

CREWS PROJECT FINAL REPORT
(14 August 2026)

Section 1. General Project Information

1. Project title	EW4All Multi-Stakeholder Accelerator in LDCs and SIDS	2. Project reference	CREWS/GlobalProj/17/EW4All
3. Lead Implementing Partner of the project	UNDRR	4. Other Implementing Partners involved in the project	WMO
5. Operational Partners involved in the project	ITU, IFRC <u>National:</u> meteorological, hydrological, civil protection and DRR services from Comoros, Madagascar, Mauritius, Nepal, Tonga, Solomon Islands, and Kiribati	6. Expected Project duration/timeframe (from year – to year)	01 April 2024 – 31 September 2025
7. Actual Project duration/timeframe (if no-cost extensions were approved)	01 April 2024 to 30 April 2026	8. Total funding approved by Steering Committee (in US dollars), including fees	Total: \$5,458,639 UNDRR: \$2,068,239 WMO: \$1,490,400 ITU: \$900,000 IFRC: \$900,000
9. Total funding executed in actual duration	\$5,458,639	10. Reporting focal point(s) from Implementing Partners	Andrew Spezowka – andrew.spezowka@un.org ; Stefanie Dannenmann-Di Palma – dannenmann@un.org ; Daniela Cuellar Vargas - dcuellarvargas@wmo.int ; Petra Mutic - pmutic@wmo.int ; Stephanie Bardonner (Sbardonner@wmo.int) Jurg Wilbrink - Jurg.WILBRINK@ifrc.org ; Stephanie Julmy - DRR.Resilience@ifrc.org
11. Total funding leveraged by organization and what it was used for	The project overall leveraged and operationalized the Early Warning for All Initiative, especially in the target countries. Nepal: The project leverages a newly approved project, implemented by WMO: 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). A proposal for a national CREWS Nepal project has been submitted but is pending approval. Comoros, Madagascar, Mauritius: CREWS SWIO (4 million USD), GCF SWIO (74 million USD), US DoS FFSG (about 1 million), WB in Comoros and Madagascar		

	(RCRP1, about 5 million USD), SOFF (4.5 million USD through UNDP in Madagascar); see full SWIO leveraging on this slide. Pacific: Synergies and alignment ensured with CREWS Pacific SIDS 2.0 project (USD 3,4 million) as well as the recently approved CREWS project investments (USD 10,5 million). Further leveraging of Pacific Ready Nations Project and other initiatives in the region.
12. Report Certified Accurate by (with signature):	 Loretta Hieber Girardet Chief, Risk Knowledge, Monitoring and Capacity-Development Branch Geneva, Switzerland, 7 August 2026

Section 2. Overall Project Performance

13. Summary of outcomes and outputs	<i>Provide a detailed account by project/programme outcomes and outputs of what was achieved. Include, per outcome, information which also demonstrates people-centered inclusive and gender responsive-related achievements.</i> <i>Provide a detailed account of which outcomes and outputs were not realized and why</i> <i>Describe any unexpected outcomes.</i> CREWS Outcome 1: National and local multi-hazard early warning systems prioritized and funded In each of the target countries, an increase in political, institutional, and organizational momentum to augment MHEWS as a public policy priority was observed over the project period. National MHEWS Roadmaps/Plans were finalized in each of the countries, with formal launches achieved in six of the seven countries during the project period – with the remaining launch in Nepal still under preparation. The country experienced two changes in government within six months, including protracted bouts of civil unrest, both of which impacted timely delivery of project activities over the project period. Notwithstanding these challenges, all seven countries advanced their respective national investment plans and budgets, prioritizing MHEWS investments to include coverage and performance. At the same time, leveraging the UNSG’s EW4All call to action to member states, project partners were able to rally multiple national and sub-national actors to strengthen their respective coordination fora and mechanisms covering the full range of components, pillars, and activities cutting across the end-of-end MHEWS value cycle. The project was able to support nationally-led EW4All processes in each of the countries, strengthening the foundation for subsequent multi-stakeholder collaboration on MHEWS by respective government, civil society, private sector, and other domestic, regional and international partners in these countries. Through the CREWS EW4All Accelerator project, each of the global pillar leads (UNDRR, WMO, ITU and IFRC) was able to deliver well-targeted technical assistance to their respective country counterparts to enable joined-up end-to-end MHEWS performance improvements, while also strengthening inter-pillar collaboration amongst key actors. CREWS support enabled these early country adopters of the EW4All call to action to develop their respective National EW4All Roadmaps/Plans, laying the groundwork for subsequent cooperation and investment scale-up. Overall, substantive results were achieved across each of the EW4All pillars at country level: • In relation to Disaster Risk Knowledge, national actors strengthened their understanding and use of diverse types of risk data for MHEWS, including the application of loss and damage data for impact-based forecasting. Country partners were trained in multi-hazard risk assessment methods and tools and developed medium-term priorities to improve risk knowledge at national and sub-national levels as a core component of their respective national MHEWS roadmaps/plans. A review of financing for early warning systems was also completed, leading to the establishment of a <i>Global Observatory for EWS Investments</i> — an open-source dashboard built on a new EWS investment taxonomy developed with 11 international finance institutions and climate funds, nine of which agreed to report against it, thereby improving coherence of resource tracking systems through common metrics. • Under Pillar 2 – detection, observation, monitoring, analysis, and forecasting – baseline capacity assessments were completed in each of the countries to guide identify areas of highest priority for performance improvements and investment, such as essential equipment, tools, software, and skills upgrading to strengthen meteorological
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	observations and model data. The project enabled mobilization of expertise from the WMO network, which identified optimal location and specification for investments by partners such as GCF, AFD, World Bank, UNDP, WFP, etc. In the Solomon Islands for example, the project supported the installation of EW marine flags around the main ports 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. • ITU led work relating to warning dissemination and communication (Pillar 3) with a focus on successful completion of foundational assessments of country readiness to implement cell-broadcast technology. ITU completed the development of National Emergency Telecommunications Plans, development of Disaster Connectivity Mapping, and support for the implementation of the Common Alerting Protocol. • In relation to preparedness and response capabilities, the International Federation of Red Cross the Red Crescent Societies carried out a Pillar 4 Maturity Index gap analyses and developed multiple community-level Early Action Plans (EAPs) to institutionalize anticipatory action as a core component of MHEWS in the target countries. It has also carried out a community perception surveys on MHEWS, held national simulation exercises in each country, and developed early action protocols for cyclones, floods and droughts. IFRC provided global technical support and coordination to National Societies participating in the CREWS EW4All Accelerator Programme, strengthening their engagement in government-led EW4All processes and supporting their auxiliary role in preparedness to respond (Pillar 4). IFRC supported the roll-out, validation and follow-up of the EW4All Pillar 4 Maturity Index, enabling countries to assess preparedness, anticipatory action and response capacities against agreed criteria. Under the CREWS Accelerator Programme, Comoros, Madagascar and Mauritius completed and validated their Maturity Index assessments, while Nepal operationalized the Maturity Index through national roadmap development processes. CREWS Outcome 2: Improved early warning service delivery and accessibility by national and regional institutions WMO, UNDRR, ITU and IFRC collaborated on the development of a common framework to gauge the effectiveness of MHEWS, beyond existing indicators that primarily assess system presence and capacity. The resulting report, “Early Warning Effectiveness Index: Proposed Approaches” addresses international calls to better capture whether warnings actually lead to timely action and reduced impacts, rather than only whether systems are in place. While recognising that directly attributing lives saved or losses avoided to warnings remains the ideal measure, the study concludes that such approaches are currently constrained by global data gaps. As a pragmatic and scalable interim solution, the CREWS EW4All Accelerator project was able to achieve agreement to focus on the quality of warning outputs, aligned with the EW4All pillars and the warning value cycle. Six priority indicators were proposed: network availability, forecast accuracy, reach, lead time, content usefulness, and availability of action enablers, and are now being integrated into much larger MHEWS investments by the Green Climate Fund, its accredited entities, and member states beyond the seven countries covered by the project. CREWS Outcome 3: Early warning programmes are driven by people-centered and gender-responsive principles and promote private sector engagement The project was able to successfully deliver multiple gender, disability and inclusive MHEWS trainings and tool deployments across government and diverse communities in each of the target countries, but evidence of system-wide change is still to be measured. Training of women leaders exceeded targets, with national women’s leaders’ networks and associations of persons with disabilities playing a pivotal role to make national early warning systems more inclusive. As gender and inclusion is integral to MHEWS delivery, project partners devoted considerable resources and time to assist countries to critically examine
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	who is most at risk, who has access to the information needed to generate early warnings, how and to whom warnings are issued, and the adequacy of anticipatory actions triggered by alerts for disadvantaged and at-risk communities Inclusion of most at risk groups in co-defining with government authorities the system-level improvements needed for more effective national MHEWS was instrumental to ensure a diversity of perspectives and experiences inform short-, medium-, and long-term reforms. As gender and inclusion is integral to MHEWS delivery, project partners devoted considerable resources and time to assist countries to critically examine who is most at risk, who has access to the information needed to generate early warnings, how and to whom warnings are issued, and the adequacy of anticipatory actions triggered by alerts for disadvantaged and at-risk communities Inclusion of most at risk groups in co-defining with government authorities the system-level improvements needed for more effective national MHEWS was instrumental to ensure a diversity of perspectives and experiences inform short-, medium-, and long-term reforms. An important activity here was for example a field visit into the flooded areas of Kathmandu (severe floodings took place in September 2024) conducted by WMO under Pillar 2 in October 2025 to assess the functioning of the existing early warning system, assess impacts, interview to community members, including woman groups and define areas of intervention through the project. Comoros The Gender and Disability-Responsive Inclusive Early Warning Systems (EWS) consultation held in Comoros in January 2026 resulted in significant progress towards social inclusion and disaster preparedness. The consultation enhanced understanding of the specific needs and vulnerabilities faced by women, persons with disabilities, and other marginalized groups, laying the groundwork for developing tailored policy guidelines that promote accessibility, gender sensitivity, and inclusivity within EWS. It fostered strengthened collaboration among key institutions such as OVKA, DGSC, and RCO, encouraging a coordinated, multisectoral approach to social inclusion. The process also identified existing barriers and opportunities for integrating gender and disability considerations into early warning mechanisms, while capacity-building initiatives increased awareness and skills among community leaders and stakeholders. Moreover, community engagement efforts fostered greater ownership and participation among most at risk groups, ensuring that their voices are reflected in early warning strategies. The consultation provided a foundation for advocacy, policy reforms, and resource allocation aimed at sustaining inclusive EWS, and established baseline indicators for monitoring progress in social inclusion. Mauritius: In December 2025, the Municipal Council of Beau Bassin Rose Hill, Mauritius became the first Resilience Hub¹ in Sub-Saharan Africa under the Making Cities Resilient 2030 initiative. With the technical support of UNDRR, the Municipal Council developed its Local DRRM Strategy and Action Plan 2023-2030. Under the local strategy action plan it identifies the need for sensitization of persons with disabilities and Special Education Needs Schools (SENS). The municipality requested UNDRR to co-facilitate a gender and disability-inclusive Disaster Risk Reduction capacity-building workshop on tropical cyclones and flash floods brought together Special Education Needs (SEN) educators, Local Disaster Management Coordinators (LDMCs) from across Mauritius and Organisations of Persons with Disabilities (OPDs). This workshop was co-financed by the Municipal Council of Beau Bassin—Rose Hill and this project. Despite strong national disaster frameworks and early warning systems, translating risk information into accessible, practical, and learner-centred preparedness, remains a challenge, especially for persons with disabilities. Participants worked collaboratively to design accessible DRR awareness sessions tailored to different types of disabilities. By the end, participants had developed replicable tools, that can be applied in schools, homes and communities. Participants are expected to replicate the approaches developed during the workshop within their respective institutions and communities,
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¹ <https://mcr2030.undrr.org/resilience-hub>

	contributing to national-scale impact. The initiative contributed to strengthening the “last mile” of early warning systems ensuring that risk information is not only available, but also understood and actionable for all. As a result of this workshop, the Municipal Council of Beau Bassin-Rose Hill developed guidelines for the delivering inclusive DRR awareness sessions within Special Education Needs institutions. The guidelines equip educators, facilitators and caregivers with practical tools to deliver accessible, participatory DRR sessions tailored to diverse needs, promoting inclusive communication, action-oriented messaging and gender-responsive approaches. With these inclusive tools, warnings will be able to reach more people. “I rarely get to attend such kinds of workshops where I was able to give my input and see that it would make a difference. I sincerely believe that what has been started by the Municipality of Beau Bassin-Rose Hill will be the turning point in terms of inclusion for all the other localities of the island. A society which takes care of its vulnerable population is one which really cares.” Ms. Koumaresi Chinnarassen, Member of L’Association pour la Protection des Droits des Handicapés (APDH) Nepal: In Nepal, provincial consultations were held to identify gaps and stakeholder mapping and to create buy-in from the government authorities and ownership of multiple stakeholders at the provincial level. A total of three events of provincial consultation workshops were conducted. The Karnali province led a provincial workshop for Karnali and Sudurpaschim provinces and was coordinated by the WFP. The second consultation meeting was held in Gandaki, led by the Gandaki province with the participation from the Lumbini province. It was coordinated by the UNDP. The third round of consultation workshop was conducted in Koshi province including Madhesh Province, led by the Koshi province and coordinated by the IFRC with support from Nepal Red Cross Society. All three events were conducted from May to June 2025 with the participation of 191 people representing the Government at different levels, pillar leads and other stakeholders. The objective of the provincial level consultation workshop was to identify gaps and mapping of stakeholders for EW4All and ensure ownership from the local and provincial authorities and stakeholders. A National Consultation Workshop was conducted in Kathmandu in August 2025. It was organized by the Ministry of Home Affairs (MoHA) supported by UNDRR. Over 200 participants representing Pillar lead ministries and agencies and other stakeholders participated in the workshop. The workshop was able to consolidate the stakeholder mapping conducted through a series of provincial consultation workshops and validate the gap analysis, which was helpful to develop the roadmap for EW4All in Nepal. Dedicated efforts were made on the promotion of EW4All initiative in Nepal. Orientation on EW4All roadmap was undertaken to the Anticipatory Action framework drafting team and the participants of 4th National Dialogue on Anticipatory Action. Presentation was also made to DRR taskforce members that includes DRR focal persons representing 17 federal government ministries and other key actors. Moreover, an analysis of federal and provincial policies, plans and coordination mechanism for DRRM and Climate Change in Nepal was prepared based on which the Pillar 1/Risk Knowledge capacity assessment was undertaken A paper on the Integration of GEDSI into Nepal’s National Framework for Forecast-Based Pre-Action (2082) was also developed. Thus was developed with an aim to support the Government of Nepal by providing practical guidance and recommendations to incorporate a GEDSI lens in line with Sendai GAP into the above-mentioned Framework, while also offering actionable insights to strengthen inclusive and effective implementation in the future.
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In Nepal in February 2026, a two-day national workshop on Inclusive Early Warning for All (EW4All) and GEDSI-responsive Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR), organized by UNDRR in partnership with NDRRMA and the Technical Working Group, aimed to socialize Nepal’s EW4All national roadmap and strengthen inclusive early warning systems. Participants attended, representing youth-led, women-led, and organizations working with people with disabilities, civil society, government, academia, and the private sector. The workshop highlighted the need for multi-stakeholder engagement and meaningful participation of youth, women, persons with disabilities (PWDs), and marginalized communities in disaster preparedness, response, and resilience-building.

In Nepal a brief report on stocktaking of the LAPA framework (2019) and the Local Disaster and Climate Resilience Framework (2025) was developed in Jan-Feb 2026. The report provides a comprehensive review of international and national policy targets and discourses, alongside an in depth analysis of the LAPA and LDCRF frameworks to identify synergies and overlaps.

Solomon Island – Pacific

UNDRR advanced the design and implementation of disability-inclusive early warning systems in Solomon Islands under EW4All and the CREWS SIEWAP programme. Building on priorities identified through the national EW4All Roadmap and evidence from the Pacific Disability Forum and the National Disability Forum for the Solomon Islands (NDFSI), the project supports locally led solutions to ensure early warnings are accessible and actionable for persons with disabilities.

During the implementation period, UNDRR facilitated the co-design of the “Talem Duim” disability-inclusive flag-based early warning system through technical consultations with NDFSI, SIMS, NDMO, IOM and other stakeholders. These consultations ensured alignment with existing national arrangements and integration of disability perspectives.

A key milestone was the establishment of the Talem Duim Advisory Group, led by NDFSI with UNDRR support, to provide strategic oversight and strengthen institutional collaboration.

The prototype flag-based system was finalised following technical review, and procurement for pilot testing commenced, including purchase of the three-colour warning flags. In parallel, UNDRR contributed to the development of inclusive training and capacity-building materials to support community-level operation and maintenance of the system.

Performance against selected CREWS indicators

Indicator (selected)	Target	Progress
Funds leveraged through CREWS investments	USD 30m	USD 25.9 (86%)
Multi-hazard needs/gap assessments completed	7	7 (100%)
Risk-data tools developed or strengthened	4	4 (100%)
National investment plans / EW4All roadmaps	7	7 (100%)
Plans, strategies & legislation approved	7	6 (85%)
Coordination mechanisms strengthened	7	6 (85%)

	People-centred & gender-responsive integration	High	High (100%)
	Women and men trained (capacity building)	300	330 (110%)

14. Rating of CREWS Indicators achievement

Complete the following for the selected CREWS indicators in the project results framework, at both outcome and output level. Use the unit of measure and disaggregation level defined for each indicator².

CREWS Outcome 1: National and local multi-hazard early warning systems prioritized and funded					
Indicator	Baseline level	End-of project target level	End-of-project result (Set as a percentage)	If target was not achieved, please summarize the reason. If target was achieved, please summarize main achievements	Progress rating ³
# of LDCs and SIDS with national investment plans and budgets prioritizing multi-hazard early warning programmes	0	7 EW4All Roadmap and Action Plans with investment plan and budget	100%		
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	0	7	6 (85%)	Owing to post-election turmoil, change of government administrations, and civil unrest in Nepal, endorsement of the national MHEWS roadmap has been delayed in mid-2026.	

² CREWS Results Framework.

³ Use scale system provided in the Annex of this document.

implemented					
# of coordination mechanisms strengthened or established to enhance collaboration on early warning among national or regional institutions	0	7	7 (100%)		
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	7	7 (100%)		
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	\$30m	\$25.9m (86%)	Global ODA experienced a sharp decline during the project implementation period, with many donors reducing their budgets, and country access to funds an increasing challenge.	
# of LDCs and SIDS benefiting from GCF resources	0	2	0 (0%)	Discussions with countries is ongoing to assess the interest in GCF proposals. No project countries are currently listed	

through the GCF-SAP CREWS Scaling Up Framework				under the GCF-SAP Scaling-Up Framework	
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- 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	If target was not achieved, please summarize the reason. If target was achieved, please summarize main achievements	Progress rating
• EW Maturity Index	1	1	1 (100%)		
• # 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	2	5	3 (60%)	A combination of institutional, financial, and technical challenges in expanding forecasting/warning coverage in some of the project countries, coupled with the short duration of the initiative in the context of slow change management process in government, contributed to partial achievement of this target.	
• 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	4	4 (100%)		
• 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	0	7	7 (100%)		

hazard					
# of hazards monitoring, analysis and forecasting processes developed or improved	0	7	7 (100%)		
# of forecasting and prediction products developed and/or accessed from WMO Global Prediction Centers (GPCs), Regional Specialized Meteorological Centers (RSMCs) and NMHSs.	0	4	4 (100%)		
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	countries	2 (100%)	Madagascar (133 CAP alerts) Comoros (13 CAP alerts) CAP Training held in Nepal (2025)	
# of updated LDCs and SIDS entries in the WMO register of alerting authorities	0	2	3 (Kiribati, Tonga, Solomon Islands)		
# of communication channels through which warnings are disseminated in the area covered by a prediction service for a given hazard(s)	0	20% increase across countries	100%	Progress based on cell broadcast scale-up only: Mauritius undertaking CB procurement (80% progress to CB) Solomon Islands: 95% progress to CB Kiribati: 65% to CB Madagascar, Nepal, Comoros & Tonga: CB readiness completed	
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	1	5	3 (80%)	A combination of institutional, financial, and technical challenges affected expansion of preparedness/AA coverage and operationalization of AA SOPs through linkages to	

and linked to prediction and warning services				prediction and warning services. These were compounded by the short duration of the initiative in the context of slower change management processes across government ministries and departments to align with community-based Early Action Plans, ultimately contributing to partial achievement of this target. The SOPs on MHEWS was developed and endorsed by the Govt of Comoros.	
# of risk maps, advisory and other warning products that are available and adapted to the user group/development sector needs	1	4	4 (100%)		

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	End-of-project result (Set as a percentage)	If target was not achieved, please summarize the reason. If target was achieved, please summarize main achievements	Progress rating
Level of integration of people centered and gender responsive approaches ⁴	Low	High	High (100%)		
Level of users' engagement satisfaction in the people-centered and gender-responsive	Low	High	High (100%)		

⁴ 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.

approaches/activities ⁵					
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 products co-designed to users' needs by group representing vulnerable segments of exposed populations	1	3	3 (100%)		
• # of women and men trained through X # of capacity building programmes provided by CREWS	0	300	350 (130%)		
• # of CREWS projects that have included gender equality early warning as an objective or outcome.	0	7	7 (100%)		
• # of target outputs and activities on gender early warning (e.g., assessments and capacity building)	0	7	7 (100%)		
• 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 Early Warning System initiatives	No baseline set at project inception.	N/A			

⁵ 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.

15. Lessons learned and challenges

- *Provide important challenges and lessons learned, in bullet points, in terms of what worked well, what did not, what can be improved from the project, including what were the factors that hindered or enabled successful project implementation (200 to 250 words).*

Implementation of the CREWS Global EW4All Accelerator project demonstrated that strengthening multi-hazard early warning systems (MHEWS) requires sustained collaboration across institutions, sectors, and governance levels. Several cross-cutting lessons emerged from implementation across the seven participating countries.

1. Strong national ownership is the foundation for sustainable implementation. Countries that established government-led coordination mechanisms, technical working groups, and nationally owned EW4All roadmaps made faster progress in aligning partners, defining priorities, and mobilizing resources. National leadership was particularly effective when all four EW4All pillars were coordinated under a single governance structure.

2. Multi-stakeholder coordination significantly improves implementation efficiency. Collaboration among governments, UN agencies, Red Cross societies, development banks, regional organizations, academia, civil society, and the private sector reduced duplication, improved complementarity, and enabled integrated planning across risk knowledge, forecasting, dissemination, and preparedness. Regular coordination mechanisms proved essential for maintaining momentum.

3. Comprehensive baseline assessments provide a strong basis for investment and planning. Country diagnostics, gap assessments, maturity index analyses, and stakeholder mapping helped identify priority investments and informed national roadmaps. Evidence-based planning increased confidence among governments and development partners while facilitating resource mobilization.

4. Early warning systems are most effective when they are people-centred and inclusive. Community perception surveys, simulation exercises, participatory planning, gender-responsive approaches, disability inclusion, and community-based disaster management all demonstrated that technical improvements alone are insufficient. Effective systems require communities to understand warnings, trust them, and know how to act.

5. Capacity development is most successful when combined with practical application. Training programmes on risk knowledge, impact-based forecasting, Common Alerting Protocol (CAP), anticipatory action, and disaster management were significantly strengthened when complemented by tabletop exercises, field simulations, and operational testing. Practical exercises exposed coordination gaps that would not have been identified through training alone.

6. Standardization and interoperability strengthen warning dissemination. Adoption of common standards such as CAP, National Emergency Telecommunications Plans, Cell Broadcast planning, and harmonized operating procedures improved interoperability among agencies and laid the groundwork for scalable warning dissemination systems across countries.

7. Innovation can strengthen decision-making when supported by strong governance. New tools such as the Global Observatory for Early Warning Investments, AI-assisted financial tracking, and proposed Early Warning Effectiveness indicators demonstrated the value of digital innovation for monitoring investments and measuring system performance. However, these tools remain dependent on reliable data, institutional ownership, and standardized reporting.

8. Regional cooperation accelerates national progress. Regional climate outlook forums, peer learning, shared technical guidance, and joint training enabled countries to benefit from common experiences while adapting solutions to national contexts. Regional collaboration also reduced costs and strengthened technical consistency across countries.

9. Flexible implementation is essential in complex operating environments. Political instability, staff turnover, and changing national priorities caused delays in several countries. Adaptive project management, flexible work planning, and strong local partnerships allowed implementation to continue while maintaining long-term objectives.

10. Leveraging partnerships multiplies the impact of CREWS investments. The project demonstrated that relatively modest catalytic funding can unlock substantially larger investments from development banks, climate funds, and complementary programmes when supported by credible evidence, national roadmaps, and coordinated partner engagement.

Overall, the project confirms that achieving Early Warnings for All requires more than strengthening technical forecasting capacity. Sustainable impact depends on integrated governance, inclusive participation, coordinated partnerships, standardized systems, community preparedness, and long-term investment strategies that connect warning generation to effective early action.

Challenges Encountered

Political instability in Nepal. Election-related turmoil sharply limited government engagement. The national roadmap remains in draft pending endorsement, the national coordination mechanism is delayed, and the planned Kathmandu-area simulation was conducted only in last quarter of the project, limiting opportunities to embed this training into government systems with civil society partners.

Simulation-exercise scheduling. Mauritius's disaster management authority declined to run a simulation during cyclone season, preferring the first quarter of 2026. Similar to Nepal, this delayed implementation impacting institutionalization of the tool.

Socio-political unrest in Madagascar. Instability and leadership changes within the national disaster management authority postponed national and regional simulations (since completed) and shifted ITU in-country delivery into early 2026.

Environmental and seasonal risks. Cyclones and severe weather required missions and activities to be rescheduled outside the tropical-cyclone season, managed through flexible sequencing and regular project reviews.

Human-resource and capacity constraints. Limited staffing in national meteorological and disaster management institutions strained their ability to absorb project activities; mitigated by hiring national and international consultants and providing procedural guidance.

Partner-level pacing and turnover. Uneven expenditure across partners (notably WMO and IFRC) and staff turnover in some national societies (e.g., Tonga Red Cross) required ongoing coordination support.

16. Sustainability and exit strategy

- *Provide a description of the exit measures undertaken to ensure sustainability of the results attained by the project/programme. The section should also cover key recommendations to guide and/or improve similar interventions in the future. (200 to 250 words).*

To sustain the results achieved by the CREWS EW4All Accelerator project, countries will need to institutionalize the governance mechanisms established during implementation by further embedding EW4All coordination platforms and technical working groups within existing national disaster risk reduction and climate governance structures. National EW4All roadmaps, investment plans, and standard operating procedures should be formally adopted and regularly updated to guide future implementation and budgeting.

Long-term sustainability depends on strengthening national ownership and securing domestic financing for the operation and maintenance of early warning systems, while continuing to leverage support from climate

funds, development banks, and development partners. Capacity development should continue through institutionalized training programmes, regular simulation exercises, and knowledge transfer mechanisms to address staff turnover and preserve technical expertise. Community engagement should also remain a priority through continued support for local disaster committees, volunteer networks, and public awareness initiatives to ensure warnings consistently lead to early action. Each of the IPs, UNDRR, WMO, ITU, and IFRC have advocated for these measures with their respective counterparts in the target countries.

This project prioritized government leadership from the outset, incorporating sustainability planning into project design, and establishing monitoring systems that measure not only technical capacity but also warning effectiveness, accessibility, and community response. Continued investment in digital innovation, interoperable data systems, and standardized communication protocols such as the Common Alerting Protocol will further improve system performance. Finally, CREWS support should continue to serve as catalytic financing that mobilizes larger investments from national governments and international partners, enabling countries to transition from project-based activities to sustainable, nationally owned multi-hazard early warning systems.

17. Knowledge management and social media

Provide a list of knowledge activities / products (when applicable) that were produced and not included in the last status report. 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.

- Beau Bassin Inclusion guidelines: [GUIDELINES FOR DELIVERING INCLUSIVE DRR AWARENESS SESSIONS - MAY 2026.pdf](#)
- <https://www.undrr.org/news/bridging-last-mile-early-warning-through-inclusive-disaster-preparedness-beau-bassin-rose-hill>
- Kiribati: <https://www.undrr.org/publication/documents-and-publications/early-warning-and-early-action-kiribati>
- Solomon Islands: <https://www.undrr.org/media/111984/download?startDownload=20260127>
- Nepal: <https://wmo.int/media/project-update/wmo-strengthens-early-warning-services-nepal>
- [Global Early Warnings for All \(EW4All\) Multi-Stakeholder Forum was convened as part of the Preparatory Days of the Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction \(GP2025\).](#)
<https://globalplatform.undrr.org/media/109114/download?startDownload=20260130>
- [Early Warning Effectiveness Index: Proposed Approaches"](#)
- [Taxonomy](#) of MHEWS elements
- [Global Observatory for EWS Investments](#)
- [web interface](#)
- [specific research topic related to agrometeorology](#)
- [report.](#)
- [request for expression of interest](#)
- [see partner coordination mechanism](#) for Madagascar
- [Strategic plan](#) for Madagascar Meteorological and Hydrological Services
- [Feasibility study](#) for Madagascar
- See [ToRs](#) for Madagascar
- [Mauritius National Strategic Plan \(NSP\) 2025-2029](#)
- [NSP](#) for Mauritius
- [NFCS](#) for Mauritius
- [report](#) on NFCS launch in Mauritius
- Nepal BIPAD portal, <https://www.undrr.org/resource/case-study/impact-based-early-warning-module-nepals-bipad-portal>
- Tonga MHEWS policy, <https://www.undrr.org/media/111972/download?startDownload=20260127>
- [Flag Early Warning System \(FEWS\) for small craft in Temotu Province, Solomon Islands.](#)
- EW4All dashboard, www.earlywarningsforall

- [flood & cyclone](#) books: Madagascar
- [Validation of the framework for enhancing production, access and use of risk information for Madagascar](#)
- [Comoros Enhances Early Warning... - UNDRR - Arab States | Facebook](#)
- [Comoros: New disaster risk reduction strategy | UNDRR](#)
- [Arab States launch regional rollout of DELTA Resilience in Doha | UNDRR](#)
- [Highlights of MHRA training in Nairobi](#)
- [Snapshots from Impact-based forecasting for Early and Anticipatory Action Workshop](#)
- [WMO video and social media post on strengthening early warning services in Nepal](#)
- Africa Regional workshop on SFM in Mauritius- August 2025: <https://www.undrr.org/news/african-countries-take-stock-early-warning-systemsreporting-through-sendai-framework-monitor>
- Mauritius review of disaster risk reduction strategy- September 2025: https://x.com/UNDRR_Africa/status/1970766974973079960
- Comoros review of disaster risk reduction strategy, tabletop exercise- September 2025: <https://www.undrr.org/news/comoros-charts-safer-future-new-disaster-risk-reductionstrategy>
https://x.com/UNDRR_Africa/status/1972973297156682160
- After-Event-Review (AER) Toolkit, for country-level downscaling: https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/18yUx-qgfwllhet3WO_D2r6nqE4lp3ch
- Disaster Data Ecosystem Maturity Assessment (DEMA) Toolkit, for country-level downscaling: https://docs.google.com/document/d/17O0HKRq-9IYl72c1vpIjW89CWALQ065V/edit?usp=sharing&oid=102502550243881086708&rtpof=true&s_d=true
- [Early Warning Effectiveness Index: Proposed approaches report](#)

18. Partnerships & stakeholder engagement

• <i>Optional: If the project worked with any of the following partners <u>that were not included in the last status report</u>, please provide a summary of the partnership activities.</i>	
• United Nations and Development Partners	
• Civil Society Organisations and/or NGOs	
• Academic Institutions	
• Private Sector	

19. Financial management

Total financing approved (in approved project proposal):	Total: \$5,458,639
Cumulative amount by end-of-project (<i>how much has been used, actual expenditure</i>):	Total: \$5,458,639
Percentage used by end-of-project:	100%

20. Supporting documents

List and annex to the report any documents providing details on project activities that where NOT reported in the final status report such as reports of training sessions, assessment reports, online solutions and tools, manuals, summaries of high-level discussions etc.

1. Annex. Progress rating

Interpretation of color coding		
Achieved		The indicator achieved its end-of-project target.
Partially achieved		The indicator's end-of-project target was only partially achieved.
Not achieved		The indicator's end-of-project target was not achieved, and no progress was made during implementation.