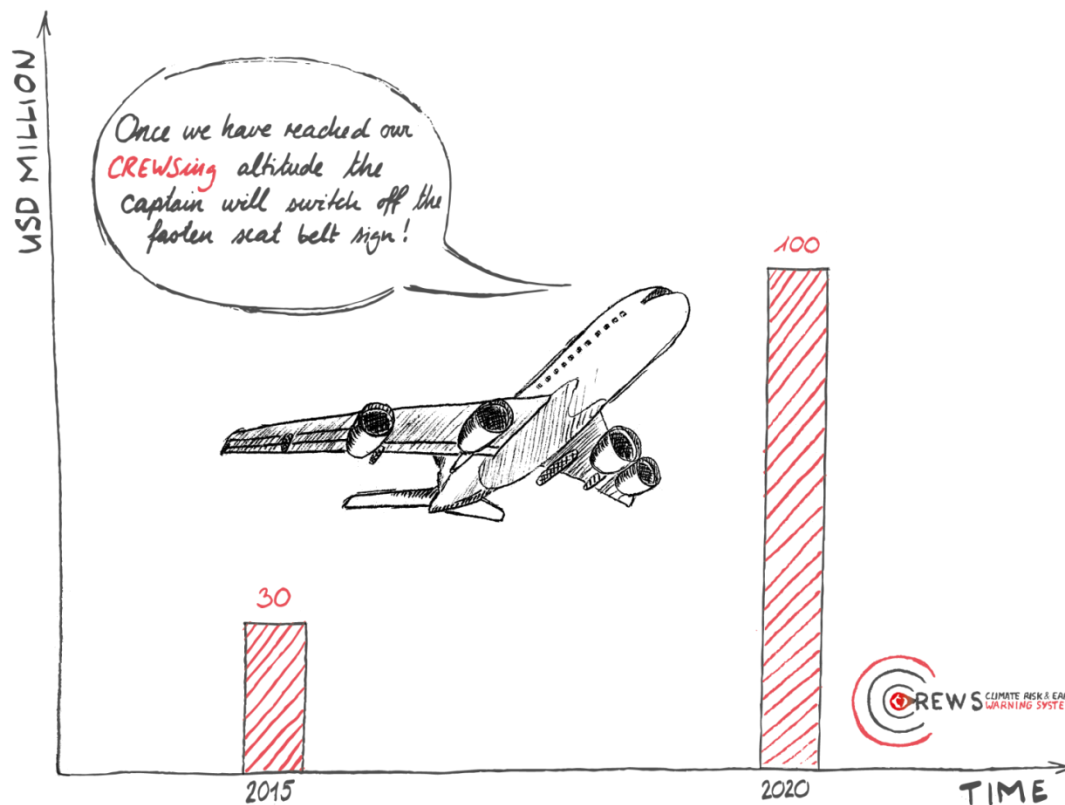


CREWS - An Investment Case



Investment Case Outline

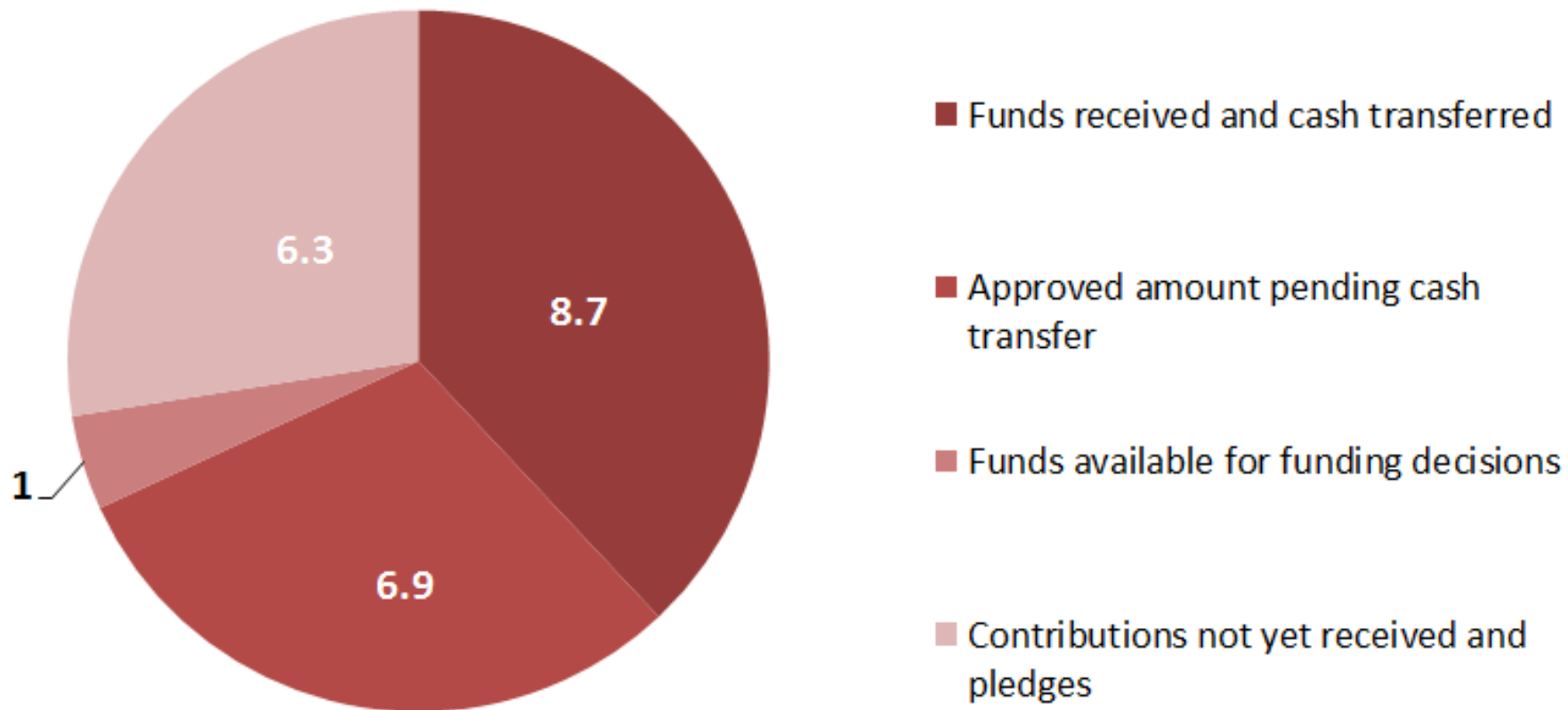
- The Opportunity
- Status of Fund and Projects
- The CREWS Value Proposition
- Financing Goal
- Funding Objectives
- Next Steps

Investing in CREWS: The Opportunity

Investing in CREWS means

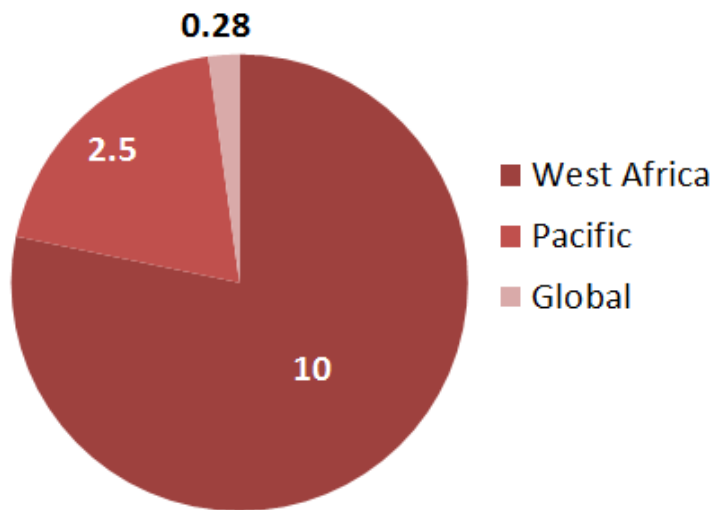
- ❑ Delivering resources to countries most in need at scale (by leveraging)
- ❑ Addressing directly the disaster-related increase in loss of life and livelihoods in LDCs and SIDS
- ❑ Providing national institutions quality and targeted weather and climate services and early warnings
- ❑ Enabling national institutions to become less reliant on external support

CREWS Trust Fund Status in USD million - as of 31 July 2017 (Total Potential Resources 22.92 USD million)



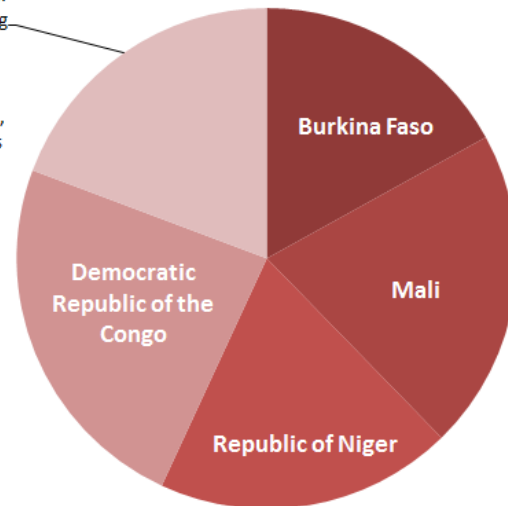
Regional and Programmatic Funding Distribution – as of 1 July 2017

Regional Distribution of CREWS Committed Funds (USD million)



Distribution of funds between CREWS country projects*

Pacific - focus on RSMC in Fiji and Kiribati, Niue, Cook Islands and Tuvalu. Some services extending to Vanuatu, Samoa, Tonga, the Federated States of Micronesia, Solomon Islands, Palau, Nauru, Marshall Islands and Tokelau



*A project for Papua New Guinea is approved by the Steering Committee pending the availability of funds in the FIF

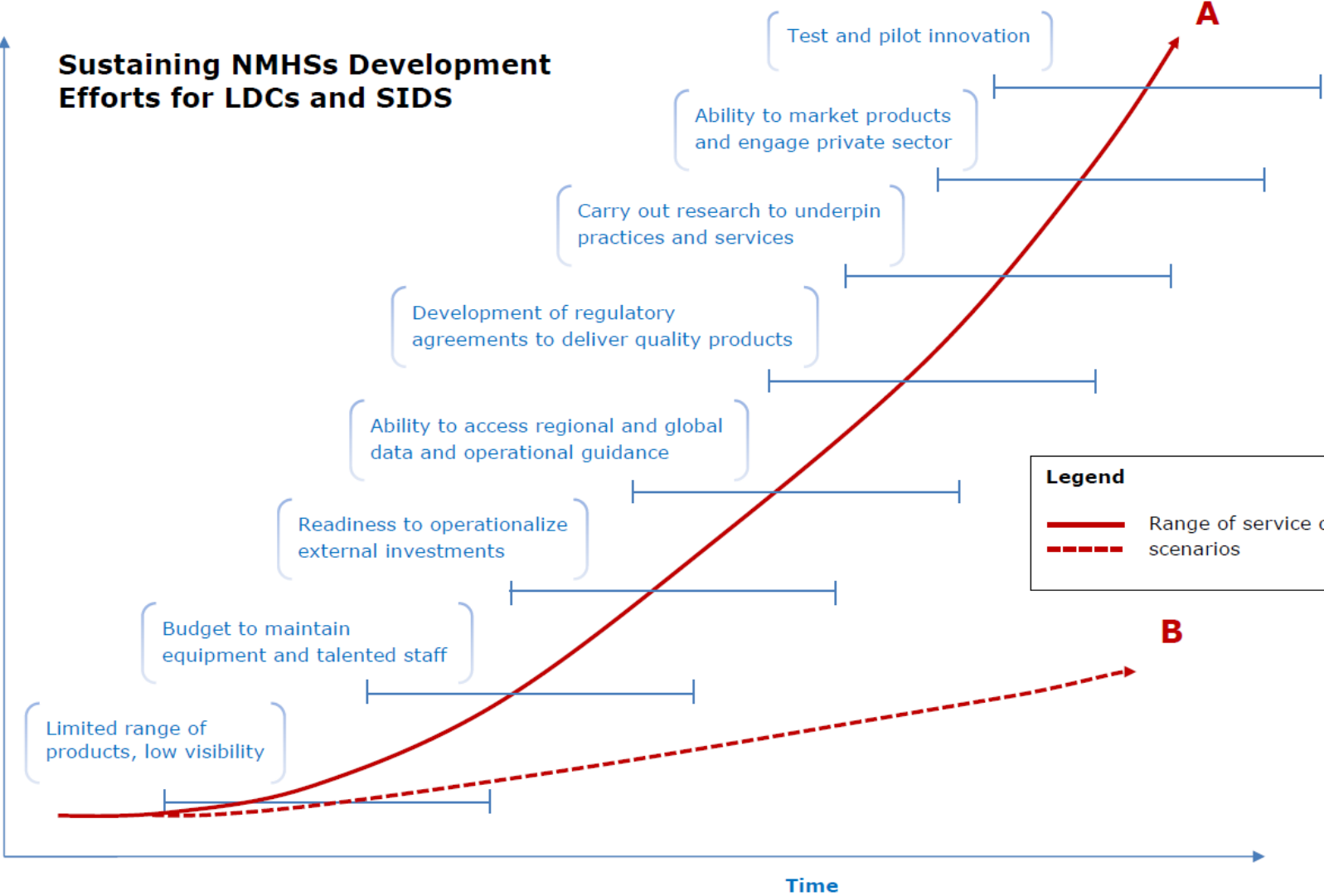
The Third CREWS Steering Committee opened an investment window for the Caribbean and West Africa regions

The CREWS Value Proposition

1. CREWS success is measured in the reduction of lives & livelihoods lost to extreme events (Sendai Framework) and contribution to adaptation goals (Paris UNFCCC Agreement) – **policy alignment and accountability**
 - ✓ CREWS invests in countries most at risk that prioritize early warning systems
2. Contributing partners directly oversee CREWS operations – **transparency and effectiveness**
 - ✓ Roles, responsibilities and operations reviewed based on ongoing feedback for effectiveness and efficiency to reduce overhead
3. CREWS invests where it can build on and contribute to existing initiatives to influence beyond its own portfolio through policy change – **leveraging existing investments**
 - ✓ CREWS helps supports countries in up-scaling their portfolio with additional climate finance like GCF
4. CREWS funding serves as catalyst to support national plans, increase national budget allocations and improve products of NMHSs - **improving domestic funding for weather and climate services**
 - ✓ CREWS modus-operandi is sustained support to national institutions

Sustaining NMHSs Development Efforts for LDCs and SIDS

NMHS Capacity



Legend

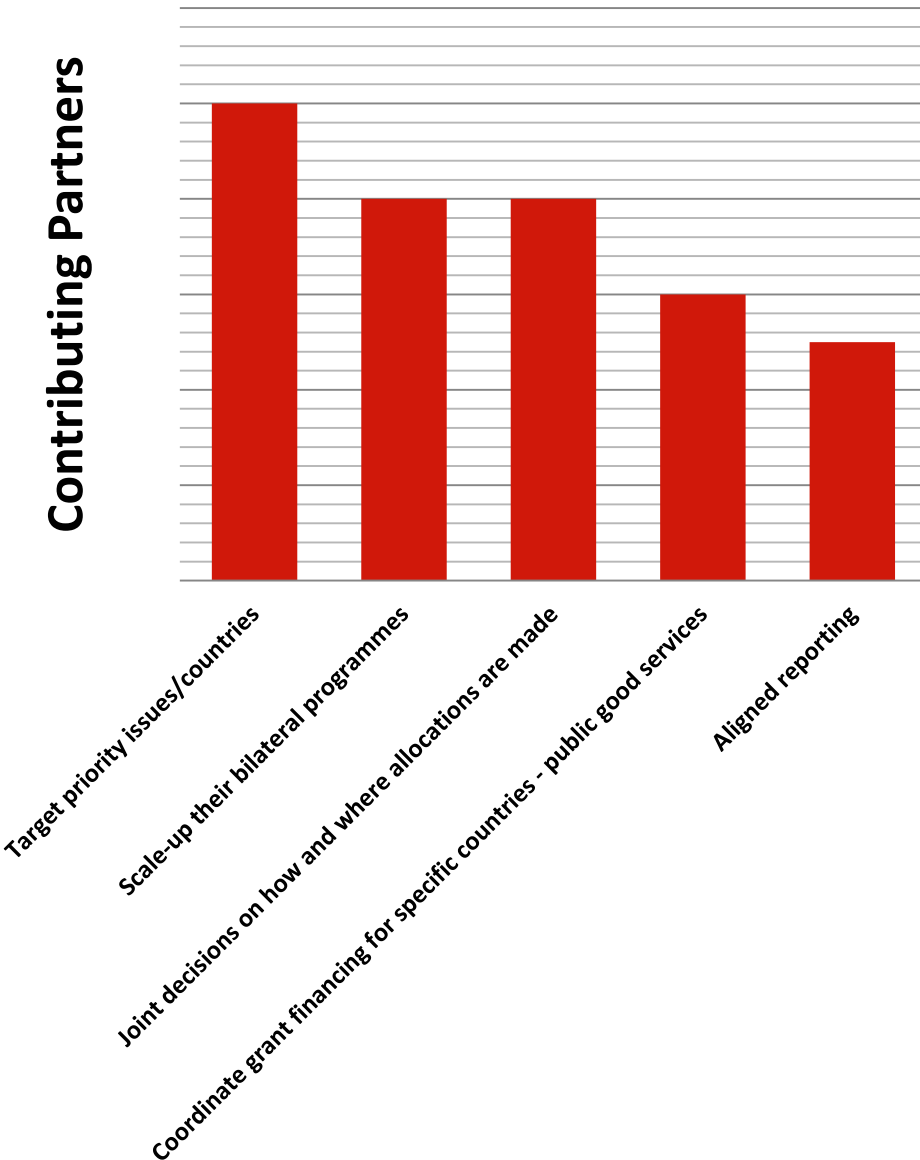
- Range of service delivery
- - - scenarios

A

B

Time

Value of Pooled Funds for Partners



- ❑ **Overlaps the interests of recipient countries, contributing partners and int. organizations**
 - ❑ 11% of ODA through multi-donor trust funded mechanisms
 - ❑ Addresses gaps in bilateral aid, multi-lateral systems (coherence, alignment, effectiveness, sustainability)
- ❑ Reduce risk/exposure
- ❑ Reduce operations cost (joint reporting, simplified procedures)

Pushing for Effective Programming

- ❑ Investments are made against an updated and long-term planning process on early warning systems
 - ✓ Recommendation from the Development Partners Roundtable, April 2016, WMO/GFDRR, on strengthening hydrometeorological services

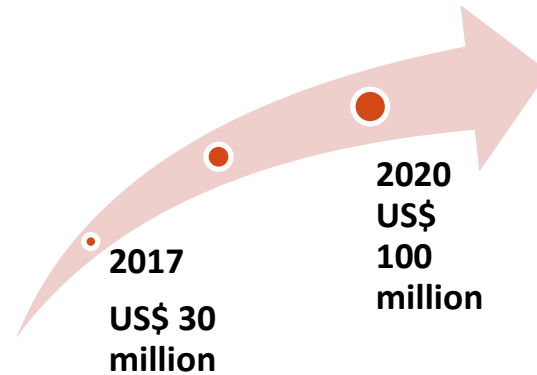
- ❑ NMHSs and disaster risk management agencies are linked from project outset to target information and services to the most vulnerable
 - ✓ Niger draws on national and local risk data for impact-based forecasting and risk-based warnings

- ❑ The project planning, implementation, monitoring and reporting promote gender equality
 - ✓ Burkina Faso held early consultations with women's groups

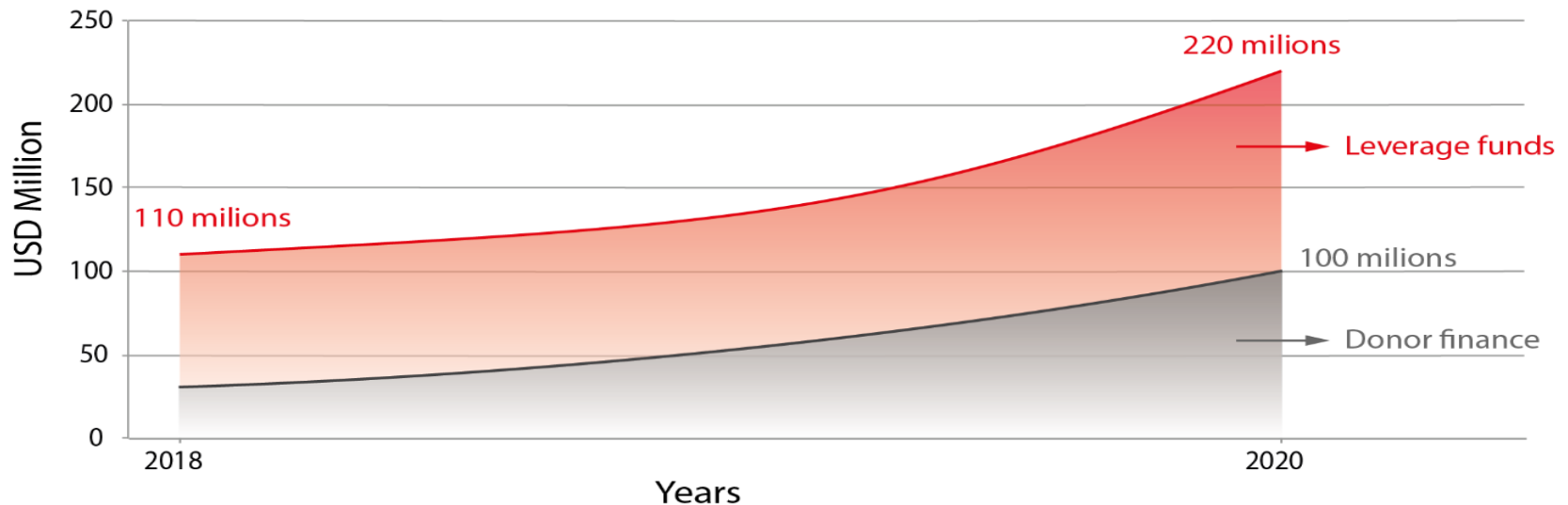
- ❑ CREWS benefits from Implementing Partners' programmes and networks
 - ✓ Investments are based on realities on the ground through ongoing links between the countries and WMO, the World Bank and UNISDR
 - ✓ Standing operations and demonstration projects support effective programming (Severe Weather Forecast Demonstration Project for cascading forecasting processes; Flash Flood Guidance System for support to modelling flood risk; WIGOS work with countries on specification, procurement, installation and operation of Automatic Weather Station (AWS) etc...
 - ✓ GFDRR and UNISDR provide frame for national disaster management institutions to get involved at early stages of projects
 - ✓ Build on existing partnerships and agreements with regional entities (SPREP, ACMAD, RSMCs, CIMH, CDEMA)

CREWS Financing Target

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



REPLENISHMENT GOAL 2018 - 2020



Funding Objectives

With new donor investment from 2018 to 2020, CREWS will:

- Support 10 new countries to develop national plans and strengthen early warning systems
- Drive programme quality improvement across the CREWS portfolio through programming feedback loops
- Drive increased domestic resource mobilization
- Provide systemic review of national and regional early warning system effectiveness to guide national and global investments
- Explore the opportunity-cost of adding a private sector and private foundations financing component

Countries that would benefit from a scaled-up CREWS

Country	Average annual loss (USD million)	Status of hydromet and early warning services	Disaster loss and risk data to inform early warnings	Access to information and communications (ICT Index)	Leveraging potential
Chad	49.83	Weak	-	167 out of 167	High
Ethiopia	88.66	Medium	On-hold, revamping using ACP-EU project 2016/17	165 out of 167 countries	High
Madagascar	264.26	Weak	Yes – coverage 1982 - 2015	164 out of 167 countries	High
Myanmar	2,030.22	Weak	Low	142 out of 167 countries	Medium
Senegal	14.88	Medium-Weak	On hold, lack of institutionalization	132 out of 167 countries	High
Uganda	50.54	Medium-Weak	On hold, revamping using an ACP-EU project 2016/17	149 out of 167 countries	High

Pacific – Potential for Upscaling

- ❑ Strengthen observations, flood forecasting (including coastal flooding), forecasting infrastructure and community based EWS for Kiribati, Nauru, Niue, Tokelau Cook Islands and Tuvalu. Further investments take into consideration the landscape of other projects aiming at increasing resilience to hydro-meteorological disasters in Pacific SIDS.

Observations:

- ✓ Pacific represents the largest data gap in terms of the geographic coverage provided by the WMO Integrated Global Observing System (WIGOS).
- ✓ Need for improved observation infrastructure in Pacific SIDS including Niue and Tokelau, with possibility of further strengthening other PICTS.

Floods:

- ✓ Need to manage flood risk, including flash flood risk across the region
- ✓ Improved wave and coastal inundation forecasting.
- ✓ Further investment are needed at country level (initial CREWS funds are strengthening RSMC Nadi and immediate needs of countries).

Community Based Early Warning Systems:

- ✓ Build on the Finnish-Pacific Project (FINPAC) with the IFRC to establish community based early warning system (CBEWS)
- ✓ Further investment will allow inclusion of other communities, in new locations.

Forecasting Infrastructure:

- ✓ Further modernization of the forecasting facilities in Kiribati, Nauru, Niue, Tokelau, Cook Islands and Tuvalu.

Next steps

1. Revise and finalize CREWS Investment Case in consultation with Steering Committee
2. Develop a plan to support financing dialogue
 - Led by Steering Committee members and Implementing Partners
 - Identify upcoming policy space for CREWS financing dialogue
 - Define audience (new donors, current observers, current investors)

