



# PROJECT PORTFOLIO STATUS SUMMARY REPORT

July – December 2020

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# 1. Introduction

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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 July – December 2020. A global project was also launched with the aim of strengthening capacities to measure early warning effectiveness.

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](https://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/>.

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

## **Impact of the COVID-19 crisis**

Across the portfolio or projects, the rate of delivery and rate of expenditure varies but most projects experienced delay in both aspects mainly due to the global COVID-19 pandemic. Overall, the projects are experiencing a delay of 6-months on average. The following challenges have been identified: (i) access to beneficiary countries for international experts remain limited due to travel restrictions; (ii) connectivity is an issue to some because of the low internet bandwidth in many LDCs and SIDS, which proved difficult to hold virtual events; (iii) further reduction of the capacity of the Government to access insecure locations and results in higher uncertainties with regard to communities' security, including food security. Alignment with the objectives set out remains solid despite current constraints. It is expected that many of the ongoing projects would be requesting for extensions of project duration, which would be dealt on a case-to-case basis.

## 2. Six-monthly Highlights against CREWS outputs

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Progress was reported against the different components of the early warning value chain and aligned to the CREWS National and Regional Outputs. Below are some examples of achievements gained during the reporting period.



### Disaster risk knowledge

- In **Afghanistan**, a new interface of the Flash Flood Guidance System (FFGS) was delivered and it helped enhance the GIS applications of the Afghanistan Meteorological Service. This update allows flash flood data to be combined with geographical data for understanding of the impact of flash floods.
- In the **Caribbean**, based on the situation analysis prepared, a first draft of the regional Multi-Hazard Early Warning System (MHEWS) roadmap has been produced. The roadmap outlines strategic initiatives that would be piloted in collaboration with the regional partners.
- In **Tuvalu**, hazard assessments of all sites have been completed and the data has been retrieved and analysed. The data will validate the inundation forecast models.



### Preparedness and response capabilities

- In **West Africa**, preparation of the regional Food System Resilience Program is underway, which has a substantive component to support the agriculture and food security sector in the region.
- In **Chad**, a stakeholder mapping exercise for social protection links with food security and Hydromet has started. Further, documenting experience of institutions with regard to flooding is being prepared and would be included into a diagnostic report.

## Warning dissemination and communication

- In **Fiji**, the remote installation of the Fiji Flash Flood Guidance System (FFGS) was successfully completed. This enabled the National Disaster Management Office (NDMO) of Fiji to start issuing public advisories on heavy rainfall and flash flood alerts and warnings in three languages – English, Hindi and iTaukei. During the recent tropical cyclone activity (TC Yasa) the Fiji Meteorological Service (FMS) used the products to issue several flash flood warnings in advance and warn the people.
- In **Niger**, flood awareness spot in several languages was developed, monitoring bulletins as part of the national early warning systems improved and trainings for local authorities on early warning knowledge and dissemination provided.



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

- In **Papua New Guinea**, the WMO space-based Weather and Climate Extreme Monitoring Demonstration Project (SEMDP) products for drought detection and monitoring were introduced to stakeholders to provide drought detection and monitoring products tailored for local user needs.
- In the **Pacific**, the Strategic Plan for Tonga's Hydrology and Water Resources Division of the Natural Resources Department/Ministry of Land and Natural Resources (MLNR) was finalized and the Tonga Water Resources Bill was passed in Parliament and now enacted by the MNLNR.
- In the **Democratic Republic of Congo**, the National Framework for Climate Services has been validated.



### 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 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 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	High
Burkina Faso	Moderate/Medium
Caribbean	High
Chad	Moderate/Medium
Democratic Republic of Congo	Moderate/Medium
Mali	Moderate/Medium
Niger	Moderate/Medium
Pacific	Low to Medium
Papua New Guinea	Moderate/Medium
Togo	High
West Africa	Moderate/Medium
Global Project on Measuring EWS	Low

**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**

Activities related to numerical weather prediction and severe weather forecasting, observing network and climate data management, seasonal and sub-seasonal forecasting, agrometeorology and hydrology have been conducted.

Specific project activities implemented during the reporting period include:

- i. Implementation of the Flash Flood Guidance System (FFGS) – delineation of watersheds;
- ii. Operationalization of an automated scheme to monitor requirements;
- iii. Conduct of an analysis of the socio-economic benefits from enhanced agrometeorological services in pilot sites; and
- iv. Finalization of the project evaluation.

A request for no-cost extension has been put forward to enable the provision of advisory services to the meteorological and hydrological services in relation with the ongoing Hydromet investment (USD 33 million).

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, coordination meeting was held with the Hydromet project to ensure rapid uptake of recommendations from the assessment of DEIE. In relation to the deteriorating security and COVID-19 situations, a number of trainings, missions and workshops have been relocated from Ouagadougou to Toulouse and Niamey or have been postponed.

## Chad

Activities on national capacity strengthening for the delivery of climate hydro-meteorological and early warning services in selected sectors and communities have been initiated.

Technical assistance was provided to help scope the meteorological, hydrological and civil protection services and identify opportunities for strengthening its service delivery on hydromet early warning and enhanced emergency response. Further, a diagnostic on early warning capacities is being developed building on the lessons learned from previous catastrophic events and providing recommendations to strengthen all national institutions and enhancing services. Moreover, pilot sites have been identified to illustrate how institutions can provide customized services to communities in a coordinated manner.

Covid-19 has had some impact on implementation in Chad, especially in maintaining the regular contact with implementing agencies. To address this, the team started the process to recruit a local consultant to support implementation despite limitations brought about by the pandemic.

The risk to achieving the project objectives is medium/moderate, mainly due to the challenges related to COVID-19.

## Democratic Republic of Congo

During the reporting period, several activities have advanced in implementation, such as:

- i. Finalization of the National Framework for Climate Services; a validation workshop was held in December 2020 and the strategic action plan decree is expected to be promulgated by the Prime Minister;
- ii. Elaboration of an action plan for the safeguard of historic climate data.

The risk status is moderate/medium largely linked to the impact of COVID-19. To mitigate this, closer monitoring of the situation is undertaken to ensure the delivery of activities. In relation to the low capacity of Mettelsat, the World Bank, WMO and a number of international and local experts are all involved to support the delivery of activities. This includes technical support to the Project Implementation Unit, conducting well-define training sessions, leading specific studies, among others.

## Mali

In Mali, during the reporting period, several activities have been implemented including the Bamako community mapping to support flood management, flood modelling and flood forecasting. A number of training activities were also conducted to support women's associations on climate related risks and early warning mechanisms. These training resulted to 90 women now acting as focal points in their communities in information dissemination on preparedness and disaster response, as a step towards covering the last mile for Early Warning dissemination.

With the increasing insecurity in Mali mainly in the center, southern and northern parts of the country in addition to the political stability since August 2020 and the COVID-19 pandemic, project implementation has been delayed and activities have been further reduced, hence, risk rating is at medium/moderate. Once the COVID-19 restrictions are lifted, the project will continue its support to capacity building and awareness campaign.



## Niger

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

- i. Implementation and operationalization of a National Alert Code is now effective and officially endorsed (4 implementing decrees) at the national level. Trainings were also provided and continue to ensure knowledge dissemination to local authorities at the national, department and local levels;
- ii. Development and broadcasting of a flood awareness spot in several languages (French, Hausa, Tamadjek and Djerma) to support efforts of the Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs and Disaster Risk Management as well as a spot on Covid-19 awareness;
- iii. Training of meteorological observers in AGRHYMET to ensure more robust inputs from the meteorological service into the warning system.

The risk rating is moderate/medium. In addition to difficulties to implement some activities because of limited capacity, the COVID-19 situation caused additional delays.

## Togo

In Togo, support was provided to the Government to evaluate 2020 flood impact in Savene region. The rest of the work has involved preparatory work on hydrological modelling and diagnosis of the multi-hazard warning system, with the drafting of Terms of Reference and the recruitment of consultants to support implementation.

The current risk rating is high due to delays in activities such as forecasting models in watersheds and in the coastal basis. Covid-19 also impacted implementation, hence, trainings and conferences were organized through video conference.

## West Africa

During the reporting period, the capacity development in regional centers with a seamless approach is progressing as planned. This includes Dakar Regional Specialised Meteorological Center, AGRHYMET Regional Training Center and future Regional Climate Center, Casablanca Global Information System Centre, MOLOA West African Coastal Observation Mission, SDS-WAS-N-ME-E sand and dust storm warning advisory system for Northern Africa Middle East and Europe. Moreover, a grant agreement was signed to strengthen the capacity of Dakar RSMC for provision of guidance to forecasting severe weather events, a strategic dialogue in Sierra Leone has been conducted on the planning for the development of user needs assessment, the Concept of Operations (CONOPS) for the meteorological and hydrological agencies, and a feasibility study for urban flood warning systems. These activities are feeding into the overall integration of Hydromet investments and further World Bank investments. At the regional level, discussions are organized on public-private engagement and business model development using a value proposition canvas, exploring better linkages with climate shock response mechanisms including adaptive social protection.

The risks remain moderate/medium as is the case with all operations due to the global pandemic. Close monitoring is being undertaken and flexibility is ensured to optimally combine virtual means and on-the-ground activities to continue implementation.



### 3.2.2. Caribbean Region

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

- i. The Caribbean Meteorological Organization (CMO) has been engaged to support the development of eight national strategic plans (Anguilla, Antigua and Barbuda, Dominica, Grenada, Guyana, Jamaica, St. Kitts and Nevis, St. Vincent and the Grenadines) and a template Meteorological Bill intended for use by NMHSs in the region to help formalize their status as single authorized sources for met information to the users in all sectors including governmental policy makers, emergency management bodies and the media;
- ii. 2 CARICOFs (Caribbean Climate Outlook Forums) were hosted online in May and November;
- iii. Development of the draft guidelines for coastal inundation forecasting for SIDS is ongoing;
- iv. Situation analysis describing the regional setup of EWS was finalized and the final draft document was sent to the regional stakeholders in September 2020 followed by a discussion with the Regional EWS consortium.
- v. A first draft of the regional MHEWS roadmap was produced and shared to the Project Steering Committee for review and discussion;
- vi. Preparations are underway to implement the Caribbean EWS checklist in the 3 countries coordinate by CDEMA.

Currently, the risk is rated as higher than the identified earlier in the project and overall project implementation has been lower than expected particularly due to the global pandemic. To account for current and future delays as well as the uncertainty moving forward, most activities required re-adjustment in scope and timeline, as well as way of delivery and a project extension is to be requested to account for the delays.



### 3.2.3 Pacific region

#### Regional project

Due to COVID-19, partners are finding alternative arrangements to ensure that project activities are completed as planned. The following activities have been completed with trainers and resource persons connected virtually:

- i. 3 NCOFS held (Solomon Islands, Tong and Tuvalu);
- ii. National workshop for impact-based forecasting and warning services;
- iii. Approval of the Water Resources Bill that had existed in draft version since 1982.

The overall risk remains low to medium. To mitigate the risks, close cooperation with the regional partners is ensured.

#### Papua New Guinea

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

- i. Development of seasonal climate forecasts based on BOM ACCEES-S Model;
- ii. Climate Data Rescue has started based on purchase and delivery of computer equipment;
- iii. 3rd stakeholders workshop (virtual) completed;
- iv. Delivery of vehicle for weather station maintenance.

In line with the assessment performed at proposal stage, a risk related to the weak project management capacity in the National Weather Service (PNGNWS) brings the overall project risk to moderate. This risk is being mitigated by (i) hiring of a full time project manager; and (ii) support received from BoM and the Government of Australia through the Capacity Development Project (PNGCDP) that aims to increase the reliability of weather observations and to train staff. The PNGCDP project significantly increases the likelihood of success for CREWS PNG project with the provision of one additional full-time staff in the country for several months.



### 3.2.4 Afghanistan

Activities in Afghanistan have accelerated to strengthen the capacity of the provider and user agencies in the development and delivery of weather, water and climate-related early warning services. This includes:

- i. Development of several documents to support the Afghanistan Meteorological Department and to strengthen the Government's Hydromet capacity;
- ii. Technical assistance for the design and development of a drought early warning system and an Agromet Information System and Services Delivery.

Covid-19 has nevertheless had an impact on implementation, especially on the dialogue with the Government on several activities including the development of policy frameworks. Several trainings have also had to be postponed

The risk rating is high. However, efforts are ongoing to move ahead through virtual communications.

### 3.2.5 Measuring Effectiveness of Early Warning Systems through Sendai Framework Monitoring




During the reporting period, the following activities have been undertaken and delivered:

- i. the State of Climate Services Report, focusing on risk information and early warning systems, was launched in 30 October 2020. The report assesses the status of progress against the Global Framework on Climate Services (GFCS) and outlines case studies to support the identification/selection of indicators;
- ii. a Project Support Group has been set up to oversee the implementation of the project. The group was constituted to ensure alignment of the custom indicators with the Sendai Framework Monitoring system; further, a consultant was hired to develop the MHEWS custom indicators and work is ongoing;
- iii. an Experts Group was also set up to guide the overall process comprised of 23 experts from various expert institutions on meteorology, climate, weather, disaster management; a first Experts group meeting was held in December 2020 that discussed the groups responsibilities and workplan.

## 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 out of 6 country projects (Burkina Faso) reported that it is on-track and the remaining 5 country projects are progressing moderately. The West Africa regional project is on track in all aspects of the performance assessment.

With regard to rate of delivery, 2 country projects are on track (Burkina Faso and Togo. The remaining 4 country projects 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 rate of delivery is progressing moderately. 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 1<sup>st</sup> phase of the regional project is progressing moderately in terms of rate of expenditure and rate of delivery. The project remains aligned to its original objectives.

The Pacific 2.0 regional project is still in the inception phase and activities are to commence in January 2021.

**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 progressing moderately in terms of expenditure and delivery. The project remains strongly aligned to the CREWS objectives.

## Afghanistan

The project in Afghanistan is progressing moderately in terms of expenditure and delivery. The project remains strongly aligned to the CREWS objectives.

**Table 6: Afghanistan Project Performance Assessment**

	Rate of expenditure	Rate of delivery	Alignment of objectives
Afghanistan			

## Measuring Effectiveness of Early Warning Systems

The rate of expenditure and rate of delivery are progressing moderately. There were delays in hiring the consultant to develop the custom indicators, but the consultant is now on-board and work is ongoing. All activities remain aligned with the objectives.

**Table 7: Measuring EWS Project Performance Assessment**

	Rate of expenditure	Rate of delivery	Alignment of objectives
Global – Measuring EWS			

The Table below summarizes the amount leveraged for each project.

**Table 8: Leveraging and synergies**

Project	In USD	Leveraging and synergies (in USD)	Leveraging factor
Afghanistan	3,665,000 (WB, WMO)	Early Warning component of the Early Warning, Early Finance and Early Action project (15.8 M) CAWEP grant for AFG-TJK collaboration on hydromet and flood risk management (0.2M) Hydromet component of the Irrigation Restoration and Development Project (28.9M)	12.3x
Burkina Faso	2,192,200 (WMO)	GCF 23 million/IDA 8.5 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 435 million/CREWS West Africa	TBD
Democratic Republic of the Congo	3,090,000 (WB, WMO)	GFDRR 2.7 million/GEF 5.2 million/WB DRM Urban	2.5x
Haiti	1,500,000 (WMO)	ECCC (USD 6.5 M)/WB (USD 5M)/ CREWS Caribbean (USD 5.5 M)	8x
Mali	3,333,000 (WB, WMO)	GCF 31 million/IDA 8.25 million	11.8x
Niger	2,740,000 (WB, WMO)	PPCR 13 million/IDA 100 million	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 435 million/CREWS West Africa	TBD
West Africa (regional)	5,334,555 (WMO)	IDA 435 million/ACP-EU 8 million	4x

## Annex 1: List of Acronyms

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**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' 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 30 December 2020

## Prepared by the Trustee

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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 December 2020, contributions to the CREWS Trust Fund totaled USD 66.16 million. Of this amount, USD 58.80 million has been received by the Trustee and applied to the CREWS Trust Fund.

### **Investment Income**

As of 31 December 2020, the CREWS Trust Fund earned investment income of approximately USD 1.35 million on the liquid balances of the Trust Fund and investment income received from the implementing partners.

### **Funding Approvals:**

As of 31 December 2020, the CREWS Steering Committee had approved funding from the CREWS Trust Fund totaling USD 51.56 million with USD 42.04 million to finance project activities, USD 5.17 million for Implementing Partners fees and USD 4.35 million for administrative budgets to support the activities of the CREWS Secretariat and Trustee.

### **Cash Transfers:**

The Trustee has transferred a total of USD 49.74 million up to 31 December 2020, of which USD 40.46 million is related to projects.

**Funds Held in Trust:**

Funds Held in Trust<sup>1</sup> reflect contributions paid-in-from contributors and investment income earned, less cash transfers by the Trustee. Funds Held in Trust as of 31 December 2020 amounted to USD 10.41 million.

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

Funds available to support CREWS Steering Committee funding decisions amounted to USD 8.58 million as of 31 December 2020.

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<sup>1</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)



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CREWS gratefully acknowledges the contributions of its Members.

### CREWS Members



Australia



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Canada



Japan



Mexico



New Zealand



Norway



European  
Commission



ACP



UNDP  
*Empowered lives.  
Resilient nations.*



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