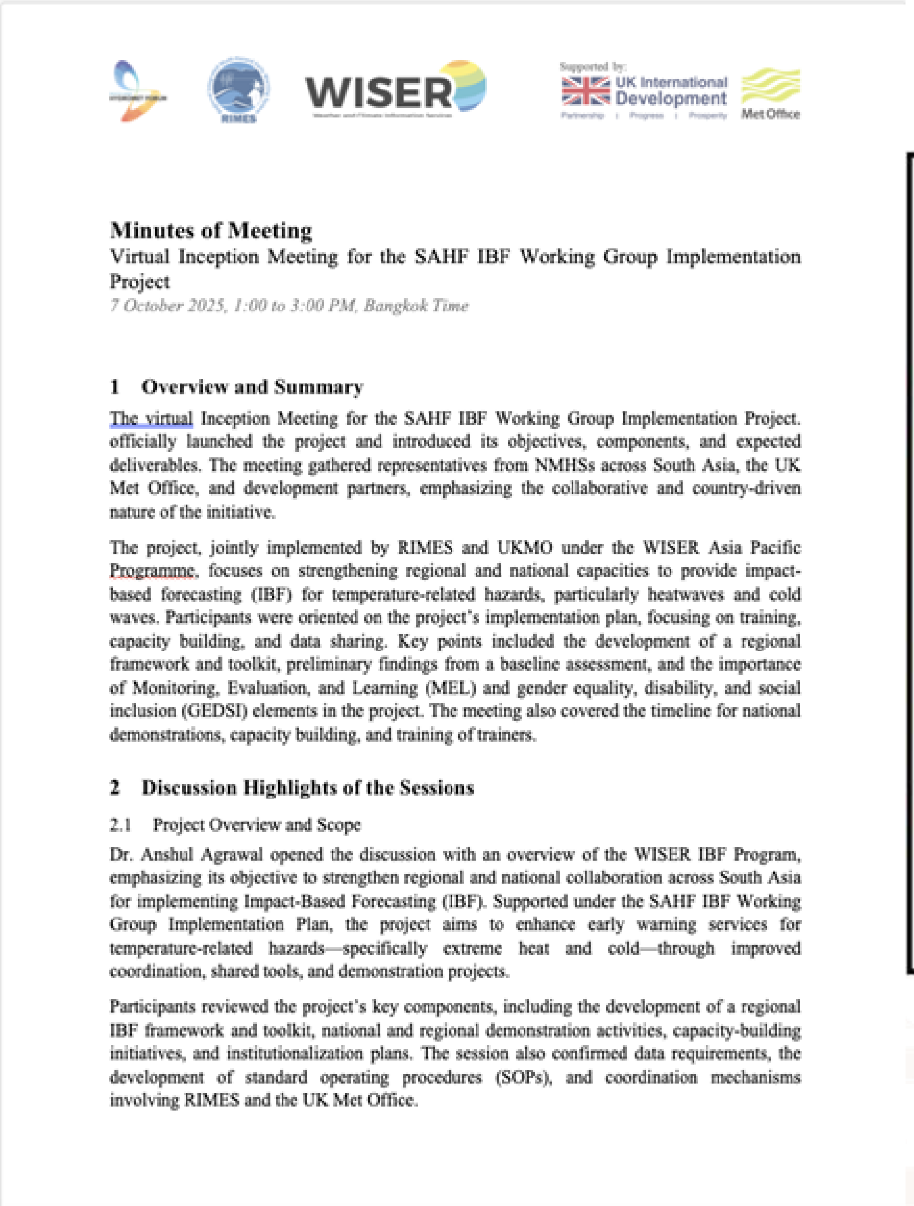
Monitoring of Training Template

Training Name:	IBF Application Training				
Date of activity:	20 January 2026				
Focal Point:	Name, Insitution				
Training Name					
	Public Sector	**Private sector**	**Academia**	**NGO/Civil Society**	**Total**
Number of men	*12*	*2*	*3*	*0*	*17*
Number of women	*9*	*3*	*2*	*3*	*17*
Number of people with disabilities	*1*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*1*
Number of people without disabilities	*20*	*5*	*5*	*3*	*33*
Number of rural people	*Unable to collect data*	*Unable to collect data*	*Unable to collect data*	*Unable to collect data*	*0*
Number of urban people	*Unable to collect data*	*Unable to collect data*	*Unable to collect data*	*Unable to collect data*	*0*
Children (0-14 years)	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*
Youth 14-25 years	*0*	*1*	*0*	*1*	*2*
Adults 25-65 years	*21*	*4*	*5*	*2*	*32*
Elderly (+65 years)	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*

MEL Methods and Tools for National IBF Demonstration

Documentation such as workshop report, minutes of meeting, use case, etc. (qualitative)





Minutes of Meeting

Virtual Inception Meeting for the SAHF IBF Working Group Implementation Project

7 October 2025, 1:00 to 3:00 PM, Bangkok Time

1 Overview and Summary

The virtual Inception Meeting for the SAHF IBF Working Group Implementation Project. officially launched the project and introduced its objectives, components, and expected deliverables. The meeting gathered representatives from NMHSs across South Asia, the UK Met Office, and development partners, emphasizing the collaborative and country-driven nature of the initiative.

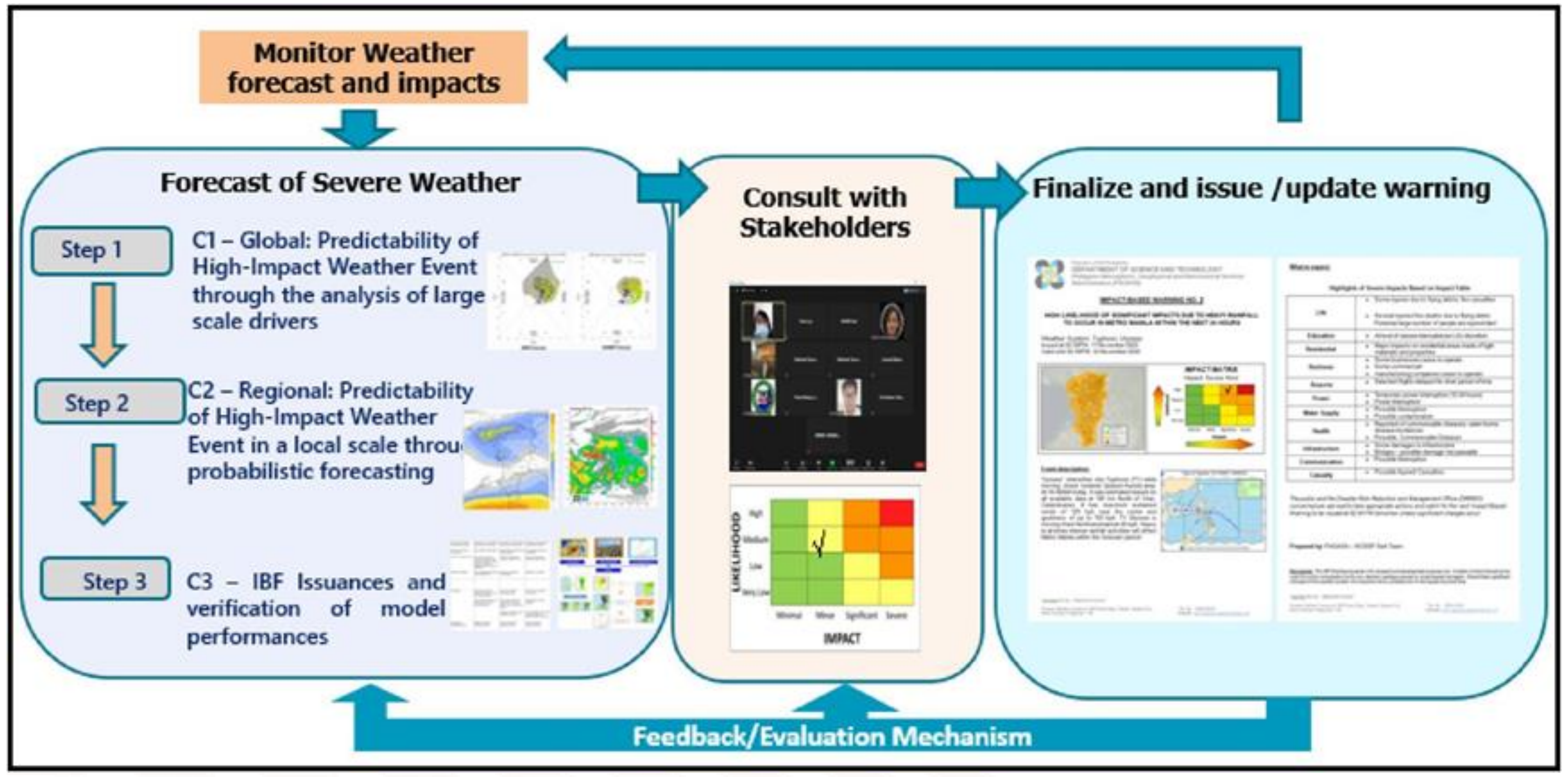
The project, jointly implemented by RIMES and UKMO under the WISER Asia Pacific Programme, focuses on strengthening regional and national capacities to provide impact-based forecasting (IBF) for temperature-related hazards, particularly heatwaves and cold waves. Participants were oriented on the project's implementation plan, focusing on training, capacity building, and data sharing. Key points included the development of a regional framework and toolkit, preliminary findings from a baseline assessment, and the importance of Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning (MEL) and gender equality, disability, and social inclusion (GEDSI) elements in the project. The meeting also covered the timeline for national demonstrations, capacity building, and training of trainers.

2 Discussion Highlights of the Sessions

2.1 Project Overview and Scope

Dr. Anshul Agrawal opened the discussion with an overview of the WISER IBF Program, emphasizing its objective to strengthen regional and national collaboration across South Asia for implementing Impact-Based Forecasting (IBF). Supported under the SAHF IBF Working Group Implementation Plan, the project aims to enhance early warning services for temperature-related hazards—specifically extreme heat and cold—through improved coordination, shared tools, and demonstration projects.

Participants reviewed the project's key components, including the development of a regional IBF framework and toolkit, national and regional demonstration activities, capacity-building initiatives, and institutionalization plans. The session also confirmed data requirements, the development of standard operating procedures (SOPs), and coordination mechanisms involving RIMES and the UK Met Office.



MEL Methods and Tools for National IBF Demonstration

MEL Methods and Tools: qualitative & mixed methods

- **User Feedback and Surveys**: for gathering quantitative and qualitative data on user feedback on IBF service
- **Focus Group Discussion (FGD) and Key Informant Interview (KII)**: for gathering complex, qualitative data on how users access and utilize IBF service
- **Post-Event Review Management (PERM):** a structured debriefs and forensic analysis after significant events. It investigates *why delays occurred* by analyzing the timeline of data arrival, decision-making, and dissemination to identify bottlenecks.
- **Case studies**: in-depth, flexible methods for collecting participant stories of IBF implementation, utilization, and services
- **Story of Change**: participating M&E technique that focuses on narrating significant transformations—rather than just listing data—to capture the human and social dynamics of change.

Summary

Phase	Key Question	Primary Tool
Monitoring	What are the progress of IBF process and activities?	Logframes & Training Templates
Evaluation	How it is effective and what are the outcomes/impacts?	Surveys, FGDs, KII
Learning	What adaptation can we do better and sustain the impacts?	PERM, Case Studies, Stories of Change

- RIMES team, with the guidance from WISER MEL Representative will provid support to help the countries integrating MEL process/governance into the national demonstration plan and implementation in the practical manner
- MEL Focal Point: Thanut Rittichai (thanut@rimes.int)

ANY QUESTIONS?

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