



SAHF IBF WG IMPLEMENTATION PLAN PROJECT

REGIONAL WORKSHOP ON IMPACT-BASED FORECASTING (IBF)

Heat Season Review & Cold Season Planning

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Stakeholder Feedback and Progress Markers Review

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RIMES

Synthesis of Evaluation Insights

Presentation of data collected through post-activity
evaluation surveys and key informant interviews across the
demonstrations



Overview of Evaluated Activities



06

**Gender equality, disability
and social inclusion**

04

**Language and Learning
Materials**

02

**Training Format and
Hands-on Practice**

05

**Cascading and National
Ownership**

03

**Local Relevance and
Seasonal Timing**

01

From Forecast to Action

SIX THEMES

**Each theme: lesson
learned, good practice
to keep, recommended
actions**

THEME 1

From forecast to action

2.84/5

lowest baseline: IBF application for heatwave (Bangladesh district)

LESSON LEARNED

Participants are confident about hazards and forecasts, less so about turning them into impacts, advisories and actions. Training that stops at concepts leaves them unsure who acts, when, and on what trigger.

GOOD PRACTICE TO KEEP

- Sector-anchored demonstrations with real data: Sri Lanka THI and Bangladesh joint session produced thresholds and prototype advisories
- Clarifying who receives, relays and acts on bulletins: the most useful topic in Madhesh (71%)

RECOMMENDED ACTIONS

1. Use a trigger–action–actor matrix in every national demonstration: action, threshold, institution, resources, timeline
2. Work one local case end to end: hazard → exposure → impact → threshold → warning → action
3. Frame institutional sessions around decisions: what each actor must do

THEME 2

Training format and hands-on practice

+48%

knowledge gain at a five-day regional training, vs +11% at a one-day workshop

LESSON LEARNED

Format should match purpose: one day cannot deliver both stakeholder alignment and skills. Hands-on practice was the top request at 4 of 7 national events (46–60% of respondents).

GOOD PRACTICE TO KEEP

- Practical exercises on thresholds and heat indices (regional ToT) and THI exercises with national data (Sri Lanka)
- Group work linked to participants' own jobs, giving concrete outputs to take back

RECOMMENDED ACTIONS

1. Aim for at least 40% hands-on time, using the host country's own products and data
2. Adopt a two-track model: one-day workshops for alignment; two- to five-day technical clinics for agencies producing thresholds and warnings
3. Default to in-person delivery for practical sessions; pair online access with in-person hubs

THEME 3

Local relevance and seasonal timing

87%

found the country El Niño outlook most useful (Sri Lanka livestock)

LESSON LEARNED

Relevance is local: generic examples reduce perceived usefulness. Requests for local examples were strongest in Nepal and Bangladesh (46–62%). Content timed to the season was the most valued.

GOOD PRACTICE TO KEEP

- Seasonally timed content: the El Niño outlook made the Sri Lanka workshop immediately actionable
- Peer and cross-agency experience sharing: named useful by 69% at the Nepal national workshop

RECOMMENDED ACTIONS

1. Replace generic examples with district, municipality and sector cases; reuse Rautahat (Nepal) and Sri Lanka THI as teaching cases
2. Plan cold-season activities around the cold-season outlook; refresh before the 2027 heat season
3. Protect time for discussion: fewer slides, structured Q&A, agenda time for local government

THEME 4

Language and learning materials

4.40

'easy to understand' in Nepali (Madhesh) was the highest rate among the same of other workshops

LESSON LEARNED

Comprehension is highest in participants' working language. Everywhere, people asked for take-away materials to brief colleagues (up to 62%). Without them, cascading depends on memory.

GOOD PRACTICE TO KEEP

- Local-language delivery and instruments: the Nepali-language orientation in Madhesh reached 95% usefulness with a mixed, non-technical audience

RECOMMENDED ACTIONS

- 1.Circulate pre-reading one week before every event
- 2.Provide a bilingual IBF glossary and one-page visual guides, in the national language and large print
- 3.Deliver in the national language, or use a bilingual facilitator
- 4.Develop plain-language, community-facing IBF messages, tested with local government

THEME 5

Cascading and national ownership

17%

of ToT respondents were neutral about their ability to cascade

LESSON LEARNED

Intention to share is high, but confidence to teach independently is weaker. Trainers expected to cascade need facilitation kits, ready-made materials and mentoring, not only content knowledge.

GOOD PRACTICE TO KEEP

- Cascade sequence (regional → ToT → national → sub-national) reached 243 respondents after the ToT
- National co-hosting by NCHM, DMH, OHM
Janakpur and Sri Lanka's Livestock Development Division

RECOMMENDED ACTIONS

1. Give ToT graduates and focal points a facilitation kit: slides, exercises, local datasets, evaluation form
2. Set up a light mentoring loop, such as a virtual clinic before each cascade event
3. Continue RIMES and UK Met Office backstopping; use SAHF to share cross-country cases

THEME 6

Gender equality, disability and social

PWD TARGET

Off track

5% target for persons with disabilities
significantly lagging

LESSON LEARNED

Disability inclusion is significantly behind the 5% target. Women (38%) are above the 30% target overall, but inclusion follows who is nominated: 16–23% via district nominations.

GOOD PRACTICE TO KEEP

- Every evaluation recorded gender, age, organization type and access needs
- Sector-led technical events (Sri Lanka, Myanmar) reached gender balance without special measures

RECOMMENDED ACTIONS

1. **Set a 5% PWD quota** and the 30% women target at nomination process
2. **Partner with OPDs**, women's organizations and groups of older and marginalized people
3. Run an accessibility checklist before every event
4. Build gender and disability differences into exercises
5. Add disability-status and rural/urban questions to the form

Status of Progress Markers

This project aims to drive transformational change in regional capabilities and institutional capacity for delivering impact-based forecasting and early warning services for temperature-related hazards, with a focus in reaching vulnerable communities and key climate-sensitive sectors across South Asia

Foundation laid	Foundation laid	Advancing	On track	Early
Innovation Toolkit methods in use in 4 countries; EC endorsement still pending	Evidence shared Well documented in 10 reports and 2 syntheses; not yet cited externally	Replicability ToT cascade working; Bhutan scaled from pilot to all 20 districts	At scale Advisories reach users and first sector actions; no signed SOP yet	Sustainability Coordination still informal; no mandate, MoU or budget line yet

Pathway to Transformational change

Review of pathway to identified progress marker of the
transformational change through 5 dimensions



What are progress markers, and what do the five dimensions mean?

PROGRESS MARKERS

Short statements of the changes we hope to **see partners do**: NMHSs, sector agencies and SAHF bodies.

They track behavior change step by step, so we can show progress long before the final outcome is reached.

Each dimension has three markers that build on each other: **Expect** → **Like** → **Love to see**.

Required by the WISER Asia-Pacific programme and linked to the project logframe.

The five WISER dimensions of transformation



Innovation

A new approach is introduced: the regional IBF framework and toolkit for heat



Evidence shared

Proof that it works is documented and shared, so others accept it



Replicability

Knowledge/innovation is copied in new places, sectors or by new actors, e.g. through trained trainers



At scale

Use widens: more users and sectors act on IBF through national systems



Sustainability

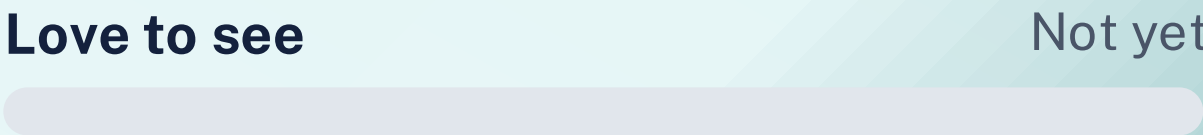
It lasts: SOPs, mandates, budgets and policies keep it going after the project

Innovation

OVERALL STATUS

Foundation laid

Expect achieved; Like emerging



What the evidence shows

NMHSs in 4 countries applied toolkit methods: percentile thresholds (Bhutan, Myanmar), colour-coded advisories (Maldives), livestock THI (Sri Lanka)

Bangladesh sector agencies co-produced prototype sectoral heatwave advisories with BMD

Refined toolkit and SAHF EC endorsement still pending; no other working group has adapted it yet

NEXT, BY MARCH 2027

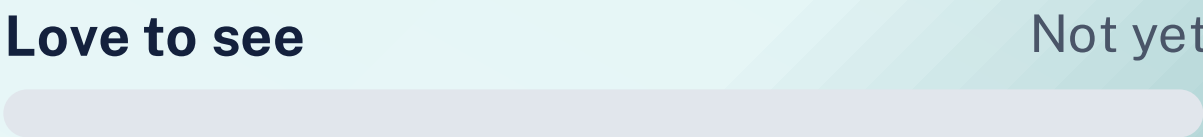
Revise the toolkit after Bangkok (GEDSI and multi-hazard modules), then table it at the SAHF EC

Evidence of effectiveness is shared

OVERALL STATUS

Foundation laid

Expect achieved; Like emerging



What the evidence shows

10 evaluation reports (284 respondents, 38% women), 2 syntheses and 5 NMHS heat-season forms produced

Countries start to tell their own story: Maldives MMS and HPA on national TV; agencies shared experience in Nepal

No regional or international platform cites the approach as good practice yet

NEXT, BY MARCH 2027
Each NMHS presents its own results at Bangkok; case studies go to WISER learning and GHHIN South Asia

Replicability

OVERALL STATUS

Advancing

Progress visible at Love level



What the evidence shows

23 national focal points trained at the ToT (Feb 2026) went on to lead 8 national and sub-national events (243 respondents)

Bhutan extend thresholds from the pilot to all 20 districts

Sri Lanka has replicated the demonstration to the Livestock sector (THI heat-stress validation and advisory preparation workshop)

NEXT, BY MARCH 2027

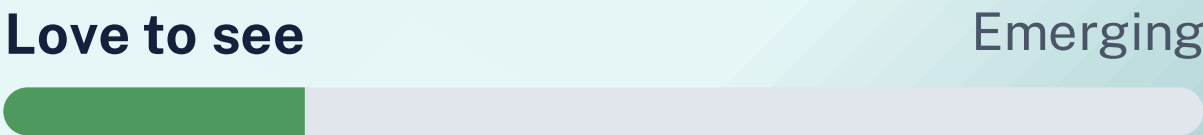
Facilitation kits and mentoring for trainers; verify outcomes in the 3–6-month follow-up (200 consented)

At scale

OVERALL STATUS

On track

Like level partly achieved



What the evidence shows

4 NMHSs monitor heat against evidence-based thresholds; sectors begin to act (Maldives MoE/HPA, Sri Lanka Labour)

Maldives advisories reach a 44,587-member community Viber group in Dhivehi and English

Only one draft heat SOP (Maldives) and none signed; NMHSs rate SOP readiness 1.75 out of 5

NEXT, BY MARCH 2027

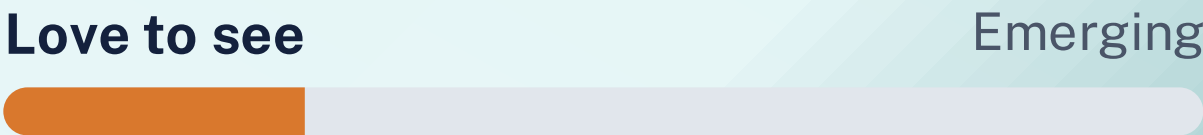
Heat-advisory SOPs and trigger-action-actor matrices in every demonstrating country

Sustainability

OVERALL STATUS

Early

Expect only partly achieved



What the evidence shows

Coordination groups forming: Sri Lanka 17-member TWG, Maldives MMS-HPA-NDMA group, focal points in Bhutan, Myanmar

No data-sharing MoU, formal mandate or budget line yet; readiness to continue alone 2.5 out of 5

Policy hooks: Myanmar draft NAP, Sri Lanka heat and health action plan, Maldives EW4All roadmap

NEXT, BY MARCH 2027

Country roadmaps (mandate, staffing, funding) at Bangkok Day 2; TWG terms of reference and data-sharing MoUs

One priority per dimension to move up a step

Innovation Foundation laid	Revise the toolkit with heat-season lessons, GEDSI and a multi-hazard module; seek SAHF EC endorsement
Evidence shared Foundation laid	Publish country case studies; each NMHS presents its own results; submit cases to WISER learning and GHHIN
Replicability Advancing	Support trainers with kits and mentoring; lock extension plans into 2027 workplans
At scale On track	Draft heat-advisory SOPs and trigger-action-actor matrices
Sustainability Early	Agree country roadmaps (mandate, staffing, funding), TWG terms of reference and data-sharing MoUs

OVER TO YOU

Do these colours match what you saw?

1

Does your country's picture match these ratings?
What evidence would move it up a step?

2

What is the single biggest blocker to signed SOPs
and a formal IBF mandate in your country?

3

Which extension or replication are you planning
for the 2027 heat season?

4

Where should SAHF IBF evidence be shared next:
SAHF EC, GHHIN South Asia, WISER learning?



THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION