






CREWS PROJECT STATUS REPORT
(January – December 2024)

Section 1. General Project Information

1. Project title	Greater Horn of Africa – Strengthening early warning and early action systems for meteorological, hydrological and climate extremes	2. Project reference	CREWS/RProj/11/Horn of Africa
3. Lead Implementing Partner of the project	World Bank	4. Other Implementing Partners involved in the project	WMO/UNDRR
5. Operational Partners involved in the project	IFRC	6. Project Duration/Timeframe (from year – to year)	2022-2026
7. Current year of implementation	3	8. Total Funding Approved by Steering Committee (in US dollars), including fees	5,240,998
9. Reporting focal point(s) from Implementing Partners	<p>World Bank: Saurabh Dani (sdani@worldbank.org); Haris Khan (hkhan1@worldbank.org)</p> <p>WMO: Jason Watkins (jt Watkins@wmo.int) / Mohammed Ali (mali@wmo.int)</p> <p>UNDRR: Adair Ackley (adair.ackley@un.org); Phoebe Shikuku (phoebe.shikuku@un.org); Fadi Jannan (jannan@un.org), Saira Ahmed (saira.ahmed@un.org)</p>		

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
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Rate of delivery	●	
Rate of expenditure	<p>●</p> <p>From WB side: Medium</p> <p>Somalia: \$735,000</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disbursed: \$326,993.01 • Committed: \$29,006 <p>Ethiopia: \$963,000</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disbursed: \$442,712.1 • Committed: \$464,383.81 <p>Sudan: \$545,000</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disbursed: 0 • Committed: 0 <p>From WMO side: Medium</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disbursed: 311,781.52 • Committed: 155,777.88 <p>UNDRR: USD 1,399,142 (85%)</p>	<p>Sudan has in recent years witnessed widespread political instability which has included a long-lasting civil war. When CREWS Horn of Africa preparation began, Sudan had achieved some stability with the formation of a transition government in September 2019, and the signing of the Juba Peace Agreement in October 2020. However, in October 2021 a military takeover took place, which led to the World Bank activating its Operational Policy 7.30, which paused the World Bank’s engagement in Sudan. At the same time, the IPs were monitoring the situation in the hope for a return to normality, adopting an approach of “wait and see”. In April 2023 a failed political process saw an eruption of conflict between the Sudanese Armed Forces (SAF) and the Rapid Support Forces (RSF). As a result, the WB has submitted a request to re-allocate Sudan funds to Somalia and Ethiopia.</p>

Section 3. Project Performance Progress

<p>10. Progress summary</p>	<p>What has been achieved <u>during this reporting period</u>? – Please <u>list by project outcome in bullet points</u>: progress and main achievements</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In Ethiopia, consultancies commenced to support (i) the design of impact-based flood early warning systems; (ii) a feasibility study into finance-based forecasting approaches for floods; and (iii) the design and testing of a survey to assess flood preparedness • Under the design of impact-based early warning systems, a gaps and needs analysis and a technical review of options have been prepared. • Under forecast-based financing, a gaps and needs assessment was completed, along with an assessment of best practices and options for Ethiopia was prepared. • In relation to the survey, the survey was designed and ‘road-tested’ in key flood-affected communities in Ethiopia. • In Ethiopia, technical assistance has supported the procurement of automatic weather stations, and consultancies to design improved climate analytics tools (the flood map-room). • In Somalia, a consultancy is underway to support the design of an interoperable data management system • Technical assistance has supported the implementation of government consultancies to design a sustainable hydromet network for Somalia. • WMO: WMO Regional Association I Training Workshop on Regional WIGOS Centres functions and tools for East and North Africa 07 – 09 October 2024 Dar es Salaam, United Republic of Tanzania: The Training Workshop on Regional WIGOS Centres functions and tools, for East and North Africa in Regional Association (RA) I, took place in Dar es Salaam, United Republic of Tanzania, from 07 to 09 October 2024. The
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workshop was graciously hosted by the Tanzania Meteorological Authority (TMA) and organized by the WMO Regional office in Africa (RAF) and the WIGOS Branch of the Infrastructure Department, with significant support from the Climate Risk and Early Warning Systems initiative (CREWS). The training workshop was delivered in a hybrid format, allowing both online and in-person participation of relevant National Focal Points (NFPs) and technical staff from 20 Members in East and North Africa including Southwest Indian Ocean countries. The primary objective of the workshop was to enhance the understanding and skills of relevant National Focal Points (NFPs) of RA I Members in East and North Africa who are not yet involved in RWCs operations. The training aimed to facilitate efficient utilization of the WIGOS tools within the framework of Regional WIGOS Centre (RWC) functions, and in accordance with the roles and responsibilities of RWCs and NFPs. Key Outcomes and recommendations of the workshop can be found via the full report here.



- WMO: The National Climate Co-Production, Application and Action Planning (NCCAAP) holds forum on the DEYR 2024 Season, held 10 September 2024 with [bulletin published](#)
- WMO: Training provided to national institutions on strengthening their capacity in data exchange, forecasting, and warning services in Somalia; (i) Data Exchange Systems (WIGOS, OSCAR Surface, WIS 2.0); (ii) Access to Global and Regional Climate Products; and (iii) Forecasting and Early Warning Services (CAP Protocols) held between 16-20 December 2024 in Naivasha, Kenya
- Supported Ethiopia Climate Outlook Forum held between 17 – 19 May 2024, Adama, Ethiopia. The Kiremt 2024 Climate Outlook Forum organized by the Ethiopia Meteorological Institute is set to bring together experts and stakeholders from various fields such as Agriculture, Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR), Water, and Health. [Seasonal forecast available](#).
- UNDRR: At the regional level UNDRR supported the first Transboundary Collaboration in the Horn of Africa – Joint Training with the IGAD Climate Prediction and Application Centre (ICPAC). The workshop was convened to strengthen transboundary collaboration where experts from the national entities – National Meteorological services, National Hydrological services, National Disaster Management Authorities and water resources services – were supported on topics that included floods and drought modelling, severe weather forecasting, impact based forecasting approach, information exchange and management and flood impact-based forecasting within the transboundary context for a collaborative Early Warning and Early action. The joint training crafted ways to strengthen the regional and transboundary collaboration, coordination and cooperation for effective Early Warning system and climate services in the Horn of Africa region. An exercise was conducted to create practical awareness on the benefits of information sharing and identify challenges and good practices. The workshop provided ideas for the development of the draft Transboundary Risk Management framework for the IGAD Region. UNDRR also provided technical support to the IGAD member states through the secondment of a consultant to the IGAD-ICPAC situation room. The consultant has supported member states in the uptake and utilization of products from the Disaster Operations Centre for Early Warning and Early Action. The consultant has also supported capacity strengthening and trainings for member states on the application of climate services for preparedness and early action. Through the convening power of IGAD-ICPAC, good practices were shared among member states on Disaster Risk Management.
- The CREWS project in Somalia has been activated to provide concrete support to strengthen national capacities and coordination for climate, weather, and hydrological services in Somalia, leveraging on several initiatives CIMA Research Foundation is implementing in the East Africa region and in line with the objectives of the Climate Risk & Early Warning Systems (CREWS) for the Greater Horn of Africa (GHA). SODMA (Somalia Disaster Management Authority) is already integral part of the co-production process for warning preparation and dissemination and included as recipient of the continental early warning bulletin – Continental Watch – generated under the AMHEWAS – African Multi Hazard Early Warning Action System – implemented by the African Union Commission AUC, together with UNDRR and the technical and financial support of CIMA Foundation.
- The project started on 8th April 2024 with the first online meeting among UNDRR, SODMA and CIMA, while the Official Kick-off meeting was held on the 23rd May 2024. In line with objective n.1 and with the intention of developing an assessment of the status of the NHMS, identifying current gaps and potential areas for improvement, a tool was constructed and shared with Somali stakeholders (a five sections matrix with

questions, evaluation criteria and grading for each category and sub-category considered across the four pillars of EW4All initiative – disaster risk knowledge, monitoring and forecasting, warning dissemination, preparedness and response with a final section about EWS scores). Project partners have been started to fill the checklist during the consultation process started online in the first months of the project as well as during focus discussions held in person during the Italy visit (8th July afternoon working session in Rome).

- In line with Objective n.4 (Improving capacity of Somali authorities to establish an effective link between Early Warning and Early Action), CIMA and UNDRR have organized one week visit in Italy, jointly with the Italian Civil Protection National Department (ICPD), for high level Disaster Risk Management selected officers, to visit key facilities of the Italian Civil Protection System, fostering engagement and cooperation within the framework of the project and sharing best practices in Civil Protection Operations and mechanisms. Italian CP system is a complex and polycentric three levels framework: central, regional and local/municipal. The main goal of the study-visit was to gain new skills in the configuration, interpretation and operational use of EWS tools and procedures of the Italian Civil Protection System strengthening the Early Warning – Early Action link. The Programme of the visit included four main steps and locations:
 - Italian National Civil Protection Department ICPD – Emergency Operation Room in Rome (Lazio Region);
 - Umbria Region Civil Protection Centre – Early Warning Centre, Emergency Operation Room in Foligno (Umbria Region);
 - CIMA Foundation HQ in Savona, Competence Center of the ICPD (Liguria Region);
 - Genova Municipality Civil Protection Centre – Emergency Operation Room (Liguria Region).
- The delegation was composed of 5 participants, from SODAM, Ministry of Energy and Water Resources, and UNDRR.
- In line with Objective n.3, particularly the Activity 3.1 (Set-up national configuration for myDEWETRA.World Somalia), a dedicated configuration has been created to allow initial test of the platform: anticipating this step compared to planned activities was agreed to be crucial in order to facilitate results achievements for Objectives n. 3 and 4. The myDEWETRA platform is a web-based GIS tool developed and maintained by CIMA in collaboration with the Italian Civil Protection Department (ICPD) and supported by WMO for current operational use in several countries.
- The preliminary configuration for Somalia (while, during the project expected to end on August 2025, detecting and sharing other useful datasets for Somali stakeholders integrating the best information available) immediately allows SODMA and other interested users to explore global as well as regional products available for EWS/EA activities (in real time as well as past scenario analysis): Observed rainfall, drought situation, Forecasted weather and hydrology. In presence and online training has been organized and carried out to allow proper introduction to the platform for selected officers and experts involved in the Disaster Risk Management field. These sessions will set the stage to co-design (in the beginning of 2025) operational procedures for warning preparation and dissemination considering hydrometeorological information to be used in real time. A set of online modules is already available on the CIMA Moodle page (access provided to SODMA): <https://edu.cimafoundation.org/>.
- In October, the EW local activities Coordinator for Somalia was activated: Mr. Sajjad Islam. He's been assisting with local support for approximately all the activities considered, from the finalization of EW4All Roadmap to support data retrieval from Somali stakeholders and integration in the decision support platform, from co-production of alerting bulletin to TTX organization and conduction.
- Looking forward, Somalia continues to enhance its disaster preparedness. The CREWS Horn of Africa project is advancing flood and drought risk modeling, incorporating new data to refine early warning systems. Meanwhile, the national government finalized a costed MHEWS roadmap, set to be codified within a National Action Plan in collaboration with UNDP, UNDRR, WMO, ITU, and FAO.



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 Dec 2024 (Set as a percentage)	Progress summary justification as of Dec 24	Progress rating ²
# of LDCs and SIDS with national investment plans and budgets prioritizing multi-hazard early warning programmes	0	1	0	80% by UNDRR	<p>Terms of reference for Somalia prepared for strategic planning for hydromet services.</p> <p>UNDRR has supported the EW4ALL implementation under CREWS HoA project for Somalia. UNDRR developed the EW roadmap for Somalia in collaboration with WMO, ITU, FAO, IFRC and RC office. This includes investment plans and budget for prioritizing MHEWS for Somalia.</p> <p>Sudan- UNDRR also supported the EW Interim National roadmap for Sudan which is under finalization process in collaboration with WMO, ITU and Sudan Red Crescent Society.</p>	
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						
# of national plans, strategies and legislations on early warnings approved and/or implemented	0	2	0	20%	<p>CREWS have provided technical input to discussions around a meteorological services bill for Somalia.</p> <p>UNDRR developed the SOPs for EWS for floods and droughts for Sudan which is under review by National Council of Civil Defence-Govt of Sudan</p>	





¹ CREWS Results Framework.

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



# of coordination mechanisms strengthened or established to enhance collaboration on early warning among national or regional institutions	0	2	0	50%	WMO has supported national climate outlook forums in Ethiopia UNDRR established the National coordination mechanism for EW4ALL for Sudan and Somalia in 2024.	
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						
# of multi-hazard assessments, analyses and other mapping of needs, gaps priorities that inform investment requirements on early warning	0	2	1	50%	CREWS has supported gaps and needs assessments for flood early warning systems and forecast-based financing approaches in Ethiopia Gap assessment for EWS for Somalia and Sudan has been completed by UNDRR	
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	0	0	0	0		n/a
# of LDCs and SIDS benefiting from GCF resources through the GCF-SAP CREWS Scaling Up Framework	0	0	0	0		n/a

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 Dec 2024 (Set as a percentage)	Progress summary justification as of Dec 24	Progress rating
EW Maturity Index	Low	Medium	Low	40%	Investments in Somalia and Ethiopia have contributed to the figures	
# of hazards which pose a risk of life and economic loss for which	0	2	0	40%	CREWS is supporting investments under EFMP for flood early warning systems in 3 priority basins in	

forecasting and warning services are in place in LDCs and SIDS through CREWS support					Ethiopia, and fluvial flood forecasting systems in Somalia (indirectly). Somalia and Sudan supported by UNDRR in risk knowledge, forecasting and warning services for floods and droughts.	
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.	0	2	0	40%	UNDRR in Somalia: Set-up national configuration for myDEWETRA and on-going design of the bulletin application for co-production of warning preparation and dissemination.	
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	0	2	0	50%	In Somalia, TA (indirectly supported by CREWS) has produced network design. In Ethiopia, TA has also supported the preparation of technical specifications for automatic weather stations.	
# of hazards monitoring, analysis and forecasting processes developed or improved	0	3	0	50%	Support is being given to Ethiopia through design of FEWS and FBF approaches. Options review is complete. In Somalia, network design and training on modelling supported indirectly (review of ToRs). Drought through National Climate Outlook Forums in Ethiopia and Somalia Sudan on hold due to political situation	
# of forecasting and prediction products developed and/or accessed from WMO Global Prediction Centers (GPCs), Regional Specialized Meteorological Centers (RSMCs) and NMHSs.	0	2	2	100%	Seasonal Climate Outlook and products downscaled in Ethiopia and Somalia from ICPAC Regional Climate Centre	




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	0	3	2	66%	EMI and SMA are now producing warnings in CAP format. EMI published 29 warnings in 2024 and SMA publish 16. Ethiopia: https://www.ethiomet.gov.et/weather-warnings/ Sudan: https://meteosudan.sd/alerts/	
# of updated LDCs and SIDS entries in the WMO register of alerting authorities	0	0	0	0		
# of communication channels through which warnings are disseminated in the area covered by a prediction service for a given hazard(s)	0	6	0	30%	TA for Ethiopia is supporting the upstream design of flood early warning systems which will be implemented later through the Bank operation	

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	0	2	0	30%	In Ethiopia, consultancy work is designing FEWS including SOPs	
# of risk maps, advisory and other warning products that are available and adapted to the user group/development sector needs	0	3	0	30%	UNDRR has made progress on preparing flood and drought risk maps	

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 Dec 2024 (Set as a percentage)	Progress summary justification as of Dec 24	Progress rating
Level of integration of people centered and gender responsive approaches ³	low	medium	low	40%	Based on CREWS consultancies in EFMP which have contributed to assessment of preparedness Somalia TA has also contributed to review of ToRs that support community engagement and service delivery	
Level of users' engagement satisfaction in the people-centered and gender-responsive approaches/activities ⁴	low	medium	low	40%	As above.	
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	0	0	0			
# of women and men trained through X # of capacity building programmes provided by CREWS	0	180 (men) 120 (women)	4 trainings 123 trainees (at least 16 females, but not	50%	(1) Transboundary Collaboration in the Horn of Africa – Joint Training with the IGAD Climate Prediction and Application Centre December 2024, 22M/3F trained.	

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.

			all gender data available)		(2) National Workshop for Sudan: Disaster Tracking Systems and Risk Analysis” 3-5 September 2024, Cairo, Egypt – 32 participants (no gender information available) (3) National Technical Consultation Workshop on Disaster Tracking, Data Management and Early Warning Systems, 7-11 October 2024, Nairobi, Kenya – 41 participants (no gender information available) (4) Gender and Disability TOT, 19021 Nov 2024, Nairobi, Kenya – 25 participants (12M/13F)	
# of CREWS projects that have included gender equality in early warning as an objective or outcome	0	2	1		UNDRR interventions include capacity building activities in Sudan and Somalia on gender responsive approaches and disability inclusion	
# of targeted outputs and activities towards gender implemented	0	2	1	50%	UNDRR activity Gender and Disability TOT, 19021 Nov 2024, Nairobi, Kenya – 29 participants	
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	0	1	0	0%		

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? <u>In bullet points</u></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>
Coordination (medium): There are multiple agencies and development partners involved in providing support and/or developing and disseminating hydromet services in the region, creating a coordination challenge.	Regular meetings and communication held between CREWS IPs and government stakeholders.	The risk remains medium
Political instability (high): Across the	Political situation in the region will	Political instability remains a high risk.

<p>region, political instability has led to armed conflicts and government changes. There is the potential for these risks to escalate during the project's implementation.</p>	<p>be closely monitored and discuss early on potential impacts on the projects and remedies if the situation is deteriorating. The project will also work closely with regional entities, which could provide backup functions to provide services for national entities in case a country situation forces them to discontinue the services.</p> <p>In particular, Sudan remains a key challenge where the World Bank is excluded from engaging directly with the government due to an operational policy. The situation and the World Bank's operational policy on Sudan is unlikely to change in the foreseeable future. To mitigate this ongoing risk, the Implementing Partners have discussed their approaches, and a proposal on reallocating funds has been prepared and submitted to the CREWS Secretariat for consideration.</p>	
<p>Sector Policies and Strategies: (medium). There is the potential for each of the three national governments to change their sectoral policies and priorities, which would affect the implementation of project activities.</p>	<p>The on-the-ground activities are being implemented in parallel to ongoing projects where the Governments have been consulted extensively. The CREWS project design will largely address activities that are considered no-regret as much as possible.</p>	
<p>Social Risks (moderate): Any activities that are engaged with or touch upon the lives of communities present the risk that they exacerbate problems such as power dynamics, inequality and exclusion.</p>	<p>The program team has taken social issues into consideration during implementation. In particular, the project will seek to ensure gender sensitive design. The program will work closely with the social specialists who are engaged with ongoing initiatives in the countries.</p>	

13. Knowledge management and social media

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.

- The project is supporting EMI and Sudan Meteorological Authority to develop and maintain their websites:
 - <https://meteosudan.sd/>
 - <https://www.ethiomet.gov.et/>





Social media:

UNDRR Arab States على LinkedIn: #nairobi #djibouti #somalia #sudan #drr
 Saira Ahmed على LinkedIn: #inclusivedrr #genderanddisability #undrr #earlywarningsystems...
 Saira Ahmed on LinkedIn: #undrr #disasterriskreduction #earlywarningsystems #somalia...
<https://www.undrr.org/news/managing-transboundary-water-risks-horn-africa>
https://x.com/UNDRR_Africa/status/1866076635251814843
<https://x.com/UNDRRARabStates/status/1866086467522441399>

14. Partnerships & stakeholder engagement

Optional: If the project worked with any of the following partners in this reporting period, please provide a summary of the partnership activities.

Civil Society Organisations and/or NGOs	
Academic Institutions	
Private Sector	

15. Impact stories

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).

In Nairobi, Kenya, UNDRR carried out a Regional Training on Gender and Disability Responsive DRR training.

The Training equipped key stakeholders in Djibouti, Somalia, and Sudan with the knowledge and skills needed to integrate gender- and disability-responsive strategies into the implementation of the Sendai Framework, thus ensuring that disaster risk reduction efforts are inclusive, equitable, and sustainable. Additionally, provided a comprehensive approach, combining theory with practical exercises to empower participants to lead gender and disability-responsive DRR initiatives in their own contexts. By the end of the workshop, participants gained the tools, knowledge, and networks to integrate inclusive DRR practices into their ongoing work and policy frameworks, contributing to more resilient, inclusive communities in Somalia, and Sudan. UNDRR is developing Policy guidelines for mainstreaming the needs and concerns of at-risk groups in disasters including women, children, older persons, and persons with disabilities for Somalia and will be launched in 6th Arab Regional Platform in Kuwait in Feb 2025

“Gender and Disability is not a word, it’s a world”

Ms. Hiba Ahmed Hamed

Sudan Meteorological Authority Email: nccdforg@gmail.com for more information

“Women and men with disability are affected differently by disasters. The workshop by UNDRR made sure that we mainstream gender and disability in our plans and policies

Mr. Mawlid Abdul Qadir Badal – Director of National Disability Agency Somalia

Email: kadriinki@gmail.com (please contact Mr. Khader for more information)

“Disasters affect men and women differently. Having such a training has enhanced our skills. In Somalia there is gender unit, and it ensures that Somalia has a gender strategy but women lots of issues like Gender Based violence but it’s a massive achievement to have gender unit in place “

Ms. Halima Yuusuf- Head of Gender Unit SODMA

Email: gender@sodma.gov.so

UNDRR ROAS launched the CHECKLIST AND IMPLEMENTATION GUIDE FOR INCLUSIVE EARLY WARNING EARLY ACTION for the above-mentioned countries which will feed into the EW roadmap for the countries. The same has been included in Somalia and Sudan EW roadmap. This is an achievement for having an inclusive Early warning mechanisms in place for LDC and SIDS countries.

16. Financial management

Total financing approved (in approved project proposal):	
Cumulative amount for the reporting period (<i>how much has been used, actual expenditure</i>):	WB – USD 1,263,094.92 (56%) WMO – USD 467,559.4 UNDRR – USD 1,399,142 (85%)
Percentage used as of (<i>state end date of reporting period</i>):	• See above




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.

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.