



Climate Risk and Early Warning Systems (CREWS)

**WMO Flood Forecasting Initiative (FFI)
Third Meeting of the FFI Advisory Group (FFI AG3)
Silvi Llosa, CREWS Secretariat**



WORLD BANK GROUP



GFDRR
Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery



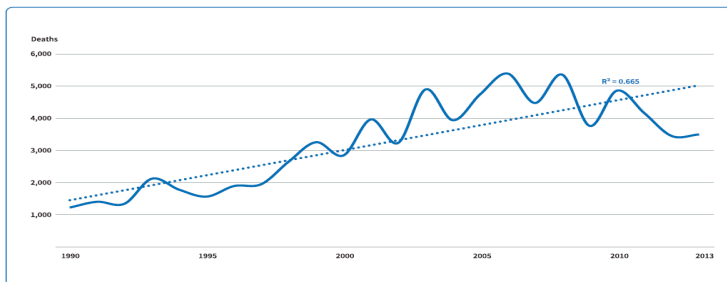
UNISDR
The United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction

Early Warning Systems for Climate Change Adaptation and Disaster Risk Reduction

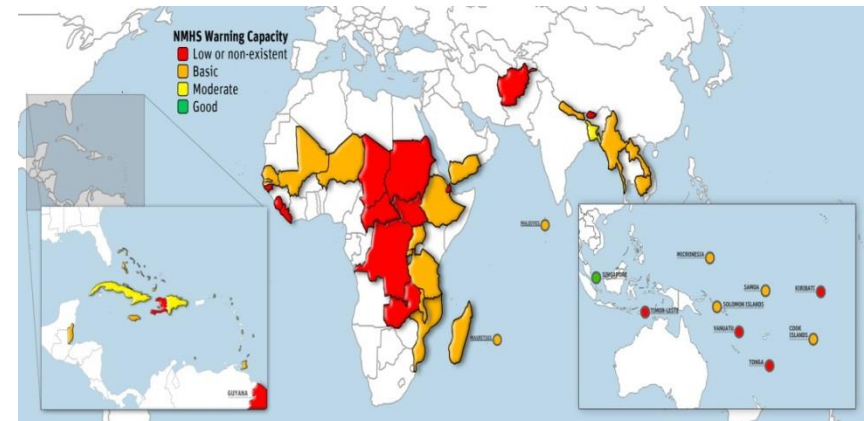
- ❑ 314 billion US\$ projected annual loss to national economies globally for disasters
- ❑ Extreme weather events will be more frequent and more intense
- ❑ Casualty risk increasing in LDCs and SIDS (going down in most other countries)

- ❑ Low capacity in LDCs & SIDS
 - ❑ About $\frac{3}{4}$ of countries have low or non-existent or basic capacity to provide early warning
 - ❑ Only few countries have good capacity to provide early warning and risk information

Extensive mortality 1990-2013

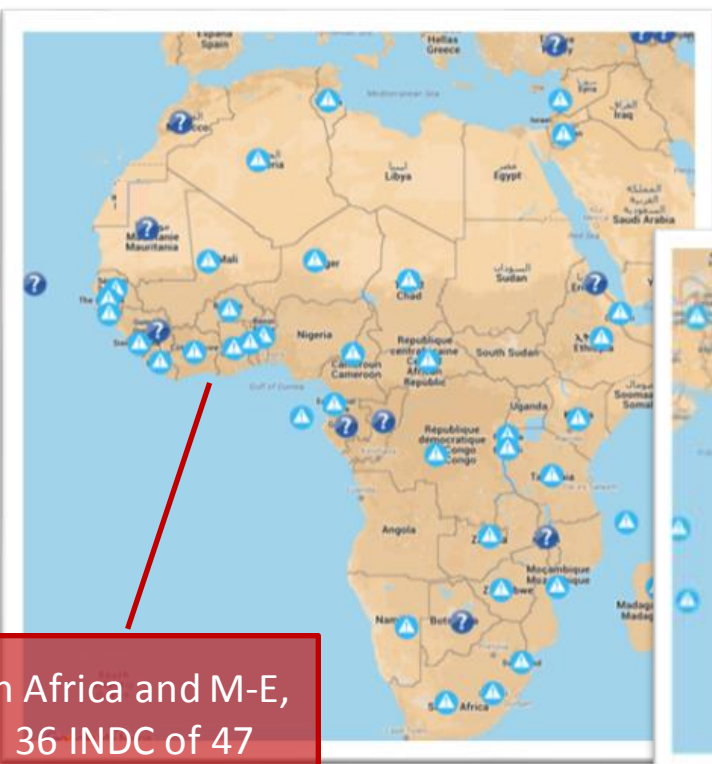


(Source: UNISDR with data from national loss databases.)



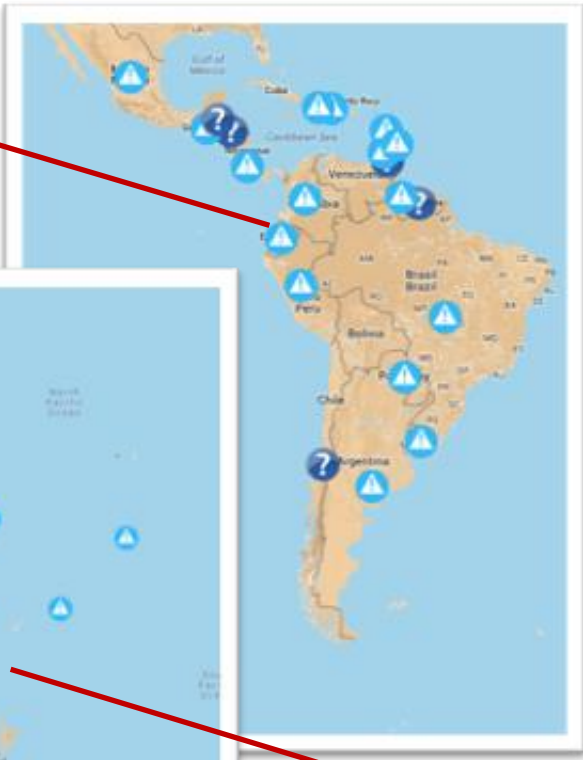
Early Warning Systems are in High Demand from Countries

About 80% of Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) from developing countries identify EWS as a priority for adaptation*

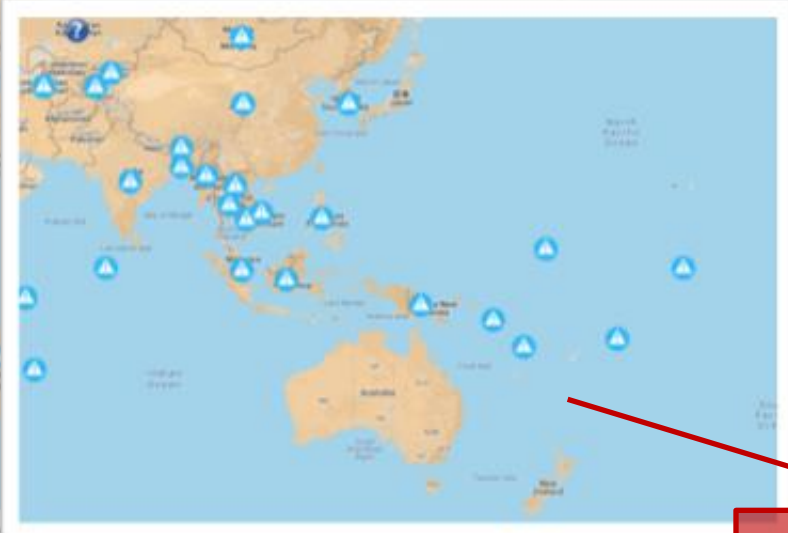


In Africa and M-E, 36 INDC of 47 prioritize EWS

In LAC, 16 INDC over 21 name EWS as a priority



In Asia and Pacific, 100% identify EWS as a priority



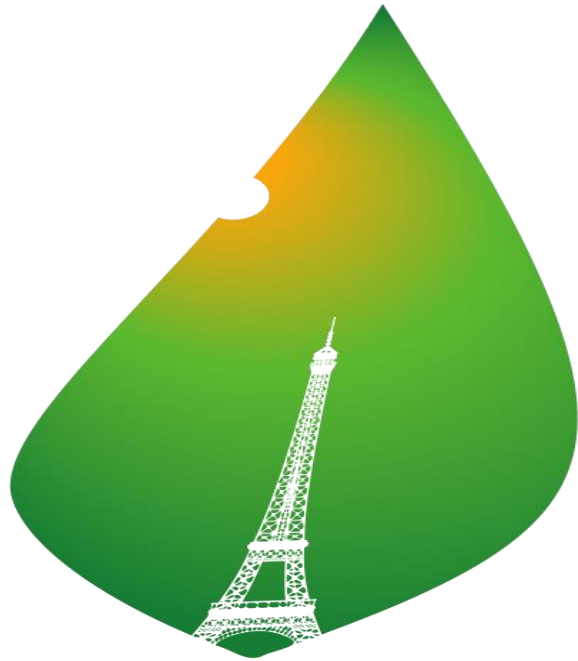
*Base on the INDCs published before October 2, 2015

CREWS Objective

- ❑ **Significantly increase access to early warning systems and risk information to protect lives, livelihoods in LDCs and SIDS**
 - ❑ Hazard and risk information to guide early warning systems
 - ❑ NMHSs' service delivery improved with long-term development plans for NMHSs
 - ❑ Preparedness and response plans
 - ❑ Targeted education and public awareness

CREWS contributes to SDGs, the Paris Climate Change Agreement and the Sendai Framework

« Substantially increase the availability of and access to multi-hazard early warning systems and disaster risk information and assessments to the people by 2030. »



PARIS2015
UN CLIMATE CHANGE CONFERENCE
COP21·CMP11

Background

- ❑ Launched in **2015** at **Paris COP21**
- ❑ Responds to targets of **Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015 – 2030**, **SDGs**, the **Paris Climate Change Agreement**
- ❑ Responds to countries' and international partners' **call** for **improved efficiency** and **effectiveness** of hydrometeorological investments
- ❑ Establishes a multi-donor trust-fund instrument to work closely with **LDCs & SIDS**



CREWS Members



Australia



France (Chair)



Germany



Luxembourg



Netherlands

CREWS Observers



Canada



Japan



New Zealand



Norway



Switzerland



USAID



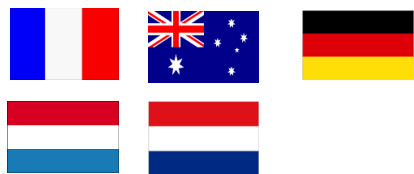
ACP

CREWS Implementing Partners



CREWS Trust Fund (FIF) and Partners

Steering Committee



- ❑ Reviews and approves projects and allocations
- ❑ Approves operational guidelines (eligibility, process and a common format for Projects)
- ❑ Reviews progress reports

Implementing Partners



- ❑ Consult with recipient countries, and all stakeholders
- ❑ Assist recipient countries and stakeholders in the design of the projects and implementation
- ❑ Use CREWS funds in accordance with their policies and procedures

Secretariat (at WMO)

- ❑ Receives and reviews project proposals
- ❑ Prepares operational guidelines, M&E framework and annual reports
- ❑ Maps status of early warning systems in SIDS and LDCs

Trustee (at World Bank)

- ❑ Provides Steering Committee with regular reports on the financial status
- ❑ Requiring from the Implementing Partners periodic financial reports

Investment Proposition

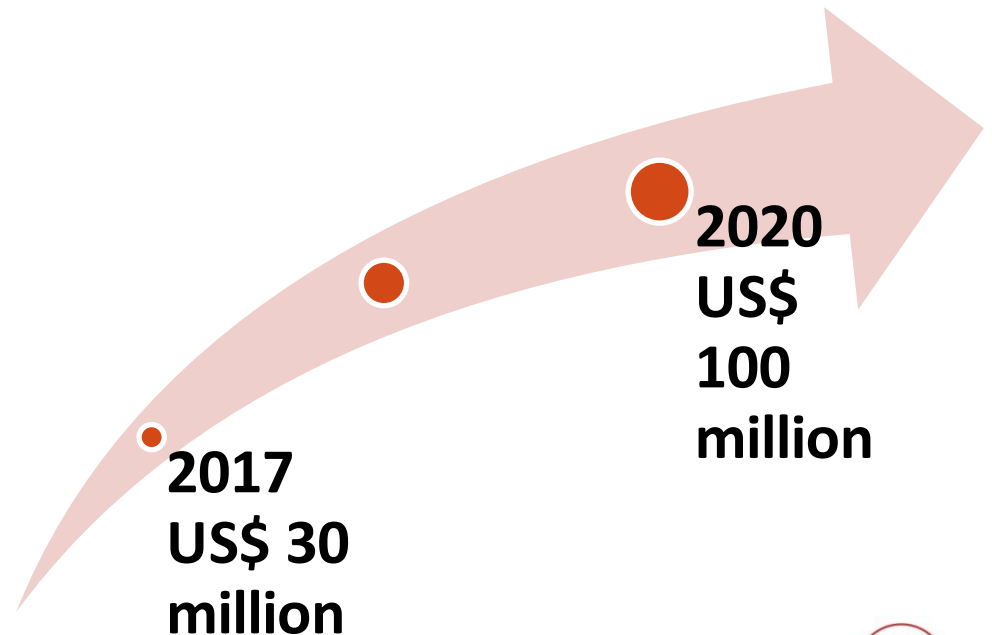
- ❑ Strengthen coherence between countries' priority EW needs and current and future investment flows



Status of CREWS Pledges

As of July 2017: US\$ 30 million (20 million to the FIF)
Target: US\$ 100 million by 2020

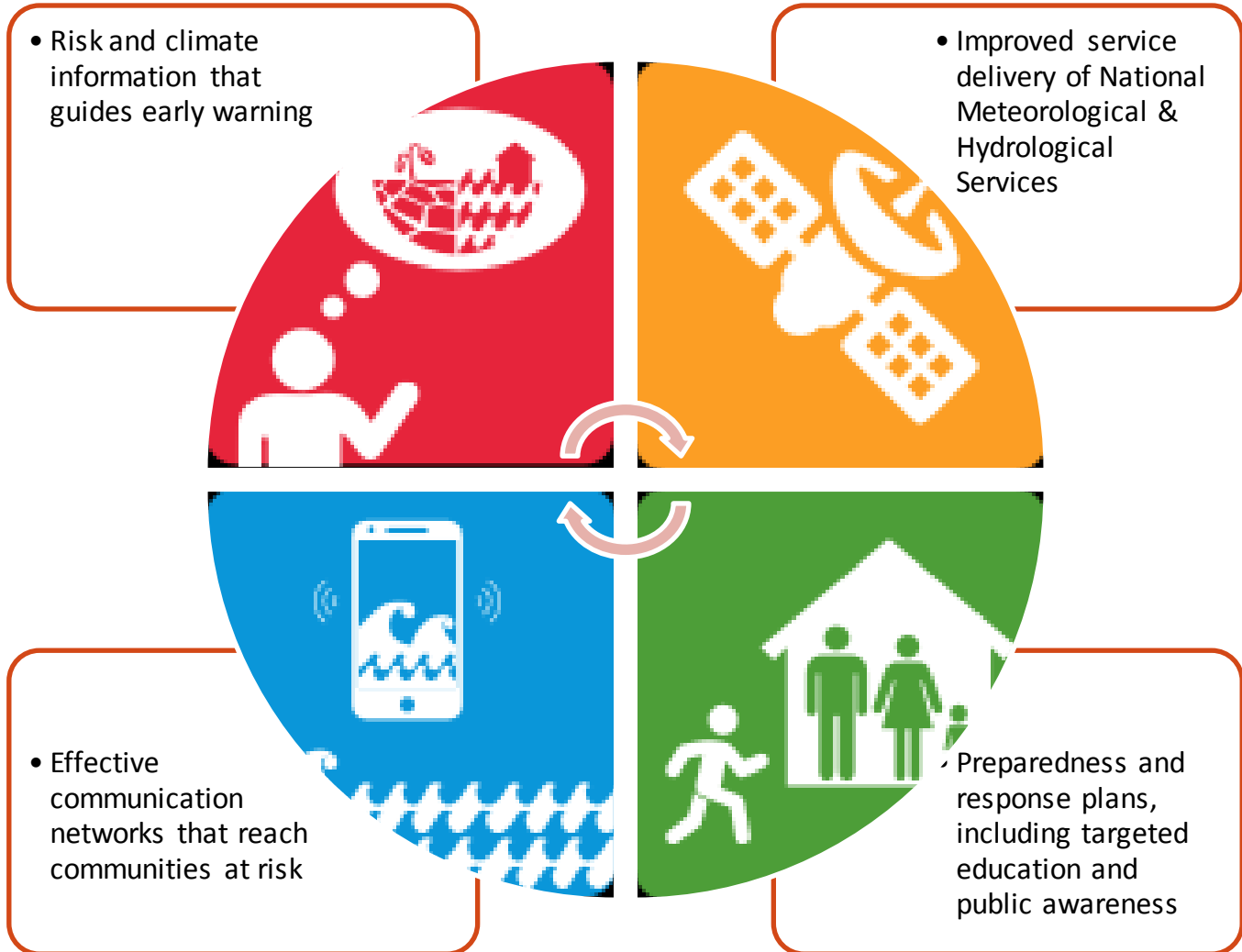
A needs analysis led by GFDRR, WMO & UNISDR shows that **100 millions** by 2020 is needed to reach the CREWS' objectives



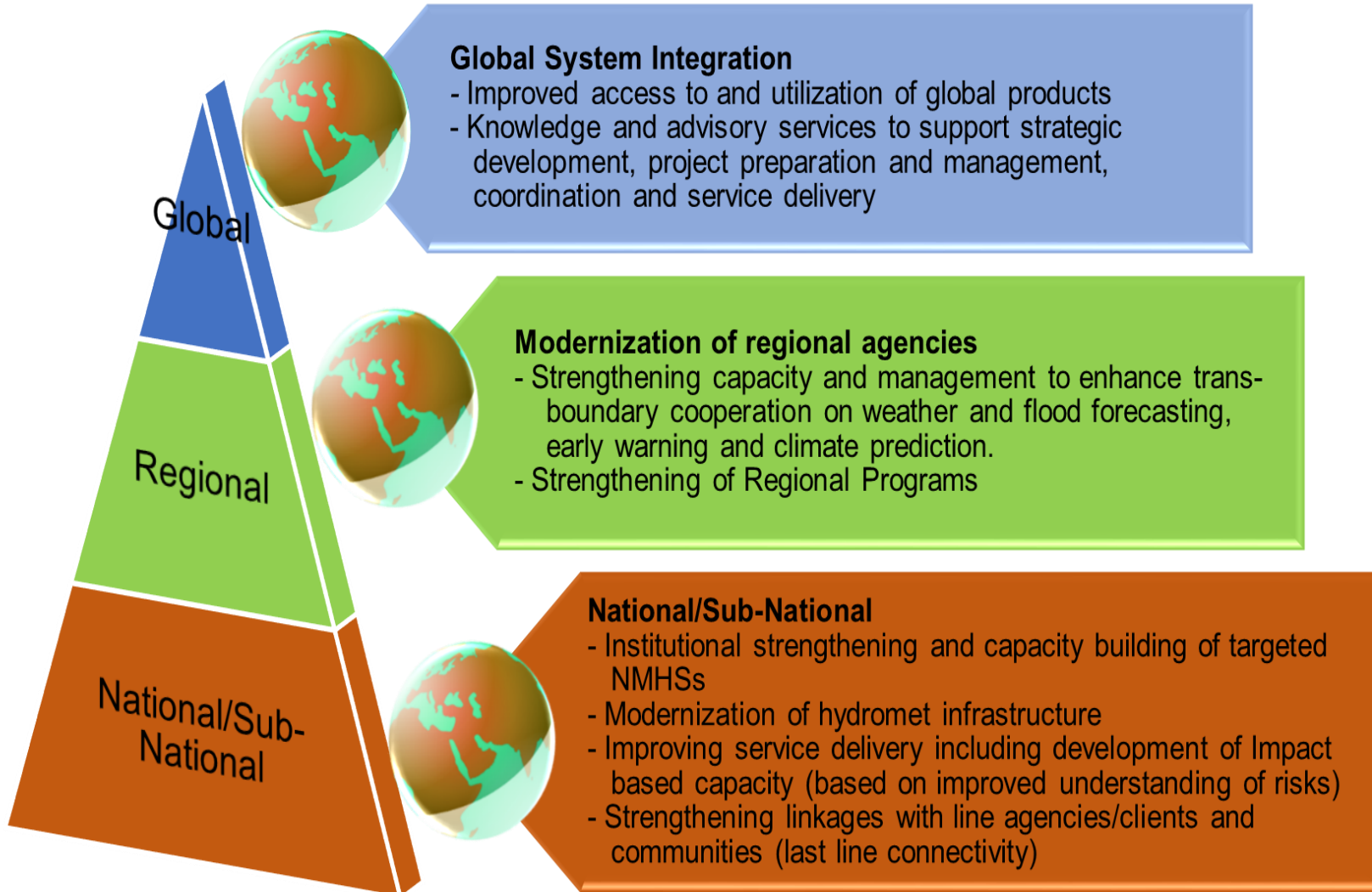


CREWS CLIMATE RISK & EARLY WARNING SYSTEMS

Approach to an end-to-end EWS



CREWS Results



CREWS is supporting:

- Burkina Faso
- Mali
- Niger
- Democratic Republic of the Congo
- Pacific Region covering Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Solomon Islands, Tuvalu and Vanuatu
- Papua New Guinea

CREWS Programming Principles

1. **Country Ownership** – national institutions lead on implementation
2. **Targeting Life Saving Needs** – LDCs and SIDS
3. **Leveraging Resources** – increase investments and provide wider co-benefits
4. **Integrated and Inclusive Programming** - joint identification of needs and priorities

Pipeline Countries

- Chad
- Ethiopia
- Madagascar
- Myanmar
- Senegal
- Uganda

CREWS Collaboration with SWFDP

In West Africa:

- Regional project in pipeline
- Niger:
 - SWFDP to support strengthening of hydrological monitoring and forecasting capacities
 - Assessment: need for higher internet speed to download global and regional models, including precipitation predictions (e.g.) and training of forecasters

In Caribbean:

- Collaboration on Caribbean post-2017 hurricane season “Lessons learned”
 - Assess impacts on EWS from hurricane season
 - Support filling of gaps including through training



Thank you!

For more information please visit:
www.crews-initiative.org

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