CREWS CLIMATE RISK & EARLY WARNING SYSTEMS

PROJECT PORTFOLIO STATUS SUMMARY REPORT

June – November 2019

WORLD METEOROLOGICAL ORGANIZATION
WORLD BANK GROUP
GFDRR Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery
UNDRR UN Office for Disaster Risk Reduction

Contents

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 countries and three regions for the period June – November 2019.

This report summarizes the information contained in the detailed individual status reports that are provided by the Implementing Partners on a six-monthly basis in the CREWS website (crews-initiative.org/en).

Financial reports for the CREWS Trust Fund are provided by the Trustee, World Bank Trust Funds and Partner Relations (WB/DFPTR), on a 4 months basis and available at https://fiftrustee.worldbank.org/.

The projects supported by the CREWS initiative are at different stages of implementation – one regional project (Caribbean) and three country projects (Afghanistan, Chad and Togo) are in the initial stages of implementation; four country projects (Democratic Republic of Congo, Mali, Niger, Papua New Guinea) and two regional projects (Pacific and West Africa) are in their mid-term of implementation; while one country project (Burkina Faso) is in the final stages of implementation. As of September 30, 2019, contributions to the CREWS Trust Fund totaled USD 40.96 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.

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

The Secretariat, upon a request by the CREWS Steering Committee, is in the process of defining core programme indicators for its Monitoring & Evaluation framework. These core programme indicators will complement the indicators developed for each project. It is expected, once the proposed programme indicators are validated, these will become the metrics against which CREWS will regularly measure progress (with a 2015 baseline and subsequent trends where applicable) of its overall portfolio and, more broadly, early warning capacity of Least Developed Countries (LDCs) and Small Island Developing States (SIDS).

2. Six-monthly Highlights against CREWS outputs

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

Disaster risk knowledge

Process for development of national and regional plans and strategies were undertaken and modelling exercises have taken place.

- In the **Democratic Republic of Congo**, based on a flood risk assessment a refined risk model funded by the European Union, CREWS is supporting the establishment of and a flood Early Warning System in N'Djili and Kalamu watersheds in Kinshasa and the elaboration of a hydrological model, training to the national meteorological services and local government and communities.
- In the Caribbean, a regional diagnostic study is underway. The diagnostic study would serve as an important basis for the regional strategy to strengthen and streamline early warning and hydromet services.

Preparedness and response capabilities

A number of knowledge products produced and training activities on gender-sensitive early warning systems conducted to benefit the women and men in the target countries and regions.

- In **Niger**, the decree on the national alert code has been adopted. A mid-term review of the **Burkina Faso** project's early warning system relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, impact and sustainability was conducted and the report is now available. In **Mali**, 90 women leaders were trained on prevention, disaster management and early warning.
- In the **Caribbean**, 4 national-level trainings and workshops have been conducted on gender and vulnerable groups inclusion in early warning system to raise awareness as well as collect information for the regional diagnostic study.
- In the **Pacific**, 70 participants from the NMHSs and NDMOs (National Disaster Management Offices) joined the Regional Workshop on Impact-Based Forecasting and 35 women representing meteorology, hydrology and climatology from 13 islands received leadership training.

Warning dessemination and communication

Efforts are progressing to strengthen capacities for dissemination and communication of warnings through Information and Communication Technology and Common Alerting Protocols.

- In **Chad**, agreements are in discussion with IRD (French Research and Development Institute), CIRAD (French Center for Agricultural Research for Development), CNES (French Center for Space Studies) and national cellphone operators to ensure optimal use of remote sensing techniques for monitoring of rainfall and runoff.
- In the **Pacific**, an online training module on the Common Alerting Protocol (CAP) was completed and a regional training workshop on Information Technology (IT) in support of the National Meteorological and Hydrological Services (NMHS) IT tools and website was conducted on 4-9 October 2019.

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

At least two (2) national strategic plans were prepared and consultation processes are ongoing to finalize nine (9) national strategic plans; one (1) regional plan and strategy; and two (2) national meteorological bills. Technical advisory services are being provided to regional centers in Africa in support of their new mandates.

- In **Burkina Faso**, a strategic plan for ANAM (Burkina Faso national meteorological agency) was prepared and the relevance of delivering enhanced services to agricultural stakeholders in pilot sites was evaluated.
- In the **Caribbean**, the consultation process and drafting for the Caribbean Regional Strategy is ongoing. Moreover, the letter of agreement for project implementation in the Caribbean is being reviewed by the CMO (Caribbean Meteorological Organization). Through this agreement, 8 National Strategic Plans and model meteorological bill and 2 National Meteorological Bills would be developed.
- In the **Pacific**, the Tuvalu Strategic Plan is being reviewed and due to be completed by end of November 2019 and the long-term strategic plan for the Fiji Meteorological Service (FMS) in Nadi has been completed.
- In **West Africa**, technical experts from regional and global centers were trained to support ANACIM (Senegal National Meteorological and Civil Aviation Agency) for severe weather forecasting, ANACIM and AGRHYMET (Specialised Institute of the Permanent Interstate Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel) for flood forecasting, AGRHYMET for regional climate coordination, and ANACIM, AGRHYMET and MOLOA (West African Coastal Observation Mission) for climate assessment and dataset, hydro-met and climate extreme database.

3. Summary of Key Activities and Risk Status

All country projects focus on strengthening national meteorological and hydrological capacity, while the regional projects focus on capacity development of regional institutions to consolidate services at the regional and national levels. Activities implemented prioritize the improvement of observation and forecasting for extreme events 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 risks status as provided by the Implementing Partners.

The table below provides a summary of the risk status per project.

Table 1 Summary of Risk Status

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

Risk Status: High, Medium/Moderate, Low

3.2.1 Africa Region

Burkina Faso

Specific project activities implemented during the reporting period include:

i. the conduct of an independent mid-term evaluation of the project that assessed the project's relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, impact and sustainability;

ii. weekly briefings with Meteo France, Senegal, Mali and Niger, to test and validate some new products developed by Meteo France;

iii. an independent evaluation on the value added of the improved agromet services at pilot sites was launched;

iv. a first Flash Flood Guidance System (FFGS) planning meeting was organized in Dakar (25-27 June 2019) and an integrated assessment of the hydrological service's capacity in relation to flood forecasting was delivered (7-8 Oct 2019); and

v. a WMO supervision mission was held (7-10 Oct 2019) with WB.

The risk remains moderate/medium. While ANAM 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, despite the two (2) large investment projects supporting the institution. 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 to manage activities, amendments to contracts have been introduced to allow ANAM to implement activities in support of DEIE and a number of trainings have been relocated from Ouagadougou to Toulouse and Niamey.

Chad

The funding for Chad (USD 3,150,000) was approved by the 8th CREWS Steering Committee in July 2019. Since its approval, a joint WB-WMO mission was carried out in September 2019 to engage with project beneficiaries and discuss project implementation planning. CREWS also financed the participation of a project delegation from Chad to Understanding Risk West and Central Africa conference in November 2019, where knowledge and experience exchange took place on hydromet and early warning systems.

The risk rating as provided during the onset of the project is moderate/medium.

Democratic Republic of Congo

During the reporting period, considerable progress has been achieved in terms of the development of the National Framework for Climate Services. The Terms of Reference was prepared and already in the process of recruiting a consultant who will support the strategic action planning exercise. Consultants were also identified to initiate the Mettelsat Business Plan. This business plan is expected to put in place a long-term financial model that will ensure the sustainability of the project. Substantial progress has been achieved in terms of flood Early Warning System in the pilot urban watershed of N'Djili in Kinshasa. The flood risk assessment is completed and selected future scenarios have been identified. Further, short and long-term training plans aimed at strengthening the forecasting capability of Mettelsat are under development. As part of the process to safeguard hydrometeorological data, a training course for Mettelsat agents on data archiving was organized and delivered by the Institut National des Archivages du Congo (INACO) in July 2019 in Kinshasa.

The risk status is moderate/medium due to the institutional capacity gaps and limited resources of Mettelstat. To mitigate this, the WB, WMO and international experts are supporting the delivery of activities, through technical support, training and leading specific studies.

Mali

The project in Mali has a total funding of USD 3.33 million and implemented by the World Bank and WMO. During the reporting period, the following activities have been conducted:

i. 3-day workshop on effective start-up training activities with WASCAL (West African Coastal Observation Mission);

ii. preparation of modules and organization of two regional capacity building workshops for 90 women leaders on prevention, disaster management, early warning; awareness campaign on disaster risk prevention; and

iii. identification of experts to support in capacity building on hydrological and meterological services and data collection, management and sharing.

iv. The risk status is moderate/medium due to increased insecurity in Mali mainly in the Center and North of the country. This risk is mitigated through facilitating remote M&E and securing the equipment.

Niger

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

i. supported two training workshops for elected officials on municipal preparedness and emergency reponse plans in the Zinder and Maradi Regions;

ii. staff from the national hydrological service were trained on Hydromet database;

iii. capacity building in support of the weather, water and climate services in Mali and Niger;

iv. participation of one DMN (Burkina Faso Direction of National Meteorology) technician at the Climate and Agrometeorological Forecasting Capacity Workshop at Meteo France;

v. training of 2 DGRE (Burkina Faso National Water Resource Management Service) agent on hydrological data management and analysis software.

The risk rating is moderate/medium. In order to align with the International Development Association (IDA) investment additional financing a recommendation was made by project management to consider extending the closure date of the project to 2021.

Togo

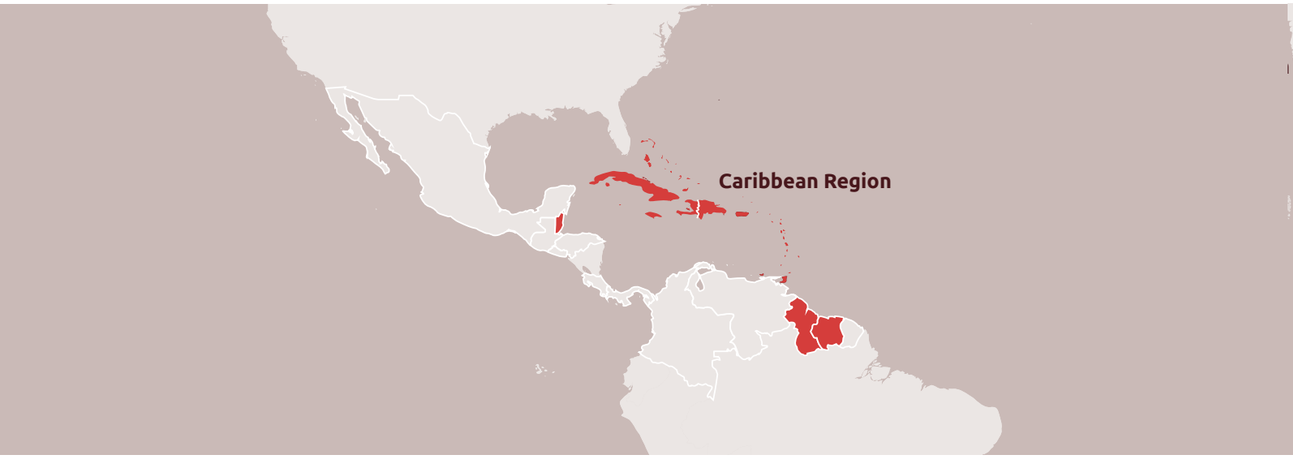
There will be a planned joint WB-WMO mission in January 2020 to initiate planning for project activities.

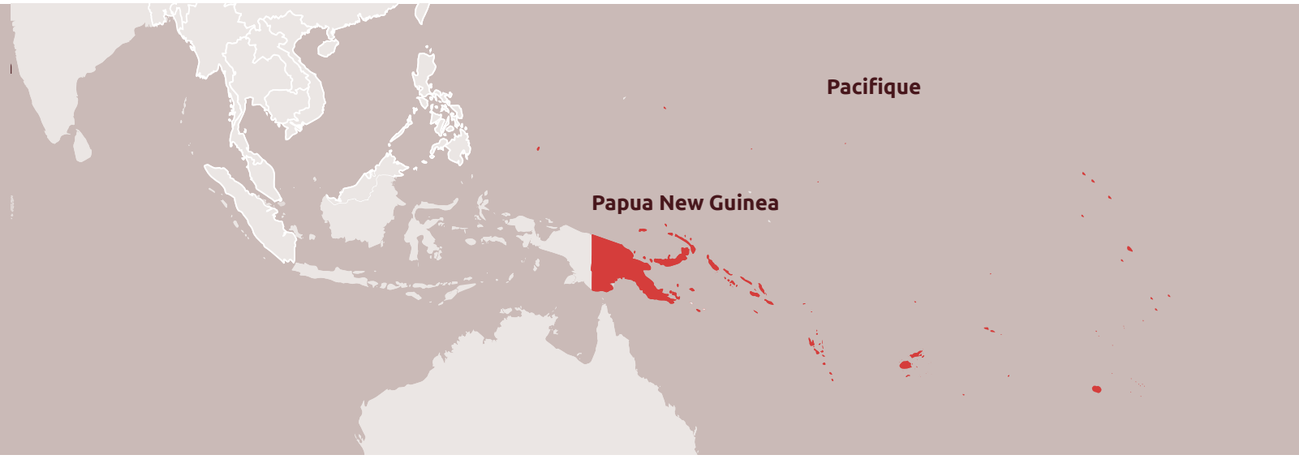
The risk rating as provided during the onset of the project is moderate/medium.

West Africa

During the reporting period, the technical description for each of the sub-components were updated and joint technical missions were held by the WB, WMO and experts from global and regional centers. A proposal for additional financing for the project was also prepared and submitted to the CREWS Steering Committee for review.

The risks remain moderate/medium and have evolved in relation with the undergoing expansion of AGRHYMET mandate, accreditation of ANACIM as regional specialized meteorological center for severe weather forecasting, inclusion of Chad and Togo as CREWS beneficiary countries and delays in the preparation of the West Africa Regional Hydrometeorological Services Modernization program Phase by the World Bank. These risks are being mitigated through additional consultations and missions, transfer of knowledge to AGRHYMET and ANACIM and requesting additional financing for the regional project.





3.2.2. Caribbean Region

During the reporting period, the most significant activities are as follows:

i. The development of a regional strategy for the Caribbean has continued. The CREWS team has reached an agreement with the Regional Early Warning Systems Consortium (RESWC), led by the Caribbean Disaster Emergency Management Agency (CDEMA), that the regional strategy will be aligned with the Action Plan of the RESWC.

ii. The WB and UNDRR have been working closely on the integration of gender and vulnerable groups as a cross-cutting theme in the diagnostic and regional strategy.

iii. Drafting of a diagnostic "situation analysis" of the regional set-up of Early Warning Systems started.

iv. A 3-day consultation meeting from 25-27 September 2019 participated by members of the REWSC and Early Warning Information Systems Across Climate Timescales (EWISACT).

v. An outline of "Regional Strategy for strengthening and streamlining end-to-end EWS for the Caribbean was developed, presented and consulted with the REWSC stakeholders and the hydromet community (13 Nov 2019).

vi. Draft agreement between WMO and the CMO developed and currently being reviewed to deliver 8 National Strategic Plans, a model Meteorological Bill and the development of two national Meteorological Bills.

Currently, the risk is rated as moderate/medium and is mostly concentrated around coordination between multiple stakeholders and regional set ups. To mitigate the risks, the Bank and other Implementing Partners reached out to the consortia on REWS as well as the EWISACTs and organized joint consultation meetings. In addition, a CREWS team representative has been integrated into the REWS consortium as an observer to ensure better coordination across agendas and processes.

3.2.3 Pacific region

Regional project

During the reporting period, the project has successfully hosted the 5th meeting of the Project Management Committee-5 in Apia (5-9 Aug 2019). A women's leadership training was held in August in Samoa participated by 35 women from 13 islands. The draft strategic plan and meteorological bill for Tuvalu have been reviewed and presented to the line Ministry at the end of November 2019. Further, a training on FFGS Rada Hyrdology was held for 7 experts from FMS, 5 experts were provided with training on FFGS operational training (step 3). The Impact-based coastal inundation forecasting in Kiribati and Tuvalu is progressing according to plans. The Pacific Climate Change Center led a regional training workshop on information technology in support of NMHS IT tools and websites and assessment of emergency communication in Tokelau has started. Training for NMHS and NDMOs were held on Impact-Based Forecast and Warning Services.

The overall risk remains low and are being mitigated through close cooperation with the regional partners and through close coordination between the NMHS and the WMO, including its regional and representative offices in the region.

Papua New Guinea

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

i. experimental products for monitoring drought and accumulated heavy precipitation derived from satellite observations were made available through the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) and the Japan Aerospace Exploration Agency (JAXA);

ii. accessibility of BoM model ACCESS-G (Australian Community Climate Earth System Simulator-Global) products through the BoM Numerical Weather Prediction (NWP) products portal examined;

iii. availability of BoM model ACCES-S (Australian Community Climate Earth-System Simulator-Seasonal) high resolution sub-seasonal to seasonal (S2S) prediction products for Papua New Guinea including forecasts (from 1 week to 3 months) for precipitations, near surface air temperature, sea surface temperatures (SSTs) and mean sea level pressure (MSLP) examined;

iv. a comprehensive design study on enhancing functionality of the WMO Global Producing Centre for Long-Range Forecast (GPCLRF) Melbourne portal was undertaken;

v. Agreement to obtain meteorological observation data for 2009-2019 from a third party Automatic Weather Station (AWS) network run by the Papua New Guinea Remote Sensing Centre was achieved;

vi. Further assessment of Papua New Guinea national capabilities on drought forecasts was conducted; based on input from stakeholders, recommendations for improvement of the available drought forecasts products were produced;

vii. Based on results of work undertaken during the reporting period, two book chapters, which describe the CREWS PNG project and its synergies with the WMO SEMDP (Space-based Weather and Climate Extremes Monitoring Demonstration Project) and the PNG-CDP (Papua New Guinea Capacity Development Program), were drafted, submitted for peer review, revised and accepted for publication;

viii. The 2nd CREWS-PNG workshop was held in Port Moresby, PNG on 22-23 October 2019 to update stakeholders on the project progress and obtain users' feedback and recommendations.

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

Afghanistan was approved by the CREWS 8th Steering Committee in July 2019. Since its approval, joint technical meetings with WMO and the Government of Afghanistan were conducted and priority activities have been identified. Terms of Reference for 3 activities have been developed and a technical consultant for coordination was engaged. The assessment on drought early warning system, with a link to a broader engagement led by the World Bank is planned for December 2019 with the support of a technical expert. Further, a joint mission is planned between WMO and World Bank before the end of the year.

The risk rating as provided during the on-set of the project is moderate/medium.

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, 3 out of 6 country projects (Burkina Faso, Chad and Togo) are on track and 3 country projects (Democratic Republic of Congo/DRC, Mali and Niger) are progressing moderately. The West Africa regional project is on track in all aspects of the performance assessment.

With regard to rate of delivery, 3 projects are on track (Burkina Faso, Chad and Togo), two of these – Chad and Togo – were approved only in July 2019. There are 3 country projects (DRC, Mali and Niger) 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 there is some delay in the completion of the regional diagnostic, implementation progress is moderate. The project remains strongly aligned to its 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 (56%) and in terms of rate of delivery with the two regional partners, SPREP and SPC moving forward according to plans and adjustments made on the implementation plan to address some delays. The project remains aligned to its original objectives.

Table 5: Pacific Portfolio Performance Assessment

	Rate of expenditure	Rate of delivery	Alignment of objectives
Papua New Guinea	🟢	🟢	🟢
Pacific Region	🟢	🟢	🟢

The project in Papua New Guinea is now fully on track in terms of expenditure and delivery. The two implementing partners are now on-board with 2 full-time project support staff and specialized experts from BoM and PNGNWS engaged. The project remains strongly aligned to the CREWS objectives.

Afghanistan

No ratings are available yet for the Afghanistan project.

The Table below summarizes the amount leveraged* for each project.

Table 6: Leveraging and synergies

Project	In USD	Leveraging and synergies (in USD)	Leveraging factor
Afghanistan	3,665,000 (WB, WMO)	USD 2M – World Bank/DFID Programme on Asia Resilience to Climate Change Trust Fund (PARCC) Irrigation Restoration and Development Project 22,800,000 (WB)	8.4x
Burkina Faso	2,192,200 (WMO)	GCF 23 million/IDA 8 million/GFCS 300k/GEF 3.6 million/CREWS West Africa	16x
Caribbean Regional (CARICOM)	5,500,000 (WB, WMO, UNDRR)	Building seamless multi-hazard early warning under the CREWS Initiative (Environment and Climate Change Canada) (CAD 2,000,000 for the Caribbean)	0.36x
Chad	3,150,000 (WB, WMO)	IDA 30 million/CREWS West Africa	10x
Democratic Republic of the Congo	3,090,000 (WB, WMO)	GFDRR 2.7 million/GEF 5.3 million/WB DRM Urban	2.5x
Mali	3,333,000 (WB, WMO)	GCF 23 million/IDA 8 million/CREWS West Africa	9x
Niger	2,740,000 (WB, WMO)	AfDB Met 13 million/WB EWS Hydro 20 million/CREWS West Africa	12x
Pacific	2,500,000 (WMO)	Canada-CREWS 2.5 million + WB Pacific resilience program (Samoa 14 million, Tonga 15 million, Marshall Island 20 million) + Australia Climate and Oceans Support Program in the Pacific (COSPPac) 16 million. GCF Projects.	27x
Papua New Guinea	1,650,000 (WMO)	BoM Climate and Oceans Support Program in the Pacific (COSPPac) + Australia 600,000	0.36x
Togo	2,365,000	IDA 30 million/CREWS West Africa	10x
West Africa (regional)	1,834,555 (WMO)	IDA TBD/ACP-EU 8 million	4x

* 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

ACCESS-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

AWS: Automatic Weather Station

BoM: Bureau of Meteorology (Australia)

CAP: Common Alerting Protocol

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

DFPTR: Trust Funds and Partner Relations

DGRE: Burkina Faso national water resource management service

DMN: Burkina Faso Direction of National Meteorology

DRC: Democratic Republic of Congo

EWISACT: Early Warning Information systems across Climate Timescales

FFGS: Flash Flood Guidance System

FMS: Fiji Meteorological Service

GFDRR: Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery

GPCLRF: Global Producing Centre for Long-range Forecasts

IDA: International Development Association

INACO: Institut National des Archivages du Congo

IRD: French research and development institute

JAXA: Japan Aerospace Exploration Agency

LDCs: Least Developed Countries

MOLOA: West African Coastal Observation Mission

MSLP: Mean Sea Level Pressure

NDMO: National Disaster Management Office

NMHS: National Meteorological and Hydrological Services

NOAA: National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

NWP: Numerical Weather Prediction

PNG: Papua New Guinea

PNG-CDP: Papua New Guinea Capacity Development Program

PNGNWS: Papua New Guinea National Weather Service

RESWC: Regional Early Warning Systems Consortium

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

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' sevice 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 30 September 2019

Prepared and submitted by the Trustee to the 9th 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 30 September 2019, contributions to the CREWS Trust Fund totaled USD 40.5 million. Of this amount, USD 40.26 million has been deposited into the CREWS Trust Fund.

Investment Income

As of 30 September 2019, the CREWS Trust Fun earned investment income of approximately USD 0.62 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 2.02% during calendar year 2019.

Funding Approvals:

As of 30 September 2019, the CREWS Steering Committee had approved funding from the CREWS Trust Fund totaling USD 36.54 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 36.46 million up to 30 September 2019, of which USD 29.10 million is related to projects.

Funds Held in Trust:

Funds Held in Trust[1] reflect contributions paid-in-from contributors and investment income earned, less cash transfers by the Trustee. Funds Held in Trust as of 30 September 2019 amounted to USD 4.42 million.

Funds Available for CREWS Steering Committee Funding Decisions:

Funds available to support CREWS Steering Committee funding decisions amounted to USD 4.35 million as of 30 September 2019.

[1] 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** or contact us at **crewsinfo@wmo.int**

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CREWS gratefully acknowledges the contributions of its Members.

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CREWS Implementing Partners

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