

Revised CREWS Monitoring & Evaluation Framework

Approved by the CREWS Steering Committee at its 7th Meeting.

The objective of the CREWS initiative is to significantly increase the capacity to generate and communicate effective impact-based, multi-hazard, gender-informed, early warnings and risk information to protect lives, livelihoods, and assets in Least Developed Countries (LDCs) and small island developing States (SIDS).

CREWS Members



Australia



France (Chair)



Germany



Luxembourg



Netherlands



Switzerland

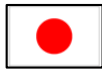
CREWS Observers



Canada



Finland



Japan



Mexico



New Zealand



Norway



UNDP
Empowerment
Inclusion
Resilience



USAID
FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE



ACP

CREWS Implementing Partners



WORLD
METEOROLOGICAL
ORGANIZATION



WORLD BANK GROUP



GFDRR
Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery



UNISDR
The United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction

Revised CREWS Monitoring and Evaluation Framework

1. At the 6th Meeting of the CREWS Steering Committee, the CREWS Secretariat was requested to propose modifications to the CREWS Monitoring Framework, with a specific focus on the current Outputs being used in the project reporting.
2. CREWS investments are measured against its overall objective, the outcomes and outputs contained in its Monitoring and Evaluation Framework that was adopted by the CREWS Steering Committee on 9 November 2016 and later revised on 6 September 2017 to accommodate the CREWS Operational Procedures Note N°3 on Gender-Sensitive programming.
3. Projects are measured against the logframes contained in the project proposals which are aligned with the CREWS Monitoring and Evaluation Framework.
4. The Secretariat convened a meeting with project managers from the CREWS Implementing Partners, on 14 September 2018, to review the Monitoring and Evaluation Framework based on over one year of operations.
5. The Monitoring and Evaluation Framework was reviewed through the following questions:
 - (i) Can the result statements be made more relevant based on one year of operational practice?
 - (ii) Are they easily measurable?
 - (iii) Are they aligned to the CREWS value proposition as outlined in the Investment Case?
 - (iv) Are they sufficiently reflective of the four components of an effective multi-hazard early warning systems?
6. Based on the feedback, it is recommended to reduce the number of Outputs at the regional level to one and at the national level from eight to six, as follows:
 - (i) NMHS's service delivery improved, including the development of long-term service delivery strategies and development plans;
 - (ii) Risk information to guide early warning systems and climate and weather services developed and accessible;
 - (iii) Information and communication technology, including common alerting protocols, strengthened;
 - (iv) Preparedness and response plans with operational procedures that outlines early warning dissemination processes developed and accessible;
 - (v) Knowledge products and awareness programmes on early warnings developed;
 - (vi) Gender-sensitive training, capacity building programmes provided.
7. Given their operational and political value, it is recommended to retain the Objective, Final Outcome and Intermediary Outcomes of the current Monitoring and Evaluation Framework.
8. The revised Monitoring and Evaluation Framework for CREWS is included as Annex 1 to this note.
9. The CREWS Secretariat will revise the existing Project Status Report Template to be in alignment with the above revisions, once approved by the Steering Committee.
10. The revision of the Project Status Report Template will include:
 - (i) A simpler modality to reflect the change achieved at the level of Outputs rather than at Activity level as is currently the case;
 - (ii) A component allowing Implementing partners to report on the financial amounts leveraged by the project.

Annex 1: Proposed Modified Results Monitoring Framework

CREWS Objective

Substantially reduce global disaster mortality by 2030, aiming to lower average per 100,000 global mortality rate between 2020-2030 compared to 2005-2015 (Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 Target A)

Final Outcomes

Significantly increase the capacity to generate and communicate effective, impact-based, multi-hazard early warnings and risk information to protect lives, livelihoods, and assets in LDCs and SIDS (Aligned with Sendai Framework Target G)

Intermediate Outcomes

Increased prioritization of and investment in early warning

Increased accuracy and timeliness of weather forecasts and early warning

Outputs

National

- 1 NMHSs' service delivery improved, including the development of long-term service delivery strategies and development plans
- 2 Risk information to guide early warning systems and climate and weather services developed and accessible
- 3 Information and communication technology, including common alerting protocols, strengthened
- 4 Preparedness and response plans with operational procedures that outlines early warning dissemination processes strengthened and accessible
- 5 Knowledge products and awareness programmes on early warnings developed
- 6 Gender-sensitive training, capacity building programmes provided

Regional

Institutional and human Capacities at Regional WMO and intergovernmental organizations to provide regional climate/weather services to LDCs and SIDS increased

Global

Investments are increased and better coordinated to address early warning service delivery gaps