

# ClimatE RiSkS & EaRly WArning SyStEmS

## PREVENTING EXTREME WEATHER EVENTS TO ADAPT TO CLIMATE CHANGE

- ✓ Every year, **disasters caused by weather, water and climate extremes** – such as tropical cyclone and severe storms, floods, heat waves and droughts - lead to **significant losses of life and socio-economic impacts**, significantly compromising socio-economic development and growth, particularly in countries with least capacities.
- ✓ From 1970-2012, close to **2 million deaths and US\$ 2.4 trillion of economic losses** were reported globally as a result of droughts, floods, windstorms, tropical cyclones, storm surges and extreme temperatures alone.
- ✓ According to the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change's Fifth Assessment Report, **the frequency and severity of such hazards is increasing**, exacerbating risks to lives and livelihoods around the world, particularly in developing and least developed countries.
- ✓ Investing in **disaster risk reduction** through early warning systems has shown reduction in losses after major disaster and beneficial returns on investment



*The objective of the CREWS initiative is to significantly increase the capacity for seamless MHEWS, to generate and communicate effective impact-based early warnings, and risk information for hazardous hydro-meteorological and climate events to protect lives, livelihoods, and property in LDC and SIDS*

The Sendai Framework stresses the need to « Substantially increase the availability of and access to multi-hazard early warning systems and disaster risk information and assessments to the people by 2030.»

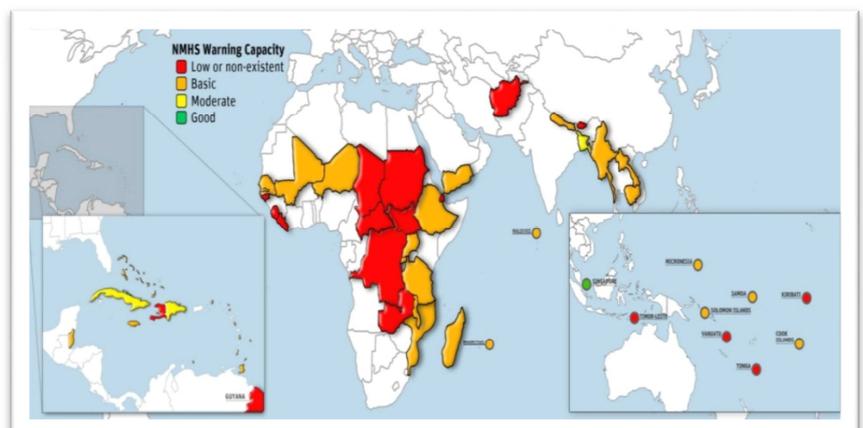
## EWS ARE TOO WEAK IN VULNERABLE COUNTRIES TO PROTECT PEOPLE AND PROPERTIES

- ✓ Many countries have recognized the need **to strengthen MHEWS** by enhancing their hydrometeorological warning services combined with **improving their emergency plans and operations**.
- ✓ Those countries that have successfully built these systems have benefited from **dramatic reduction in deaths** related to weather extremes, as well as **various additional benefits** to their economies.
- ✓ The capacities of implementing early warning systems in different countries and regions remain highly varied, within **Least Developed Countries (LDC) and Small Island Developing States (SIDS)**, particularly susceptible to weaknesses in their ability to issue critical warnings to the national and local authorities and residents.

### In LDCs, SIDS & Africa:

About  $\frac{3}{4}$  of countries have **low or non-existent or basic** capacity to provide early warning

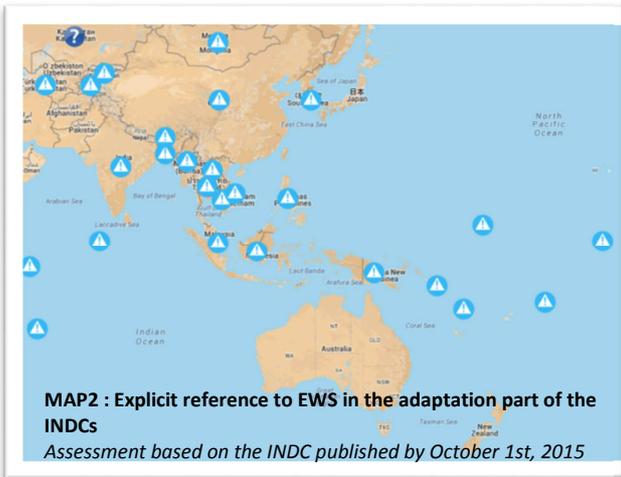
**Only 4-5 countries have good capacity** to provide early warning and risk information



MAP1 EWS current status in SIDS and LDCs  
based on the capacity of Hydromet services to provide warning

**IN THEIR INDCs, VULNERABLE COUNTRIES DEFINE EWS AS A PRIORITY**

- ✓ In **Africa and Middle-East**, 36 INDCs over 47 include EWS as a priority
- ✓ In **Latin America and the Caribbean**, 16 INDCs over 21 include EWS as a priority
- ✓ In **Asia and Pacific**, 100% of INDCs include EWS as a priority

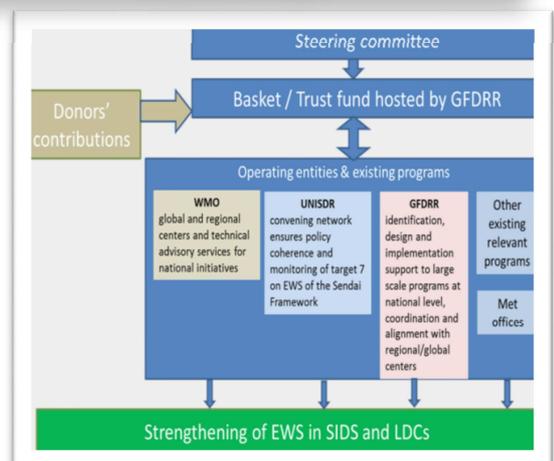


**CREWS aims to mobilize US\$ 100 million by 2020 in order to fill the gaps in the existing bilateral and multilateral cooperation programs. A trust fund, hosted by GFDRR will support the development of implementing institutions and organizations and their activities.**

**The Lima Paris Action Agenda** is a joint undertaking of the Peruvian and French COP presidencies, the Office of the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the UNFCCC Secretariat. It aims to strengthen climate action throughout 2015, in Paris in December and well beyond through

**CREWS WILL WORK TOGETHER WITH WMO, GFDRR/WORLDBANK & UNISDR**

- ✓ WMO will support **global and regional WMO centers** and to promote coordination and alignment with national initiatives;
- ✓ UNISDR will **ensure policy coherence**, and adherence to the UN Plan of Action and International Sendai Framework Target;
- ✓ GFDRR will support the identification, design and implementation support to **large scale programs at national level**, as well as coordination and alignment of these programs with regional and global centers



**GRAPH1: CREWS Governance**