Call for submission on indicators of adaptation and resilience at the national and/or local level or for specific sectors[1]

We thank you in advance for filling out this template with concise, evidence-based information and for referencing all relevant sources. As you will see on the last page of the document, more detailed information on case studies, tools/methods and other knowledge resources for dissemination through the Adaptation Knowledge Portal is welcome, but optional.

Name of the organization or entity:

Climate Risk and Early Warning Systems (CREWS) Initiative

Type of organization/entity:

Please choose as appropriate:

☐ Local government/ municipal authority

☐ Intergovernmental organization (IGO)

☐ National/public entity

☐ Non-governmental organization (NGO)

☐ Private sector

☐ Regional center/network/initiative

☐ Research institution

☒ UN and affiliated organization

☐ University/education/training organization

Scale of operation:

☐ Local

☒ National

Specific sectors addressed:

☒ Adaptation finance

☐ Agriculture

☐ Biodiversity

☒ Community-based adaptation

☒ Disaster risk reduction

☐ Ecosystem-based adaptation

☐ Ecosystems

☐ Energy

☒ Food security

☒ Water resources

☒ Gender

☐ Health

☐ Heavy industry

☐ Human settlements

☐ Indigenous and traditional knowledge

☐ Infrastructure

☐ Services

☐ Tourism

☐ Urban resilience

☐ Other (Please specify below)

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[1] FCCC/SBSTA/2016/2, paragraph 18.

City(ies)/Country(ies)/Region(s) of operation (if appropriate):

The Climate Risk and Early Warning Systems (CREWS) initiative: Burkina Faso, Mali, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Niger, Pacific (Fiji, Cook Islands, Kiribati, Nauru, Niue, Tokelau and Tuvalu) and Caribbean Regions.

Description of relevant activities/processes or research:

Please describe the activities/processes that your entity has implemented in relation to indicators of adaptation and resilience. In case your organization carried out research, please describe it

The Climate Risk and Early Warning Systems (CREWS) was launched at COP21 as part of the Secretary-General's Action Agenda. It aims to significantly increase the capacity of least developed countries (LDCs) and small island developing States (SIDS) to generate and communicate effective, impact-based, multi-hazard, gender-informed, early warnings and risk information.
As part of its operations CREWS supports countries' efforts to measure the effectiveness of, and access to, early warning systems.

Description of relevant tools/methods:

Please describe the tools and/or methods that have been developed and/or used.

CREWS has developed metrics that include indicators for measuring the effectiveness of investments in early warning systems. By applying the CREWS metrics, countries and development partners can quantify and qualify their access to climate information and early warning systems; guide their own, and others', investments; and measure the effectiveness of such investments. These metrics align with relevant global targets (such as SDG1 on ending poverty and the related target on economic and life loss to disasters, as well as the Sendai Framework Target G on access to early warning).

The metrics assess:
1. The country's exposure to climate risk: annual economic loss to disaster, casualty loss, and exposure to climate impacts.
2. The country's access to and efficiency of national and local early warning systems: system is informed by comprehensive understanding of hazards, exposure and vulnerability; operational capacity of monitoring services and forecasting; communication and dissemination systems for timely and actionable warnings; and capacity to effectively respond to warnings.
3. Prioritization of early warning systems in the country's NDCs, national disaster risk management strategy and national development and poverty reduction strategies.
4. Potential for leveraging additional resources and aligning existing programmes in the region and country: coherence among ongoing programmes and potential to leverage investments from other mechanisms such as the Global Climate Fund.

Key outcomes of the activities/processes undertaken:

Please provide information regarding the outcomes of the activities/processes described above, and do not hesitate to add qualitative assessment and/or quantitative data to substantiate the information.

The international Multi-Hazard Early Warning Conference that took place in Cancun, Mexico, in May 2017, provided an initial quality review of the set of metrics/indicators.

Using these measurements, CREWS undertook initial stocktaking in the Caribbean region with the support of regional organizations. The Caribbean Stocktaking has already led to alignment in resourcing and programming around this topic in the region.

Description of lessons learned and good practices identified:

Please consider the following points when describing lessons learned and good practices: (a) effectiveness/impacts of the activities/processes (including measurability of the impacts), (b) efficiency in the use of resources, (c) replicability (e.g. in different locations, at different scales), (d) sustainability (i.e. meeting the current economic, social and environmental needs without compromising the ability to address future needs).

1. Efficiency: Indicators/metrics should align with existing international targets (in this case the SDGs and the Sendai Framework) to avoid multiple processes to develop and apply indicators. Indicators should be useful for monitoring progress across several SDGs and across monitoring and evaluation frameworks.

2. Replicability: Indicators should be tested in country programming and adjusted according to changing needs and varying circumstances through an iterative process to ensure continued relevance and accuracy.

3. Effectiveness and sustainability: Indicators should disaggregate data by gender, age and ability to shed light on differences in vulnerability, exposure to climate change impacts and ability to respond to information and warnings.

Description of key challenges identified:

Please describe the key challenges associated with those activities/processes or the use of those tools/methods, that policy-makers, practitioners and other relevant stakeholders should know about.

Striking a balance between the simplicity and granularity of indicators is challenging. Indicators should reveal the complexity and context-specific aspects of issues such as early warning access (which must account for warnings for different types of climate threats and which requires the engagement of multiple institutions) through a simple set of metrics.

Planned next steps (as appropriate):

Based on this experience or research, have next steps been planned to address/study some of the identified challenges, scale up or scale out such activities/processes?

Yes, the metrics will be further refined and applied in additional regions and countries. They will assist countries to identify baselines and monitor the effectiveness of early warning projects supported by CREWS, as well as their own national and other investments. CREWS aims to assist countries and regions in identifying key needs and gaps for early warning systems so as to better target investment.

Relevant hyperlinks:

Please provide hyperlinks to sources of information.

Available in October 2017 on the CREWS website (under development). See attached Caribbean Stocktaking.

Further information:

Please do not hesitate to submit more detailed information on case study(ies), tool(s)/method(s) and/or other relevant knowledge resource(s) that are relevant to economic diversification. The latter will be shared through the [Adaptation Knowledge Portal](#):

- o [Case study(ies)](#)
- o [Tool(s)/method(s)](#)
- o [Other knowledge resource(s)](#) (online portals, policy briefs, training material, multimedia material, technical reports and scientific publications)