






CREWS PROJECT STATUS REPORT
April 2024 – December 2024



Section 1. General Project Information

1. Project title	Strengthening Hydro-Meteorological and Multi-Hazard Early Warning Services in the Caribbean - Phase 2 (CREWS Caribbean 2.0)	2. Project reference	CREWS/RProj/15/Caribbean
3. Lead Implementing Partner of the project	WMO / UNDRR	4. Other Implementing Partners involved in the project	n/a
5. Operational Partners involved in the project	CDEMA; CMO, CIMH	6. Project Duration/Timeframe (from year – to year)	April 2024 – April 2027
7. Current year of implementation	1st year of implementation	8. Total Funding Approved by Steering Committee (in US dollars), including fees	USD 7 Million

9. Reporting focal point(s) from Implementing Partners	WMO: Stephanie Gallasch (SGallasch@wmo.int) UNDRR: Jair Torres (jair.torres@un.org), Stefanie Dannenmann-Di Palma (dannenmann@un.org) UNDRR: Anwar Baksh (anwar.undrr@gmail.com)
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Section 2. Overall rating

Interpretation of color coding		
High		The project is having good implementation progress. End-of project targets achievement or cumulative financial delivery are fully on track.
Medium		The project is having moderate progress. Implementation is facing issues. End-of project targets achievement or cumulative financial delivery are off track. Adaptive management should be undertaken immediately.
Low		The project is having less than moderate or poor progress. Implementation is not proceeding as planned facing major issues. End-of project targets achievement or cumulative financial delivery are severely off track. Requires remedial attention where restructuring may be necessary.

	Rating	Comments on delays
Rate of delivery		The project shows good implementation progress, after some initial delays in the initialization phase. Project activities are on track and implementation will speed up in 2025.
Rate of expenditure		The project shows good process with regards to the rate of expenditure. Expenditure as planned.

Section 3. Project Performance Progress

10. Progress summary

What has been achieved during this reporting period? – Please list by project outcome in bullet points: progress and main achievements

The project was approved in April 2024. Following administrative procedures on both WMO and UNDRR side in the initiation phase, the following activities have been conducted/implemented:

- Workplans defined with key regional partners of the project: CDEMA (led by UNDRR), CMO and CIMH (led by WMO)
- WMO together with the respective NMHSs conducted rapid pillar 2 capacity assessments for initially targeted EW4ALL target countries in the Caribbean. The assessment helped identify the priority hazards, while also assessing capacities across different areas of work, including observations, monitoring, analysis, forecasts, service delivery, and governance. (Scorecards see Annex)
- May 2024: A Webinar series was held on the implementation of the Common Alerting Protocol in the Caribbean (14 & 21 May), gathering 42 NHMS Caribbean representatives. Participants were informed about the WMO Register of Alerting, Authorities, CAP good practices and lessons learnt in the Caribbean Region. These webinars are followed by in-country trainings to be held in January in Dominica, St. Lucia and Grenada.



- Nov 2024: CREWS Caribbean 2.0 project presented and discussed at Caribbean Meteorological Council held in the British Virgin Islands, valuable input gathered with regards to gaps and best practices of the past hurricane season, and alignment with project workplan ensured.
- Dec 2024: CMO and CIMH & WMO Implementing Arrangement signed, activity implementation initiated.
- Dec 2024: The 2 phased course is designed to improve Marine Weather Competencies, especially in SIDS. Phase I was implemented between March-June 2022, with 16 countries participating. It provided an opportunity for participants to explore and evaluate various aspects of service delivery, using the WMO marine services delivery guidelines and framework. This second phase, supported through the CREWS Caribbean 2.0 project, was designed to identify and address gaps of NHMS in delivering marine services, with a focus on improving service delivery strategies and customer relationships. An online learning course was held from 28 October to 22 November 2024 prior to a face-to-face learning in Bridgetown, Barbados, from 2-11 December 2024. The training was hosted by the Caribbean Institute for Meteorology and Hydrology (CIMH) and strengthened a range of technical skills, including basic satellite imagery interpretation for marine environment, impact-based forecasting and wave forecasting. It was composed of interactive sessions enhance the participants' technical and communication skills in marine forecasting and most importantly their organisational service delivery. These sessions brought the participants closer to the marine stakeholders and helped them understand better their end-users needs while getting feedback regarding how accurate forecast products are imperative for their operations. Sixteen participants from fourteen Caribbean English-speaking States joined the on-site training.



- Dec 2024: The first Americas and Caribbean Multi-Hazard Early Warning Systems (MHEWS) Regional Multi-Stakeholder Forum (MSF), held on December 5, 2024, in St. Kitts and Nevis as part of the CDM13 Conference, served as a pivotal platform to advance disaster preparedness and resilience in the region. With approximately 500 participants attending in person and additional virtual engagement, the forum fostered dialogue among ministers, technical agencies, and diverse stakeholders, including women, youth, indigenous knowledge holders, and the private sector. Under the CDM13 theme "Road to Resilience - Checkpoint 2024: Levelling Up for a Dynamic Future," the event addressed gaps in multi-hazard early warning systems, shared best practices, and strengthened partnerships to ensure inclusive disaster preparedness. Discussions included innovative approaches to data integration, community-centred communication strategies, and sustainable financing mechanisms. The outcomes of the forum are set to inform the Sendai Framework Regional Action Plan Ministerial Meeting and the global EW4All Forum in 2025, marking a significant step toward enhancing multi-hazard early warning systems and building regional resilience.
- The progress under Outcome 1 demonstrates significant advancements in strengthening legislative and institutional frameworks to support and sustain multi-hazard early warning systems (MHEWS) in the Caribbean.
 - o The finalization and approval of its MHEWS Policy by Cabinet in May 2024, providing a solid foundation for integrated early warning and disaster risk management.
 - o MHEWS Addendum and the Disaster Resilience Scorecard have been applied in St. John's, Antigua & Barbuda, and St. Joseph, Barbados, with draft strategies developed and is currently awaiting review from the sub-national focal point for approval.
 - o Supporting the advancement of the improved legislation in Jamaica and Bahamas, situational analysis was developed for Jamaica and Bahamas that supports the development to the country work programme for the countries.
- Sub-regional grant established with CDEMA to support the implementation of activities. Through this grant the following would be achieved:
 - o Development of multi-sectoral DRR Platforms in two participating states.
 - o Enhanced coordination between NMHSs and NDRMOs for data sharing agreements.
 - o Meeting of the Regional Early Warning Systems Consortium
 - o Support to 2 countries for MHEWS Policy development.
- Improved early warning service delivery and accessibility by national and regional institutions is being strengthened within the initiative of

	<p>CREWS. Work has been advancing in support of a regional geospatial platform hosted by CDEMA.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Trinidad and Tobago launched in November 2024, the National Disaster Risk Information Management. ○ Draft Barbados National Disaster Risk Information System presented and approved by the Minister of Home Affairs and Information and the Emergency Management Advisory Committee. ○ National Risk knowledge Strategies established for Antigua and Barbuda, Haiti and Trinidad and Tobago were developed that supports the systematic collection of data and analysis contributing to impact-based forecasting. ○ Development of the first draft of information chains for MHEWS for Antigua and Barbuda and Barbados first drafts completed. <p>- Private sector engagement as reflected in outcome 3 is being supported through a landscape assessment survey which is being piloted in Barbados. The Landscape Assessment Study is currently under development, with the objective to gather insights from micro, small- and medium-sized enterprises (MSMEs) on how they view climate and disaster risks and assess the resilience of their organization and locality (city). The input will feed into a UNDRR-led project on strengthening the disaster resilience of MSMEs in three locations: Barcelona (Spain), Bridgetown (Barbados) and Sendai (Japan).</p>
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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 indicator¹ 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 ____	Progress rating ²
# of LDCs and SIDS with national investment plans and budgets prioritizing multi-hazard early	No existing guidelines of MHEWS Financing in the region	Development of 1 regional guidelines for sustainable MHEWS Financing	0	0%	Will be initiated in 2025	n/a

¹ CREWS Results Framework.

² Use scale system provided in Annex X of this document.

warning programmes						
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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

<p># of national plans, strategies and legislations on early warnings approved and/or implemented</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 9 National Strategic Plans incl. Frameworks for Weather, Water and Climate Services (developed under CREWS Caribbean 1.0) • 8 Meteorological Legislations developed (CREWS Caribbean 1.0) • Draft CDEMA Model policy for MHEWS in the Caribbean • 1 Sub-National Resilience Strategy for Tobago (MCR 2030) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 4 National Strategic Plans incl. Frameworks for Weather, Water and Climate Services • TBD Meteorological legislation • Further legislation/ institutional framework development tbd • 2 National MHEWS Policy Developed • MCR Addendum implemented in 4 Caribbean local governments 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 0 NSPs & Legislations developed • Support the Finalisation of 1 National MHEWS Policy approved • 2 MCR Addendum (Antigua and Barbuda and Barbados) 	<p>0%</p> <p>100%</p> <p>80%</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NSP/Legislation to be initiated in 2025 <p>Barbados MHEWS Policy was finalized and approved by cabinet in May 2024.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MHEWS Addendum and Disaster Resilience Scorecard applied in St. Johns Antigua& Barbuda and in St. Joseph Barbados. The strategy is developed in draft and awaiting review from the sub-national focal point for approval 	<p>In Plan</p>
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<p># of coordination mechanisms strengthened or established to enhance collaboration on early warning among national or regional institutions</p>	<p>Regional Early Warning Consortium (REWSC) created, but not held periodically</p>	<p>2 Coordination Mechanism strengthened – REWSC & sub-regional exchange mechanisms between NDRMO's and NHMSs to be created</p>	<p>2 – REWSC & at least one Sub-Regional Meeting held</p>	<p>0%</p>	<p>- First Sub-Regional Virtual Meeting between National Meteorological and Hydrological Services (NMHSs) and National Disaster Risk Management Offices (NDRMOs) East Caribbean + South Caribbean + Guyana + Suriname To be held in January 2025. Originally planned for Nov. 2024. - Regional Early Warning Consortium meeting to be held virtually in Feb. 2024</p>	<p>Delayed, but in progress</p>
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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						
<p># of multi-hazard assessments, analyses and other mapping of needs, gaps priorities that inform investment requirements on early warning</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pillar 2 Assessments for all target countries to be conducted – Baseline 0 • Other assessments – e.g. Regional Lightning capacities planned 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 4 Pillar 2 Assessments conducted • No other assessments in 2024 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 4 Pillar 2 Assessments conducted 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 100% 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 4 Pillar 2 Assessments conducted 	<p>In plan</p>

Output 1.3. Partnerships and cooperation frameworks developed for financing and scaling up support to multi-hazard early warning systems

Total volume of funds leveraged by national institutions and development partners (in USD) through CREWS investments	No co-financing partnerships established yet	Co-Financing for additional activities with national governments and development partners.	At least 1 development partner	50%	Discussions initiated with the EU on co-financing of the private sector engagement and roll-out phase of EW4ALL in at least 2 countries	In-plan
# of LDCs and SIDS benefiting from GCF resources through the GCF-SAP CREWS Scaling Up Framework	CREWS GCF Scale-up Project Trinidad & Tobago and Belize – Baseline: No funding leveraged	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • USD 25 Million T&T and Belize • USD 25 Million Haiti 	0	40%	CREWS GCF Trinidad and Tobago and Belize scale-up under development, GCF CREWS Haiti Scale-Up under development (leadership WFP)	In Plan

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						
# 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	At least 5	At least 5	Work in progress for all hazards	20%	Many activities initiated, but not completed	In Plan

Output 2.1 Risk information and tools generated by countries to enable the delivery of impact-based early warnings						
# of risk data tools developed or strengthened to generate early warning products and/or support impact-based warnings.	1 Regional Spatial Data Risk Information platform	4 national level risk information platform Support NDMROs in 4 countries to develop information chain for MHEWS	1	100 %	- Trinidad and Tobago Disaster Risk Information Management System developed and launched in November 2024.	completed
			3	100%	National Risk Knowledge Plan for Barbados, Antigua and Barbuda and Haiti were developed within the framework of CREWS 2.0	

Output 2.2. Monitoring, analysis and forecasting of hazards that threaten the country/region are improved and sustained by the countries						
# of functioning monitoring and observation systems established or strengthened per hazard	Many systems available in the Region	Products for 5 hazards updated, extended, improved	0	0%	Initiated, to be implemented in 2025 and 2026	In Plan
# of hazards monitoring, analysis and forecasting processes developed or improved	Many products available in the Region	Products for 5 hazards updated, extended, improved	0	0%	Initiated, to be implemented in 2025 and 2026	In Plan

# of forecasting and prediction products developed and/or accessed from WMO Global Prediction Centers (GPCs), Regional Specialized Meteorological Centers (RSMCs) and NMHSs.	To be defined	To be defined	0	0%	Will be defined at later stage	In Plan
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Output 2.3 Warnings are communicated by the countries based on common alerting protocols under agreed standard operational procedures (SOPs)						
# of warnings issued in CAP format	Information pending for this indicator. Will be delivered asap.					
# of updated LDCs and SIDS entries in the WMO register of alerting authorities	0 in target countries	3	0	60%	Dominica, Grenada, St. Lucia (CAP Implementation Workshops to be held in Jan. 2025)	In Plan
# of communication channels through which warnings are disseminated in the area covered by a prediction service for a given hazard(s)	6 in target countries	Potentially 1 additional	0	0%	To be defined during CAP Implementation Workshops in the three target countries	In Plan

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 prediction and warning services	1	3	0	0%	SOPs between NMHS and NDRMOs to be developed for target countries – activity yet to be initiated	In Plan
# of risk maps, advisory and other warning products that are available and adapted to the user group/development sector needs	Many risk maps available in the Caribbean – will be defined which ones need to be adjusted, updated and additionally developed	To be defined	1	100%	Thunderstorms and lightning strikes map developed for Barbados based on 2024 August event	In plan

CREWS Outcome 3: Early warning programmes are driven by people-centered and gender-responsive principles and promote private sector engagement

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
Level of integration of people centered and	0	High	0	n/a	Activity planned but not yet initiated	In Plan

gender responsive approaches ³						
Level of users' engagement satisfaction in the people-centered and gender-responsive approaches/activities ⁴	0	High	0	n/a	Activity planned but not yet initiated	In Plan

Output 3.1 People of different backgrounds, gender, youth, older persons, people 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

# of climate and weather information co-designed to users' needs by group representing vulnerable segments of exposed populations	Target to be defined	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
# of women and men trained through X # of capacity building programmes provided by CREWS	Between 300 & 500	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Barbados Making Cities Resilient (MCR) Workshop Antigua and Barbuda MCR Workshop Marine Services Course 	Min 100 persons trained	100%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 50 persons Barbados (11 males & 27 females) 	In Plan

³ 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.

⁴ 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.

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CAP Webinar 			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 35 persons Antigua & Barbuda (9 males, 17 females) • Marine Service Workshop 22 persons (14 female, 9 male) • CAP Webinar - 42 persons (30 male, 12 female) 	
# of CREWS projects that have included gender equality in early warning as an objective or outcome	CREWS Caribbean 2.0 is strongly committed to including gender equality in early warnings in all project outcomes.					
# of targeted outputs and activities towards gender implemented	0	1 regional workshop for the development of a guideline on ensuring inclusive and gender responsive MHEWS	0	0%	Activities planned but to be initiated in 2025	In Plan

Output 3.2 Private sector is engaged to foster innovation and sustainability in delivery of early warning services						
# of agreements with private sector to co-finance or co-implement EWS initiatives	Engagement of private sector in Lightning Awareness Campaign Other plans tbd No developed BCP within the private sector	Minimum. 1	0	0%	Planned for Risk Awareness Competition Activity (05/2025) with private sector inclusion	In Plan

		Development of a private sector survey to integrate MHEWS into BCP	0	50%	Draft survey has been developed and being finalized. Implementation has not yet started.	
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12. Risk Status

Insert ALL the risks identified at project proposal, those from previous/current project status reports, and the new risk identified for the current reporting period. If a risk has been mitigated or is no longer a risk, please specify it in the "current situation" column.

Description of risk <i>What is the cumulative risk status of the project in comparison to what was identified in the project proposal?</i>	Risk management actions. <i>What mitigation measures have been developed to address the risk status? In bullet points</i>	Current situation <i>If mitigation measures have been undertaken, what is the current status of the risk? If a risk has been mitigated or is no longer a risk, please specify it here.</i>
The cumulative risk status of the project is low. WMO and UNDRR respectively have developed risk matrixes for the projects, including probabilities, impacts and mitigation measures which are used for risk management.	Risk Mitigation actions will be implemented if required	No mitigation measures in place, no risks materialized

13. Knowledge management and social media

<i>Provide a list of knowledge activities / products (when applicable) produced during this reporting period only. Include any links to press releases, videos or communication items and/or social media. Please attach with this report any supporting files, including photos, videos, stories, and other documents.</i>
Project Announcements <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthening Hydro-Meteorological and Early Warning Services in the Caribbean World Meteorological Organization • New Funding to strengthen Multi-Hazard Early Warning Systems in the Caribbean • Strengthening Hydro-Meteorological and Multi-Hazard Early Warning Services in the Caribbean - Phase 2 (CREWS Caribbean 2.0) • Regional leaders drive resilience with action-oriented disaster risk commitments • Making Cities Resilient Barbados Workshop

14. Partnerships & stakeholder engagement

<i>Optional: If the project worked with any of the following partners in this reporting period, please provide a summary of the partnership activities.</i>	
Civil Society Organisations and/or NGOs	International Federation for Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (planned) – Project Activity 4.1 Community-based EWS strengthened
Academic Institutions	University of West Indies (planned) – Collaboration planned in project component No. 2. Disaster Risk Knowledge improved on a Regional, National and Community Levels
Private Sector	CARICHAM (planned) – Project Activity 1.1.6: Development of two regional workshops with private sector representatives and CARICHAM to discuss MHEWS private sector engagement strategy and develop a corresponding roadmap

15. Impact stories

<i>Provide a brief summary of any especially interesting and impactful project result that is considered to be worth sharing in the annual report to the Steering Committee, with concrete examples of the contributions to CREWS value propositions (gender-responsive, multiplier, people-centered, promote coherence, solution-oriented, unique) (max 500 words).</i>
No impact stories available yet, the project team will ensure to gather suitable stories during the implementation of upcoming activities.

16. Financial management

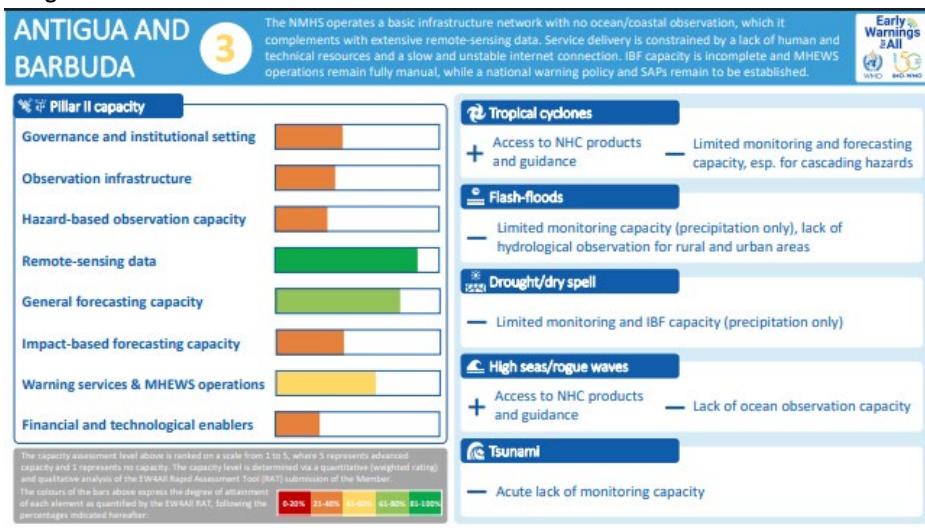
Total financing approved (in approved project proposal):	USD 7 Million
Cumulative amount for the reporting period (<i>how much has been used, actual expenditure</i>):	WMO: USD 1,056,979 (Actuals & Obligations) UNDRR: USD 1,144,472 (Actuals & Obligations)
Percentage used as of (<i>state end date of reporting period</i>):	WMO: 30% UNDRR: 33% Overall Total: 31%

17. 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.

Pillar 2 Assessment Scorecards

Antigua & Barbuda



Barbados

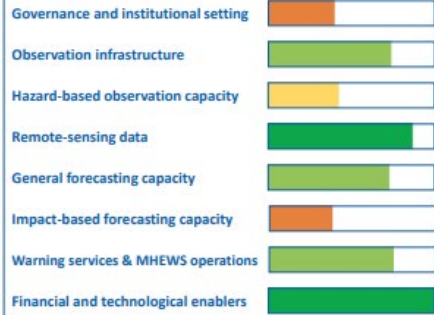
BARBADOS

3

NMFS has good synoptic observation capacity and data management, sufficient trained forecasters to meet its needs, extensive fail-safes systems and good financial and technological resources. It lacks observation capacity for marine and hydro hazards, IBF capacity is incomplete, and it suffers from a lack of governance and effective institutional cooperation. The latter is currently being addressed by a CREWS project.



Pillar II capacity



The capacity assessment level above is ranked on a scale from 1 to 5, where 5 represents advanced capacity and 1 represents no capacity. The capacity level is determined via a quantitative (weighted rating) and qualitative analysis of the EWM Rapid Assessment Tool (RAT) submission of the Member. The colors of the bars above express the degree of attainment of each element as quantified by the EWM RAT, following the percentages indicated hereafter:



Tropical cyclones

- + Good access to and use of remote-sensing data
- Limited local observations
- Lack of impact data for IBF

Rogue waves/high seas

- Lack of marine observation capacity
- No access to remote-sensing data

Flash-floods

- Limited observations (no soil moisture)
- Lack of vulnerability and impact data

Thunderstorms/squall lines

- + Sufficient observations (both local and remote)
- Lack of vulnerability and impact data for IBF

Haze/smoke

- Lack of observation capacity

Guyana

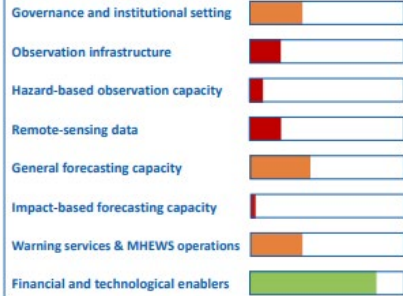
GUYANA

2

An adequate MHEWS legislative framework is currently absent, though a law is being drafted to cover hydromet disaster management. The NMHS observation network, which relies mostly on manual stations, is insufficient to monitor the country's hazards and faces significant maintenance and data transmission issues. Capacity development is required to take advantage of satellite data. Forecasting (incl. IBF) and warning services are limited and inadequate for EWS.



Pillar II capacity



The capacity assessment level above is ranked on a scale from 1 to 5, where 5 represents advanced capacity and 1 represents no capacity. The capacity level is determined via a quantitative (weighted rating) and qualitative analysis of the EWM Rapid Assessment Tool (RAT) submission of the Member. The colors of the bars above express the degree of attainment of each element as quantified by the EWM RAT, following the percentages indicated hereafter:



Flash-floods

- Very limited monitoring and forecasting capacity, no IBF

Riverine floods

- ~ Limited hydrological observations available
- Insufficient monitoring capacity, no IBF

Drought/Dry spell

- Insufficient observations (soil moisture, remote sensing), no impact-based forecasting capacity (incl. lack of data)

Storm surges/coastal floods

- Lack of marine observations, remote sensing data and capacity building

Thunderstorms/squall lines

- + Limited radar observations available
- Insufficient monitoring capacity, no IBF

Haiti

HAITI 2 UHM benefits from a clear mandate, basic monitoring and forecasting capacity, as well as the ongoing support from multiple international cooperation initiatives to develop MHEWS capacity. Service delivery is constrained by insufficient observations, data transmission issues, and a lack of human and financial resources. Ongoing insecurity prevents the development and maintenance of the infrastructure network and further impacts DRR operations and the dissemination of warnings.

Early Warnings 2 All
WMO UNDRR

Pillar II capacity

Governance and institutional setting	0-20%
Observation infrastructure	0-20%
Hazard-based observation capacity	0-20%
Remote-sensing data	0-20%
General forecasting capacity	0-20%
Impact-based forecasting capacity	0-20%
Warning services & MHEWS operations	0-20%
Financial and technological enablers	0-20%

The capacity assessment level above is ranked on a scale from 1 to 5, where 5 represents advanced capacity and 1 represents no capacity. The capacity level is determined via a quantitative (weighted rating) and qualitative analysis of the EWAAI Rapid Assessment Tool (EWAAI) submission of the Member. The colours of the bars above express the degree of attainment of each element as quantified by the EWAAI RAY, following the percentages indicated hereafter:

0-20% 21-40% 41-60% 61-80% 81-100%

Tropical cyclones
+ Benefit from TCP products and guidance — Limited monitoring and forecasting capacity, no IBF

Flash-floods
+ Benefit from FFGS — Insufficient hydrological monitoring capacity, limited IBF

Wind
+ Basic monitoring and forecasting capacity — Large observations gaps, data transmission issues, no IBF

Rain/wet spell
+ Basic monitoring and forecasting capacity — Insufficient hydrological monitoring capacity, no IBF




Drought/Dry spell
— Acute lack of monitoring and forecasting capacity, no IBF

Deliverables Folder WMO (will be updated regularly throughout project implementation):
[Deliverables CREWS Caribbean](#)

18. Certification on Use of Resources

Each Implementing Partner to provide a certification of the use of resources signed by their authorized representative.

19. Annex. Progress rating

Interpretation of color coding		
Achieved		The indicator has achieved its end-of-project target.
Partially achieved		The indicator is on track to achieve its end-of-project target.
Not achieved		The indicator has not had any advancement towards achieving its end-of-project target.