

CREWS Inputs to UNFCCC Standing Committee on Finance

Call for evidence: information and data for the preparation of the 2020 Biennial Assessment and Overview of Climate Finance Flows

Background on CREWS Initiative

1. The Climate Risk and Early Warning Systems (CREWS) initiative saves lives, assets and livelihoods in Least Developed Countries (LDCs) and Small Island Developing States (SIDS). CREWS is a financing mechanism driven by the expertise and specialist networks of its partners – the World Bank, the Global Facility for Disaster Risk Reduction and Recovery (GFDRR), the World Meteorological Organization (WMO) and the United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNDRR). The World Bank acts as the Trustee and the WMO hosts its Secretariat.
2. CREWS was launched at COP21 and contributes to global efforts toward accelerating action for early warning systems and climate change mitigation and adaptation.

Data on climate-related finance flows (2017 – 2018)

- International climate finance flows, particularly flows from developed to developing countries and from developing countries to other developing countries.
 - Information on climate finance flows received by developing countries
 - Flows originating from public sector actors such as governments, funds, agencies, cities, local authorities, public banks, and/or private sector actors such as commercial banks, corporations, investors and insurance companies
3. Climate investment through CREWS increased from USD 17 million in 2017 to USD 32 million in 2018.
 4. From 5 Contributing Members in 2017 (Australia, France, Germany, Luxembourg and Netherlands), an additional Contributing Member (Switzerland) joined in 2018 with an additional contribution of over 9 million USD equivalent.
 5. In 2017, a total of 19 Least Developed Countries and Small Island Developing States that had identified the need for early warning systems in their Nationally Determined Contributions received CREWS support. This has increased to 41 countries (LDCs and SIDS) in 2018.
 6. A total of 5 country projects (Burkina Faso, Democratic Republic of Congo, Mali, Niger and Papua New Guinea) and 2 regional projects (Pacific and Caribbean) were approved in 2017. The year after, an additional 1 regional project (West Africa) was approved and 3 more country projects (Chad, Togo, Afghanistan).
 7. With regard to geographic distribution, Africa is the main recipient of CREWS climate financing with over USD 18 million funding. It is followed by the Caribbean with USD 5.5 million, Pacific with USD 4.150 million. Afghanistan remains to be the only country in Asia that received funding from the CREWS Initiative in the amount of USD 3.6 million. Environment Climate Change Canada (ECCC) contributes indirectly to CREWS through the WMO for a regional project in South-East Asia and the Pacific with funding up to USD 10 million.
 8. As of date, 10 countries are in the pipeline list and two regional projects are listed for additional financing.

9. Amount leveraged also increased from USD 106 million in 2017 to USD 118 million in 2018 brought about by increasing prioritization of Governments and development partners on investments for early warning systems and disaster risk reduction in the LDCs and SIDS.

Assessment of the effectiveness of climate finance flows, including drivers, impact results, meeting needs, and access

- Information and evidence on the impact and results of climate finance spending, including but not limited to that of the dedicated multilateral climate funds, development finance institutions and bilateral finance arrangements.
10. The monitoring framework of CREWS outline reporting requirements coherent with its programming principles and aligned with its value propositions. The ultimate impact of CREWS, namely to reduce the loss of life to climate extreme events, is measured against SDG1 and the related Sendai targets A and B. The metrics against which progress is measured are drawn from the indicators developed in each project against the CREWS outputs.
11. Higher level impacts i.e. partially attributable to CREWS investments, are measured across the CREWS portfolio of projects, using indicators adopted by Member States for relevant global goals and targets with which countries measure their national progress. Specifically, indicators for targets used by countries to measure life and economic loss to disasters and access to early warning systems and risk information ([SDG 1.5](#) and [Sendai Framework Targets, A, B and G](#)).
12. To ensure relevance and measurability, the revised list of CREWS core programme indicators are drawn from:
- (i) Indicators related to SDG 1 and Sendai Targets A, B, G and the UNFCCC Paris Agreement;
 - (ii) Result frameworks of development partners hydromet country investments;
 - (iii) CREWS Monitoring Framework Outputs;
 - (iv) World Bank Core Sector Indicators;
 - (v) GFDRR M&E Framework and Indicators;
 - (vi) WMO's Strategic and Operating Plan Results Framework;
 - (vii) Information available in WMO's Country Profile Data Base (CPDB, cpdb.wmo.int), World Bank Open Dataset (data.worldbank.org) and [UNDRR Sendai Monitor](#) and [countries database](#);
 - (viii) WMO Strategy for Service delivery (WMO, N° 1129) and its Service Delivery Progress Model;
13. This process builds on current country practices and an extensive body of literature on how to measure multi-hazard early warning systems for each of its four components¹, across its value chain and, in particular, how early warnings are received, perceived, understood, acted upon by users and feedback provided to the designated warning authority.
14. The CREWS measures programme performance with regard to: saving lives, forecasting and warning capacity, access to early warning, use of risk information, capacity to disseminate warnings and capacity to prepare for and respond to warnings
15. CREWS requires Implementing Partners to report on a six-monthly basis on progress and results against the CREWS national and regional outputs. Annually, CREWS prepares a report aggregating results across the programme. For its 2019 Annual Report, the programme will be assessed in terms of the measures mentioned above.

¹ (i) Risk-informed system design; (ii) Monitoring and warning services; (iii) Communication and dissemination; (iv) Public access and ability to respond to the warnings.