



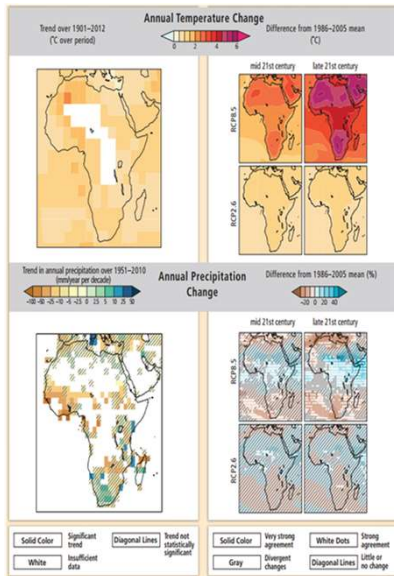
CREWS! Qu'est-ce que c'est, en fait?

Understanding Risk, UR AFRIQUE DE L'OUEST ET CENTRALE
20-22 novembre 2019 Abidjan

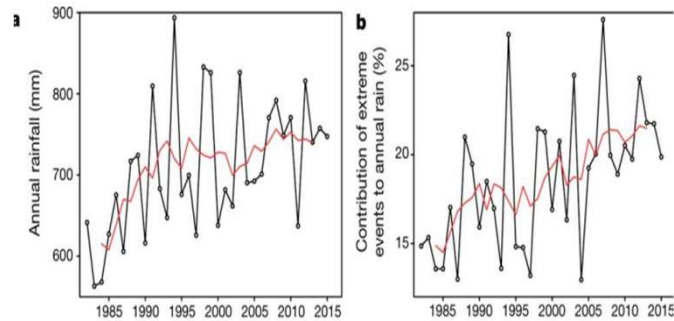
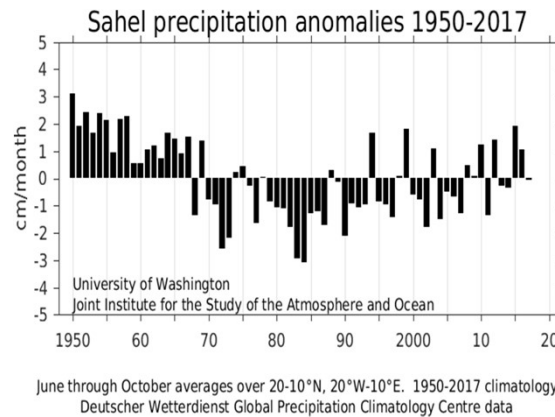
Tamara Comment
avec J-B Migraine

Climate Change & Associated Impacts in West Africa

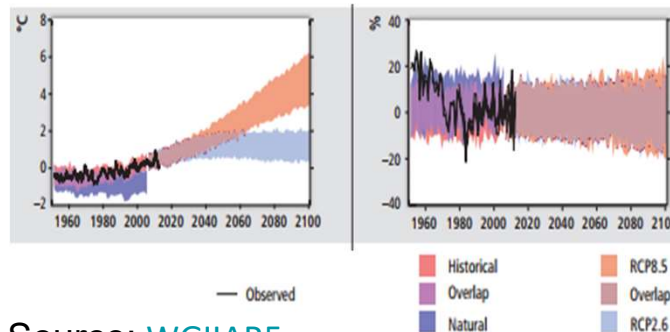
Trends in climatological averages → trends in intensity and frequency of extreme events + impacts in **climate-sensitive sectors**



Source: [WGIIAR5](#) chap.22, p.1207



Source: Panthou et al, I.J.Clim. 2014



Source: [WGIIAR5](#) chap.22, p.1208

- Coastal Damages**
 - Inundation from sea-level rise
 - Transportation
 - Infrastructure
- Energy**
 - Energy demand
 - Energy supply
- Labor Productivity**
 - Hours worked
 - Labor quality, health impacts
- Health**
 - Heat/Cold-related mortality
 - Respiratory impacts
 - Extreme weather
 - Vector and water-borne disease
- Crime**
 - Property crime
 - Violent crime
- Agriculture**
 - Grains, Soy, Cotton yields
 - Other crops: fruit, vegetables, nuts
 - Livestock

Adapted from: [Maximilian Auffhammer](#), 2014

CREWS?



- ❑ L'initiative CREWS (Climate Risk and Early Warning Systems) est lancée en **2015**, lors de la COP21
- ❑ Une définition?
 - ❑ des fonds destinés aux pays les moins avancés et les petits États insulaires en développement, pour des systèmes d'alertes précoces;
 - ❑ 3 partenaires d'opération (Banque Mondiale/GFDRR, OMM, UNDRR);
 - ❑ un document de gouvernance
- ❑ Le but: améliorer de manière significative les dispositifs d'alerte précoce et l'accès aux informations. Les alertes doivent « impact-based », s'adresser aux populations et institutions les plus concernées et doivent être suffisamment précoces pour permettre une réaction efficace.



Approche intégrée, dans les pays

Réduction des
risques de
catastrophes

Détection, suivi, analyse
et prévision du danger
et de ses possibles
conséquences

"Etre prêt" et
capacités de
réponse

Diffusion des alertes
et communication



Les avantages comparatifs des partenaires



- specialized expertise in support of national meteorological and hydrological services (NMHSs)
- standardization and normalization (technical regulations, guidelines, recommended practices)
- regional cooperation (cascading forecasting involving GPCs, RSMCs and NMHS, regional training centers, regional calibration centers, regional climate centers, etc.)
- in-country coordination and donor coherence with National Frameworks for Climate Services (NFCSs)
- ability to organize sustainable twinning arrangement (North-South and South-South)



- expertise in development project design and implementation
- wide mandate, supporting all institutions involved in early warning (meteorology, hydrology, civil protection, food security, CCA & DRR coordination mechanisms, finance ministry, etc.)
- connects with longer-term sustainable development objectives and activities as part of Country Partnership Frameworks (CPFs) - agriculture, transportation, health, urban development, social protection, etc.
- mobilizes, leverages and coordinates financing from various funding sources (IDA, GCF, PPCR, GEF, GFDRR, etc.)



CREWS VALUE PROPOSITION

› UNIQUE

A financing mechanism that builds sustained institutional capacity driven by the expertise and specialist networks of its partners.

› PEOPLE-CENTRED

Local organizations are listened to and engaged so that investments are driven by the needs of end-users.

› SOLUTION-ORIENTED

Good and innovative practices are applied and shared continuously across national and regional projects.

› MULTIPLIER

Country portfolios promote a favorable environment for, and leveraging of, effective additional financing.

› GENDER-SENSITIVE

CREWS recognizes women's empowerment as fundamental for building resilience, and that gender influences the way people access, process, and respond to information and warnings.

› PROMOTE COHERENCE

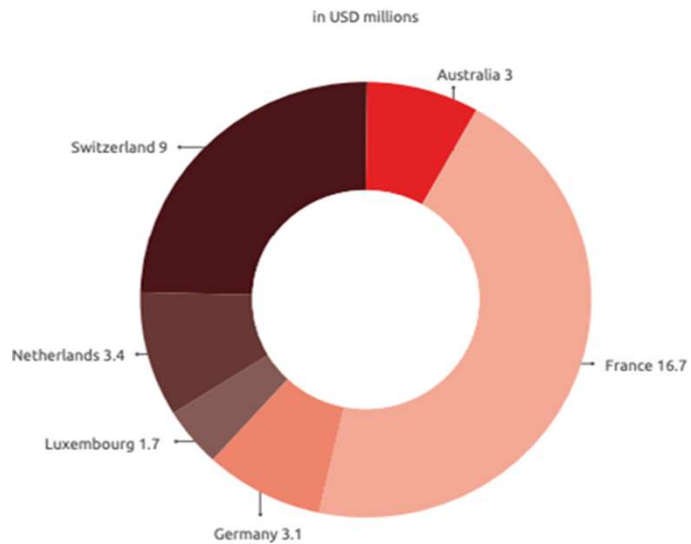
Programming considers existing projects and other international partner initiatives to ensure value-added to the national context and needs.

see [“Making the case: Effective Investments in Early Warning Systems for Climate Resilience”](#)



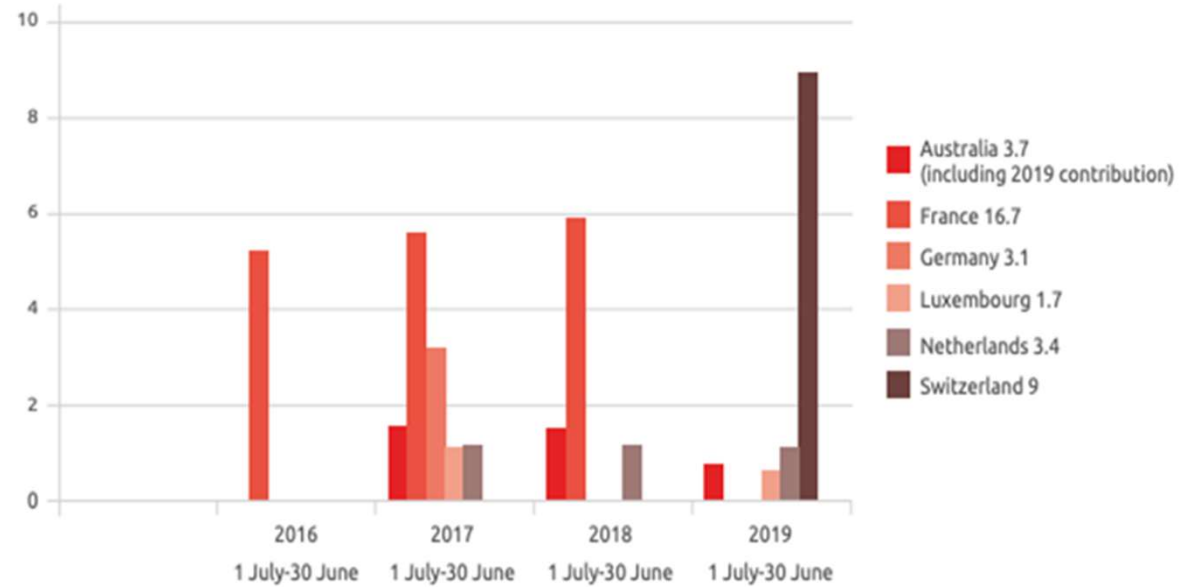
CREWS, financièrement, aujourd'hui:

Funds Contributed to the Trust Fund as of December 2018



Funding Progress

in USD millions



Les projets CREWS

...ceux en cours

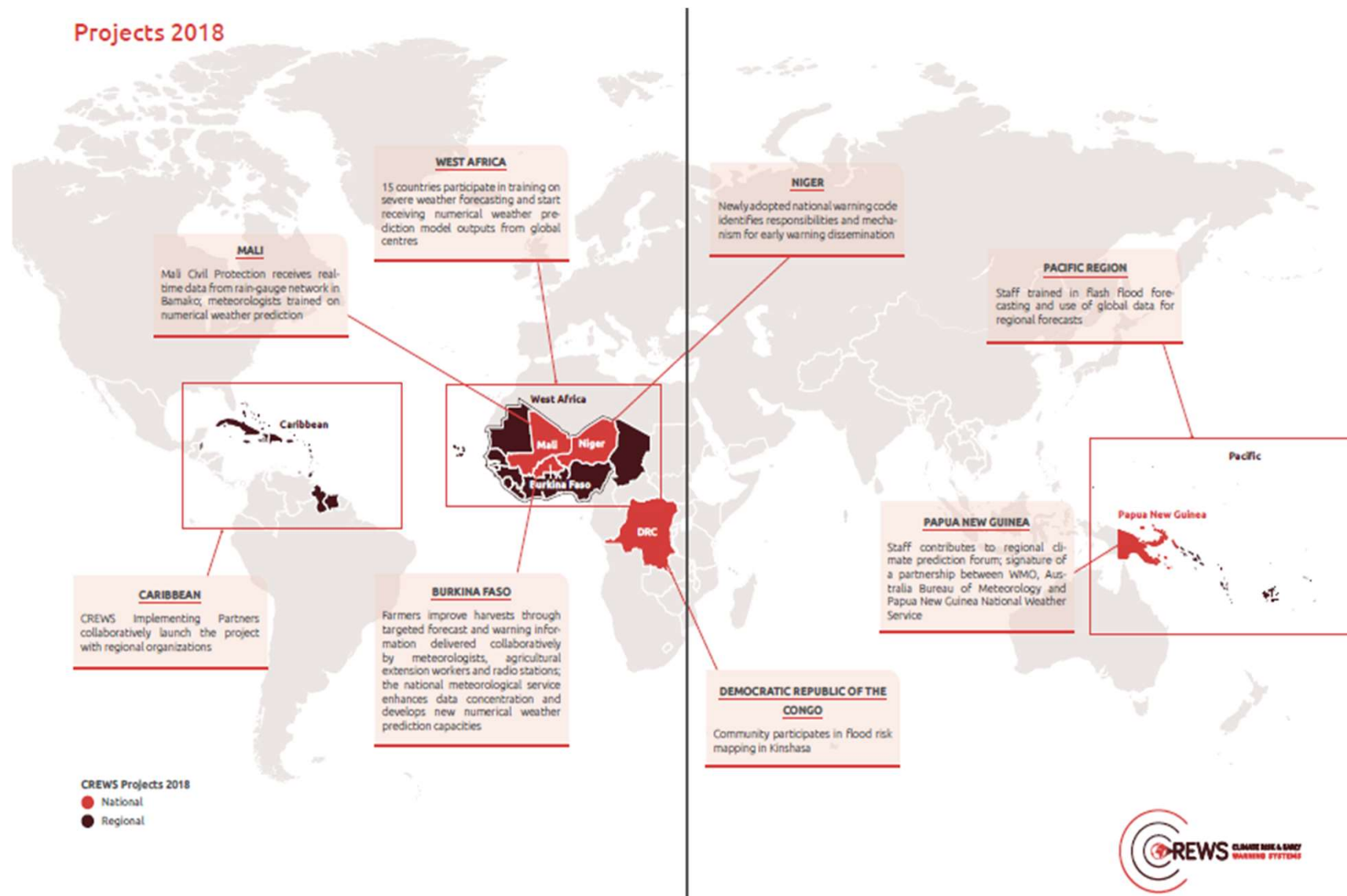
- ❑ Afghanistan
- ❑ Burkina Faso
- ❑ Région Caraïbes (CARICOM)
- ❑ Tchad
- ❑ Mali
- ❑ Niger
- ❑ République Démocratique du Congo
- ❑ Région Pacifique couvrant Fiji, Kiribati, Iles Marshall, Iles Solomon, Tuvalu et Vanuatu
- ❑ Papouasie Nouvelle Guinée
- ❑ Togo
- ❑ Région Afrique de l'Ouest

... en liste d'attente

- ❑ Bénin
- ❑ Bhoutan
- ❑ Curacao
- ❑ Ethiopie
- ❑ Haiti
- ❑ Région Océan Indien
- ❑ Madagascar
- ❑ Mozambique
- ❑ Myanmar
- ❑ Sierra Leone



Projects 2018



Comment ca marche?



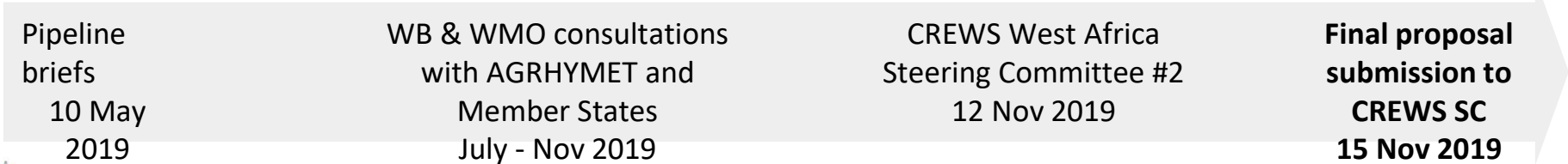
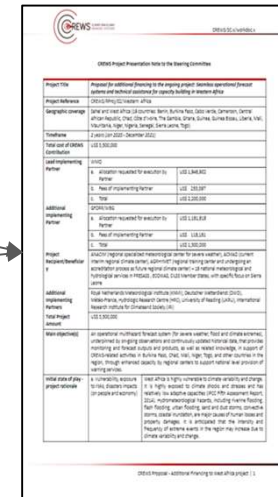
Sierra Leone -
WB 1.5 million
USD



West Africa AF -
WMO 3.5 million
USD

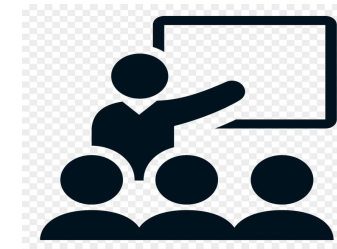
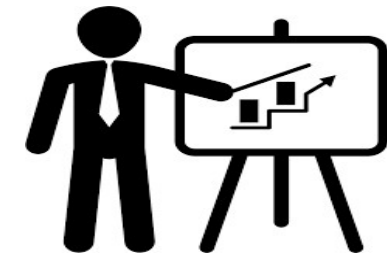


Integrated
proposal
3.5 million USD



D'autres initiatives parentes

- ❑ Country Support Initiative: des services de conseil (advisory services) ,
- ❑ Hydromet Alliance: les acteurs majeurs du développement signent un accord les engageant à travailler ensemble sur 4 axes prédéfinis. Les alertes précoces sont l'un de ces axes.





@CREWSinitiative

Merci pour votre attention

<https://www.crews-initiative.org/fr>

CREWS Members



Australia



France



Germany



Luxembourg
(Chair)



Netherlands



Switzerland



United
Kingdom



Les contributeurs

CREWS Members



Australia



France



Germany



Luxembourg
(Chair)



Netherlands



Switzerland



United
Kingdom

CREWS Observers



Canada



Finland



Japan



Mexico



New Zealand



Norway



ACP



UNDP



USAID