



# PROJECT PORTFOLIO STATUS SUMMARY REPORT

January – June 2020

# Contents

---

1. Introduction.....	3
2. Six-monthly Highlights against CREWS Outputs.....	4
3. Summary of Key Activities.....	6
4. Portfolio Performance.....	15

## Tables

Table 1: Summary of Risk Status.....	6
Table 2: Project Performance Dashboard.....	15
Table 3: Africa Portfolio Performance Assessment.....	15
Table 4: Caribbean Regional Project Performance Assessment.....	16
Table 5: Pacific Portfolio Performance Assessment.....	16
Table 6: Afghanistan Performance Assessment.....	17
Table 7: Leveraging and Synergies.....	17

## Annexes

Annex 1: List of Acronyms.....	18
Annex 2: CREWS Monitoring and Evaluation Framework.....	21
Annex 3: Summary Status of CREWS Trust Fund as of 31 March 2020.....	22

# 1. Introduction

---

This report is a compilation of the progress reports provided by the Implementing Partners - World Meteorological Organization (WMO), World Bank Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery (WB/GFDRR) and the United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNDRR) - on CREWS projects delivered in eight (8) countries and three (3) regions for the period January - June 2020.

The report summarizes the information contained in the detailed individual status reports that are available on a six-monthly basis in the CREWS website ([crews-initiative.org/en](https://crews-initiative.org/en)).

Financial reports for the CREWS Trust Fund are provided on a 4 months basis and available at <https://fiftrustee.worldbank.org/>.

CREWS supports eight (8) country projects in Burkina Faso, Afghanistan, Chad, Togo, Democratic Republic of Congo, Mali, Niger, Papua New Guinea and three (3) regional projects in the Caribbean, Pacific and West Africa. As of March 31, 2020, contributions to the CREWS Trust Fund totaled USD 54.54 million (see Annex 3).

Performance is assessed against the CREWS Monitoring and Evaluation Framework (see Annex 2). The project performance status illustrates the rate of expenditure, rate of delivery of activities and alignment of the project activities with the objectives set out in the work plan using the traffic light system.

The report covers the following: (i) 6-monthly highlights across CREWS outputs; (ii) summary of key activities and risk status; and (iii) portfolio performance.

## Impact of the COVID-19 crisis

Across the portfolio of projects, the rate of delivery, the rate of expenditure and alignment with the objectives set-out remains solid during this reporting period. The global COVID-19 pandemic has, however, already impacting the timing of the delivery of the projects and is expected to continue into the next reporting period. In the previous reporting period (June to December 2019) four projects<sup>1</sup> reported moderate progress in some aspects of their delivery. In this reporting period the number of projects with moderate progress has increased to seven<sup>2</sup>. Delays are primarily due to the capacity of national institutions to deliver and the inability to provide expert advisory services by international partners due to travel restrictions. It is too early to give an estimation of the length of delay that the pandemic will cause for the project implementation.

---

<sup>1</sup> Democratic Republic of the Congo, Mali, Niger and the Caribbean.

<sup>2</sup> The new projects are Chad, Togo and the Pacific.

## 2. Six-monthly Highlights against CREWS Outputs

Progress was reported against the four components of the early warning value chain and aligned to the CREWS National and Regional Outputs.



### Disaster risk knowledge

Risk information to guide early warning systems and climate and weather services developed and accessible

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

- In the **Democratic Republic of Congo**, there has been progress in establishing the National Framework for Climate Services (NFCS) and in the development of the national risk geoportal for flood risk assessment and forecasting.
- In the **Pacific**, assessments of Multi-Hazard Early Warning Systems (MHEWS) in Tuvalu and Kiribati were completed and data was analysed. The assessments were from the perspective of the National Meteorological and Hydrological Services (NMHSs) and documented the respective capacities, gaps and needs at regional, national and sub-national (local/community) levels. These assessments will feed into the processes for improving the MHEWS within the countries.
- In **Papua New Guinea**, its 1<sup>st</sup> seasonal forecast, incorporating ACCESS-S (Australian Community Climate Earth-System Simulator-Seasonal) was issued. This was done with support from the Bureau of Meteorology (BoM) Australia. It represents a significant step towards the transition of its operational services from issuing seasonal climate outlooks using a statistical model SCOPIC (Seasonal Climate Outlooks for Pacific Island Countries) to using dynamical climate model outputs.



### Warning dissemination and communication

Information and communication technology, including common alerting protocols, strengthened.

- In **Chad**, a review of the meteorological and hydrological observation networks and data management and data exchange capacities was initiated.
- In the **Caribbean**, the Caribbean Meteorological Organization (CMO) started its preparatory work with the identified countries for the roll-out of the development process for the National Strategic Plans.
- Remote installation of the Flash Flood Guidance System (FFGS) and Information Technology (IT) training is ongoing in the **Pacific Region**. Further, website designs have been completed for Tuvalu, Kiribati and Nauru.
- In **Afghanistan**, the drafting of the guidance document for the modern impact-based weather forecasting process has been initiated following the updated WMO Guidelines on Multi-Hazard Impact-Based Forecast and Warning Services (IBFWS). Modernization is based on the premise that it is no longer enough to provide a good forecast or warning of what the weather will be but also provide information on what the weather might do and how people can ensure their safety and protect their property.

## Detection, monitoring, analysis and forecasting of the hazards and possible consequences



National hydrometeorological service delivery improved, including the development of long-term service delivery strategies and development plans.

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

- The following countries participated in a Training on crop-calendars and R-Instat for crop monitoring and food security warning – **Burkina Faso, Mali, Niger, Chad and Togo**. R-Instat is an open source statistical software designed to support improved statistical literacy in Africa. It is being used to compute agrometeorological indices for warnings related to crop production and food security.
- **In the Caribbean**, the situation analysis of the draft Regional Strategy was finalized. This is to inform the process of developing a practical and robust Caribbean MHEWS strategy and to identify foundational strengths that can be built upon as well as weaknesses that need to be addressed. It is an entry point to ensure alignment of the CREWS Strategy process with existing MHEWS processes and strategies.
- **In Tuvalu**, the National Strategic Plan (NSP) for the NMHS was approved and the meteorological bill was finalized and ready for presentation to Parliament. The NSP highlights elements for service delivery of the NSP as well as capacity development needs and opportunities.

## Preparedness and response capabilities



Preparedness and response plans with operational procedures that outline early warning dissemination process strengthened and accessible.

Knowledge products and awareness programmes on early warnings developed.

Gender-sensitive training, capacity building programmes provided.

- In **Niger**, knowledge dissemination activities on the National Alert Code were conducted for local authorities, departments and local communities. Moreover, a total of 600 women were trained on Early Warning and Disaster Risk Management. In Burkina Faso, the conduct of gender-informed analysis is ongoing.
- In the **Caribbean**, an implementation arrangement with Caribbean Disaster Emergency Management Agency (CDEMA) is in process, to strengthen Preparedness and Response plans with a focus on Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs). Further, an online knowledge sharing activities was held in May participated by 60 participants, out of which 25 were women participants, from hydrometeorological, disaster risk reduction, private sector and expert stakeholders.
- In the **Pacific**, consultations and workshops have been completed in the Republic of Marshall Islands (RMI), Niue and Palau on community-based early warning services. An agreement was signed with the New Zealand Met Service for in-country Severe Weather Forecast and disaster risk reduction project on forecasting and warning services for severe weather in 10 Pacific SIDS.

### 3. Summary of Key Activities

All country projects focus on strengthening national meteorological and hydrological capacity, while the regional projects support countries through capacity development of regional institutions to consolidate services at the regional and national levels. Activities implemented prioritize the improvement of extreme events observation and forecasting, development of standard operational procedures for early warning issuance and dissemination procedures and response capacities.

This section summarizes each project's key activities during the reporting period and risk status as provided by the Implementing Partners.

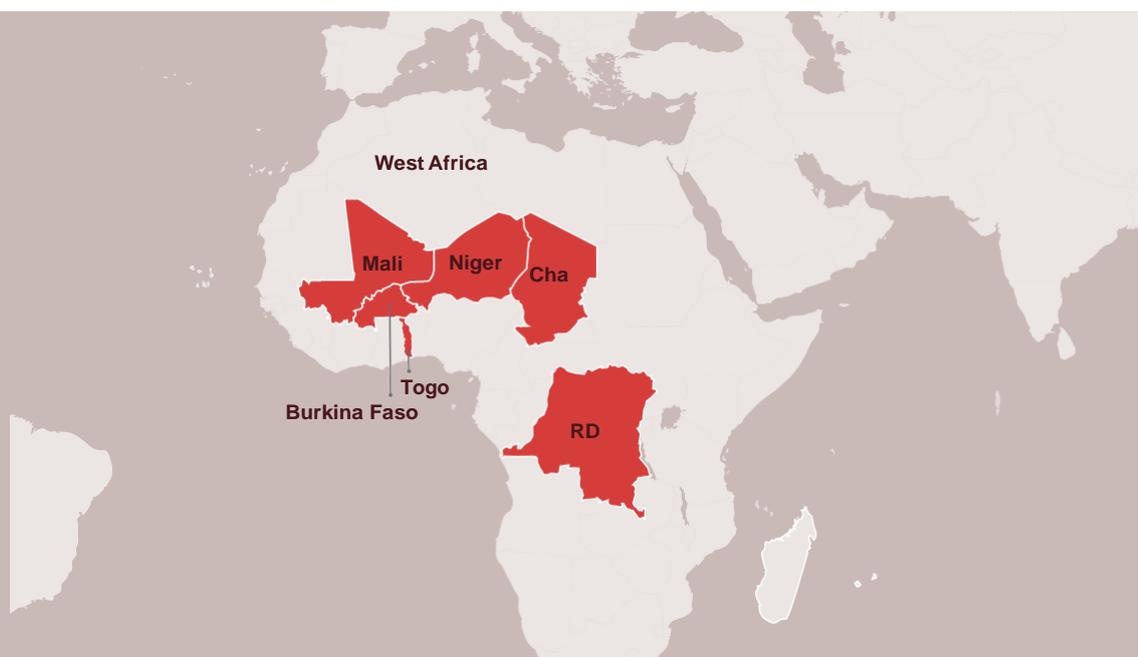
**Table 1 Summary of Risk Status**

Project	Risk Status
Afghanistan	High
Burkina Faso	Medium/Moderate
Caribbean	High
Chad	Medium/Moderate
Democratic Republic of Congo	Medium/Moderate
Mali	Medium/Moderate
Niger	Medium/Moderate
Pacific	Low
Papua New Guinea	Medium/Moderate
Togo	Medium/Moderate
West Africa	Medium/Moderate

**Risk Status: High, Medium/Moderate, Low**

**Risk Status:** Implementing Partners are responsible to assess, plan and communicate any uncertain events or conditions that could have a negative effect on a project. The CREWS Risk Management Framework takes reference from the Implementing Partners policies, frameworks and tools such as the World Bank's Systematic Operations Risk-Rating Tool (SORT), the WMO's Risk Management Framework and the UNDRR's Risk Management Policy.

**Risk Rating:** Low risk means acceptable risk and no further action is required at present. Medium/moderate risk means assumptions can be looked at on a case-by-case basis to determine whether additional management efforts are required. High risk means unacceptable and management must take additional action to lower the risk level.



## 3.2.1 Africa Region

### Burkina Faso

Specific project activities implemented during the reporting period include:

- i. Organized a 5-day training on crop calendars and R-Instat for crop monitoring and food security warning on 10-14 February 2020 participated by over 15 participants coming from the NMHS of the West Africa region.
- ii. Conducted a final assessment of observing networks and data concentration processes on 23-28 February 2020 providing guidance for developments to be performed by the end of 2023 under the 33 million USD Hydromet investment.
- iii. Developed a concept note to improve the irrigation scheduling, assess biomass and yield responses using crop water productivity models (AquaCrop) and soil moisture sensors, in Florence on 27 February 2020. A partnership agreement was signed on 07 May 2020 with UNIFI (Universita degli Studie di Firenze) for the setting-up of the tool and providing training on crop calendars.
- iv. Finalized specifications for soil moisture sensors configuration for measurements at different depths. The contract was awarded to OTT Hydrometry. A partnership agreement with INERA (Institute for agricultural and environmental research in Burkina Faso) was set up on 17 March 2020 in order to calibrate and demonstrate the potential use of soil moisture sensors for drought warning and irrigation decision support.

The risk remains moderate/medium. While ANAM (Burkina Faso Meteorological Agency) demonstrated appropriate capacity for implementation, and a stable institutional context conducive to strategic planning and capacity development, there is a risk remaining of suboptimal use of resources within DEIE (Burkina Faso National Hydrological Service), and lack of staff. In addition, the security risks in the country have deteriorated over the past 18 months, and French civil servants are no longer able to travel to Ouagadougou. Hence, to cope with the limited capacity of DEIE (Burkina

Faso National Hydrological Service) to manage activities, amendments to the Letter of Agreement with ANAM was signed, allowing ANAM to implement activities in support of DEIE and a coordination meeting was held with the Hydromet project. Further, trainings, missions and workshops have been relocated from Ouagadougou to Toulouse, Niamey or have been postponed.

## **Chad**

The project supported the participation of national stakeholders to the Understanding Risk conference and to the training on drought monitoring (R-Instat) and crop calendars. Also, reviews have been initiated on the meteorological and hydrological observation networks and data management and data exchange capacities.

The risk rating is moderate/medium. Due to the challenges related to COVID-19, travel and activities were limited. Currently, the team is assessing the project plan to determine which of these could still be carried out in the current context, including remotely.

## **Democratic Republic of Congo**

During the reporting period, the following has been achieved:

- i. Hired a consultant to undertake the development of the strategic action plan of the NFCS.
- ii. Recruited a team of consultants to support the development of Mettelsat long-term business model is ongoing. This business plan is expected to put in place a long-term financial model that will ensure the sustainability of the project beyond the project's life cycle.
- iii. Signed an implementation arrangement between WMO and EAMAC (African School for Meteorology and Civil Aviation) to conduct a detailed assessment of staff capacities and training needs.
- iv. Organized a team of consultants to set up data rescue and archiving workplan for Mettelsat.

The risk status is moderate/medium. Closer monitoring during COVID and Post-COVID is envisaged to ensure the delivery of activities. Further, a number of international and local experts are involved to support the project implementation.

## Mali

During the reporting period, the following activities have been conducted:

- i. Validated the project workplan with all partner agencies such as (1) Direction Generale de la Protection Civile (ANPC) which coordinates activities at national level, (2) Mali-Meteo, (3) Direction Nationale de l'Hydraulique (DNH), and (4) Systeme d'Alerte Precoce (SAP) for food security.
- ii. Recruited consultants for a baseline situation development, Meteo equipment status assessment hydrometeo data collection, management and sharing.
- iii. Held awareness campaign on disaster risk prevention with support from a national communication firm.
- iv. Supported participation of national stakeholders to the training of agrometeorologists on R-Instat and development of crop calendars on 24-28 February 2020 in Ouagadougou.

The risk status is moderate/medium due to increased insecurity in Mali mainly in the Center, South and North of the country. There is also an increased health risk due to COVID-19, which delayed some activities. The mitigation measures include: (i) increasing national implementing capacity to work remotely; (ii) planning for security equipment and ICT tools are developed to facilitate remote M&E; (iii) supporting capacity building in southern secured areas; and (iv) supporting awareness campaigns on COVID-19.

## Niger

During the reporting period, the project was able to undertake the following activities:

- i. Identified pilot areas for flood warning.
- ii. Planned for mass training of women leaders on early warning system and disaster risk management.
- iii. Focused on the implementation and operationalization of a National Alert Code and adoption by the actors, including conduct of trainings to ensure knowledge dissemination to local authorities.
- iv. Improved monitoring bulletins as part of the food security National Early Warning Systems.
- v. Improved response capacities through the operationalization of an inter-Ministerial Operational Center for Alert Monitoring and Crisis Management.
- vi. Trained national agrometeorologists on R-Instat and development of crop calendars, 24-28 February 2020 in Ouagadougou.

The risk rating is moderate/medium. A request for a no-cost extension until end of 2021 was put forward in order to align with the IDA investment additional financing to continue supporting the country's Early Warning System.

## **Togo**

The following activities have been completed during the reporting period:

- i. Approved the project's workplan.
- ii. Supported the identification of sub-activities and preparation of the budget.
- iii. Conducted a coordination meeting in preparation for CREWS implementation in 09 April 2020.
- iv. Started preparing the methodological framework for MHEWS assessment that will begin in May.

The risk rating as provided during the onset of the project is moderate/medium. COVID-19 and heavy rains in March slowed down implementation. Therefore, as mitigation, it was deemed necessary to update the National Contingency Plan and support capacity building and hold awareness campaigns in selected areas with high level of hazards.

## **West Africa**

During the reporting period, the technical description for each of the sub-components were updated and the proposal for Additional Financing was approved by the Steering Committee on 28 February 2020. A detailed workplan for strengthening the Dakar RSMC (Regional Specialised Meteorological Center) for provision of severe weather forecasting guidance to all PRESASS (Regional Climate Outlook Forum for Sahel and Sudanese climates) and PRESAGG (Regional Climate Outlook Forum for Gulf of Guinea) Member States and for provision of flood forecasting guidance, is being developed.

The risks remain moderate/medium. To mitigate the risks, additional consultations and joint missions with regional partners were held, transfer of knowledge to the regional partners to ensure sustainability is being done and the additional financing received will boost the support being provided to the regional partners.



### 3.2.2 Caribbean Region

During the reporting period, the activities completed are as follows:

- i. Finalized the situation analysis of the regional setup of the Early Warning system as part of the regional strategy, including the integration of gender and vulnerable groups as a cross-cutting theme and highlighting the role of the private sector.
- ii. Finalized, signed and transferred resources to CMO to deliver 8 National Strategic Plans, a model Meteorological Bill and development of two national Meteorological Bills.
- iii. Finalized an implementation agreement with CDEMA to facilitate the strengthening of operational arrangements between the Disaster Management Offices and the NMHS.
- iv. Conducted online knowledge sharing sessions with over 60 participants representing hydro-meteorology, disaster management, gender bureaus, and private sector.
- v. Prepared an initial proposal of projects as well as the criteria for selecting projects and regional/national partners for implementation.

Currently, the risk is rated as high as the COVID-19 crisis continues to unfold in the region. Regional stakeholders such as CDEMA and CARPHA (Caribbean Public Health Agency) have limited capacities to participate in the project activities due to responses to COVID-19. Several important regional events were consultation on the situation analysis and strategy were intended have been canceled. Hence, the implementing partners have decided to continue the technical work for the development of the regional strategy with the experts and to limit the exchanges with the regional partners until more favorable situation exists.



### 3.2.3 Pacific region

#### Regional project

During the reporting period, the project has completed the following activities:

- i. Initiated process of review and updating of the National Strategic Plan for Fiji.
- ii. Finalized and obtained approval of the National Strategic Plan for Tuvalu from the Tuvalu Meteorological Service.
- iii. Undergoing review of the draft Strategic Plan for Tonga, Kiribati.
- iv. Reviewed the meteorological bill for Tuvalu and scheduled for presentation to the Tuvalu National Parliament to an undetermined date due to COVID-19.
- v. Ongoing implementation of a high-resolution Numerical Weather Prediction (NWP) meso-scale model in Fiji.
- vi. Started remote installation of Fiji FFGS and conducted IT training related to services delivered to FMS (Fiji Meteorological Service).
- vii. Held virtually the Sixth Pacific Islands Climate Outlook Forum (PICOF-6) on 21 April 2020 with 27 participants (11 females, 16 males) from Pacific SIDS and 23 participants (11 females and 12 males) from international and regional organizations.

The overall risk remains low, nevertheless, the current COVID-19 pandemic is increasing the risk for delays in project implementation to medium/high. The risk is mitigated through close cooperation and regular consultations with the implementing partners and regional stakeholders and continuing dialogue remotely.

## Papua New Guinea

During the reporting period, the following activities have been completed:

- i. Finalized procurement of computer equipment for climate data rescue.
- ii. Introduced WMO space-based Weather and Climate Extreme Monitoring Demonstration Project (SEMDP) products for drought detection and monitoring to stakeholders for increased capability to provide drought and monitoring tailored for local user needs.
- iii. Designed training activities using the BoM ACCESS-G model products for short-range forecasting.
- iv. Issued its first seasonal forecast incorporating ACCESS-S products with cooperation from BoM.
- v. Prepared a paper for publication, which described the accuracy of the WMO SEMDP satellite precipitation estimates.
- vi. Began preparatory work for organizing the 3rd CREWS-PNG workshop set in May 2020.

Risk is rated as moderate/medium. This is related to the weak project management capacity in the Papua New Guinea National Weather Service. However, this is being mitigated with the hiring of a full time project manager and support being provided by the BoM and the Government of Australia through the Capacity Development project.



### 3.2.4 Afghanistan

During the reporting period, the following activities were conducted:

- i. Commenced preparatory activities for the preparation of the Hydromet Concept of Operations, Service delivery strategy and legal and institutional framework.
- ii. Drafted the technical brief for the design of the Drought Early Warning System and concept for FFGS.
- iii. Initiated the drafting of the guidance document for the modern impact-based weather forecasting process.
- iv. Initiated the preparation of a detailed plan for capacity assessment and training.
- v. Developed Terms of Reference and contracted the firm for the development of the Afghanistan Hydromet Atlas.
- vi. Drafted training needs for the Drought Early Warning System.

The risk rating is high due to COVID-19 and is mitigated through the conduct of virtual communication and remote meetings.

## 4. Portfolio Performance

Since the June- November 2019 reporting period, the Implementing Partners assess the performance of each project for (i) rate of expenditure; (ii) rate of implementation; and (iii) alignment of objectives.

**Table 2 Project Performance Dashboard**

Intepretation of color coding	
	High – good progress, on track in most or all aspects of delivery
	Medium – moderate progress or on track in some aspects of its key delivery
	Low – less than moderate or poor progress. Not on track in critical areas of its delivery. Requires remedial action.

### Africa

In terms of rate of expenditure, only one of the country projects (Burkina Faso) is on track while the rest are progressing moderately. The West Africa regional project is on track in all aspects of the performance assessment.

With regard to rate of delivery, Burkina Faso remains on track while the rest are reported to be progressing moderately.

All projects remain in line with the objectives set by CREWS and the national priorities.

**Table 3: Africa Portfolio Performance Assessment**

	Rate of expenditure	Rate of delivery	Alignment of objectives
Burkina Faso			
Chad			
Democratic Republic of Congo			
Mali			
Niger			
Togo			
West Africa			

## Caribbean

Overall expenditure rate is on track. While the rate of delivery is on track in most aspects, the development of the regional situation analysis and strategy experienced some delays. The project remains strongly aligned to the objectives.

**Table 4: Caribbean Regional Project Performance Assessment**

	Rate of expenditure	Rate of delivery	Alignment of objectives
Caribbean			

## Pacific

The regional project remains to be on track both in terms of rate of expenditure (74%). Overall, project delivery has progressed according to plans with some delays. These delays are a direct result of the international travel bans and national restrictions on movement and gathering of people. The project remains strongly aligned to the objectives.

**Table 5: Pacific Portfolio Performance Assessment**

	Rate of expenditure	Rate of delivery	Alignment of objectives
Pacific Regional			
Papua New Guinea			

The project in Papua New Guinea is on track in terms of expenditure and delivery. The project remains strongly aligned to the CREWS objectives.

## Afghanistan

**Table 6: Afghanistan Project Performance**

	Rate of expenditure	Rate of delivery	Alignment of objectives
Afghanistan			

Commitments have been made but disbursements were delayed due to COVID-19. Efforts are ongoing to conduct virtual training to continue implementation. The project remains fully aligned to the CREWS objectives.

The Table below summarizes the amount leveraged<sup>3</sup> for each project.

**Table 7: Leveraging and synergies**

Project	In USD	Leveraging and synergies (in USD)	Leveraging factor
Burkina Faso	2,192,200	GCF 22 million/IDA 9 million/GFCS 300K/GEF 3.6 million/CREWS West Africa	16x
Chad	3,150,000	IDA TBD/CREWS West Africa	TBD
Democratic Republic of Congo	3,090,000	GFDRR 2.7 million/GEF 5.2 million/WB DRM Urban	2.5x
Mali	3,333,000	GCF 23 million/IDA 8 million	9x
Niger	2,740,000	AfDB Met 13 million/WB EWS Hydro 20 million/CREWS West Africa	12x
Togo	2,365,000	IDA TBD	TBD
West Africa (regional)	1,834,555	IDA TBD/ACP-EU 8 million	4x
Caribbean	5,500,000	ECCC-CREWS CAD 2 million	0.36x
Pacific	2,500,000	ECCC-CREWS 2.5 million/WB Pacific Resilience program (Samoa 14 million, Tonga 15 million, Marshall Islands 20 million)/Australia Climate and Oceans Support Program in the Pacific (COSPPAC) 16 million/GCF projects	27x
Papua New Guinea	1,650,000	BoM Climate and Oceans Support Program in the Pacific (COSPPAC)/ Australia 600K	0.36x
Afghanistan	3,665,000	WB 2M/DFID Programme on Asia Resilience to Climate Change Trust Fund (PARCC)/Irrigation Restoration and Development Project 22,800,000 (WB)	8.4x

<sup>3</sup> CREWS projects provide long-term investments targeting improvements in policies, institutions and programme design in countries. The contributions of CREWS are expected to be relevant beyond the influence of its own portfolio of country projects. CREWS aims to increase investment levels and provide wider economic, environmental, and social including gender, co-benefits. (CREWS Governance document).

# Annex 1: List of Acronyms

---

**ACCESS-G:** Australian Community Climate Earth-System Simulator-Global

**ACCES-S:** Australian Community Climate Earth-System Simulator-Seasonal

**AGRHYMET:** specialized institute of the Permanent Interstate Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel (CILSS) for agriculture, hydrology and meteorology

**ANACIM:** Senegal national meteorological and civil aviation agency / national meteorological service

**ANAM:** Burkina Faso national meteorological agency / national meteorological service

**ANPC:** Agence Nationale de la Protection Civile

**AWS:** Automatic Weather Station

**BoM:** Bureau of Meteorology (Australia)

**CAP:** Common Alerting Protocol

**CARPHA:** Caribbean Public Health

Agency

**CIRAD:** French center for agricultural research for development

**CDEMA:** Caribbean Disaster Emergency Management Agency

**CMO:** Caribbean Meteorological Organization

**CNES:** French center for space studies

**CREWS:** Climate Risks and Early Warning Systems

**DEIE:** Burkina Faso national hydrological service

**DGMN:** Direction Generale de la Meteorologie Nationale

**DGPC:** Direction Generale de la Protection Civile

**DGRE:** Burkina Faso national water resource management service

**DMN:** Burkina Faso Direction of National Meteorology

**DNH:** Direction Nationale de la Protection Civile

**DRC:** Democratic Republic of Congo

**DRE:** Direction Regionale de L'Education

**EAMAC:** African School for Meteorology and Civil Aviation

**EWISACT:** Early Warning Information systems across Climate Timescales

**FFGS:** Flash Flood Guidance System

**FMS:** Fiji Meteorological Service

**GPCLRF:** Global Producing Centre for Long-range Forecasts

**IDA:** International Development Association

**IBFWS:** Multi-Hazard Impact-Based Forecast and Warning Services

**INACO:** Institut National des Archivages du Congo

**INERA:** Institute for Agricultural and Environmental Research in Burkina Faso

**IRD:** French research and development institute

**IT:** Information Technology

**JAXA:** Japan Aerospace Exploration Agency

**LDCs:** Least Developed Countries

**MHEWS:** Multi-Hazard Early Warning Systems

**MOLOA:** West African Coastal Observation Mission

**MSLP:** Mean Sea Level Pressure

**NDMO:** National Disaster Management Office

**NFCS:** National Framework for Climate Services

**NMHS:** National Meteorological and Hydrological Services

**NOAA:** National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

**NSP:** National Strategic Plan

**NWP:** Numerical Weather Prediction

**PNG:** Papua New Guinea

**PNG-CDP:** Papua New Guinea Capacity Development Program

**PNGNWS:** Papua New Guinea National Weather Service

**PRESAGG:** Regional Climate Outlook Forum for Golf of Guinea

**PRESASS:** Regional Climate Outlook Forum for Sahel and Sudanese Climates

**RESWC:** Regional Early Warning Systems Consortium

**RMI:** Republic of Marshall Islands

**RSMC:** Dakar Regional Specialised Meteorological Center

**SCOPIC:** Seasonal Climate Outlooks for Pacific Island Countries

**SOP:** Standard Operating Procedure

**SPC:** Pacific Community

**SEMDP:** Space-based Weather and Climate Extremes Monitoring Demonstration Project

**SIDS:** Small Islands Developing States

**SPREP:** Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environmental Programme

**SST:** Sea Surface Temperatures

**UNDRR:** United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction

**UNIFI:** Università degli Studi di Firenze

**WASCAL:** West African Science Service Centre on Climate Change and Adapted Land Use

**WB:** World Bank

**WMO:** World Meteorological Organization

## Annex 2: CREWS Monitoring and Evaluation 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

# **Annex 3: Summary Status of CREWS Trust Fund as of 31 March 2020**

**(As submitted by the Trustee  
to the 11<sup>th</sup> CREWS Steering Committee)**

---

The CREWS Trust Fund was established in September 2016. This report covers the financial status of the CREWS Trust Fund and is produced by the Trustee in accordance with the Trustee's role in the CREWS Governance Document.

## **Pledges and Contributions**

A pledge represents a contributor's expression of intent to make a contribution. Pledges are formalized into Contributions by way of a Contribution Agreement/Arrangement between the Contributor and the Trustee.

As of 31 March 2020, contributions to the CREWS Trust Fund totaled USD 54.54 million. Of this amount, USD 43.59 million has been deposited into the CREWS Trust Fund.

## **Investment Income**

As of 31 March 2020, the CREWS Trust Fund earned investment income of approximately USD 0.71 million on the liquid balances of the Trust Fund. The CREWS Trust Fund balance is allocated to a short-term fixed income portfolio which has returned approximately 0.35% during calendar year 2020.

## **Funding Approvals:**

As of 31 March 2020, the CREWS Steering Committee had approved funding from the CREWS Trust Fund totaling USD 41.54 million to cover projects and fees as well as administrative budgets to support the activities of the CREWS Secretariat and Trustee.

## **Cash Transfers:**

The Trustee has transferred a total of USD 36.54 million up to 31 March 2020, of which USD 29.10 million is related to projects.

## **Funds Held in Trust:**

Funds Held in Trust<sup>4</sup> reflect contributions paid-in-from contributors and investment income earned, less cash transfers by the Trustee. Funds Held in Trust as of 31 March 2020 amounted to USD 7.76 million.

## **Funds Available for CREWS Steering Committee Funding Decisions:**

Funds available to support CREWS Steering Committee funding decisions amounted to USD 2.76 million as of 31 March 2020.

---

<sup>4</sup> Funds Held in Trust represents balance of cash, investments and unencashed promissory notes (if any) as of the

---

reporting date.



For more information visit [www.crews-initiative.org](http://www.crews-initiative.org) or contact us at [crewsinfo@wmo.int](mailto:crewsinfo@wmo.int)



Follow us: @CREWSinitiative

CREWS gratefully acknowledges the contributions of its Members.

### CREWS Members



Australia



France



Germany



Luxembourg  
(Chair)



Netherlands



Switzerland



United  
Kingdom

### CREWS Observers



Canada



Finland



Japan



Mexico



New Zealand



Norway



European  
Commission



ACP



UNDP



**USAID**  
FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

USAID

### CREWS Implementing Partners



WORLD  
METEOROLOGICAL  
ORGANIZATION



WORLD BANK GROUP



**GFDRR**  
Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery



UNDRR  
UN Office for Disaster Risk Reduction