

## CREWS EW4All Accelerator Initiative

### ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT

**(Reporting Period: 1 April 2024 to 31 December 2024)**

<b>1. Project title</b>	EW4All Multi-Stakeholder Accelerator in LDCs and SIDS	<b>2. Project reference</b> CREWS/GlobalProj/17/EW4All
<b>3. Implementing Partners involved in the project</b>	UNDRR, WMO	<b>4. Operational Partners involved in the project</b> UNDRR, WMO, ITU and IFRC
<b>5. Project Duration/Timeframe (from year – to year)</b>	1 April 2024 – 7 October 2025	<b>6. Total Funding (USD dollars), including fees</b> Total: USD 5,458,639 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• UNDRR: USD 2,068,239</li> <li>• WMO: USD 1,490,400</li> <li>• ITU: USD 900,000</li> <li>• IFRC: USD 1,000,000</li> </ul>
<b>7. Reporting focal point(s) from Implementing Partners</b>	<b>UNDRR:</b> Andrew Spezowka, Stefanie Dannenmann-Di Palma <b>WMO:</b> Daniela Cuellar Vargas, Lina Sjaavik, Stephanie Gallasch <b>ITU:</b> Vanessa Gray, Karen Woo, Anna Perlin <b>IFRC:</b> Jurg Wilbrink, Stephanie Julmy	
<b>8. Project overview</b>	<p><b>Please include objectives, key project deliverables, leveraging, contextual information/statistics, significant events during the reporting period in <u>bullet points</u>. (max 250 words)</b></p> <p>The project's primary objectives are to scale up and strengthen national Multi-Hazard Early Warning Systems (MHEWS) efforts in seven countries (Comoros, Madagascar, Mauritius, Nepal, Tonga, Solomon Islands, and Kiribati) through the implementation of the Early Warnings for All (EW4All) Initiative. Specifically, it aims to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) strengthen the availability, access and use of accurate, timely and disaggregated climate and risk information for MHEWS;</li> <li>2) enhance the accuracy and timeliness of weather and climate-related forecasts and warnings;</li> <li>3) - improve the quality and coverage of multi-hazard early warning communication and dissemination;</li> <li>4) promote early and anticipatory action for various weather and climate-related disasters and ensure preparedness to respond capabilities are in place;</li> <li>5) strengthen coordination of investments in MHEWS.</li> </ol> <p>The project will address gaps along the MHEWS value chain, identifying existing capacities and needs, mapping key stakeholders, and leveraging existing initiatives. It spans all four EW4All pillars (risk knowledge; observation, monitoring and forecasting; warning dissemination and communication; and preparedness to respond). The project also aims to monitor and evaluate progress, both within countries and across regions,</p>	

	<p>to enhance governance, accountability, and transparency in the efforts to strengthen MHEWS.</p> <p>The project will adopt a people-centered and inclusive approach, with a focus on engaging specific at-risk communities, such as persons with disabilities and children in the planning and implementation of accessible multi-hazard early warning systems. It will also have a strong gender focus. The project will provide guidance and e-learning modules to ensure the active participation of most at risk groups, including ensuring local and indigenous knowledge provides a foundation for multi-hazard early warning system programming. Additionally, multi-stakeholder fora will facilitate peer-to-peer learning, knowledge sharing, and the building of partnerships.</p>
<p><b>9. Progress summary</b></p>	<p><b>What has been achieved <u>during this reporting period?</u> – Please list in <u>bullet points</u> the most significant and tangible outcomes? (max 250 words)</b></p> <p><b>Inception Period:</b> Engagement with national government authorities was initiated to reaffirm national buy-in and ownership of proposal interventions outlined in the project workplan. Stakeholder consultations were conducted by WMO, UNDRR, ITU and IFRC with their respective counterparts to agree on priorities and identify specific capacity gaps to be addressed over the duration of the project. The EW4All Dashboard was finalized during this reporting period, and was the first monitoring and evaluation framework co-developed by WMO and UNDRR to assist countries to gauge their EWS performance.</p> <p><b>Agreements between Implementing Partners:</b> Following finalization of the CREWS-UNDRR agreement, sub-subordinate agreements were signed between UNDRR and WMO, ITU and IFRC, with the latter signed on 22 November, 2024 owing to the need to ensure administrative alignment between UNDRR and IFRC grant provisions.</p> <p><b>EW4All launches:</b>  <u>Comoros:</u> The EW4All initial workshop was organized on 17-19 April 2024 (see <a href="#">WMO mission report</a> and <a href="#">draft roadmap</a>). As a follow-up, the meteorological and hydrological services are identifying specific activities to be supported by the CREWS accelerator project, in close complementarity with CREWS SWIO, USAID FFGS/EWS-F, IOC Hydromet and ClimSA projects.</p> <p><u>Madagascar:</u> The EW4All initial workshop was organized in Sept 2023 and the <a href="#">roadmap</a> was approved at COP28. After a WMO mission to Madagascar on 9-11 Oct 2024 (see <a href="#">mission report</a>), a <a href="#">EW4All partner coordination mechanism</a> was setup to ensure optimal contributions to the roadmap. The first activities to be supported by CREWS are related to (i) provision of technical specifications for installation of a 2 radars (see <a href="#">VN</a>), (ii) supporting the QMS (see <a href="#">VN</a>) and (iii) developing the strategic plan and feasibility study to transition DGM into an agency (see <a href="#">VN</a>).</p>

Mauritius: The EW4All initial workshop was organized in Dec 2023 (see [WMO mission report](#)) and the [roadmap](#) is still under development. A workshop was organized in Oct 2024 to develop a NFCS and NSP (see [mission report](#)). In parallel, MMS requested support for CDMS upgrade (with support from BoM Australia) and NWP (with support from DWD Germany).

Nepal: The national EW4All workshop was held in Sep 2023 to kick-off the initiative in Nepal and where NDRRMA presented their MHEWS concept note which will serve as a foundational document to the EW4All roadmap. Since this time, the pillarwise assessments for Pillars 2, 3, and 4 have been completed and Pillar 1 is planned for Q2 2025. Additionally, a national coordinator for EW4All has been hired and will be placed in UNRCO to oversee and facilitate these efforts further beginning Feb 2025.

Tonga:

The national EW4ALL Inception Workshop for Tonga and Anticipatory Action Sensitization workshop was held in Nuku'alofa from 17 – 19 July 2024. The workshop was attended by over 50 participants, comprising of government and non-government members of Tonga's national multi-hazard early warning systems technical working group and clusters system. The workshop resulted in a draft roadmap to support implementation of Tonga's multi hazard early warning systems policy, which was adopted earlier this year, as well as invited feedback on the TOR of the MHEWS Technical Working Group who will oversee the implementation of the roadmap. The two-day Anticipatory Action (AA) workshop also linked the AA concept to the early warning system for Tonga and provided participants with the opportunity to discuss potential pre-arranged actions and financing to early warning triggers in the context of Tonga. The advancement of AA for Tonga was also included in the terms of reference and workplan for the newly established Tonga MHEWS technical working group.

Tonga adopted the National Multi-Hazard Early Warning Policy 2024-2030, which addresses institutional and operational functionalities of a national MHEWS. The process was led by the Government of the Kingdom of Tonga, under the leadership of its Ministry of Meteorology, Energy, Information, Disaster Management, Environment, Climate Change and Communications (MEIDECC) and supported by the regional EW4All Pillar leads and WRP partners with funding from the CREWS EW4All Accelerator Project. The EW4ALL inception workshop facilitated the development of the MHEWS roadmap to implement the MHEWS Policy.

Solomon Islands: The EW4ALL and Anticipatory Action National Consultation Workshop was held from 21 – 23 August 2024 in Honiara. The workshop aimed at stocktaking of gaps, needs and priorities for effective MHEWS as well as connecting the EWS to anticipatory action and loss and damage. The workshop was attended by over 90 participants from different government agencies, line ministries, private sector, UN agencies and local NGOs. Workshop outcomes included:

- a) Agreement on a national coordination mechanism to guide the scale-up of the EWS and implement EW4All/WRP in Solomon Islands;
- b) A list of national and sub-national policy, technical, and financial strengths and gaps in Solomon Islands across the four pillars of the EWS/EW4All Executive Action Plan, and an agreement on the process on how to identify and update these; and

An initial draft of a multi-year, multi-stakeholder national MHEWS Roadmap around which all actors can rally to achieve universal early warning coverage in Solomon Islands, including an agreement on the process for its formulation and update. Solomon Islands Meteorological Service (SIMS) is a pioneer in the region on the implementation of impact-based forecast and warning services. Their expertise may help to build the capacity of other Members in the same region.

Kiribati: To assess the situation prior to the project's intervention, the World Meteorological Organization (WMO) conducted rapid pillar 2 capacity assessments. The assessments helped identify the priority hazards of focus, while also assessing capacities across different areas of work, including observations, monitoring, analysis, forecasts, service delivery, and governance. Based on the hazards identified and capacity gaps ascertained, the project worked with the national hydrometeorological service of each target country to define the project activities in line with the project outcomes and outputs. This consultation process will be further informed by the outcomes of the upcoming EW4All/AA national consultation workshop in March 2025.

Vanuatu: UNDRR promoted inclusive EWEA in a number of regional meetings and workshops by bringing persons with disabilities and organizing special sessions. UNDRR organized a special session on inclusive early warning early action at the Mana Communications Training for Met Services and at the Pacific Meteorological Council (PMC) Meeting in Vanuatu in September 2024. As part of the recommendations to the PMC Outcome document, National Meteorological Services were encouraged to prioritize inclusive early warning systems and enhance financing and capacity building, including application of the UNDRR's *Inclusive early warning early action checklist* at the national level. UNDRR will follow up on these recommendations jointly with GEDSI specialist in 2025.

Vanuatu hosted a regional CAP implementation and training workshop in November-2023 and finalized an Impact-based forecast and warning service implementation project in Q4-2024. This activity was not financed through the project, but strongly aligned.

**Highlights during reporting period:**




- c) To date, disaster risk and mobile connectivity maps were developed for **Pacific SIDS**, including Solomon Islands, Kiribati and Tonga.

- d) Strong collaboration in **Madagascar** through national coordination mechanism, supported by UNRCO
- e) Launch of EWS Roadmaps in Madagascar, Mauritius, Nepal, Tonga, and Solomon Islands, with Comoros and Kiribati planned for Q1 2025. Tonga and Solomon Islands presented their MHEWS roadmaps to the international development partners at the Asia-Pacific Ministerial Conference on DRR in October 2024 to explore potential partnerships and funding opportunities.
- f) Nationally-led consultations at the Local Government and community level on CBEWS took place, led by IFRC.
- g) Of the 107 Anticipatory Action (AA) frameworks in place in 47 countries, outlining anticipatory actions to protect 10.9 million people, CREWS support has enabled **National Dialogue Platforms on Anticipatory Action**.
- h) The AI for EW4All subgroup analyzing potential of AI in enhancing EWS
- i) Preliminary assessment for Cell Broadcast was provided in Comoros, whilst there were preliminary discussions with Mauritius and Nepal on Cell Broadcast, enhancing mobile-based early warning capabilities, and also to identify country priorities and needs.
- j) National consultant hired for Solomon Islands, EW4All Workshop held Q3 2024 completed, Roadmap under development with a draft currently under review.
- k) The Flag Early Warning System for Small Crafts (FEWS) project, led by the Solomon Islands Meteorological Service initiated and supported through the project. It includes the installation of EW marine flags around the main ports of the Solomon Islands to warn fishermen of hazardous weather. The activity initiated covers for the purchasing of the flags and the poles, as well as capacity building and awareness to local communities on how to be informed and act upon in case of hazardous weather. This activity directly supports Early Warnings in the Solomon Islands and has been requested and prioritized by the Solomon Islands Meteorological Service as a key initiative to be implemented. The FEWS project covers 6 sites (Lata – Temotu Province, Tuwo (Reef Island) – Temotu Province, Kirakira – Makira Province, Komiko (West Honiara) – Guadalcanal Province, Tulagi – Central Province and Gizo – Western Province) and is implemented between 1 August 2024 to 31 January 2025.
- l) Field visit to Kathmandu conducted on 5 October following flooding to define prioritized activities to be implemented through the project within Pillar 2. Activity further ensured alignment and synergies with planned Adaptation Fund Bangladesh & Nepal project, implemented by WMO. Activities defined with Department of Hydrology and Meteorology, incl. strengthening capacity on hazard cataloguing, impact-based forecasting (IBF) and Anticipatory Action (AA) trigger development, identification of E2E Early Warning System Gaps & Needs with regards to Hydrometeorological Hazards (GLOF, flash and riverine floods, landslides/mudslides; avalanche, rain), CAP




Implementation, Community Based Flood Management activities in the flooded areas of Kathmandu.

- m) National coordinator for EW4All hired in Nepal and will begin work in Feb 2025.
- n) All country budgets have been allocated to the IFRC cluster delegations and project fund agreements with the RC national societies are in proces. Meanwhile, advocacy on AA activities have been on-going.
- o) Discussions held in Mauritius in October 2024 (financed through CREWS SWIO project) to discuss and review existing documentation, assessments and reports to identify the next key steps with regards to strengthening regional centers capacities, NMHS capabilities to issue warnings and the development of the National Strategic Plan (NSP) and National Framework for Climate Services (NFCS). Key outcomes: Establishment of teams to support the NSP and NFCS development to be finalized in March 2025, NFCS stakeholder workshop planned for Jan 2025, Engagement of Deputy High Commissioner of India in Mauritius who supports the update of existing bilateral MoU between the two countries for training support, potential for twinning arrangement and expert support to NFCs initiative.
- p) EWS Global Observatory (live on the EW4All website at: [LINK](#)), developed by UNDRR and WMO.
- q) In 2024, UNDRR in collaboration with the EW4ALL partners, coordinated four Regional Multi Stakeholder Fora : Asia Pacific (Manila, the Philippines, October 2024), Africa (Windhoek, Namibia, October 2024), Europe (Budva, Montenegro, November 2024) and Latin Americas and the Caribbean (St. Kitts and Navis, December 2024). These events facilitated inclusive dialogue, identified funding and governance gaps, and showcased innovations, emphasizing the need for sustainable financing and deeper collaboration. The fora highlighted good practices, fostered new partnerships, and will inform a global forum in 2025 to further advance early warning systems under the Sendai Framework. Stakeholders emphasized the importance of sustainable financing, with calls for increased national investment and donor commitments. A whole-of-society approach emerged as a recurring theme, underscoring the need for deeper collaboration among all sectors, sharing of roles and responsibilities, including in fragile states and for most at risk populations.
- r) Mauritius conducted the Inclusive early warning early action: checklist and was trained on the Risk knowledge handbook in December 2024. CREWS funds were leveraged to include Mauritius in a Sweden funded multi-country training. Mauritius was represented by the Early Warnings for All focal points in the MET and the National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Centre. The checklist provides a basis for in-country follow-up with more stakeholders including persons with disabilities and women’s groups. UNDRR plans to do follow-up on the checklist in 2025 in Mauritius and conduct the checklist in Comoros and Madagascar.

**Interpretation of colour coding:**


-  **High** Good progress; on track in most or all aspects of delivery
-  **Medium** Moderate progress or on track in some aspects of delivery
-  **Low** Less than moderate or poor progress. Not on track in critical areas of its delivery. Requires remedial attention

**10. Project Performance**

	Rate of expenditure	Rate of delivery	Alignment of Objectives
<b>Coding</b>			
<b>Narrative</b>	Rate of expenditure within plan for UNDRR and WMO, with rates for ITU and IFRC expected to pick up in the Q1 and Q2/2025	Rate of delivery will pick up in 2025, many activities initiated in 2024, however not completed yet. SWIO activities to be launched in 2025, as a top-up to the CREWS SWIO Project.	All planned and implemented activities are fully aligned with the overall project workplan and goals

## 11. Rating of progress towards achieving CREWS Indicators

*Complete the following for the selected CREWS indicators in the project logical framework, at both outcome and output level. Use the unit of measure and disaggregation level defined for each indicator<sup>1</sup> and provide a progress summary justification of the indicator. This summary should state the evidence on the indicator's progress and describe in detail what has been achieved and performed focusing on results.*

CREWS Outcome 1: National and local multi-hazard early warning systems prioritized and funded						
Indicator	Baseline level	End-of project target level	Target for reporting period	Progress by — (Set as a percentage)	Progress summary justification as of 31 December 2024	Progress rating <sup>2</sup>
# of LDCs and SIDS with national investment plans and budgets prioritizing multi-hazard early warning programmes	0	7	3	42%	<p>EW4All implementation plans have been developed in close consultation with national stakeholders.</p> <p>Assistance continues, led by IFRC, to focus on supporting the implementation of the District Multi-Hazard Contingency Plans; orientation of the district authorities on the use of risk knowledge for anticipatory action, Early Warning and Early action</p>	

<sup>1</sup> CREWS Results Framework.

<sup>2</sup> Use scale system provided in Annex X of this document.




					<p>simulation exercise and the review and validation of a mobile application for risk communication.</p> <p>Support to the National Disaster Risk Reduction Platform by providing training and technical support on impact-based forecasting techniques and training workshop on the use of risk knowledge for early warning and early action.</p>	
<b>Output 1.1 A country and/or region has developed or strengthened legislative and/or institutional frameworks to support and sustain multi-hazard early warning systems</b>						
<b># of national plans, strategies, and legislations on early warnings approved and/or implemented</b>	0	7	3	42%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Based on existing ITU work, SADC model – national emergency telecommunication plan (NETP) was developed. This model covers 16 Member States of Southern African Development Community (SADC), including Comoros, Mauritius and Madagascar.</li> <li>Based on the SADC model, a customised NETP and an action plan for NETP</li> </ul>	●



					<p>implementation was developed for Comoros.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• For Mauritius, ITU had preliminary discussions with ICTA and NDRRMC to deliver a country-level assessment that identifies gaps and priorities and a customised NETP can also be developed specifically for Mauritius.</li> <li>• In addition, based on existing work, NETPs were also developed for Kiribati, Solomon Islands and Tonga.</li> <li>• Solomon Islands: WMO supported preparation of the Solomon Islands NDMO Act Review, Instructions drafted and prepared – in joint collaboration with other ongoing projects in the country.</li> <li>• Mauritius: WMO supporting the National Strategic Plan and Framework for Climate Services to be finalized in March 2025</li> </ul>	
--	--	--	--	--	--	--


					(in joint collaboration with CREWS SWIO project)	
# of coordination mechanisms strengthened or established to enhance collaboration on early warning among national or regional institutions	0	7	4	57%	<p>Madagascar: EW4ALL Coordination Mechanism initiated</p> <p>Regional: UNDRR is supporting the operationalization of the SADC Humanitarian Emergency Operations Centre (SHOC), particularly on the drafting of Standard Operation Procedures (SOPs) to guide the development and dissemination of potential impact advisories for Member States, enhancing their preparedness and response planning. The support also includes SOPs for the development of regional situation reports to strengthen situational awareness and coordination.</p>	●
<b>Output 1.2 Multi-hazard needs, gaps and priority assessments, analyses and related investment plans for early warning systems in a country or region are driven by CREWS financing</b>						

<p><b># of multi-hazard assessments, analyses, and other mapping of needs, gaps priorities that inform investment requirements on early warning</b></p>	0	7	5	71%	<p>Gaps analyses for target countries underway, deploying minimum core capability checklists developed by EW4All partners. Analyses is conducted using participatory techniques during multi-stakeholder workshop with national actors.</p> <p>Assessment of the status and gaps in risk information, and development of an operational framework for enhancing the production, access and use of risk information in early warning and early action is underway.</p>	●
<p><b>Output 1.3. Partnerships and cooperation frameworks developed for financing and scaling up support to multi-hazard early warning systems</b></p>						
<p>Total volume of funds leveraged by national institutions and development partners (in USD) through CREWS investments</p>	0	\$30m	\$47.5m	158%	<p>Nepal: The project leverages a new project under approval: HydroSOS BaNe (Hydrological Status and Outlook System for Integrated Water resources Management and Climate Resilience in the Ganga Brahmaputra Meghna Basin (Bangladesh, Nepal) (Adaptation Fund) (USD 12 million)</p>	●

					<p>Pacific: Synergies and alignment ensured with CREWS Pacific SIDS 2.0 project (USD 3,4 million) as well as the recently approved new CREWS project investments (USD 10,5 million). Further leveraging of <a href="#">Pacific Ready Nations Project</a> and other initiatives in the region.</p> <p>Global: Synergies and alignment ensured with USAID funded Flash Flood Guidance System and Early Warnings for Floods project (total: USD 25 million). The project further ensures alignment and leveraging with other EW4ALL Flagship projects implemented by all 4 Pillar leads.</p>	
# of LDCs and SIDS benefiting from GCF resources through the GCF-SAP CREWS Scaling Up Framework	0	2	0	0%	In progress	

CREWS Outcome 2: Improved early warning service delivery and accessibility by national and regional institutions

Indicator	Baseline level	End-of project target level	Target for reporting period	Progress by ____ (Set as a percentage)	Progress summary justification as of ____	Progress rating
EW Maturity Index	See <a href="https://earlywarningsforall.org/site/early-warnings-all/early-warnings-all-dashboard">https://earlywarningsforall.org/site/early-warnings-all/early-warnings-all-dashboard</a> for 2024 country baseline					
Global Observatory for EWS Investments	0	1 Global EWS Finance Observatory established by 2024	1	100%	<p>Through project support, EWS Global Observatory (live on the EW4All website at: <a href="#">LINK</a>), was developed by UNDRR and WMO. It provides a unified framework to track and understand the investments made by multilateral actors, identifying financing gaps and fostering collaboration among stakeholders.</p> <p>The Observatory's main goal is to help EWS stakeholders make informed decisions by revealing: 1) who is investing in early warnings, 2) where the funds are going, and 3) what actions they support and where the gaps are.</p>	

					<p>The Observatory tracks 324 projects in 127 countries and is fed by self-reported data by 9 MDBs and climate funds*, this data was analyzed by WMO and UNDRR against a common taxonomy for tracking EWS investments and this analysis was validated by the MDBs and climate funds.</p> <p>*WB, GCF, GEF, AF, AfrDB, IDB, IsDB, CREWS, SOFF</p>	
<p># of hazards which pose a risk of life and economic loss for which forecasting and warning services are in place in LDCs and SIDS through CREWS support</p>	2	<p>5</p> <p>Flash floods, tropical cyclones, storm/coastal surge, tsunami, rain/wet spell</p>	3	60%	<p>EW4All dashboard tracks hazard-specific availability of forecasting and warning services, <a href="http://www.earlywarningsforall.org">www.earlywarningsforall.org</a>. Under this initiative, WMO supported the Solomon Islands for installation of EW marine flags around the main ports of the Solomon Islands to warn fishermen of hazardous weather. The activity</p>	


initiated covers for the purchasing of the flags and the poles, as well as capacity building and awareness to local communities on how to be informed and act upon in case of hazardous weather. 6 sites covered (Lata – Temotu Province, Tuwo (Reef Island) – Temotu Province, Kirakira – Makira Province, Komiko (West Honiara) – Guadalcanal Province, Tulagi – Central Province and Gizo – Western Province). Currently under implementation.

WMO further supports the Nepalese Department for Meteorology and Hydrology (DHM) in the provision of even more targeted early warnings for floods, especially for flood prone areas of Kathamandu that were severely affected by the 2024 floods. Further in Nepal, WMO strives to strengthen capacity on




					<p>hazard cataloguing, impact-based forecasting (IBF) and Anticipatory Action (AA) trigger development, which will strengthen DHMs capacity to forecast and disseminate warnings for major hazards.</p> <p>Activities for WMO to strengthen forecasts and warnings for SWIO countries to be defined.</p>	
<b>Output 2.1 Risk information and tools generated by countries to enable the delivery of impact-based early warnings</b>						
# of risk data tools developed or strengthened to generate early warning products and/or support impact-based warnings.	0	4	1	20%	<p>Training materials for multi-hazard risk assessment are being developed, tailored for both in-person and virtual formats, with delivery in Madagascar and Mauritius planned for Q2 2025. Following the training, participants will develop hazard, exposure and vulnerability maps and profiles to support impact-based forecasting and early action planning.</p>	●

**Output 2.2. Monitoring, analysis, and forecasting of hazards that threaten the country/region are improved and sustained by the countries**

<p># of functioning monitoring and observation systems established or strengthened per hazard</p>	<p>0</p>	<p>7 covering at least 3 hazards</p>	<p>3</p>	<p>42%</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The EW4All Dashboard serves as the main data portal and brings together key metrics (global, implementation and country capacity) from all partners. Its 2024 update provided at-a-glance comparison to the 2023 baseline data.</li> <li>• The WMO Pillar 2 Rapid Assessments have been instrumental in the development of national roadmaps, informing partner interventions and establishing a clear baseline for monitoring success. The methodology is currently being replicated by the other pillars and will serve as a basis for the development of the EWS Maturity Index. Once applied, a full capacity picture</li> </ul>	
---	----------	--------------------------------------	----------	------------	---	---

					(across EWS pillars) will be available on the countries involved in EW4All implementation, thus enabling coherent reporting in subsequent years. In Nepal, WMO strives to strengthen capacity on hazard cataloguing incl. trigger development, which will strengthen DHMs capacity to forecast and disseminate warnings for major hazards.	
# of hazards monitoring, analysis, and forecasting processes developed or improved	0	7 countries covering at least 3 hazards	0	0%	<b>Nepal:</b> Activities planned: E2E Early Warning System Gaps & Needs identified with regards to Hydrometeorological Hazards (GLOF, flash and riverine floods, landslides/mudslides; avalanche)	●

# of forecasting and prediction products developed and/or accessed from WMO Global Prediction Centers (GPCs), Regional Specialized Meteorological Centers (RSMCs), and NMHSs.	0	4	2	50%	In progress for SWIO countries	●
<b>Output 2.3 Warnings are communicated by the countries based on improved dissemination and communication channels and the common alerting protocol under agreed standard operational procedures (SOPs)</b>						
# of warnings issued in CAP format	0	2 (Nepal and Solomon Islands)	1	50%	Nepal: CAP implementation workshop planned to be held through WMO in March 2024. Goal: Strengthen NMHS to utilize CAP for the dissemination of warning information through mainstreaming CAP into the SOP for warning dissemination. Workshop held in Solomon Islands (not financed through the project, but strongly aligned)	●
# of updated LDCs and SIDS entries in the WMO register of alerting authorities		2 (Nepal and Solomon Islands)	1	50%	Solomon Islands	●

<p># of communication channels through which warnings are disseminated in the area covered by a prediction service for a given hazard(s)</p>	<p>Baseline still being established across 7 countries in consultation with government and non-government stakeholders</p>	<p>20% increase across countries</p>	<p>0</p>	<p>0%</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Discussions have commenced and several meetings took place to assist Nepal and Mauritius to implement cell broadcast. For Mauritius, ITU had preliminary discussions with ICTA and NDRRMC on cell-broadcast, including technical assistance to assess the MNO infrastructure and support on the regulatory framework. For Nepal, national stakeholders, including the Disaster Management Office, wanted to better understand the overall concept of CB, the requirements for implementation, technical support, experience from the countries that have implemented, regulatory requirements, etc. There have</li> </ul>	
--	--	--------------------------------------	----------	-----------	--	---

					<p>been discussions with NDRRMA on their implementation of CAP and their interest in cell broadcast. The discussions include a proposal to host a joint ITU-GSMA Pillar 3 workshop focusing on cell broadcast to support EWS in Nepal in 2025. In addition, several coordination meetings have taken place with GSMA to discuss technical assistance and planning for 2025.</p>	
<p># of country level assessment on the availability, efficiency, and coverage of mobile networks to identify gaps and priorities.</p>	0 in place	7 assessments	3	42%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Based on existing ITU work, Madagascar, Comoros and Mauritius have conducted a Pillar 3 gap analysis and developed the draft National Roadmap. Nepal have also conducted Pillar 3 gap analysis.</li> <li>Disaster connectivity map was conducted</li> </ul>	●

					for Tonga, Kiribati and Solomon Islands to identify gaps in coverage.	
# of support with the development of the bidding/ tender document	0 developed	7 countries supported with tenders documents	0	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Preliminary assessment for cell broadcast was conducted for Comoros. Based on ITU's initial work and in consultation with the ITU, the World Bank has developed a tender for feasibility study on cell broadcast in Comoros and will be reissued during Q1 2025.</li> </ul>	●
# of training on the use of the Common Alerting Protocol (CAP)	Limited use	At least 1/country based on national context and demand	0	0%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>ITU is working with WMO on the development of CAP course, particularly on Module 3 (Guidelines for Implementing CAP Alerts) focusing on effective dissemination. In addition, ITU also focused on CAP “train the trainers” to develop trainers</li> </ul>	●

					who can carry out training on CAP to countries. Building on the ongoing efforts, training for countries are planned in 2025.	
# of technical assistance for countries to set up cell broadcast	CB not implemented	Up to 7 countries receive support based on demand	2	28%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Preliminary assessment for cell broadcast was conducted for Comoros. Based on ITU's initial work and in consultation with the ITU, the World Bank has developed a tender for feasibility study on cell broadcast in Comoros and will be reissued during Q1 2025. Discussions have commenced to assist Nepal and Mauritius to implement cell broadcast. For Mauritius, ITU had preliminary discussions with ICTA and NDRMRC to provide assistance on cell-broadcast, including</li> </ul>	●



					technical assistance (including to assess the MNO infrastructure) and support on the regulatory framework. For Nepal, there have been discussions with NDRRMA on their implementation of CAP and their interest in cell broadcast. The discussions include a proposal to host a joint ITU-GSMA Pillar 3 workshop focusing on cell broadcast to support EWS in Nepal in 2025.	
--	--	--	--	--	--	--

**Output 2.4 Warnings are received, understood, and acted upon based on co-produced preparedness and response plans by the countries**

# of preparedness and anticipatory action plans or Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) that are operational and linked to	1	5	3	60%	Madagascar has early action protocols (EAP) on cyclones, floods and drought in place; further linkages between pillar 4 actors and centralized	●
--	---	---	---	-----	--	---


prediction and warning services					coordination by government required. Comoros has a simplified EAP in place for volcanic ash. Expansion to other hazards are planned. Nepal has an EAP in place for floods with a strong community of practice on AA in place - advocating for a multi partner, government-led AA framework. The aim is to improve coordination and support with the development of EAPs in all contexts.	
# of risk maps, advisory, and other warning products that are available and adapted to the user group/development sector needs	1	4	0	0%	In progress	●
<b>CREWS Outcome 3: Early warning programmes are driven by people-centered and gender-responsive principles and promote private sector engagement</b>						
<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Baseline level</b>	<b>End-of project target level</b>	<b>Target for reporting period</b>	<b>Progress by ____ (Set as a percentage)</b>	<b>Progress summary justification as of ____</b>	<b>Progress rating</b>

Level of integration of people-centered and gender-responsive approaches <sup>3</sup>	low	high	medium	medium	<p>UNDRR promoted inclusive EWEA in a number of regional meetings and workshops by bringing persons with disabilities and organizing special sessions. UNDRR organized a special session on inclusive early warning early action at the Mana Communications Training for Met Services and at the Pacific Meteorological Council (PMC) Meeting in Vanuatu in September 2024. As part of the recommendations to the PMC Outcome document, National Meteorological Services were encouraged to prioritize inclusive early warning systems and enhance financing and capacity building, including application of the UNDRR’s <i>Inclusive early warning early action checklist</i> at the national level. UNDRR will follow up on these recommendations jointly</p>	●
---	-----	------	--------	--------	---	---

<sup>3</sup> Please grade your project based on the following criteria: **Low**- The project did not perform consultations, activities to promote gender quality, and activities /developed products with a people-centered approach. **Medium**- There is evidence of the project performing at least one consultation, one activity to promote gender equality, and one activity/product developed with a people-centered approach. **High**- There is evidence the project performed more than one consultation, activities to promote gender equality, and activities/products developer with a people-centered approach.

					with GEDSI specialist in 2025.	
Level of users' engagement satisfaction in the people-centered and gender-responsive approaches/activities <sup>4</sup>	low	high	medium	medium	In progress	●
<b>Output 3.1 People of different backgrounds, gender, youth, older persons, persons with disability, poor, marginalized, displaced, and non-native, as well as related institutions have co-produced climate and weather information products tailored to their needs</b>						
# of climate and weather information co-designed to users' needs by group representing vulnerable segments of exposed populations	1	3	3	100%	UNDRR has translated the Inclusive early warning early action: checklist and implementation guide into French and Spanish	●
# of women and men trained through X # of capacity building programmes provided by CREWS	0	300 (each m/ f)	80	26%	Mauritius inclusive early warning early action: checklist training. (50%-50% m-f).	●

<sup>4</sup> This indicator will only be completed when the survey is performed. Please provide the overall result of your survey result based on the following criteria: **Low**- Users do not feel the project considered their opinion, context and experience when developing or strengthening early warning systems. **Medium**- Users feel the project somewhat considered their opinion, context and experience when developing or strengthening early warning systems. **High**- Users feel the project considerably considered their opinion, context and experience when developing or strengthening early warning systems.

# of CREWS projects that have included gender equality in early warning as an objective or outcome	baseline provided by CREWS Secretariat	1	1	100%	EW4All Accelerator initiative directly supports this CREWS performance indicator.	
--	--	---	---	------	---	---

## 12. Risk Status

<b>Risk Status</b>	<p>What is the current risk status as compared to what was identified in the project proposal?</p> <p><b>Medium:</b> One of the key risks is an underestimation of the implementation timeframe for project execution that ensures national ownership and sufficient time to thoroughly plan, coordinate, and execute activities effectively. This can lead to delays in achieving milestones, reduced deliverables, and challenges in stakeholder engagement. While project execution proceeds in accordance with the objectives of the original proposal, low budget disbursement by some IPs may necessitate a request to the Steering Committee for an extension to end 2025 to allow for full delivery of all activities. While administrative challenges in finalizing the UN subsidiary agreement with IFRC caused delay in its execution of project activities, national societies are accelerating delivery of project priorities in consultation with government and project partners. Additionally, ITU will revisit spending categories in its grant agreement with UNDRR to ensure alignment with country needs and to accelerate budget expenditure.</p>
<b>Measures to address</b>	<p>What mitigation measures have been developed to address the risk status? <u>In bullet points</u></p> <p>Partners have agreed effective risk mitigation strategies, including updated work planning, revised budget categorization to better align with country needs, proactive monitoring, and streamlined decision-making to seize on opportunities to deliver joint impact, will all be applied to drive timely execution of project activities.</p>

## 13. Contributions to Project Outcomes

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

## 14. Financial management

Total financing approved (in approved project proposal):	USD 5,458,639
Cumulative amount for the reporting period ( <i>how much has been used, actual expenditure</i> ):	UNDRR – USD 569,226 WMO – USD 306,690 ITU – USD 0 IFRC – USD 16,186 Total: USD 892,102
Percentage used as of ( <i>state end date of reporting period</i> ):	UNDRR –28% WMO –21% ITU –0% IFRC –1.8%  Total: 16%

## 15. Supporting documents

<p>List and annex to the report any documents providing details on project activities <u>conducted during the reporting period</u> such as reports of training sessions, assessment reports, online solutions and tools, manuals, summaries of high-level discussions etc.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Risk Knowledge and EWS Checklist concept note:</b> <a href="https://docs.google.com/document/d/1PciEfxU5WvgElk_7Du80kBpJpR4ySV5W/edit">https://docs.google.com/document/d/1PciEfxU5WvgElk_7Du80kBpJpR4ySV5W/edit</a></li> <li>• <b>Inclusive early warning early action:</b> <a href="#">checklist and implementation guide into French and Spanish</a></li> </ul> <p> <a href="https://wmo.int/news/media-centre/early-warnings-all-advances-new-challenges-emerge">https://wmo.int/news/media-centre/early-warnings-all-advances-new-challenges-emerge</a>  <a href="https://wmo.int/media/update/new-handbook-early-warning-systems-fragile-contexts">https://wmo.int/media/update/new-handbook-early-warning-systems-fragile-contexts</a>  <a href="https://wmo.int/publication-series/hydromet-gap-report-2024">https://wmo.int/publication-series/hydromet-gap-report-2024</a>  <a href="https://www.itu.int/itu-d/sites/digital-impact-unlocked/national-roll-outs-of-early-warnings-for-all-ew4all-initiative-in-2024/">https://www.itu.int/itu-d/sites/digital-impact-unlocked/national-roll-outs-of-early-warnings-for-all-ew4all-initiative-in-2024/</a>  <a href="https://wmo.int/media/magazine-article/improved-flood-preparedness-and-community-based-early-warnings-needed-nepal">https://wmo.int/media/magazine-article/improved-flood-preparedness-and-community-based-early-warnings-needed-nepal</a>  <a href="https://x.com/UNDRR_Africa/status/1869730699869118521">https://x.com/UNDRR_Africa/status/1869730699869118521</a>  <a href="https://x.com/UNDRR_Africa/status/1869642632378413352">https://x.com/UNDRR_Africa/status/1869642632378413352</a>  <a href="https://www.undrr.org/news/two-years-tonga-tsunami-shows-effective-risk-communication-saves-lives">https://www.undrr.org/news/two-years-tonga-tsunami-shows-effective-risk-communication-saves-lives</a>  <a href="https://wmo.int/media/news/nepal-holds-national-consultation-early-warnings-all-and-all">https://wmo.int/media/news/nepal-holds-national-consultation-early-warnings-all-and-all</a>  <a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=BgAlcVuB2ck">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=BgAlcVuB2ck</a> </p>
---

## 16. 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.

## 17. Visibility products

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

<https://earlywarningsforall.org/site/early-warnings-all/early-warnings-all-programmatic-framework-country-level-implementation>

<https://earlywarningsforall.org/site/early-warnings-all/early-warnings-all-dashboard>

<https://earlywarningsforall.org/site/early-warnings-all/global-observatory-ews-investments>

<https://earlywarningsforall.org/site/early-warnings-all/early-warnings-all-programmatic-framework-country-level-implementation/implementation-toolkit>

<https://earlywarningsforall.org/site/early-warnings-all/early-warnings-all-dashboard>

<https://wmo.int/news/media-centre/early-warnings-all-advances-new-challenges-emerge>

<https://wmo.int/media/update/new-handbook-early-warning-systems-fragile-contexts>

<https://wmo.int/publication-series/hydromet-gap-report-2024>

<https://www.itu.int/itu-d/sites/digital-impact-unlocked/national-roll-outs-of-early-warnings-for-all-ew4all-initiative-in-2024/>

<https://wmo.int/media/magazine-article/improved-flood-preparedness-and-community-based-early-warnings-needed-nepal>

[https://x.com/UNDRR\\_Africa/status/1869730699869118521](https://x.com/UNDRR_Africa/status/1869730699869118521)

[https://x.com/UNDRR\\_Africa/status/1869642632378413352](https://x.com/UNDRR_Africa/status/1869642632378413352)

<https://www.undrr.org/news/two-years-tonga-tsunami-shows-effective-risk-communication-saves-lives>

<https://wmo.int/media/news/nepal-holds-national-consultation-early-warnings-all-and-all>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=BgAlcVuB2ck>

## 18. Supporting documents

- a. *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.*

- **Inclusive early warning early action:** [checklist and implementation guide into French and Spanish](#)
- [https://x.com/UNDRR\\_Africa/status/1869730699869118521](https://x.com/UNDRR_Africa/status/1869730699869118521)
- [https://x.com/UNDRR\\_Africa/status/1869642632378413352](https://x.com/UNDRR_Africa/status/1869642632378413352)
- <https://www.undrr.org/news/two-years-tonga-tsunami-shows-effective-risk-communication-saves-lives>
- <https://wmo.int/media/news/nepal-holds-national-consultation-early-warnings-all-and-all>
- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=BgAlcVuB2ck>

## **19. 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*