

Section 1. General Information

1. Title	Strengthening Hydro-Meteorological and Multi-Hazard Early Warning Services in the Caribbean - Phase 2 (CREWS Caribbean 2.0)	2. Reference Number	CREWS/RProj/15/Caribbean
3. Lead Implementing Partner	WMO / UNDRR	4. Other Implementing Partners involved	n/a
5. Operational Partners involved	CDEMA; CMO, CIMH	6. Duration/Timeframe (from year – to year)	April 2024 – April 2027
7. Current year of implementation	2 nd 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: Petra Mutic (pmutic@wmo.int) UNDRR: Mario Salgado (mario.salgadogalvez@un.org) UNDRR: Anwar Baksh (anwar.baksh@un.org)		

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 activities of the project are being implemented at a moderate rate in the region. Due to the impacts of Hurricane Beryl in 2024 compounded with the impacts of Hurricane Melissa in 2025, operational partners with whom key activities were expected to be delivered were unable to actively engage.
Rate of expenditure		The project shows good expenditure rates based on the activities planned

Section 3. Performance Progress

10. Progress summary	What has been achieved <u>during this reporting period</u>? – Please <u>list by outcome</u> in bullet points: progress and main achievements Project Outcome 1: MHEWS Governance strengthened on a national and regional level First regional meeting between NMHS and NDRMA held in January 2025 Virtually • The meeting provided a comprehensive platform to review and advance regional efforts to strengthen disaster risk knowledge and governance. Discussions were anchored by the presentation of the Executive Report of the First Regional Summit between National Meteorological and Hydrological Services (NMHSs) and National Disaster Risk Management Offices (NDRMOs), which set the context for assessing progress on national multi-sectoral disaster risk management databases. Participants evaluated existing capacities, highlighted common challenges related to data integration, sustainability, and institutional ownership, and identified priority resources needed to strengthen these systems. Country examples from Barbados and Trinidad and Tobago offered concrete illustrations of how risk knowledge systems are being operationalized in the region, including the use of living repositories of disaster risk data to improve risk literacy and analytics in support of early warning and disaster risk reduction. The meeting further explored opportunities to enhance coordination between NMHSs and NDRMOs through more effective governance arrangements that enable timely, streamlined decision-making. In sharing experiences and lessons learned on data collection, risk analysis, and impact data covering historical damage and losses, current exposure and vulnerabilities, and climate change projections, participants underscored the importance of these elements in supporting the transition from traditional early warning systems toward impact-based forecasting. Private sector engagement strengthened through landscape assessment in Barbados, April 2025 • The successful completion of the landscape assessment report on business continuity planning in Barbados in Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) has supported the development of templates for tourism, retail and trade, manufacturing, professional services and the finance sectors. These templates launched and presented at the UN Private Sector open house event in Barbados attracted interest by members to strengthen their BCP capabilities utilizing the templates. As a pathway for scaling through the region, the Caribbean Chamber of Commerce has endorsed these plans for distribution through the centre of excellence and will be amplified at the regional private sector and MHEWS engagements in 2026.
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Participants of the Private sector engagement landscape assessment event, Barbados

Strengthened regional governance and investment coordination with SOFF and IDB

- In May 2025, a Caribbean Regional Workshop co-hosted by the Systematic Observations Financing Facility ([SOFF](#)), the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) and CREWS strengthened regional governance by aligning investments across the early warning value chain. The workshop brought together representatives from 16 Caribbean countries to identify shared priorities, governance gaps, and coordinated pathways for closing weather and climate data gaps, advancing Global Basic Observing Network ([GBON](#)) implementation, and ensuring that improvements in basic observations translate into operational early warning services. This joint platform reinforced coherence between global financing mechanisms, regional institutions, and national authorities, supporting sustainable and coordinated MHEWS governance across the Caribbean.



Caribbean regional workshop group photo, May 2025, Jamaica

	Evidence-Based Assessment of SOP Implementation • An online survey on Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) implementation was issued by Caribbean Meteorological Organization (CMO) on 15 August 2025 to 14 countries: the Bahamas, British Virgin Islands, Barbados, Antigua and Barbuda, Anguilla, Dominica, Grenada, Montserrat, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Trinidad and Tobago, and the Turks and Caicos Islands. • Only three NMHSs - Barbados, Antigua and Barbuda, and Trinidad and Tobago - reported awareness of formal SOPs with national disaster management counterparts. • Key constraints identified were limited awareness, time, and resource limitations. The findings were presented at Caribbean Meteorological Council (CMC-69; November 2025), and follow-up discussions with Caribbean Disaster Emergency Management Agency (CDEMA) were initiated in December 2025, with next steps to be agreed in Q1 2026. Support to National Governance Mechanisms for MHEWS • In 2025, technical support focused on advancing the development and updating of National Strategic Plans (NSPs) and Frameworks for Weather, Water and Climate Services in: Antigua and Barbuda, Belize, Saint Lucia, Saint Kitts and Nevis, and Trinidad and Tobago. • Following formal requests from these countries, the CMO prepared Terms of Reference for the engagement of an individual consultant, which were reviewed by the Caribbean Institute for Meteorology and Hydrology (CIMH) to ensure complementarity with National Frameworks for Climate Services activities. • With formal approval from the Government of Saint Lucia, the first national stakeholder consultation was held in Castries in November 2025. An Inception Meeting was subsequently convened on 11 December 2025, bringing together representatives from all five beneficiary countries and WMO to agree on the methodology, workplan, and sequencing of activities, and to initiate nationally owned NSP development aligned with national priorities and WMO guidance. The 69th session of the Caribbean Meteorological Council (CMC-69) • The 69th session of the Caribbean Meteorological Council (CMC-69) in Saint Lucia in November 2025 reaffirmed regional priorities to strengthen NMHSs in line with WMO regulatory frameworks, global observing standards, and early warning objectives. Progress under the Early Warnings for All (EW4All) initiative accelerated in 2025, notably through expanded use of the Common Alerting Protocol (CAP), supported by WMO/CREWS training and deployment of the WMO CAP Composer within the WMO Information System 2.0 (WIS 2.0) Caribbean node. • The Council also reviewed advances in the WMO Integrated Global Observing System (WIGOS), the WIGOS Data Quality Monitoring System (WDQMS), and the Global Basic Observing Network (GBON), with improvements in data availability, quality, and timeliness supported by enhanced WIS 2.0 data exchange. As a result, the number of GBON-compliant Members increased from five to nine, strengthening regional observing networks and their contribution to global data exchange.
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Participants of the CMC-69, November 2025, Saint Lucia

7th Regional Early Warning Systems Consortium Meeting 9-10, December 2025

- The 7th Meeting of the Regional Early Warning Systems Consortium (REWSC) convened members and observers over two days to strengthen regional coordination, review progress, and define a forward-looking pathway for advancing MHEWS in the Caribbean, against the backdrop of increasingly complex and cascading hazards affecting the region. The meeting opened with formal welcomes and remarks reaffirming the REWSC's strategic role as a regional coordination and governance mechanism, emphasizing the importance of sustained partnerships among regional institutions, national authorities, development partners, and technical agencies, and situating the Consortium's work within broader Caribbean Community ([CARICOM](#)) and global resilience agendas. Early discussions focused on governance and strategic alignment, including adoption of the agenda, a strategic overview of the Consortium's evolving role in addressing emerging risks and advancing system interoperability, and consideration of proposed updates to the REWSC Terms of Reference to strengthen clarity of roles, coordination, and accountability as the Consortium matures; in this context, UNDRR was formally accepted as an observer. A key thematic focus was operational learning from Hurricane Melissa, which enabled frank reflection on strengths and gaps within existing MHEWS arrangements, highlighting the critical importance of timely data sharing, cross-agency coordination, and clear communication between technical agencies and disaster management authorities. Trinidad and Tobago shared reflections on the advancement of national MHEWS programming, demonstrating how country-level initiatives can both inform and benefit from regional collaboration.
- Discussions across MHEWS Pillars 1 and 2 underscored the central role of meteorological, hydrological, seismic, and health surveillance systems in delivering reliable multi-hazard information, while emphasizing the need for stronger institutional linkages, improved data integration, and sustained investment in technical capacity. Pillar 3 discussions focused on persistent challenges related to last-mile communication, interoperability with telecommunications providers, and ensuring that warnings are understandable, actionable, and accessible to all segments of the population. Day 2 opened with a synthesis of key messages, followed by a dedicated focus

on Pillar 4, which emphasized translating warnings into early action, aligning early warning systems with contingency planning, and strengthening preparedness at national and community levels, including the presentation by World Food Programme (WFP) on the linkage between Early Warning Systems and Anticipatory Action in the region. Subsequent sessions provided updates on upcoming CREWS initiatives and featured a practical exercise to build synergies for MHEWS, encouraging participants to identify complementarities, reduce duplication, and strengthen coordination across institutions and programmes; these discussions directly informed deliberations on the Collaborative Pathway for 2026–2027 and culminated in the development and presentation of a joint REWSC Action Plan.

- The meeting concluded with agreement on next steps and priorities for implementation, coordination, and monitoring, with closing remarks reaffirming a collective commitment to a more integrated, inclusive, and impact-driven approach to early warning systems in the Caribbean, positioning the REWSC as a central platform for sustained regional collaboration.



7th Regional Early Warning Systems Consortium Meeting Group Photo, December 2025

Project Outcome 2: Disaster Risk Knowledge improved on a Regional, National and Community Levels

Capacities on lightning detection and awareness building strengthened

- In June 2025, disaster risk knowledge related to lightning hazards among children, youth, and communities was strengthened at regional, national, and community levels through regionally coordinated lightning awareness and education activities. These efforts enhanced understanding of lightning risks, safety actions,

	and first aid, and increased familiarity with lightning detection and basic meteorological observations. • This activity contributes to both Outcome 2 and Outcome 3; while it strengthens disaster risk knowledge under Outcome 2, its role in improving early warning service delivery, communication, and accessibility is further described under Outcome 3 below. Project Outcome 3: Improved early warning service delivery and accessibility by national and regional institutions Strengthening Regional Early Warnings: Outcomes of the 2024 Hurricane Season at the WMO RA IV Hurricane Committee • The 47th Session of the WMO Regional Association IV Hurricane Committee, held in San Salvador, El Salvador, from 31 March to 3 April 2025, brought together 70 participants from across the Caribbean and the wider WMO regional Association (RA) IV region (North America, Central America and the Caribbean), to review the 2024 hurricane season and strengthen regional operational coordination. The session served as a key platform for sharing lessons learned, reviewing operational performance, and reinforcing collaboration in support of impact-based MHEWS. • Several project countries, including Antigua and Barbuda, the Bahamas, Belize, Dominica, Grenada, Jamaica, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, and Trinidad and Tobago, reported significant impacts during the 2024 hurricane season. In particular, Hurricane Beryl, the earliest Category-5 hurricane on record in the Atlantic, caused widespread devastation across the Caribbean in July 2024, resulting in at least 20 fatalities regionally and economic losses exceeding USD 6 billion. The most severe impacts were recorded in Grenada (approximately USD 218 million in damages, with near-total destruction in Carriacou and Petite Martinique) and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines (approximately USD 230.6 million, equivalent to about 22% of GDP, and eight fatalities). Jamaica reported approximately USD 995 million in damages and four fatalities, while Saint Lucia experienced widespread power outages affecting around 30% of customers, along with infrastructure and coastal impacts. Trinidad and Tobago, particularly Tobago, recorded flooding, landslides, coastal erosion, and localized infrastructure damage. Dominica experienced storm surge and coastal impacts with no reported fatalities, while in Belize, although Hurricane Beryl did not make landfall, Tropical Storms Nadine and Sara caused significant flooding, with housing sector damages estimated at approximately USD 7.23 million. Despite the severity of the season, accurate forecasts, early warnings, and coordinated preparedness actions contributed to reduced loss of life in several affected countries.
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Image shared by the Barbados Government Information Service showed the damage to fishing vessels as fishermen tried to save their fleet after the hurricane Beryl, [BBC](#)

- Progress aligned with CREWS Caribbean 2.0 objectives was further reflected in the expanded adoption of the Common Alerting Protocol (CAP), increased engagement with media and digital communication platforms, and strengthened mechanisms for reaching vulnerable and hard-to-reach populations. British Caribbean Territories, including Anguilla, the Cayman Islands, Montserrat, and the Turks and Caicos Islands, reported improved warning dissemination practices and benefited from regional coordination and knowledge exchange mechanisms.
- Overall, the outcomes of the RA IV Hurricane Committee underscore the strategic relevance of CREWS Caribbean 2.0 in addressing persistent challenges such as rapid storm intensification, communication of forecast uncertainty, misinformation, and last-mile delivery of warnings. The session reinforced the project's critical contribution to the EW4All initiative, strengthening national and regional capacities to protect lives, livelihoods, and assets across the Caribbean.



47th Session of the WMO RA IV Hurricane Committee group photo, 31 March to 3 April 2025

	Severe Weather Forecasting Programme (SWFP) - Caribbean - On 4 April 2025, the Regional SWFP Sub-Programme Management Team (RSMT) held a hybrid meeting in San Salvador, El Salvador, following the 47th RA IV Hurricane Committee Meeting and the 19th Session of WMO Regional Association (RA) IV. The meeting brought together 19 participants from Antigua and Barbuda, the Dominican Republic, Saint Lucia, and Curaçao and Sint Maarten, as well as representatives from the CMO, the CIMH, Météo-France (Regional Specialized Meteorological Centre, Martinique), Environment and Climate Change Canada (ECCC), the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), and the World Meteorological Organization (WMO), aiming to ensure that every threat of severe weather is forecasted timely and efficiently. - The meeting agreed to expand the SWFP to cover the full Caribbean domain, presented an updated draft Regional Severe Weather Forecasting Operational Plan, initiated testing of excessive heat alerts for the French West Indies, and reviewed a training plan for 2025–2026. The RSMT also agreed to include the Bahamas as a new member. - The SWFP–Caribbean Operational Workshop was organized online from 21–23 July 2025 by the CIMH, also serving as a WMO Regional Training Centre (RTC), in collaboration with the Caribbean Meteorological Organization (CMO) Headquarters Unit, the Regional Forecast Support Facility (RFSF) Martinique, the Regional Specialized Meteorological Centre (RSMC) Miami, and the World Meteorological Centre (WMC) Montreal. The workshop was supported through funding from CCRIF SPC (the Caribbean Catastrophe Risk Insurance Facility Segregated Portfolio Company), and the CREWS Caribbean 2.0 project. - The virtual workshop trained operational forecasters from participating countries and territories in the subregion on the interpretation and use of available global and regional Numerical Weather Prediction (NWP) guidance and products, accessed through the RFSF Martinique Extranet and relevant WMCs. The training strengthened severe weather forecasting and early warning service delivery, including improved communication of warnings to users at national and local levels. - In November 2025, CMO, together with Météo-France and CIMH, organized a forecaster attachment (in-house training) for the SWFP-Caribbean focal point of the Antigua and Barbuda Meteorological Service (ABMS) at the Regional Forecast Support Facility (RFSF) Martinique, held from 12–14 November 2025. The attachment strengthened ABMS’ severe weather forecasting capacity, recognizing its regional role in issuing forecasts and warnings for neighbouring countries. - During the RSMT online meeting on 18 December 2025, Météo-France reported that the attachment had successfully met its objectives, and additional familiarization attachments were proposed for 2026 in Anguilla, the British Virgin Islands, Montserrat, and Saint Kitts and Nevis. - The next in-person RSMT meeting was scheduled for 6–7 March 2026 in Mexico City, to be held in conjunction with the 48th Session of the WMO RA IV Hurricane Committee, optimizing participation and cost efficiency.
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RSMT meeting group photo, San Salvador, El Salvador, 4 April 2025

Capacities on lightning detection and awareness building strengthened on a regional level

- In June 2025, the Caribbean Lightning Safety Awareness Contest 2025 was conceptualized by the CMO in collaboration with the WMO as a regional initiative to strengthen public awareness of lightning safety and first aid through youth engagement and creative expression. The contest targeted school-aged children in two age categories (6–11 years and 12–18 years) and was implemented with key regional partners, including the CIMH and the Caribbean Examinations Council (CXC), which supported improvements to the contest design and outreach to schools across the region.
- In addition to CREWS support, the initiative successfully mobilized significant private-sector contributions, demonstrating strong cross-sectoral collaboration. Through the HydroMeteorological and Environmental Industry (HMEI), donations comprising two (2) lightning sensors and six (6) automatic weather stations (AWSs), with an estimated retail value of USD 22,150, were secured with the support of AccuWeather Inc. (USA). Furthermore, Campbell Scientific, Stevens Water Monitoring Systems Inc., and Vaisala each contributed USD 1,000, bringing the total value of private-sector donations to approximately USD 25,150.
- A total of twelve (12) schools from Belize, the Bahamas, Jamaica, Dominica, and Trinidad and Tobago submitted entries. The event coincided with regional activities leading up to International Lightning Safety Day (28 June), enhancing the visibility and outreach of the contest.



Screen Capture from the First Place Winner of the 6- 11 Years Category, Camperdown Primary and Infant School, Jamaica



Screen Capture from the First Place Winner of the 12-18 Years Category, Manzanilla Secondary School, Trinidad and Tobago

- In November 2025, ASW units for The Bahamas, Belize, and Dominica were shipped and delivered. Installation of lightning sensors is subject to site assessments and the execution of hosting agreements with AccuWeather. Site assessments were completed in Trinidad and Tobago, while assessments in Jamaica were delayed due to the impacts of Hurricane Melissa. Installation of the lightning sensors is anticipated in the first quarter of 2026, contributing to the planned sub-regional lightning detection network led by the CMO.
- The initiative also generated international visibility and longer-term capacity-building opportunities. In August 2025, the CMO submitted an abstract titled *"Building lightning safety awareness in Caribbean schools through effective partnerships"*, which was accepted for presentation at the 106th Annual Meeting of the American Meteorological Society (24–29 January 2026, Houston). In

	parallel, discussions were initiated with academic partners, including the University of São Paulo (Brazil) and the University of the West Indies, St. Augustine Campus, to explore mentorship and internship opportunities. • Overall, the Caribbean Lightning Safety Awareness Contest 2025 demonstrates how CREWS funding, regional coordination, and private-sector partnerships can be effectively combined to enhance public awareness, strengthen technical capacity, and lay the groundwork for sustainable regional early warning systems. Strengthened collaboration and mutual understanding between NMHSs, NDRMOs and the media • In January-February 2025, discussions were initiated with the Caribbean Broadcasting Union (CBU), the CDEMA, the CMO, the WMO, and UNDRR on the development of a regional workshop aimed at strengthening collaboration and knowledge exchange among meteorological, disaster management, and media practitioners. An initial virtual meeting with CBU was held in January 2025, followed by an in-person meeting with CDEMA, with virtual participation by CBU, in Barbados in February 2025, on the margins of the 48th Regular Meeting of the Conference of CARICOM Heads of Government. These discussions highlighted the need to strengthen functional relationships and capacity building for National Meteorological Services, building on lessons from previous initiatives such as “Media Saving Lives” and UNDRR-coordinated workshops. • To avoid the wet and hurricane season, the regional workshop was rescheduled from June 2025 to January 2026. Between July and December 2025, preparations advanced to an operational stage, with a clear delineation of roles among partners, ensuring balanced regional representation and effective media engagement. Rapid Restoration of Belize’s Weather Radar During the 2025 Hurricane Season • In October 2025, when Belize’s national weather radar experienced a critical failure during the hurricane season. The WMO, rapidly organized an urgent radar operations and maintenance training for the National Meteorological Service of Belize (NMS), conducted from 6–10 October 2025. Under the guidance of a Leonardo Germany GmbH specialist, five NMS technicians received intensive, hands-on training, enabling them to diagnose, repair, calibrate, and restore the radar to full operational functionality within days. The intervention ensured uninterrupted weather surveillance at a critical period, strengthened national technical capacity for radar maintenance, and enhanced Belize’s resilience and early warning capabilities during the ongoing hurricane season.
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Hands-on emergency radar repair training for Belize NMS technicians

Strengthening National Hydrological Capacities of NMHSs

- In January 2025, a structured Antigua and Barbuda Hydrological Assessment Matrix was applied to systematically assess institutional, technical, and data capacities related to hydrological services at the Antigua and Barbuda Meteorological Service. The results informed priority actions to strengthen monitoring, data management, and operational hydrological forecasting in Antigua and Barbuda through targeted, evidence-based capacity development.
- In May 2025, virtual initial planning meetings for Global Water Sustainability ([GEOGLOWS](#)) implementation were held for Jamaica (4 women, 4 men – 50% female / 50% male), Haiti (1 woman, 1 man – 50% / 50%), Cuba (1 woman, 2 men – 33% / 67%), and Trinidad and Tobago (1 woman, 2 men – 33% / 67%). These meetings established national priorities, clarified institutional roles, and laid the groundwork for tailored hydrological service development.
- During Q3–Q4 2025, NMHSs from all four countries actively contributed to the customization and co-development of GEOGLOWS applications, in partnership with Brigham Young University (BYU). Hydroviewer, Groundwater Mapping Data App, and Flood Inundation Mapping were adopted by all four countries, while HydroServer was fully implemented in Haiti and tested in Cuba, Jamaica, and Trinidad and Tobago, reinforcing national ownership and operational relevance.
- In December 2025, in-country training workshops on GEOGLOWS applications were conducted in Cuba (9 women, 10 men, 47% female / 53% male) and Haiti (1 woman / 100% female). Participation in Haiti was affected by mobility restrictions, which prevented four male participants from traveling. Despite these constraints, the training strengthened hands-on skills in hydrological analysis, modelling, and operational application of GEOGLOWS tools.

Project Outcome 4. Warning dissemination and communication, as well as, preparedness and response capabilities, supported

Increased capacity for CAP implementation in the national alerting systems

- In 2025, three in-country Common Alerting Protocol (CAP) implementation workshops were delivered in Dominica, Saint Lucia, and Grenada during January–February, training a total of 64 participants (34 men and 30 women), achieving near gender balance. Participation included 20 participants in Dominica, 21 in Saint Lucia, and 23 in Grenada, representing NMHSs, NDRMOs, media, and Red Cross National Societies.



CAP workshop in Dominica group photo, January 27-28, 2025

- Each country developed a draft national CAP implementation plan with timelines for operationalization, supported by two regional CAP trainers from Jamaica and Trinidad and Tobago. Following the workshops, WMO CAP Composer, the WMO's free, open-source CAP tool was established for all three countries on the CMO WIS 2.0 (WMO Information System 2.0) Node, with country-specific configurations and user groups set up by the CMO to support operational CAP implementation.
- In 2025, seven (7) countries - Jamaica, Trinidad and Tobago, Turks and Caicos Islands, Belize, Antigua and Barbuda, Dominican Republic, and Anguilla (to a lesser extent)- were issuing warnings in CAP format, while Saint Lucia had begun issuing CAP messages but still needs to be formally registered in the [WMO Register of Alerting Authorities](#) to achieve full operational status.



CAP workshop in Saint Lucia group photo, January 30-31, 2025



CAP workshop in Grenada group photo, February 3-4, 2025

CAP Home

[CMO CAP ALERTS HOMEPAGE](#) / [CAP ALERTS SAINT LUCIA](#) / [LOCALLY ROUGH SEAS AROUND THE ISLAND.](#)

Locally rough seas around the island.

[CAP XML](#) [Facebook](#) [X](#) [LinkedIn](#) [WhatsApp](#) [Telegram](#)

Small Craft Warning

Locally rough seas creating hazardous conditions for small craft operators and sea bathers.

Expired: Small Craft Warning
Yellow severity

Language: en
Category: Met
Urgency: Immediate
Severity: Moderate
Certainty: Observed

Time period
 Issued Nov. 11, 2025, 11 a.m.
 Effective: Nov. 11, 2025, noon
 Onset: Nov. 11, 2025, 11:13 a.m.
 Expires: Nov. 13, 2025, 6 a.m.

Area

Event Description
 Over the last couple of days, seas around the island have been locally rough with waves peaking at 8 feet. Rough seas are accompanied by brisk winds which will adversely affect small craft operations and cause difficulty for sea bathers. Vessels docked at their various locations may be damaged if not secured properly. Conditions will persist during the next 24 hours.

Instructions

Example of a [CAP warning issued by Saint Lucia Meteorological Service](#) on 11 November 2025

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/programme 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 warning programmes (core indicator)	No existing guidelines of MHEWS Financing in the region	Development of 1 regional guidelines for sustainable MHEWS Financing	0	10%	Discussions initiated with the Caribbean Development Bank for a baseline assessment to be established in the region.	In progress
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 (core indicator)	9 National Strategic Plans, incl. Frameworks for Weather, Water and Climate Services (developed under CREWS Caribbean 1.0)	5 National Strategic Plans including Frameworks for Weather, Water and Climate Services Meteorological legislation, legislation/institutional framework development	0	15%	consultant to develop national strategic plans selected and onboarded. First national stakeholder consultation for Saint Lucia completed.	In progress

¹ CREWS Results Framework.

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

	8 Meteorological Legislations developed (CREWS Caribbean 1.0) Draft CDEMA Model policy for MHEWS in the Caribbean Barbados MHEWS Policy was finalized and approved by cabinet in May 2024. 2 Sub-National Resilience Strategies (T&T, Antigua and Barbuda & Barbados) (MCR 2030)	1 National MHEWS Policy Developed MCR Addendum implemented in 4 Caribbean local governments	0 0 2 MCR Addendum (Jamaica and St Kitts and Nevis)	0 0 80%	Policy completed in Barbados with other EW4ALL Activities planned for 2026 MHEWS Addendum and Disaster Resilience precard applied in St. James Jamaica and St. Kitts and Nevis. The strategy is developed in draft and awaiting review from the sub-national focal point for approval	
# of coordination mechanisms strengthened or established to enhance collaboration on early warning among national or regional institutions	Regional Early Warning Consortium (REWSC) created, but not held periodically	2 Coordination Mechanism strengthened – REWSC & sub-regional exchange mechanisms between NDRMO's and NHMSs to be created	1 – REWSC and at least one Sub-Regional Meeting held	100%	First Sub-Regional Virtual Meeting between National Meteorological and Hydrological Services (NMHSs) and National Disaster Risk Management Offices (NDRMOs) East Caribbean + South Caribbean + Guyana and Suriname held in January 2025. Regional Early Warning Consortium meeting held in Trinidad and Tobago, December 2025	Completed

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	No previous Gap Analysis and implementation plans for MHEWS in the region	At least two MHEWS Gap analysis and Implementation plan approved by governments in the region	2 Countries with approved plans	100%	Guyana and Belize have successfully developed MHEWS Gap analysis and Implementation plans for the countries which are approved by the Governments	Completed
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	Co-Financing for additional activities with national governments and development partners.	At least 1 development partner	100%	Agreement signed with European Union on co-financing of estimated USD 500,000 of the private sector engagement and roll-out phase of EW4ALL in at least 2 countries	Ongoing
# of LDCs and SIDS benefiting from GCF resources through the GCF-SAP CREWS Scaling Up Framework	No countries previously benefitted through GCF-SAP	On country received financing through the GCF-SAP CREWS Scaling Up Framework	Two countries (Belize and Trinidad and Tobago) (Barbados)	100%	Scaling up of Caribbean Hydrometeorological and Multi-hazard Early Warning Services (CREWS) project (SAP063) with a total value of USD 27,1 M USD, to strengthen hydrometeorological services, early warning systems, and climate risk communication in Belize and Trinidad and Tobago. The project is expected to directly benefit	Completed (Trinidad and Tobago, Belize) Barbados (In-plan)

					about 1.2 million people (about 67 % of the two countries' populations) and indirectly benefit another 610,000 people across the wider Caribbean. Initial discussions were held with the Government of Barbados and the Accredited Entity engaged for the process. Barbados has submitted a non-objection letter to the GCF indicating interest for support.	
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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	Progress by 31 December 2025 (Set as a percentage)	Progress summary justification as of 31 December 2025	Progress rating
EW Maturity Index	To be defined	To be defined	To be defined	0		
#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	35%	Regional and national capacities for tropical cyclones, heavy rainfall, (flash) flooding, strong winds, storm surges, and related hazards were reinforced through operational forecasting support and coordination mechanisms. Around 35% of implementation has been achieved, with key activities initiated across mentioned hazards and continuing into	Ongoing

					subsequent phases.	
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 3	1 0 0 % 100%	Trinidad and Tobago Disaster Risk Information Management System developed and launched in November 2024. National Risk Knowledge Plan for Barbados, Antigua and Barbuda and Haiti	Completed in 2024
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	3 5 %	In 2025, progress was made to strengthen monitoring and observation systems through the procurement of lightning detection equipment and automatic weather stations via public-private partnerships for Belize, Jamaica, Dominica, Trinidad and Tobago, and the Bahamas. In Belize, radar repair and operational improvements further strengthened severe weather monitoring, particularly during the hurricane season. The number of Global Basic Observing Network	ongoing

					(GBON) compliant Members increased from 5 to 9, strengthening regional observing networks and their contribution to global data exchange. In parallel, planning for the implementation of WIS 2.0 in 2026 commenced, which will further strengthen data exchange, system integration, and access to regional and global observations and forecasting information.	
# of hazards monitoring, analysis and forecasting processes developed or improved	Many products available in the Region	Products for 5 hazards updated, extended, improved	0	35%	In 2025, monitoring, analysis and forecasting were improved for multiple hazards through the SWFP - Caribbean, building on existing regional capacities. Operational processes for heavy rainfall, strong winds, tropical cyclones/hurricanes, flash floods, drought / dry spell, storm surges, tsunamis, and lightning/thunderstorms were strengthened through enhanced regional coordination, updated operational procedures, and continued alignment with the RA IV Hurricane Committee Operational Plan. Improvements included increased	ongoing

					use of impact-based forecasting approaches, strengthened NMHS- RSMC coordination during the hurricane season, and ongoing refinement of regional severe weather guidance under SWFP.	
# 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	25%	Progress was made to strengthen access to regional and global forecasting and prediction products through continued engagement with RSMC Martinique and WMO-supported forecasting platforms. NMHSs increased access to ensemble-based and probabilistic products, including high-resolution rainfall, wind and lightning-related outputs made available through the regional extranet, supporting operational decision-making for severe weather events. Coordination with WMO Global Prediction Centres, including the use of global model guidance and rainfall products (e.g. from NOAA/WPC), continued under existing arrangements.	ongoing

- **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						
		Country	CAP Messages		Event names and hazards	
		Anguilla (BCT)	53			
		Antigua and Barbuda	14		System Test, Small craft warning, High wind,Flash flood, Air quality, Tropical	
		Belize	193		Small Craft Caution, excessive rainfall and thunderstorm	
		Dominican Republic	592		Flooding and showers, through and thunderstorms	
		Jamaica	364		Strong Wind and Large Waves Advisory, thunderstorms, Tropical storm warning, hurricane watch, thunderstorm at sea and severe weather alert	
		Turks and Caicos Islands (BCT)	68		High seas and 1 test, dust and heat, thunderstorms	
	Trinidad and Tobago	72		Hazardous Seas, adverse weather and high winds , thunderstorms and gusty winds		
Number of CAP warnings issued in 2025						
# of updated LDCs and SIDS entries in the WMO register of alerting authorities	0 in target countries	3	0	60%	Dominica, Grenada, Saint Lucia in 2024-2025 Saint Lucia entry still needs to be fully operationalized. Additional countries will be identified in 2026, following a regional online webinar and survey planned ahead of the 2026 hurricane season.	ongoing
# 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	6	40%	Total communication channels currently used: 13 National-level channels (6): National television broadcasts, National radio, Social media platforms (Facebook, X/Twitter, Instagram), NMHS and NDRMO websites, Mobile applications, SMS / WhatsApp broadcast alerts. Regional-level channels (6): US National Hurricane Centre, Pacific Tsunami Warning Centre (US),	ongoing

					RSMC Martinique (Météo-France) regional forecast products, CMO platform, CDEMA regional information and coordination channels, Regional TV and radio relays during hurricanes, Regional email and WhatsApp coordination groups used operationally during events. Alignment with CAP-based dissemination remains ongoing, with further harmonization and expansion of CAP operational countries planned.	
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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/programme 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 gender responsive approaches ³	0	High	3 countries applied the Inclusive Early Warning checklist	elize, Guyana, Antigua and Barbuda applied the checklist to MHEWS Gap Analysis and Implementation plan process	100%	Completed
Level of users' engagement satisfaction in the people-centered and gender-responsive approaches/activities ⁴	0	High	At least 75 %	67 persons from the three countries participated in the inclusive EWS Checklist	100%	Completed

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 developed 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

				national workshops		
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 (core indicator)	Target to be defined	n/a	n/a	20%	Child-centred lightning awareness, safety, and measurement initiatives were advanced, co-produced with schools, educators, and local institutions. Children and youth actively contributed to the co-design of climate and weather information products, ensuring age-appropriate messaging, clear safety actions, and inclusive communication approaches. These activities tailored information products to the needs of young people and other vulnerable groups, with implementation initiated and further	Ongoing

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.

					expansion ongoing.	
# of women and men trained through X # of capacity building programmes provided by CREWS	At least 150 males participated in workshops and trainings supported with CREWS Funding At least 125 females participated in workshops and trainings supported with CREWS funding Gender-disaggregated participation in capacity-building activities (2025): CAP training workshops: – Dominica: 20 participants (60% women, 40% men) – Saint Lucia: 21 participants (38% women, 62% men) – Grenada: 23 participants (43% women, 57% men) GEOGLOWS initial planning meetings: – Jamaica: 8 participants (4 women, 4 men – 50% / 50%) – Haiti: 2 participants (1 woman, 1 man – 50% / 50%) – Cuba: 3 participants (1 woman, 2 men – 33% / 67%) – Trinidad and Tobago: 3 participants (1 woman, 2 men – 33% / 67%) GEOGLOWS in-country workshops: – Cuba: 19 participants (9 women, 10 men – 47% / 53%) – Haiti: 1 participant (1 woman – 100% female)* <i>* Due to mobility restrictions in Haiti, four male participants were unable to travel.</i> <i>* GEOGLOWS activities related to Haiti were implemented in conjunction with the CREWS Haiti project, ensuring coherence and alignment across CREWS-supported interventions.</i>					
# 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 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	10%	Activity discussion initiated with UN Women for execution in the framework of the Regional Platform for DRR 2027.	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	No developed BCP within	Development of a private sector survey to integrate MHEWS into BCP	1	100%	Landscape assessment on the understanding of BCP in	Completed

	the private sector				Barbados completed Private sector entities involved in lightning detection and severe weather services, including providers such as Vaisala and Campbell Scientific	
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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? <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>
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
Natural hazards, tropical cyclones and non-tropical cyclone severe weather	Seasonal hazards can impede the delivery of project activities. Steps taken to mitigate these consequences include scheduling in-person activities during low-risk periods and avoiding the peak of the hurricane season, i.e. August to October	This risk remains low. Weather conditions were closely monitored, and implementation proceeded without disruption, delays, or safety incidents. The risk is considered managed and under control.
Unavailability of implementation partners and/or conflicting scheduling	Initiate planning and scheduling at least four (4) months in advance to ensure the availability and involvement of other implementing partners in the region	This risk remains low. Early planning and advance coordination with implementing partners ensured availability and alignment of schedules. No delays or disruptions occurred due to partner availability, and the risk is currently well mitigated through proactive engagement.

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.

- [EU, UNDP and UNDRR Boost Caribbean Resilience](#)
Partnership supporting integrated early warning systems and climate resilience across the Caribbean.
- [Belize City Advances Local Disaster Risk Reduction Planning](#)
Strengthened local DRR and risk-informed planning.
- [Regional Early Warning Systems Consortium \(REWSC\) Meeting – CDEMA](#)
Regional coordination on multi-hazard early warning systems.
- [Caribbean workshop strengthens partnerships to close data gaps and build resilience](#)
Caribbean Regional Workshop co-hosted by SOFF, IDB and CREWS, showcasing coordinated regional action by 16 Caribbean countries to close weather and climate data gaps and strengthen multi-hazard early warning systems in support of Early Warnings for All.
- [Caribbean Schools Shine in 2025 Lightning Safety Awareness Contest – WMO](#)
Youth-led lightning safety and risk awareness initiative.
- [Caribbean Schools Shine in 2025 Lightning Safety Awareness Contest – CARICOM](#)
Regional visibility of the lightning safety campaign.
- [47th RA IV Hurricane Committee & SWFP Caribbean RSMT Meeting](#)
Strengthening regional forecasting and warning coordination.
- [SWFP Caribbean Operational Workshop](#)
Advancing operational severe weather forecasting across the Caribbean.
- [Common Alerting Protocol \(CAP\) Milestones – Early Warnings for All](#)
WMO Meteoworld article highlighting global and regional progress on CAP under EW4All.
- [Common Alerting Protocol \(CAP\) in the Caribbean](#)
Regional workshops advancing CAP implementation in three Caribbean countries.
- [Broken Radar Restored in Belize During Hurricane Season](#)
Rapid restoration of radar operations during a critical period.

14. Partnerships & stakeholder engagement

Optional: If the project/programme 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	International Federation for Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (planned) – Project Activity 4.1 Community-based EWS strengthened
Academic Institutions	• University of Twente (Netherlands): Collaborated in the delivery of the regional capacity development course on Impact-Based Forecasting (IBF) and Multi-Hazard Early Warning Systems (MHEWS). • University of São Paulo (Brazil): Engaged in discussions to explore mentorship and internship opportunities linked to lightning safety awareness and technical capacity-building initiatives. • University of the West Indies (Trinidad and Tobago): Engaged in discussions to explore mentorship and internship opportunities, strengthening regional academic collaboration and youth engagement.

	Brigham Young University (United States): Partner for all GEOGLOWS-related activities, supporting the co-development and customization of hydrological applications across participating Caribbean countries.
Private Sector	- Barbados Chamber of Commerce and Caribbean Chamber of Commerce (CARICHAM): Supported the development and validation of sector-specific Business Continuity Planning templates for MSMEs - HydroMeteorological and Environmental Industry (HMEI) and member organizations: AccuWeather (United States), Campbell Scientific (United States), Stevens Water Monitoring Systems (United States), and Vaisala (Finland) supported the Caribbean Lightning Safety Awareness Contest 2025 through the provision of lightning detection equipment, automatic weather stations, and financial contributions, strengthening public awareness, education, and regional technical capacity.

15. Impact stories

Provide a brief summary of any especially interesting and impactful project/programme 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).

The **Business Continuity Planning for the private sector in Barbados** proved a pivotal point of progress for the region. Through this process, we have been able to develop sectoral BCP templates for MSMEs for five sectors: tourism, trade and retail, manufacturing, professional services, finance. As a result of this, these templates were featured as the UN Private Sector open day in Barbados during November 2025 and attracted interest from those in attendance. This process will now be scaled through the region in the upcoming regional MHEWS private sector workshop in 2026.

The **Capacity Development Course on Impact-Based Forecasting (IBF) and Multi-Hazard Early Warning Systems (MHEWS)**, developed through collaboration between the University of Twente, 5Cs, Caribbean Disaster Emergency Management Agency (CDEMA), United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNDRR) and the Organization of American States (OAS), represents a transformative milestone for the Caribbean region. The course successfully harmonised previously fragmented approaches to forecasting, risk analysis, and early warning, enabling institutions across countries to adopt shared tools, methodologies, and operational practices. As a result, the initiative strengthened regional coherence, improved the quality and consistency of early warnings, and laid the foundation for a more integrated, people-centred, and sustainable IBF and MHEWS framework responsive to the Caribbean's multi-hazard risk landscape.

Caribbean Lightning Safety Awareness: Children as Agents of Change

A particularly impactful CREWS-supported result in 2025 was the Caribbean Lightning Safety Awareness initiative, which combined risk knowledge, education, technology, and private-sector engagement in a truly people-centred way. Through a regional schools contest implemented with CMO, WMO, CIMH, CDEMA and CARICOM, children and youth across the Caribbean co-created lightning safety messages grounded in science, safety actions, and first aid. The initiative exemplifies CREWS' gender-responsive and inclusive value proposition, engaging girls and boys equally and reaching diverse communities through schools. It is also unique and multiplier-driven: first-place schools received lightning detectors and automatic weather stations, directly linking education with real monitoring tools, while private-sector partners (including Vaisala, Earth Networks, Campbell Scientific and AccuWeather) supported sustainability and innovation. Beyond awareness, this initiative strengthened disaster risk knowledge and directly improved early warning communication and accessibility, positioning children as trusted messengers of safety within their families and communities.

Speaking One Language in Emergencies: Advancing Common Alerting Protocol (CAP) Implementation in the Caribbean

In 2025, the Caribbean achieved a major milestone in strengthening people-centred early warning systems through the

accelerated implementation of the Common Alerting Protocol (CAP) in Dominica, Saint Lucia, and Grenada, supported by the CREWS Caribbean Phase 2 project. This achievement represents a fundamental shift from fragmented warning practices toward a single, standardized alerting language, ensuring that critical hazard information is delivered clearly, consistently, and simultaneously across institutions and communication channels. In the Caribbean, where hazards such as tropical cyclones, floods, landslides, and severe thunderstorms can escalate quickly, CAP plays a critical role in ensuring that no one is left behind when warnings are issued.

Between January and February 2025, a series of hands-on CAP implementation workshops were delivered in Dominica, Saint Lucia, and Grenada. These workshops brought together National Meteorological Services (NMSs), National Disaster Management Agencies, media representatives, and other key stakeholders. Participants worked directly with the WMO CAP Composer, learning how to structure impact-based alerts, apply standard operating procedures, and integrate CAP into national dissemination workflows. Particular emphasis was placed on operational readiness, cross-institutional coordination, and alignment with WMO Information System 2.0 (WIS 2.0) to support seamless data exchange.

The impact was immediate and measurable. By the end of 2025, ten Caribbean NMSs were issuing CAP warnings operationally, with Saint Lucia and Grenada transmitting their first official and test CAP messages in October 2025. These advances significantly strengthened national warning systems, improved coordination between meteorological and emergency authorities, and enhanced the consistency of public messaging during high-risk events.

Lessons learned from Dominica, Saint Lucia, and Grenada are now informing broader regional roll-out, with additional Caribbean countries planned for inclusion in 2026 following a regional webinar and survey ahead of the next hurricane season.

By enabling Caribbean countries to “speak one language” during emergencies, CAP implementation under CREWS has strengthened early warning accessibility, reinforced institutional collaboration, and laid a durable foundation for early action that saves lives and protects livelihoods across the region.

Broken Radar Restored Through Urgent Training in Belize Amid Hurricane Season

When Belize’s national weather radar suddenly broke down in the middle of the hurricane season, the country’s ability to monitor weather systems and issue timely warnings was at risk.

In response, the World Meteorological Organization, through the CREWS Caribbean 2.0 Project, swiftly organized an urgent radar operations and maintenance training from 6-10 October 2025 for the National Meteorological Service of Belize (NMS).

Within just a few days, under the guidance of a Leonardo Germany GmbH specialist, five NMS technicians worked intensively to diagnose and repair the damaged radar, successfully restoring full functionality. This rapid response not only brought Belize’s radar system back online but also empowered national technicians with essential hands-on skills in radar calibration and preventive maintenance.

“On behalf of the NMS technicians, I would like to express my sincere gratitude to all those who helped in making this training possible. It was desperately needed, since we had no practical experience with the radar before the training week. The training has significantly improved our understanding and abilities which will benefit the NMS by ensuring that the radar is properly maintained in the years to come,” said Dwayne Scott, Head of ICT at NMS Belize.

The intervention ensured uninterrupted weather surveillance at a critical time, reinforcing Belize’s resilience and the region’s early warning capacity during the ongoing hurricane season.

16. Financial management

Total financing approved (in approved project proposal):	USD 7 Million UNDRR: USD 3,500,000 WMO: USD 3,500,000

Cumulative amount for the reporting period (<i>how much has been used, actual expenditure</i>):	UNDRR: USD 2,258,766.37 WMO: USD 1,392,090.87
Percentage used as of (<i>state end date of reporting period</i>):	UNDRR: 65% WMO: 39%

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.

Reports:

[47th Session of the WMO RA IV Hurricane Committee Report](#)

[SWFP-E-Caribbean RSMT Meeting Report](#)

[CAP Caribbean Workshop Report Grenada](#)

[CAP Caribbean Workshop Report Dominica](#)

[CAP Caribbean Workshop Report Saint Lucia](#)

Assessments: [Antigua and Barbuda Hydrological Assessment tool and report](#), [SOP Assessment questionnaire](#)

Online tools:

WMO CAP Composer Tool <https://cap.wmo.int/>

WMO Register of Alerting Authorities <https://alertingauthority.wmo.int/>

WMO Information System (WIS) 2.0 <https://community.wmo.int/en/projects/wis2>

WIGOS Data Quality Monitoring System (WDQMS) Tool <https://community.wmo.int/en/projects/wigos-data-quality-monitoring-system>

GEOGLOWS Global Flood Forecasting System <https://geogloWS.ecmwf.int/>

Regional Forecast Support Centre (RFSC) Martinique Extranet (SWFP Caribbean Portal) <https://rfsf.meteofrance.fr/>
(access restricted to authorized users)

Severe Weather Forecasting Programme (SWFP) - Caribbean <https://community.wmo.int/en/activity-areas/weather-forecasting/severe-weather-forecasting-programme>

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.

