



## CREWS PROJECT PROGRESS REPORT

(July - December 2023)

<b>1. Project title</b>	Greater Horn of Africa – Strengthening early warning and early action systems for meteorological, hydrological and climate extremes	<b>2. Project reference</b> CREWS/RProj/11/Horn of Africa
<b>3. Implementing Partners involved in the project</b>	World Bank, World Meteorological Organization (WMO), United Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNDRR).	<b>4. Operational Partners involved in the project</b> IFRC
<b>5. Project Duration/Timeframe (from year – to year)</b>	2022-2026	<b>6. Total Funding Approved by Steering Committee (in US dollars), including fees</b> 5,240,998
<b>7. Reporting focal point(s) from Implementing Partners</b>	Ko Takeuchi ( <a href="mailto:ktakeuchi@worldbank.org">ktakeuchi@worldbank.org</a> ); Haris Khan ( <a href="mailto:hkhan1@worldbank.org">hkhan1@worldbank.org</a> ); Jason Watkins ( <a href="mailto:jtwatkins@wmo.int">jtwatkins@wmo.int</a> ) / Moyenda Chaponda ( <a href="mailto:mchaponda@wmo.int">mchaponda@wmo.int</a> ) (WMO), Muliro Mashauri ( <a href="mailto:muliro.mashauri@un.org">muliro.mashauri@un.org</a> ); Fadi Jannan ( <a href="mailto:jannan@un.org">jannan@un.org</a> ), Saira Ahmed ( <a href="mailto:saira.ahmed@un.org">saira.ahmed@un.org</a> ) (UNDRR), Adair Gloria Ackley < <a href="mailto:adair.ackley@un.org">adair.ackley@un.org</a> >, Stefanie Dannenmann-Di Palma ( <a href="mailto:dannenmann@un.org">dannenmann@un.org</a> )	
<b>8. Project overview</b>	<p><b>Please include objectives, key project deliverables, leveraging, contextual information/statistics, significant events during the reporting period <u>in bullet points</u>. (max 250 words)</b></p> <p>Objective: To enhance the capacities for regional and national entities to produce and use climate, weather, and hydrological services, including early warning systems.</p> <p><b><u>Significant events during the reporting period:</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• During this period, Ethiopia Flood Management Project, supported by CREWS became operational.</li> </ul>	






- In Somalia, a bill proposing the establishment of a Meteorological Service was approved by the Cabinet.
- First meeting on Early Warning for All held in Somalia.
- The political situation in Sudan has not changed, and IPs reviewed options to resolve use of funds.
- Early Warnings for All Initiative launch in Ethiopia, August 2023 funded through multiple donor sources
- A national consultation to launch Early Warnings for All (EW4All) was held in Mogadishu, Somalia organized by Somalia Disaster Management (SODMA) with the cooperation of UNDP, Resident Coordinator office, and the United Nations Country Team (UNCT) led by UNDRR, WMO, and ITU as global co-leads for the EW4All initiative of the Secretary General. This national consultation convened 40 participants from a diverse array of stakeholders, including government agencies, local authorities, United Nations organizations, the IFRC network, NGOs, civil society, academia, and the private sector. The workshops aimed to foster collaboration, forge partnerships, and strategize for achieving universal national MHEWS coverage. Identified priorities encompassed enhancing the use of risk knowledge, improving national loss and damage accounting, implementing user-friendly standard operating procedures, ensuring inclusive sector engagement, facilitating open access to risk data, and strengthening national capacities for MHEWS implementation. Emphasis was placed on governance structures, incorporation of local experiences, community-level actions, and the establishment of triggers and thresholds for anticipatory actions. Moving forward, the objective is to finalize Somalia's national roadmap, outlining specific steps and actions through broad engagement of national and local stakeholders. This consultation has been crucial for UNDRR support to Somalia in Early warning and risk assessment planned activities under CREWS HoA project and provided a basis for the technical work.
- UNDRR is actively collaborating with UNCT Sudan and RCO, and has received guidance to reschedule CREWS activities in Sudan. This decision stems from the ongoing political transition within the country team in Sudan, where priority is currently placed on transition planning. While Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) is not the immediate focus at this stage, the coordination efforts continue to ensure alignment with the evolving situation




	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Leveraging:</b> <a href="#">A roadmap for multi-hazard, impact-based early warning 2023-2030: Building disaster resilient communities in Ethiopia</a>, with the support from the Asian Disaster Preparedness Center (ADPC) and the Bill &amp; Melinda Gates Foundation</li> <li>• <a href="#">Water at the Heart of Climate Action</a> funded by the Government of the Netherlands was launched in September 2023 that will support Ethiopia.</li> </ul>
<p><b>9. Progress summary</b></p>	<p><b>What has been achieved <u>during this reporting period?</u> – Please list <u>in bullet points</u> the most significant and tangible outcomes? (max 250 words)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The IPs developed a proposal for a way forward on Sudan, based on a rescue plan proposed by WMO.</li> <li>• ToRs finalized for activities to support Impact-based early warning and disaster preparedness in Ethiopia.</li> <li>• The Hydromet Working Group and Water Sector Coordination Facility has become operational in Somalia, supported in part by CREWS.</li> <li>• UNDRR has initiated CREWS HoA project through planning and coordination with local entities on the ground, stakeholder engagement and project plan development. The project includes Multi hazard risk assessment for floods and droughts in Somalia with development of national risk profiles for identified hazards in the country.</li> <li>• The workplan for implementation of probabilistic risk assessment for floods and droughts has been developed and had been endorsed ... SODMA authorities during the sidelines of EW workshop in Mogadishu, Somalia in November 2023.</li> <li>• In 2023, UNDRR fostered synergies with the National Council of Civil Defense (NCCD) in Sudan on risk-informed development which led to the established disaster loss databases, enhancing support for the early warning and CREWS HoA project.</li> <li>• A UNDRR Disaster Risk Management/ Early Warning Systems (DRM-EWS) Expert is attached to the ICPAC Disaster Operations Centre under this project. The Experts duties are aligned to the</li> </ul>



	four pillars for early warning this includes supporting ICPAC and its Member States to develop hazard, vulnerability, and risk assessment products.
--	---

### 10. Project Performance

Interpretation of color coding		
<b>High</b>		Good progress; on track in most or all aspects of delivery
<b>Medium</b>		Moderate progress or on track in some aspects of delivery
<b>Low</b>		Less than moderate or poor progress. Not on track in critical areas of its delivery. Requires remedial attention

	Rate of expenditure	Rate of delivery	Alignment of Objectives
<b>Coding</b>			
Narrative	Disbursement as of December 2023  <b>From WB side:</b> Disbursed: USD 430,397.43 (15%)  <b>From WMO side:</b> Total spent (obligations + actuals inclusive of PSC): USD 202,508 (%): 18%  <b>From UNDRR side:</b>	<b>WB:</b> Disbursement is progressing at a moderate pace, covering preparatory activities and engaging in productive discussions with stakeholders. The translation of this progress into deliverables is delayed due to the complexity of institutional arrangements in Ethiopia and Somalia, and situation in Sudan. Mitigative actions for Sudan are	Fully aligned



	<p>Total spent (obligations + actuals inclusive of PSC): USD 628,862 Total exp. (%): 38 %</p>	<p>being discussed with partners. The project is now entering the procurement stage, and progress is expected to accelerate”.</p> <p>WMO: Nothing to add – moving forward steadily.</p> <p>UNDRR: - nothing to add – moving forward steadily.</p>	
--	---	---	--

## 11. Risk Status

<p><b>Risk Status</b></p>	<p>What is the current risk status as compared to what was identified in the project proposal?</p> <p>The risk status largely remain the same, i.e. medium. The main risks identified in the proposal related to (i) coordination (ii) political instability (iii) sectoral policies, and (iv) social risks.</p> <p>Coordination risks remain as before (medium). An internal coordination meeting was held on 23 March 2023 and more meetings are forthcoming. In Somalia, new structures have been established to support coordination between donors and government actors. Further effort is required to engage additional partners such as Red Cross/IFRC.</p> <p>The political instability risks remain high. In Ethiopia, a peace deal was agreed in November 2022. Somalia appointed a new president in May 2022 and a new government has been formed. In Sudan, the political situation has worsened, leading to open conflict. The World Bank remains barred (due to its current operational policy) from having direct communications with the Government of Sudan and the implementing partners are investigating options on how to use the allocated resources.</p> <p>As for sectoral policies and social risks, the situation remains as before (medium), and no changes to the mitigation measures are proposed.</p>
---------------------------	--

Sudan is confronting a catastrophic humanitarian crisis, jeopardizing the lives of the already vulnerable and threatening the lives of millions of children. Insecurity and looting of humanitarian assets and supplies have challenged the humanitarian response. In the face of these challenges, the UN in Sudan remains committed to supporting political negotiations to end the conflict, while continuing and expanding its lifesaving work, and the alleviation of human suffering. At this stage the risk status remain high and has halted the progress of CREWS HoA activities in the country. The Federal Government of Somalia has declared an emergency in areas where torrential deyr (October to December) rains have triggered floods, according to the Somalia Disaster Management Agency (SoDMA). The heavy rains fueled by an El Nino, have intensified particularly in Puntland, Galmudug, South West, Hirshabelle states and in areas along the Juba river in Jubaland State. Partners estimate that as of 6 November, over 706,100 people have been temporarily affected, with over 113,690 people temporarily displaced from their homes across the country. South West and Jubaland states are the worst affected, with an estimated 268,243 and 268,365 people affected, respectively. In Hirshabelle, at least 145,800 people are reportedly affected, with 11,700 displaced following heavy rains on 5 November. Up to 400 families (2,400 people) are believed to be trapped by floods in Luuq and efforts are ongoing to urgently evacuate them. In Baardheere, local authorities are appealing for urgent support for more than 14,000 families that have been cut off from the main town and are unable to replenish their domestic supplies. FAO/SWALIM has called for the activation of evacuation plans, warning that there is a high risk of riverine flooding in Jubaland, particularly in Doolow, Luuq, Baardhere, Buulle, and Jilib districts, and urged people living along the entire stretch of the Juba river to identify safe routes to high ground. It also warned of a high risk of flooding along the Shabelle river at Belet Weyne and adjacent areas, and recommended the activation of evacuation plans for the town and surrounding areas. The risk status remains high due to political tension between Ethiopia and Somalia.

Ethiopia is on the verge of a major humanitarian situation due to cycles of multiple, often overlapping crises, which severely weakens communities' ability to cope. These crises are primarily driven by the convergence of four major factors: climate crises (flood and drought), armed conflicts, diseases, and economic shocks. Regional authorities in Tigray and Amhara raised the alarm and alerted aid agencies to the severe humanitarian situation resulting from food insecurity and drought in late 2023. The current severe drought comes at a time when communities in the affected regions are still grappling with the lingering effects of the 2021-2023 drought and the devastating northern conflict (2020-2022) amid poor economic conditions. Erratic rains have impacted their crop and livestock production and slowed down their ability to recover as income from the sale of these plummeted. Scaled-up humanitarian response

	<p>and resilience building are urgently required for the internally displaced persons (IDPs), vulnerable host communities and the returning IDPs (OCHA).</p>
<p><b>Measures to address</b></p>	<p>What mitigation measures have been developed to address the risk status? <b>In bullet points</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To support coordination, a project management committee continues to operate and meetings have been held. The purpose of the project management committee is risk mitigation is to ensure clear communication between partners on planned and ongoing activities to ensure that resources can be used efficiently for maximum impact.</li> <li>• Regarding the political situation in Sudan and thus operational difficulties in Sudan (OP7.30 meaning temporary hold on engagement and disbursements for World Bank, and also certain limitations for WMO and UNDRR’s operation), the Implementing Partners are discussing options to possibly making funds work for Sudan. WMO has developed a proposal on possible adjusted activities to support SMA (i.e. Sudan Meteorological Authority Weather and Climate Services Rescue Plan). World Bank is looking into possibilities to support this as well as further potential alternatives to support the region/country (e.g. transferring of WB resources to other IPs; allocation to regional activities that would benefit Sudan; reallocating budget to Somalia/Ethiopia). Discussions are still ongoing and the Partners will update the Secretariat accordingly and share potential suggestions for adjustments to the project. While Sudan has suspended its membership to IGAD in January 2024 which could affect Sudan participating in ICPAC Member State events</li> <li>• Regular meetings to ensure coordination and updates were initiated and hold. More frequent meetings/exchange could be beneficial to allow for smooth coordination, where necessary (e.g. Sudan)</li> <li>• Despite the humanitarian situation in Ethiopia, UNDRR continues to work closely with the UN Country Team in Ethiopia and the Ethiopian Disaster Risk Management Commission (EDRMC). The EDRMC regularly participates in UNDRR organized trainings and workshops including their commitment to implement the Early Warnings for All initiative in Ethiopia. Recent accomplishments include <a href="#">Ethiopia's Voluntary National Report for the Midterm Review of the Implementation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction</a> and <a href="#">A roadmap for multi-hazard, impact-based early warning 2023-2030: Building disaster resilient communities in Ethiopia</a>. Additionally, UNDRR continues to work with ICPAC under this project.</li> </ul>

## 12. Contributions to CREWS Output(s)

(use number for activities and products and % for project component completion)

### 13.1 National Output(s)

#### **CREWS Output(s) 1: National Meteorological and Hydrological Services service delivery improved, including the development of long-term service delivery strategies and development plans**

State Project Output(s) in this section	Overall Project Target	Progress by June 2023	Target for reporting period	Progress by December 2023
Greater level of service provided by NMHS / 'Level of Service' category of the National Meteorological and Hydrological Services (NMHS) (Program Indicator)	Ethiopia: Full Somalia: Essential Sudan: Essential	0%		0%
Ethiopia: A set of guidelines prepared on the preparation of new climate services, including a focus on gender-responsive services.	Yes	5%		10% (ToR prepared ready for tendering on flood early warning and forecast-based financing)
Ethiopia: Guidelines / technical specifications of hydromet systems, including observation, data management and archiving, data analysis, and forecasting.  Multi-stakeholder to include private and academic sector.	Yes, technical guidelines / specifications prepared.	10%		10%
Somalia: Partnerships formulated to provide improved climate services	Services provided (TBD)	5%		25 % (continued discussions with national partners on hydromet services)





Somalia: Advisory services / technical specifications for critical elements of the hydromet systems meeting WMO standards	Specifications prepared	10%		15% (CREWS support has contributed to review of ToR prepared by government)
Somalia: Preparation of relevant policy and operational documents including annual budgets	Policy / operational documents published	5%		5%
Somalia: Donor coordination meetings to support development of integrated investment plan	5 donor coordination meetings  Published integrated investment plan	20%		25% (continued meeting of water sector coordination facility / Integrated Water Sector Task Force)
Sudan: Upgraded flood early warning system with validation exercises carried out.	Validation report published	On hold	0	On hold
Sudan: Development of a roadmap for a fit-for-purpose hydro-meteorological network	Road map published	On hold	0	On hold
<p><b>Additional information: briefly indicate, with concrete examples, the contributions to CREWS value propositions (gender-responsive, multiplier, people-centered, promote coherence, solution-oriented, unique), as relevant (150 – 200 words). Please list in bullet points.</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The WB has had discussions with Government of Ethiopia representatives to discuss specific areas of support on impact-based flood early warning and flash flood forecasting systems, related to three priority basins, supporting <b>people-centred warnings</b>.</li> </ul>				



- The WB has used CREWS resources to support Government’s Hydromet Working Group, and their activities to support **integrated and inclusive programming**, as well as **coordination** across institutions.
- Following its operational policy (OP 7.30), the WB has suspended disbursements to and engagements with the “de facto” Government of Sudan. This affects all activities related to Sudan with the World Bank. The WMO and UNDRR are still actively engaged with Sudan, but may have to adjust activities. (see point 11)

**CREWS Output(s) 2: Risk Information to guide early warning systems and climate and weather service developed and accessible**

State Project Output(s) in this section	Overall Project Target	Progress by June 2023	Target for reporting period	Progress by December 2023
Sudan: Multi-hazard, prospective and probabilistic risk assessment at the national level for Sudan, on which losses caused by different hazards are quantified in different types of exposure	To conduct PRA for floods and droughts in Sudan	On hold	0	On hold
<p><b>Additional information: briefly indicate, with concrete examples, the contributions to CREWS value propositions (gender-responsive, multiplier, people-centered, promote coherence, solution-oriented, unique), as relevant (150 – 200 words). Please list in bullet points.</b></p> <p>On Sudan, see point 11</p>				

**CREWS Output(s) 3: Information and Communication Technology, including common alerting protocol, strengthened**

State Project Output(s) in this section	Overall Project Target	Progress by June 2023	Target for reporting period	Progress by December 2023
---	------------------------	-----------------------	-----------------------------	---------------------------



Established platforms that can use CAP for warning / # of LDCs and SIDS communicating warnings through common alerting protocol procedures (Program Indicator)	1	0		
Sudan: Improved data management system operational	Operational platform established	On hold		On hold
<p><b>Additional information: briefly indicate, with concrete examples, the contributions to CREWS value propositions (gender-responsive, multiplier, people-centered, promote coherence, solution-oriented, unique), as relevant (150 – 200 words). <u>Please list in bullet points.</u></b></p> <p>On Sudan, see point 11</p>				

**CREWS Output(s) 4: Preparedness and response plans with operational procedures that outline early warning dissemination processes developed and accessible**

State Project Output(s) in this section	Overall Project Target	Progress by June 2023	Target for reporting period	Progress by December 2023
Increased ability for people to receive early warning messages / Number of people living in areas covered by forecasts and warnings for a given hazard (Program indicator)	Number of people living in areas covered by forecasts and warnings for a given hazard	0	0	10% (Tender process opened for consultancies to support EWS in Ethiopia)
Increased ability for end-users and on-the-ground responders to take action on the receipt of warnings. Roles and responsibilities for stakeholders clearly defined / # of LDCs and SIDS using standard operating procedures (SOPs) on how to respond in the face of an impending emergency (Program indicator)	3	0	0	10% (Tender process opened on consultancy to understand preparedness capabilities in Ethiopia)



Ethiopia: Design and piloting of mechanism for the early distribution of financial resources ahead of potential disaster / publication of standard operating procedures for resource distribution	Publication of report	0	0	10% (ToR on forecast-based financing piloted)
Ethiopia: Design and development of Standard Operating Procedures for Impact-Based Forecasting and Warning, considering NMHS and DRM agencies, and inputs from end-users where relevant.	Publication of report	5% (2 knowledge exchange workshops on forecasting/warning)	No	10% (ToR for design of early warning services finalized)
Ethiopia: Impact-based warning products developed and approved, ready for piloting.	3	0	0	10% (ToR for design of early warning services finalized)
Ethiopia: Number of dams with SOPs developed on operation and EWS information	TBD	0%		10% (ToR finalized on dam safety operations)
Somalia: Operational plan for the National Emergency Operations Centre /Multi-hazard Early Warning Centre	Operational plan published	200%		30% operational plan is under development process
Sudan: Community based EWS developed (their operation and use complementary with national system)	Number of systems TBD	On hold	0	On hold
Sudan: Community contingency plans: template developed and training of trainers completed	Number of communities supported TBD	On hold	0	On hold
Sudan: Prepared revised standard operating procedure detailing roles and responsibilities in flood early warning	SOPs published	On hold	0	On hold



**Additional information: briefly indicate, with concrete examples, the contributions to CREWS value propositions (gender-responsive, multiplier, people-centered, promote coherence, solution-oriented, unique), as relevant (150 – 200 words). Please list in bullet points.**

- In preparation for the Ethiopia Flood Management Project (EFMP) discussions have been had with representatives of the Government of Ethiopia to develop activities that will be supported using CREWS resources to promote integrated planning.
- CREWS support has contributed to the review of the Government of Ethiopia’s procurement plan under EFMPm, and therefore leveraging resources.
- On Sudan, see point 11.

**CREWS Output(s) 5: Knowledge products and awareness programmes on early warnings developed**

State Project Output(s) in this section	Overall Project Target	Progress by June 2023	Target for reporting period	Progress by December 2023
Ethiopia: Technical guidelines on promoting last-mile dissemination	Published	0 (No progress)	0	10% (ToR prepared)
Somalia: Workshops to strengthen the development and delivery of services to the priority farming and pastoralist communities	At least 300 participants (120 women or 40%)	Process ongoing	0	0% Planned for next quarter

**Additional information: briefly indicate, with concrete examples, the contributions to CREWS value propositions (gender-responsive, multiplier, people-centered, promote coherence, solution-oriented, unique), as relevant (150 – 200 words). Please list in bullet points.**

### CREWS Output(s) 6: Gender-sensitive training, capacity building programmes provided

State Project Output(s) in this section	Overall Project Target	Progress by June 2023	Target for reporting period	Progress by December 2023
Increased ability for women to act upon early warning information / Number of capacity building workshops specifically targeting women groups and other traditionally under-represented groups (Program indicator)	6 (2 per country)	0	0	5% Ongoing support for developing FEWS in Ethiopia (gender specifically considered)
Ethiopia: Workshops to support end-users to demand, understand and utilize climate and impact based early warning information, products and services	At least 40% women. Number of participatory workshops TBD.	0		0%
Somalia: Capacity development / training courses for staff in priority technical areas (observation, data management and analysis, meteorological and hydrological forecasting)	50 Technical staff trained. > 30 % women in workshops.	No Progress		30% Capacity build through EW workshop specifically focusing on the needs of women and young girls in EW.  ToRs under preparation for training in



				conjunction with SCRP.
Somalia: Guidance document on mainstreaming gender and access to services by disadvantaged or under-represented groups	Document published	No progress		20% under development process
<p><b>Additional information: briefly indicate, with concrete examples, the contributions to CREWS value propositions (gender-responsive, multiplier, people-centered, promote coherence, solution-oriented, unique), as relevant (150 – 200 words). Please list in bullet points.</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Through the Somalia Crisis Recovery Project, the WB has begun discussions with the Somalia Hydromet Working Group to identify training needs, that relate to both service creation and building capacity among the users of early warning services. ToR for these activities have been reviewed with CREWS support.</li> <li>• Support for Impact-based flood early warning systems being supported in Ethiopia through CREWS upstream design. ToRs prepared and tender process underway.</li> </ul>				

### 13.2 Regional Output(s) (for Regional Projects)

<b>CREWS Regional Output(s): Institutional and human capacities at Regional WMO and Intergovernmental organizations to provide regional climate and weather services to LDCs and SIDS increased</b>				
<b>State Project Output(s) in this section</b>	<b>Overall Project Target</b>	<b>Progress by June 2023</b>	<b>Target for reporting period</b>	<b>Progress by December 2023</b>
Strengthened Regional User Interface Platform and Regional Climate Outlook Forum, to include knowledge exchange activities.	Number of attendees TBD	5%	5%	5%
Developed Climate Sector Action and Communication Plans for key sectors	Number of plans TBD	N/A	0	10% Contract with Ethiopia to host NCOF developed



Climate Services Toolkits (CSTs) tailored to the operational needs of NMHSs and piloted	3 toolkits developed and piloted in Ethiopia, Somalia, and Sudan	N/A	0	0
Establishment of improved Long-Range Forecast Models at ICPAC.	Operation status of models TBD	N/A	0	0 Discussions with ICPAC underway
Gridded quality controlled regional climate dataset established and available for use by regional partners	Number TBD	N/A	0	0 Discussions with ICPAC underway
Technical report to detail procedures to obtain, pre-process and analyze seasonal and annual to decadal climate information from multiple sources.	1 report published	N/A	0	0
Enhanced national capacities for WGIOS and WIS: Technical support to enhance the operation of observing stations providing data internationally following GBON requirements	Number of observations exchanged every six months. Baseline and target to be determined after baseline analysis	Plan to support Regional Centres on WIGOS and WIS developed (5%)	10%	10%
Enhanced national capacities for WGIOS and WIS: technical support to the Regional WIGOS centre	Number of incident targets related to WIGOS data which are registered and followed up. Baseline and target TBD	Plan to support Regional Centres on WIGOS and WIS developed (5%)	10%	10%
Country Hydromet Diagnostics for benchmarking NMHS capabilities.	Number of completed diagnostic reports: 3	CHD process underway. Finland will support Ethiopia. Partner NMHSs	20%	SOFF no longer operational in Sudan. Nigeria Meteorological Agency will



		are still being sought for Sudan and Somalia		support Somalia. Ethiopia continues to be supported by FMI
Published guidelines on identifying the needs of populations most at risk for early warning to be used by Ethiopia, Somalia and Sudan as relevant.	Report published: Yes	0		0% (see earlier sections on consultancies under preparation in Somalia and Ethiopia).
Piloting of transboundary flood contingency plans	Number piloted: 1	0		
Establishment of platform for regional exchange of real-time data (precipitation and river discharge) using common data formats	Platform established: Yes	0%		
Workshops with regional staff from emergency operating centres at the newly established IGAD Disaster Operations Center	Number of participating staff participating TBD	0%		
Training events on transboundary planning and cooperation.	Number of joint training events TBD	0%		
<p><b>Additional information: briefly indicate, with concrete examples, the contributions to CREWS value propositions (gender-responsive, multiplier, people-centered, promote coherence, solution-oriented, unique), as relevant (150 – 200 words). Please list in bullet points.</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Discussion between implementing partners, members and ICPAC underway on when is best to host UIP and Climate Outlook Fora</li> <li>• Plan to support Regional Centres on WIGOS and WIS in connection with SOFF developed and will be presented to members in Q1 2023</li> <li>• TOR for the recruitment of consultant to support the implementation of impact-based-forecasting of the IGAD/ICPAC situation room developed</li> </ul>				



- UNDRR has prepared the Concept Note for a transboundary Horn of Africa joint training. The training will cover the area of disaster risk management, river-basin severe forecasting, data management, early warning systems and anticipatory action. It will mainly focus on the several transboundary rivers and their basins. Technical officers from national entities from the HoA region are expected to benefit from the training. It is planned to take place in Quarter 2 of 2024.

### 13. Certification on Use of Resources

This needs to be provided at the end of the year as part of the submission of the 2<sup>nd</sup> semester report. Each Implementing Partner to provide a certification of the use of resources signed by their authorized representative.

### 14. Visibility products

- Insert or copy any links to press releases, videos or communication items and/or social media links produced during the reporting period only*

*Launch of the CREWS Greater Horn of Africa: <https://www.undrr.org/news/launching-crews-greater-horn-africa-strengthening-early-warning-and-early-action-systems>*

[https://m.facebook.com/story.php?story\\_fbid=pfbid03vCk5XYcyxGhQF65tJHFJqXCtgSv6MwgG7PJUbCXSnixemCBx7Hn5kbnTFw6Qk1eI&id=100084916629594&mibextid=Nif5oz](https://m.facebook.com/story.php?story_fbid=pfbid03vCk5XYcyxGhQF65tJHFJqXCtgSv6MwgG7PJUbCXSnixemCBx7Hn5kbnTFw6Qk1eI&id=100084916629594&mibextid=Nif5oz)

### 15. Supporting documents

- List and annex to the report any documents providing details on project activities conducted during the reporting period such as reports of training sessions, assessment reports, online solutions and tools, manuals, summaries of high-level discussions etc.*
  - Minutes of Implementing Partners Coordination Meeting (23 March 2023).



ii.

## 16. Project History

- a. Highlight key achievements since project started in bullet points, include all visibility and supporting documents other than those from the last 12 months*
- An implementing partners' (WB, WMO, UNDRR) inception meeting was held to agree coordination roles and responsibilities.
  - An external kick-off meeting was held on the margins of the 62<sup>nd</sup> Greater Horn of Africa Climate Outlook Forum (GHACOF), attended by implementing partners, beneficiaries from Somalia, Ethiopia, and Sudan, CREWS secretariat, International Federation of the Red Cross, and other regional hydromet actors (e.g. NMHS representatives).
  - An internal WMO-World Bank coordination meeting was held on 20 December 2022.
  - ICPAC's capacity on impact-based forecasting has been reinforced with the support of a UNDRR expert who is attached within the Disaster Risk Management team within the Disaster Operations Centre.
  - The process for the recruitment of the consultant to support the capacity of ICPAC in impact-based forecasting is online
  - The implementing partners have initiated discussions with key government stakeholders to identify activities and prepare draft ToRs for these activities.
  - The WMO has prepared a detailed work plan for 2023-2026.
  - Two decision makers from the Federal Government of Somalia's Ministry of Energy and Water Resources (The Minister and Chair of Hydromet Working Group) was supported to attend COP27.
  - CREWS resources have been used to support the Government of Somalia to prepare ToRs on (i) hydromet monitoring (ii) community engagement (iii) and (iv) public and private engagement (PPE) and the flood modeling software ToR and justifications. These projects will be financed through the ongoing Somalia Crisis Recovery Project.
  - The implementing partners have consulted with the International Federation of the Red Cross (IFRC) to identify an approach to collaboration under the project. IFRC is supporting stronger national alerting systems, including the use of a free and open-source CAP editor.



- An implementing partners' (WB, WMO, UNDRR) progress meeting was held on 23 March 2023 to discuss progress and identify areas of cooperation.
- In Ethiopia, CREWS has supported knowledge exchange workshops on flood forecasting and early warning with international experts.
- CREWS support has aided the establishment of the Water Sector Coordination Facility in Somalia.
- UNDRR is working with ICPAC and Member states for the preparation of the Transboundary risk workshop. The concept and identification of facilitators are finalized. The nominations to the workshop by Member States are being sought. The workshop to be held in Kampala in Quarter 2 of 2024
- In Ethiopia, ToR for forecast-based financing, design of early warning services, and benchmarking capabilities in disaster preparedness have been finalized and are ready for tendering.
- In Somalia, with CREWS support, Water Sector Coordination Facility is now operational.
- Coordination kickstarted between UNDRR ROAS and SODMA for implementation of CREWS HoA project
- UNDRR ROAS is in coordination with UNCT Sudan and monitoring the political situation and is part of the Transition planning process with RCO Sudan
- Through EW roll out workshop, UNDRR conducted a gap analysis for EW systems and is in process for developing the roadmap for early warning systems in Somalia in collaboration with WMO, ITU and IFRC.
- 
-



**Annex:**

**CREWS Horn of Africa – Implementing Partners Meeting (23 October 2023)**

**Minutes**

**Participants**

***WMO***

- Moyenda Chaponda
- Jason Watkins

***UNDRR***

- Muliro Mashauri

***World Bank***

- Michael Hammond

**Agenda**

- Introduction and welcome
- Progress-to-date and work plan for coming (6) months.
  - World Bank
  - UNDRR
  - WMO
- Coordination on selected project activities and general discussion.
- Any other business

**Discussion**



- We shared progress among the three implementing partners:
  - World Bank presented progress on country by country components. In Ethiopia, WB is preparing to begin procurement on (i) the upstream design of flood early warning systems that will subsequently be implemented through a World Bank investment project (the Ethiopia Flood Management Project, now effective – *project document attached*, (ii) feasibility and piloting Forecast-based financing scheme for floods and (iii) the design and implementation of a survey to understand the baseline capacity for preparedness in key basins in Ethiopia. In Somalia, the plans are still moving, but are likely to relate to the implementation of the hydromet policy and institution building.
  - WMO has been preparing activities to support climate services and regional collaboration. A workplan has been elaborated and activities are moving forward – for example, an implementing agreement has been made with ICPAC to support Long-range forecasting. WMO will work with RIMES (<https://www.rimes.int/>) to support Climate Service Toolkits. To support Sudan in the short-term, WMO will remotely support a new website for SMA. For WIGOS a regional workshop has been planned, and discussions are ongoing on the establishment of a regional WIGOS center, expected to be in Ethiopia.
  - UNDRR is also making progress. A consultant is employed to support the operations room at ICPAC and discussions on are ongoing on transboundary collaboration (a workshop is planned in Kampala). UNDRR also shared news of a Netherlands supported project “Water at the Heart of Climate Action” which will support several East African countries, including Ethiopia and Sudan. We need to ensure participation of UNDRR Arab State office to get updates on Somalia and Sudan.
- In terms of the benchmarking of NMHS, it is understood this has been completed through SOFF where Nigeria peer-reviewed capabilities at Somalia and Norway reviewed capabilities in Ethiopia. These reports are expected to be presented at COP28 (taking place in Nov/Dec). The team will endeavour to get copies of these assessments.
- On Sudan, WMO has been working with ICPAC and the Sudan PR to understand support needs. Sudan PR is reluctant to divert funds away from Sudan to ensure that Sudan does not lose out, especially when there are pressing needs. WMO is unable to implement in-country support, and looking to see how they could support the government remotely (e.g. a RSMC in Nairobi, in Cairo, or through ICPAC on supporting the downscaling of climate products, the procurement of data packets, and support for data rescue outside Sudan (e.g. data held at ECMWF, ICPAC). It would helpful if Sudan’s needs could be shared. It was agreed that the World Bank would discuss its thinking with its management, after which the IPs could come together and present a plan to CREWS Secretariat.
- EW4All will be important for the CREWS project. It is important to understand what activities are being supported in the partner countries. In Somalia, a meeting with hydromet actors is proposed around 13 November (date to be confirmed). We recommend that CREWS partners join this meeting and use this as an opportunity to advance EWS/hydromet services in Somalia. Ernest Afiesimama is the WMO lead on EW4All in Somalia.
- Future meetings. We agreed to meet more regularly with a core group, but that we should ensure that UNDRR partners from Arab States are included.

