

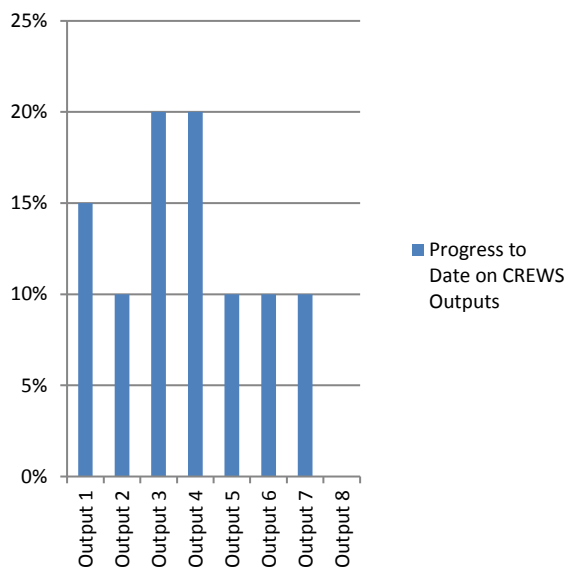
CREWS Project Status Report July-November 2017 Summary and Analysis

The following document provides a summary and analysis of the status of CREWS projects for the period July through November 2017. It is based on reports by CREWS Implementing Partners of projects in Burkina Faso, Democratic Republic of Congo, Mali, Niger and the Pacific Region. The Implementing Partners reporting are the World Meteorological Organization (WMO) and the World Bank and the Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery (GFDRR).

For each of the eight CREWS Outputs identified in the CREWS Monitoring and Evaluation Framework (see below) , Implementing Partners reported progress on related activities. At this initial stage, project activities concentrated on organizational and institutional arrangements, needs assessments and procurement processes.

As detailed in Figure 1, the greatest progress has been toward achieving “Assessments of NMHSs capacities, user needs, alignment with other programmes' socio-economic benefits” (Output 1), “Improvement of NMHSs service delivery” (Output 3) and “Development of long-term service delivery strategies and development plans for NMHS” (Output 4). The only Output for which no progress has been reported to date is “Activities promoting gender equality in all aspects of early warning systems” (Output 8).

Progress to Date on CREWS Outputs



CREWS Outputs	
1	Assessments of NMHSs capacities, user needs, alignment with other programmes' socio-economic benefits
2	Access and use of hazard and risk information
3	Improvement of NMHSs service delivery
4	Development of long-term service delivery strategies and development plans for NMHS
5	Procurement and installation of high priority observation and information and communications technology (ICT) equipment
6	Preparedness for response plans with operational procedures for dissemination, readiness to act with regular simulation exercises
7	Targeted education and public awareness programmes available for warning systems and related public action
8	Activities promoting gender equality in all aspects of early warning systems

All projects focus on strengthening national meteorological and hydrological capacity and initial activities prioritize the improvement of hazard observation and forecasting capacity. The projects in Mali, Niger, and the Pacific Region are developing activities on risk communication, education and

disaster preparedness. According to project work plans, all projects will at a later stage include such activities to ensure each of the four components of effective early warning systems are supported and optimized.

In keeping with CREWS commitment to effective programming, this report includes a first lesson learned (from the Pacific) shared here to inform future project design.

The next section summarizes each project's status of implementation.

Summary of Project Status Reports

Burkina Faso

The CREWS Burkina Faso project officially started in July 2017. Since then an agreement has been signed with the Agence Nationale de la Météorologie (ANAM) of Burkina Faso and will be signed in December 2017 with Météo-France to collaborate in the project implementation. AGRHYMET has been invited to participate in the project as well. WMO undertook three expert visits to put in place organizational arrangements and collaboration agreements, to assess observing systems and databases and start the integration of national hydro-meteorological stations in WMO's observation systems; and to plan the project's hydrological component.

Specific project activities implemented to date include an assessment of observation systems with recommendations on improvements; software procurement to provide training in statistics and basic tools for climate services; capacity development of ANAM on interpretation of the available products and satellite information for short-range forecasts and warnings; integration of national hydrometeorological observing systems in WMO's Observing Systems Capability Analysis and Review tool (OSCAR)/surface; access to products for short-range forecasting and limited-area modeling; and the procurement of 14 computers, server and software to support regional databases.



Democratic Republic of Congo

CREWS funds were received and the creation of the specific trust fund for the project will be completed in November 2017. The World Bank team is collaborating with the institutions and beneficiaries on drafting terms of reference and identifying contractors for priority assignments. CREWS financing will expand the scope of the World Bank project “Strengthening Hydro-Meteorological and Climate Services” (P159217), expected to become effective in November 2017.

CREWS resources will support capacity development among stakeholders involved in early warning with the objectives of strengthening institutional and regulatory capacity, as well as of improving the delivery of hydrometeorological information through optimal use of products and services for early warning systems.

Mali

The World Bank received CREWS funds for the CREWS Mali project and the specific trust fund for the project has been active since 11 July 2017. At this early stage, the World Bank team is collaborating with partner institutions and beneficiaries on recruiting technical support for planned capacity building activities. It is noteworthy that the activities implemented to date in the CREWS Mali project span the four components of effective early warning systems and include the dissemination of risk information, public awareness and emergency preparedness.

The project has undertaken a needs assessment in the University of Bamako towards development of a disaster risk management curriculum focusing on early warning systems; is supporting the national risk geoportal (temporarily available at <http://ml-risk.pigeosolutions.fr>) with hazard, exposure and vulnerability information for flood risk assessment and impact forecasting; has developed an action plan for operational rainfall estimates based upon mobile phone signal attenuation; has drafted the terms of reference for emergency response plans for five municipalities; and is preparing a study tour for the four institutions contributing to early warning systems.

Niger

The World Bank has received CREWS funds for the Niger project and is establishing the specific trust fund for the project, to be completed in November 2017. The detailed implementation plan was finalized and adopted by the Government, under the leadership of the Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs and Disaster Management on 12 October 2017. CREWS-funded activities support five national institutions involved in early warning for drought, locust, heavy precipitation, river flooding, flash flooding, wind storm and sand storm, with financing for modernization of institutions and infrastructure from the World Bank and Africa Development Bank.



The five institutions—the Ministry for Humanitarian Action and Disaster Management (MAHGC), the National Meteorological Service (DMN), the National Mechanism for Food Crisis Management (DNP-GCA), the Civil Protection Directorate (DGPC) and the National Hydrology Service (DGRE)—met with a joint WMO and World Bank experts team in October to define project priorities. These include higher

internet speed to download global and regional models, including precipitation predictions; the training of forecasters in the interpretation and use of prediction systems; and strengthening capacity for hydrological monitoring and forecasting. (See <https://public.wmo.int/en/media/news/niger-making-progress-towards-flood-early-warning-system>). To date the terms of reference for the emergency response plans for five municipalities and a study tour for the five institutions contributing to early warning have been developed.

Pacific Region

The funds for CREWS Pacific were received by WMO on 8 August 2017. The project is co-funded by the Canada-funded project “Building Resilience to High-Impact Hydro-Meteorological Events through Strengthening Multi-Hazard Early Warning Systems in Small Island Developing States (SIDS) and Southeast Asia (SEA)”. The first Project Steering Committee (PSC-1) took place in Honiara, Solomon Islands, on 9 August 2017. The PSC approved the overall implementation plan and requested some adjustments to the activity plan; for instance, the funds for the implementation of the Flash Flood Guidance System (FFGS) component for Fiji has been significantly reduced with the expectation that the activity will be covered under an upcoming project to be funded by the Green Climate Fund (GCF). The PSC-1 also provided a lesson learned for future project implementation: the first project steering committee meetings should be held very early in the planning process to reach agreement on activities from the outset.



Activities implemented to date by the CREWS Pacific Region project comprise and go beyond needs assessment to include capacity building workshops. Activities reported include: A mapping of on-going projects for hydro-meteorological development in the region to refine the CREWS Pacific project contribution to the Pacific Islands Meteorological Strategy

(PIMS); workshops for the implementation of the Common Alerting Protocol (CAP) in Niue, Tuvalu, Fiji, Palau, Nauru, Papua New Guinea and the Federated States of Micronesia in July/August 2017; a television weather presentation workshop in Fiji from 18 to 22 September 2017; an assessment of the need for strategic plans and meteorological bills; a strategic plan for the Fiji Meteorological Service (FMS) (in final approval); a procurement needs assessment for the Severe Weather Forecasting and DRR Demonstration Project (SWFDDP) component of the project; and identification of ICT equipment needs for the targeted NMHSs.

CREWS Monitoring and Reporting

- CREWS monitors its impact against its overall objective, the outcomes and outputs contained in the CREWS Monitoring Framework and the CREWS Project Proposals.
- The CREWS monitoring approach and the Monitoring Framework are found in the *CREWS Operational Procedures Note N°2, Monitoring and Evaluation*.
- The roles and responsibilities of, respectively, the Steering Committee, the Implementing Partners, the Secretariat and the Trustee, regarding monitoring and evaluation are found in the CREWS Governance Document.
- The modalities for financial reporting are included in the Contribution Agreement (CA) between the Trustee and the Contributors and in the Financial Procedures Agreement (FPA) between the Trustee and the Implementing Partner.
- CREWS Implementing Partners report twice a year. The Steering Committee assesses project results and overall impact of the initiative, promoting accountability for resources.
- The Secretariat reports annually to the Steering Committee on the performance of CREWS. The short Annual Reports, produce in March of each year, draw information from CREWS Project Progress Reports, received from the Implementing Partners during the reporting period, and will include information on progress in implementation, potential risks and lessons learned.
- The CREWS Project Proposals and Reports are available at www.crews-initiative.org.

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



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France (Chair)



Germany



Luxembourg



Netherlands

CREWS Observers



Canada



Japan



New Zealand



Norway



Switzerland



USAID



ACP



UNDP
Empowered lives.
Resilient nations.

CREWS Implementing Partners

