



CREWS PROJECT PROGRESS REPORT – Template for Global Projects

July – December 2020

1. Project title	Measuring Effectiveness of Early Warning Systems through Sendai Framework Monitoring	2. Project reference
3. Implementing Partners Involved	UNDRR and WMO	4. Regional/National Partners Involved UNDRR focal points, CDEMA, Statistical Institute of Jamaica, CARICOM Secretariat, Meteo France, UK Met, Finish Meteorological Institute, IN-MHEWS, Mauritius Meteorological Service, Practical Action, UK Met, Seychelles Meteorological Authority, Tanzania Prime Minister's Office.
5. Project Timeframe	Two years (June 2020 – June 2022)	
6. SC approved Project Budget (in USD)	761,620	
7. Reporting focal point	Sandra Amlang (UNDRR), Erica Allis (WMO)	



<p>8. Project overview</p>	<p>Please include synergies, leveraging, key project deliverables and total funding in bullet points. (max 250 words)</p> <p>The project aims to: (i) strengthen the contribution of multi-hazard early warning systems (MEWS) to the reduction in risks and losses through enhanced capacities to measure and monitor early warning system (EWS) effectiveness and incorporate feedback/learning (lessons learnt) into the EWS value chain; and (ii) to better support LDCs and SIDS in measuring the effectiveness of their (multi-hazard) early warning systems, in particular through reporting on the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction Targets, and improving them over time.</p> <p>Key project deliverables:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • State of Climate Services Report • Custom indicators for measuring the effectiveness of national early warning systems leveraging the Sendai Framework Monitoring system • Increased capacity of targeted countries to regularly monitor their early warning systems, understand assessment results and inform decision-making/to propose improvements through the use of custom indicators – Sendai Framework Target (g)
<p>9. Progress summary</p>	<p>What has been achieved between (reporting period)? – Please list the most significant and tangible developments?</p> <p>Outcome 1: 2020 State of Climate Services report focusing on Climate Information and Early Warning Systems as a baseline.</p> <p>The State of Climate Services Report, focusing on risk information and early warning systems, launched on 13 October 2020, as part of the celebrations of the International Day for Disaster Risk Reduction (IDDRR). The report was produced by WMO and many of its partners, including UNDRR, and assesses the status of progress against the Global Framework on Climate Services (GFCS). The Report outlines case studies to support the identification/selection of indicators. Output 1.1 Case studies and identification of indicators commonly used for tracking of EWS effectiveness. A video to promote the report was developed and has been viewed 1,331 times (link to video: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=oUrQ5wKhBuY)</p> <p>Outcome 2: Custom indicators have been developed and are available for measuring the effectiveness of national (single-, cluster- and multi-hazard) early warning systems (for use within the Sendai Framework Monitoring system)</p> <p>A Project Support Group has been set up to oversee the implementation of the project. UNDRR and WMO are members part of this project support group. An Expert Group has also been constituted to ensure alignment of the custom indicators with the Sendai Framework Monitoring system and next phases of the</p>




project which would start as of July 2021. UNDRR and WMO are also members of this Expert Group. The key tasks of the Expert Group are to:




- Guide efforts to document how countries currently measure the effectiveness of their early warning systems and identify good practices;
- Advise on the methodology to collect, compile and disseminate early warning data in support of efforts by LDCs and SIDS to report on early warning to strengthen the monitoring of Target G of the Sendai Framework;
- Validate the proposed custom indicators for countries to measure the effectiveness of their early warning systems;
- Advise on the refinement and streamlining of the metrics and indicators proposed to measure progress on early warning systems for development partner and the CREWS initiative.

The consultant to develop the custom MHEWS indicators for the Sendai Framework Monitor was hired following a competitive recruitment process. The ToR for the consultancy were circulated to the UN Monitoring and Evaluation Group, Prevention Web, LinkedIn, CREWS network and CVs were received from 34 candidates and evaluated according to the selection criteria outlined in the candidate assessment matrix. Four candidates were identified for interviews. The interview panel consisted of WMO Chief/DPS and Scientific Officer/DPS and the UNDRR Deputy Chief of Office for Africa. The consultant was selected given her operational experience monitoring EWS effectiveness and the strength of her interview. The consultant prepared a draft Inception Report for the consultancy, including a work plan, identified desk reviews and interviews as appropriate, and proposed approach for the development of the indicators and methodologies.

The first meeting of the Experts Group on Early Warning System Metrics was on 11 December 2020. Twenty-three experts participated representing the following: CARICOM Secretariat, CDEMA, Finnish Meteorological Institute, IN-MHEWS, Mauritius Meteorological Service, Meteo France, Practical Action, UK Met, Seychelles Meteorological Authority, Tanzania Prime Minister's Office, UNDRR, WMO, CREWS Secretariat, and the Alliance for Hydromet Development. The meeting introduced the group members, reviewed the objectives of the group, introduced Measuring, Effectiveness of Early Warning Systems and members agreed on the deliverables, work modalities, timelines and expectations for the work.

10. Project Performance

Interpretation 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 delivery
	Low	Less than moderate or poor progress. Not on track in critical areas of its delivery. Requires remedial attention

	Rate of expenditure	Rate of delivery	Alignment of Objectives
Coding			
Narrative	Expenditures on Objective 1 adhered to the timeline. There were delays in hiring the consultant to develop the custom MHEWS indicators for the Sendai Framework Monitor, however, the consultant has now been brought on board.	<p>The State of Climate Services Report, focusing on risk information and early warning systems, launched on 13 October 2020.</p> <p>The Expert Group (EG) that will oversee the development of the custom MHEWS indicators for the Sendai Framework Monitor met in Dec 2020.</p> <p>The consultant submitted the draft inception report.</p>	All activities have been in alignment with the objectives.



11. Risk Management Status

Risk Status	<p>What is the current risk status as compared to what was identified in the project proposal?</p> <p>Given the ongoing global pandemic, the risk of illness has changed the risk status compared to the original proposal. While the consultant is following all social distancing and recommended health safety guidelines, should the consultant become ill this would delay project implementation.</p>
Measures to address	<p>What mitigation measures have been developed to address the risk status?</p> <p>All recommended safety precautions are being followed and the implementing partners are closely monitoring implementation. All documents are shared online and support to the EG is ongoing.</p>

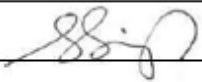
12. Contributions to Value Propositions

Gender Responsive	Care was taken to ensure diverse representation on the Expert Group. 70% of the group is comprised of women. This will help ensure a robust perspective in the development of the indices. Furthermore, indices will include a gender dimension in measuring the effectiveness of EWS.
Multiplier	The project builds on the well-established and globally endorsed tool for monitoring the implementation of the Sendai Framework (Sendai Monitor). The custom indicators will support scaling up of effective EWS, which will better direct additional financing to key priorities and gaps.
People-centered	Several potential users of the custom indicators are engaged as members of the Expert Group to oversee the development, ensure its usefulness, and support uptake of the indices. Potential users include members of the disaster risk reduction community and NGOs with close links to local communities EWS are designed to serve.
Promote Coherence	As referenced under the 'multiplier' section above, the project builds from the Sendai Framework Monitor, which countries already use to report on Sendai Framework implementation progress. Furthermore, several members of the Expert Group are responsible for entering information into the Sendai Framework Monitor.
Solution-oriented	It was recognized that the efforts to monitor early warning systems many times focus on design aspects and not the effectiveness of the systems in saving lives and livelihoods. This project aims to bridge that gap.
Unique	In shifting the monitoring focus to a results orientation, the project supports a paradigm shift by creating the enabling environment to refine EWS for improved outcomes over time.




13. Certification on Use of Resources

This is for authorized representatives from the Implementing Partners to certify that the resources allocated are used for their intended purpose. Please fill one table per Implementing Partner.

To your knowledge, has there been any cases of non-compliance with the financial rules, regulations and procedures of your institution? If yes, please fill below			<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Issue	Response Measures Taken	Date of Response	Active/Closed
		Click or tap to enter a date.	Choose an item.
		Click or tap to enter a date.	Choose an item.
		Click or tap to enter a date.	Choose an item.
Institution	UNDRR		
Firstname, LASTNAME of authorized representative	Sandya Prasad		
Position Title	Chief, Resource Planning and Management Section		
Date and Signature:	30/01/2021 		



To your knowledge, has there been any cases of non-compliance with the financial rules, regulations and procedures of your institution? If yes, please fill below			<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Issue	Response Measures Taken	Date of Response	Active/Closed
		Click or tap to enter a date.	Choose an item.
		Click or tap to enter a date.	Choose an item.
		Click or tap to enter a date.	Choose an item.
Institution	Choose an item.		
Firstname, LASTNAME of authorized representative	Erica Allis		
Position Title	Scientific Officer		
Date and Signature:	29 January 2021 		

To your knowledge, has there been any cases of non-compliance with the financial rules, regulations and procedures of your institution? If yes, please fill below			<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Issue	Response Measures Taken	Date of Response	Active/Closed
		Click or tap to enter a date.	Choose an item.
		Click or tap to enter a date.	Choose an item.
		Click or tap to enter a date.	Choose an item.
Institution	WMO		
Firstname, LASTNAME of authorized representative	Brain Cover		
Position Title	Chief, Finance Division		
Date and Signature:	See Annex		



14. Stakeholders

- a. List all individuals or groups that either contributed to, have been engaged and have benefited from the funded project/activity.*

The following agencies contributed to the 2020 State of Climate Services Report:

Adaptation Fund (AF), Climate Policy Initiative (CPI), CREWS Secretariat: FAO, Group on Earth Observations (GEO), European Commission Joint Research Centre, Green Climate Fund (GCF), Global Environment Facility (GEF), International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC), Risk-informed Early Action Partnership (REAP), UNDRR, UNDP, World Bank Group (WBG) and Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery (GFDRR), World Food Programme (WFP), World Health Organization (WHO), WMO.

The following agencies/initiatives serve as members of the Expert Group for the custom indicators:

Caribbean Disaster Emergency Management Agency, Caribbean Community, International Network for Multi-Hazard Early Warning Systems, Caribbean Disaster Emergency Management Agency, Caribbean Community, International Network for Multi-Hazard Early Warning Systems, Statistical Institute of Jamaica, Meteo France, Finish Meteorological Institute, UK Met, Alliance for Hydromet Development, Office of the Prime Minister – Tanzania, Mauritius Meteorological Services (MMS), Seychelles Department of Risk and Disaster Management, Seychelles Meteorological Authority, Practical Action.

15. Visibility products

- a. Insert or copy any links to press releases, videos or communication items and/or social media links*

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=oUrQ5wKhBuY>

16. Supporting documents

- a. List and annex to the report any documents providing details on project activities such as reports of training sessions, assessment reports, online solutions and tools, manuals, summaries of high-level discussions etc*

WMO State of Climate Services Report: https://library.wmo.int/doc_num.php?explnum_id=10385

Annex I: Measuring Effectiveness of Early Warning Systems (EWS) in Least Developed Countries (LDCs) and Small Island Developing States (SIDS) Experts Group on Early Warning System Metrics, 11 December 2020, meeting report

Measuring Effectiveness of Early Warning Systems (EWS) in Least Developed Countries (LDCs) and Small Island Developing States (SIDS)

Experts Group on Early Warning System Metrics

11 December 2020

Meeting Report

Agenda Item 1: Objectives, Introduction and Selection of Co-facilitator

1. WMO welcomed the participants and facilitated the introduction of the Experts Group members. Each participant provided a brief background on their expertise and experience.
2. The agenda was adopted by all participants.
3. In addition to UNDRR, Ms. Catherine Borretti from Meteo France was selected as a co-facilitator of the Experts Group.

Agenda Item 2: Introduction and Overview of Measuring Effectiveness of Early Warning Systems

4. UNDRR presented the CREWS project on measuring the effectiveness of early warning systems. UNDRR highlighted that the focus is on strengthening contribution of EWS to the reduction of risks and losses and to better support LDCs and SIDS in their measurement. The three project outcomes were mentioned: (1) The State of Climate Services report, (2) the development of custom indicators and the (3) increased capacity of target countries to regularly monitor their EWS. The project workplan was presented and emphasis was made that development packages will be made available to support LDCs and SIDS.
5. WMO provided an overview on the current status of measuring early warning systems. It was highlighted that indicators provide a basis for follow-up and evaluation and complimenting national efforts. WMO presented global commitments and referred to existing limitations.
6. UNDRR presented the Sendai Framework Monitor (SFM) and the Member State driven process of the Open-Ended Working Group (OIEWG) to develop DRR indicators and terminology from 2015 to 2017. The outcome of this process were 38 indicators that allow countries to monitor the progress on the 7 targets of the Sendai Framework. UNDRR elaborated that only a few countries report on all target indicators. Reporting has been ongoing from 2018 with an annual reporting cycle. An advantage of the SFM data feeding into the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) system is that countries only need to report once, and therefore feeding data into the SFM will also enable countries to meet their commitments to the SDGs. UNDRR informed about the target indicators related to target G (38 with 6 related to EWS). Emphasis was made on the need of custom indicators for countries to decide their own targets and needs. Countries will be able to select the relevant indicators in their own context. These will be also useful for regional groups that will be able to report on their own targets and indicators. Custom indicators will add on to the current indicators with three main benefits: i) Nationally appropriate, ii) Periodic monitoring, iii) Peer review. UNDRR noted that a regional module in the Sendai Framework Monitor is being developed where countries can specify the target indicators that they wish to include among their regional member states.

7. WMO introduced the Community Platform and its importance, including how to gather additional information from its members. WMO further referred to the Country Hydromet Diagnostic tool and how related initiatives complement each other.
8. The CREWS secretariat commented its initiative and core programme indicators and how the multiple backgrounds of the members of the expert's group will complement the work on measuring early warning systems and its alignment between related initiatives.

Agenda Item 3: Discussions on Deliverables, Work Modalities, Timelines and Expectations

9. WMO presented the Terms of Reference including the goals and objectives of the Expert Group and the proposed work plan. It was mentioned that the timeline could potentially be extended to June as the recruitment process of the consultant is currently ongoing.
10. UNDRR, as co-facilitator, opened the floor on the expectations, composition and roles of the Expert Group as well as the provision of guidance to the consultant.
11. Meteo France, co-facilitator, stated that countries should be adaptive to their main hazards, if not there should be a clear path on how countries will be able to adapt (for example the French Vigilance System did not initially cover heatwaves and storm surges but this was eventually adopted). Secondly, it is important how countries adapt to users (and vice versa) and how messages are communicated and delivered to the correct service or group. Lastly, it was noted that the quality of the forecasts should be adapted to the needs and impacts. The co-facilitator noted that these three elements can be documented by the countries NMHS services.
12. The UNDRR representative from the Americas and the Caribbean proposed that there should be experts from other hazards including experts of biological hazards (following COVID-19), such as experts from CARPHA, which would complement the work of the UNDRR. It would be important to see how different clusters are measuring the impact of their hazards.
13. The Finish Meteorological Institute stated that chemical hazards can potentially be included in some perspective and they would be able to contribute in this area, health experts such as the WHO can also be considered.
14. The UNDRR representative from Asia Pacific, suggested to include experts from regional organisations as potential members of the Expert Group. The representative from the Prime Minister's Office of Tanzania supported the suggestion to consider broadening the participation in the Expert Group and the extension of the timeline.
15. The Chair of the Early Warning Working Group commented that REAP is thinking closely about individuals on the ground and the tight timelines of the project, therefore there needs to be more consideration on the expectations. It was pointed out that it may be useful to acquire more information on how different hazards are measured.
16. WMO agreed that a wider outlook of hazards can be adopted and there can be consideration of the four components of MHEWS, risk knowledge, detection, monitoring and forecasting of hazards and possible consequences, warning dissemination and communication, preparedness and response planning, as an approach to identify the potential indicators and there would be a need to consider different types of hazards and warnings. There is potential to investigate on whether people are aware of the warning systems in their region and how this information is shared.
17. The UNDRR representative from the Americas and the Caribbean, stated that there is a need to keep a balance on the four elements of early warning systems and there should be a

larger emphasis on the specific particularities of hazards. Consideration could be given to include the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) to build on the experience on how to assess the impact of hazards. It was further mentioned that there is a need to pick up on the lessons learned and consider why people do not respond to early warning systems and the effectiveness of early warning systems.

18. The UNDRR Africa representative suggested that journalists can be included for the dissemination of messages which would provide an overview of how communication is shared.
19. Meteo France suggested that there should be documentation (of the suppliers, transportation systems, food systems etc.) in order to document the link between early warning systems and the corresponding action and lastly raised a question on whether journalists react differently during alerts to broadcast more promptly.

Agenda Item 4: Wrap-Up and Closing Remarks

20. The co-facilitator indicated that there should be reflection on the main indicators and how countries currently document and link their information. All members committed to support the work by providing names for new members and further support the work of the consultant that will be hired to develop the indicators by providing the names of individuals for the consultant to interview.
21. Participants agreed that the next Expert Group meeting will take place virtually on **Thursday the 21st of January 2021**.
22. It was indicated that the Expert Group will also communicate by email and that a virtual folder will be created to store inputs from the Expert Group members.

Participants:

Organization	Representative
Alliance for Hydromet Development	Tamara Comment
CARICOM secretariat	Philomen Harrison
CDEMA	Nicole Greenidge
CREWS secretariat	Maria Lourdes Kathleen Macasil, Chimwemwe Nyirenda, John Harding, Kimberly Kenny
Finish Meteorological Institute	Harri Pietarila
IN-MHEWS	Juan Villagran De Leon
Mauritius Meteorological Service	Kumar Ram Dhurmea
Meteo France	Catherine Borretti
Practical Action	Sarah Brown
REAP/UK Met	Helen Bye
Seychelles Meteorological Authority	Chantale Bijoux, Hezron Andango
Tanzania Prime Minister's Office	Charles Msangi
UNDRR	Rahul Sengupta, Iria Touzon Calle, Diana Mosquera, Jair Torres
WMO	Cyrille Honore, Erica Allis, Assia Alexieva



Climate Risk & Early Warning Systems (CREWS) Measuring Effectiveness of EWS

Trust Fund 421443

Interim Statement of Income and Expenditure
 from inception to 31 December 2020
 (amounts in Swiss Francs)

1. Income

1.1 Contribution received on 1 August 2020 (USD 192,100)		175,003.10
1.2 Interest		0.50

2. Funds available for the period

175,003.60

3. Expenditure

3.1 Direct costs		-
3.1.1 Salaries	29,581.49	
3.1.2 Kudo Events	3,249.90	
3.1.3 Printing services	1,444.00	
3.1.4 Total direct costs		34,275.39
3.2 Indirect costs		
3.2.1 Support costs at 13%	4,455.80	
3.2.2 Total indirect costs		4,455.80
3.3 Total expenditure		38,731.19

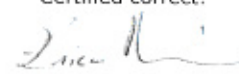
4. Balance at 31 December 2020

136,272.41

Certified correct:


 Brian Cover
 Chief, Finance Division
 12 January 2021

Certified correct:


 Erica Allis
 Scientific Officer
 22 January 2021



Climate Risk & Early Warning Systems (CREWS) Measuring Effectiveness of EWS

Trust Fund 421443

Interim Statement of Income and Expenditure
 from inception to 31 December 2020
 (amounts in US Dollars)

1. Income			
1.1 Contribution received on 31 August 2020			192,100.00
1.2 Interest			0.55
2. Funds available for the period			192,100.55
3. Expenditure			
3.1 Direct costs			
3.1.1 Salaries	32,471.45		
3.1.2 Kudo Events	3,567.40		
3.1.3 Printing services	1,585.07		
3.1.4 Total direct costs		37,623.92	
3.2 Indirect costs			
3.2.1 Support costs at 13%	4,891.11		
3.2.2 Total indirect costs		4,891.11	
3.3 Total expenditure			42,515.03
4. Balance at 31 December 2020			149,585.52

Certified correct:


 Brian Cover
 Chief, Finance Division
 22 January 2021

Certified correct:

Jean-Baptiste Migraine
 Head, TCG Unit
 22 January 2021