

Second Meeting of the Pacific Meteorological Council (PMC-2)

1-5 July 2013
Nadi
Fiji Islands

Agenda Item 11.0: A Proposed Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Framework for the Pacific Islands Meteorological Strategy

Background

The principle goal of the Pacific Islands Meteorological Strategy (PIMS 2012-2021) is to strengthen National Meteorological Services (NMSs) through the achievement of 14 Pacific Key Outcomes (PKOs). The PKOs aim for improvement in 3 key national and regional areas:

1. Meteorological services (aviation, marine, public, early warning and climate)
2. Meteorological and atmospheric observation networks and data management
3. Capacity building through training, community engagement, education, partnerships and donor linkages

An M&E framework is a crucial component in the implementation of the PIMS. It continues throughout the life of the strategy and provides: 1) an initial baseline assessment (the current state) so that efforts can be prioritized throughout the strategy, 2) a midterm assessment that ensures implementation is on the right track and ground-truths strategic actions against what is realistically achievable and finally 3) a final assessment that evaluates the effectiveness of the strategy in producing the desired results. This final piece is crucial as it helps to refine future efforts and plans. The following outlines a proposed M&E framework for the PIMS.

Discussion

Implementation and Performance Goals:

The proposed PIMS M&E framework measures achievement of two types of goals; *implementation goals* and *performance goals*. Simply put, *implementation goals*, also called process goals, are measured by the implementation of the strategy, specifically the delivery by NMSs and the PMC (Pacific Meteorological Council) on actions under the 14 PKOs. For example, under PKO 1 - Aviation Services, one of the key actions is to develop a QMS (Quality Management System), to improve and better manage national aviation weather services. An implementation measure would be "was the QMS implemented" or alternatively for the region "how many NMSs implemented QMS?"

A *performance goal*, also called impact or outcome goals, measures how effective the actions implemented were in achieving the desired results of the strategy. In other words, did the actions have the desired impact? For the same aviation example above, a *performance measure* would assess if the actions taken (e.g. QMS) actually improved aviation weather services.

Figure 1 below outlines the key questions that implementation and performance goals will ask for each of the major categories of PKOs. Appendix 1 provides further examples of performance and implementation goals for each PKO in the PIMS.

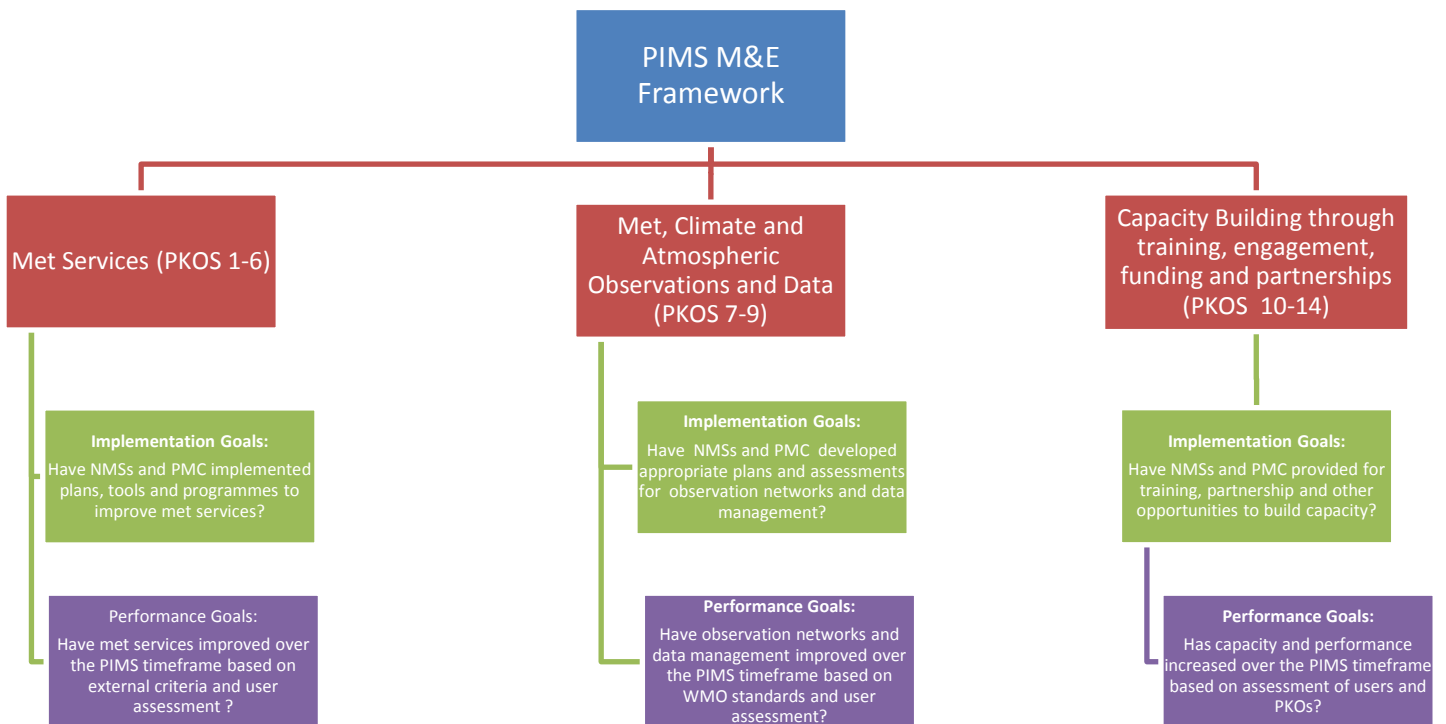


Figure 1: Implementation and Performance goals for the major PKO categories.

How to measure achievement:

Achievement of *implementation goals* will be measured through regular meetings, feedback and reports from NMSs and PMC throughout the strategy and will include:

- A summary of the current state of NMSs and PMC in regards to the actions outlined in the PKOs (e.g. "do you have a QMS in place?"). This will take place prior to and during the PMC Nadi meeting in July, 2013.
- A mid-term review and report on achievement by 2017 to ensure that the PIMS is on track and goals are realistic. Opportunity will be provided to make adjustments.
- An integrated "end of strategy" report in 2021/22 evaluating the all aspects of the PIMS and reporting on the M&E framework.

PIMS *performance goals* will be measured against external criteria, such as audits or assessments or from surveys and feedback. Performance goals require baseline and "end of strategy" reports to measure level of achievement so at a minimum, performance measures will be required at the beginning and end of the strategy timeframe. Table 1 and appendix 1 provide further details on the timing, resources required and types of performance measures proposed for the M&E framework.

Resources required:

An M&E framework requires significant resources and time to implement and sustain, particularly for the measurement of performance. Reporting on implementation of actions under the PKOs will require continual reminders, follow-up and staff time but, if organized and coordinated well, should not require substantial funding.

However, substantial resources will be required for surveys, assessments and collection of audit results for baseline and follow-up on performance. Table 1 below outlines the associated level of resources required for each measure as well as the targeted audience, timelines and PKOs



addressed. Costs range substantially depending on level of assessment required and ability to make use of existing performance metrics already in place in PICS. Much of the external audits and assessment reports have already been done so the cost is minimal for the baseline development of those. However, any new work, including surveys, gap analysis reviews and verification assessments are more costly as they will require both baseline and follow-up work.

Table 1: Summary of audience, timing, PKOs and resources associated with implementation and performance measures.

Measure	Targeted Audience	Timing	PKOs addressed	Resources required	
				NMSs/PMC staff time	External Costs Estimated Range in USD
Implementation Measures	NMSs, PMC, PMDP staff	2013 (baseline), 2017 (midterm), 2021/22 (PIMS end)	All	High (periodically)	<\$10,000
Performance Measures					
<i>NMSs/PMC internal surveys</i>	NMSs, PMC, PMDP staff	2013 (baseline), 2017 (midterm), 2021/22 (PIMS end)	PKOs 10-14	Low	\$10,000 - \$25,000
<i>Targeted user surveys</i>	Aviation, Marine, climate and disaster response weather data users and decision makers	2013 (baseline), 2021/22 (PIMS end)	PKOs 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9	Moderate	\$100,000 - \$200,000
<i>Public surveys</i>	Public users of weather and climate data	2013 (baseline), 2021/22 (PIMS end)	PKO 3	Low	\$100,000-\$300,000
<i>Audits and assessment reports</i>	Oversight organizations (e.g. ICAO-USOAP, PACC-SAP, COSPPac and Hygogo) and NMSs/PMC	2006 -2013 (baseline), 2021/22 (PIMS end)	PKOs 1, 4, 5 and 6.	Low-Moderate	\$25,000 - \$50,000
<i>Gap-analysis reviews</i>	NMSs, PMC and PMDP staff and oversight organizations (WMO, WIGO)	2013 (baseline assessments), 2021/22 (follow-up)	PKO 7	Moderate	\$250,000 - \$1,000,000
<i>Verification tools (e.g. forecast accuracy)</i>	NMSs, PMC and PMDP staff	2013 (baseline), 2021/22 (PIMS end)	PKOs 1 -6	Moderate	\$100,000 - \$200,000
Totals					\$595,000 - \$1,785,000

Recommendation

It is recommended that PMC and its members adopt an M&E framework that measures both the implementation of the PIMS and the performance of the strategy in achieving desired results. The above framework is proposed for discussion and refinement.

Immediate actions required to develop the framework include:

- Agreement and prioritization on specific measures, taking into account regional and national priorities, current capacity and funds, and existing measurement frameworks in place nationally and regionally
- Include M&E framework costing into donor funding requests for implementation of PIMS
- A initial assessment of the status of proposed M&E measures including:
 - status of PKO actions currently underway or finished to develop baseline on implementation measures
 - status of performance measurement tools already in place (e.g. surveys, verification tools, external/internal audits, gap analysis studies etc...) to further refine resources required

Attachments

- WP_11.0_Att.1_Monitoring_and_Evaluation_Framework_for_the_PIMS_2012-2021

