



CREWS PROJECT STATUS REPORT 2025

Section 1. General Information

1. Title	CREWS Djibouti	2. Reference Number	CREWS/CProj/16/Djibouti
3. Lead Implementing Partner	World Meteorological Organization (WMO)	4. Other Implementing Partners involved	United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNDRR)
5. Operational Partners involved	National Meteorological Agency of Djibouti (ANM) Centre for Studies and Research of Djibouti (CERD) Secretariat for Risk and Management of Catastrophes (SEGRC) Red Crescent Society of Djibouti (RCSD)	6. Duration/Timeframe (from year – to year)	2024-2028
7. Current year of implementation	2	8. Total Funding Approved by Steering Committee (in US dollars), including fees	3,698,430
9. Reporting focal point(s) from Implementing Partners	Guilherme Varro, Project Officer & Maxime Zufferey, Associate Project Officer, WMO Saira Ahmed, Risk Knowledge Programme Officer, UNDRR		

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 rate of delivery is progressing according to output/activity plan, and end-of project targets are on track for timely delivery.
Rate of expenditure		The rate of expenditure is progressing according to plan, and end-of project targets are on track to be delivered

Section 3. Performance Progress

10. Progress summary	What has been achieved <u>during this reporting period</u>? – Please <u>list by outcome in bullet points</u>: progress and main achievements <u>Outcome 1: Component 1 - ANM's and CERD's service delivery improved, including the development of long-term service delivery strategies and development plans</u> • Output 1.1 Institutional and human capacity of ANM and CERD are strengthened (Alignment with CREWS MEAL Outputs 1.1, 1.3, and 2.3) Development of National Strategic Plan and Framework for Weather, Water and Climate Services, and related implementation plan for ANM for the period 2026-2030 The preparatory steps to contract an external consultant for the development of a National Strategic Plan and Framework for Weather, Water, and Climate Services, along with the corresponding 2026–2030 implementation plan for ANM, have been completed. The consultant has been selected, and a contract is being issued. All the tasks to be undertaken under this activity and the three main deliverables are expected to be finalized by Q2 2026. Regional Training Thanks to CREWS funding, ANM staff could attend several regional trainings being offered by WMO in Africa, including: - Severe Weather Forecasting Programme Regional Training on Severe Weather and Impact-Based Forecast and Warning Services from 27 May to 6 June 2025 (<i>Result under Output 1.1 Selected ANM and CERD staff are trained and share their knowledge with local staff for better operational and service delivery capacity</i>) - Hybrid Workshop for Regional WIGOS Centers in East and Horn of Africa from 8 to 11 December 2025 (<i>Result under Output 1.1 Selected ANM and CERD staff are trained and share their knowledge with local staff for better operational and service delivery capacity; Result under Output 3.2 Training on WIGOS tools provided</i>) - Early Warning and Early Action in Least Developed Countries and Fragile, Conflict, and Violence Settings from 9 to 11 December (<i>Result under Output 1.1 Selected ANM and CERD staff are trained and share their knowledge with local staff for better operational and service delivery capacity</i>) The participation of ANM staff in such regional trainings contributes to strengthening operational capacity and enhancing the quality-of-service delivery, as well as the regional collaboration on meteorological, climatological and MHEWS issues. • Output 1.2 Enhanced capacity by ANM to provide weather and early warning information (Alignment with CREWS MEAL Output 2.2) Improving the observational and forecasting capacity of ANM to generate, customize and disseminate weather and early warning services A technical capacity assessment mission to assess ANM's capacities in weather forecasting was conducted in Djibouti from 14 to 19 September 2025. The report produced evaluates ANM's current forecasting capabilities and identifies priority needs to enhance its ability to generate, tailor, and disseminate weather and early warning services. Based on recommendations identified in the report, several activities are now under development, including the installation of optic fiber and a fixed IP address to improve connectivity and ensure the smooth and continuous transmission of meteorological data by ANM; the upgrade of the PUMA 2025 infrastructure to improve data collection and forecasting capacities; and the design of a marine forecasting programme along with standard operating procedures (SOPs) for forecasters and capacity building activities on the Weather Research and Forecasting (WRF) model. • Output 1.4 Strengthened hydrological monitoring network and forecasting
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	capabilities (Alignment with CREWS MEAL Outputs 1.2, 2.2) Development of hydrological status and outlook system and impact-based forecasts A procurement process for the first set of hydrological monitoring equipment – a limnometric radar and a pluviograph – for CERD has been initiated. Contract award, delivery and installation are expected to take place in early 2026. This initial purchase will soon be followed by a piezometric package, including multiple groundwater monitoring stations. Together, these investments will significantly strengthen CERD's hydrological monitoring network and enhance its hydrological forecasting capabilities in key flood-prone areas in Djibouti. <u>Outcome 2: Strengthening Disaster Risk Knowledge</u> Under Outcome 2, the CREWS Djibouti project significantly strengthened disaster risk knowledge among national/sun-national government authorities in Djibouti by enhancing skills in the application of risk data for MHEWS, improving national capacities to identify weaknesses in systems to manage hazard, exposure, vulnerability and impact data relevant to MHEWS, and strengthening coordination mechanisms to ensure relevant national actors along the MHEWS value cycle are aware of and acting on opportunities for the NDMA to support sectors to improve the collection and integration of risk data to make more effective the national multi-hazard early warning systems (MHEWS). Through targeted regional and national capacity-building and technical trainings reaching 100 participants (38 female), and support to improve multi-stakeholder coordination platforms, Djibouti is making steady improvements in its ability to identify, analyze, and apply risk information to support anticipatory action, preparedness, and disaster risk management. 2.1.1 - Scoping paper for nationally-led multi-hazard probabilistic risk assessment to identify and quantify climate-related hazards in Djibouti (Alignment with CREWS MEAL Output 2.1) The Regional Training on Multi-Hazard Risk Assessment (MHRA) was convened in Nairobi, Kenya, 3-4 November 2025. This technical training led to the national endorsement and development of a scoping paper on risk assessment, which will be led by national actors. The training also kicked-off efforts to prioritize the country's capacity needs respecting the identification interpretation, and quantification of various hazards and risks, particularly climate-related risks. It also facilitated regional data sharing and best practice exchange, enabling Djibouti to access comprehensive hazard information and integrate regional insights into its risk assessment framework. Additionally, the training introduced methodologies for systematically defining the scope, objectives, and key parameters of risk assessment, ensuring that the scoping paper is structured, targeted, and aligned with international standards while meeting the needs of national authorities. Overall, this capacity-building event set the technical foundation and collaborative networks in place to develop a robust scoping paper the MHRA to be led by national actors to characterize climate-related hazards and mitigation plans in support of more effective disaster risk management and climate resilience planning. A total number of 20 officials attended the workshop, out of which 7 were female officials. Through exposure to internationally recognized MHRA methodologies and best practices, participants gained practical knowledge on hazard characterization, data interpretation, and how to define the risk assessment scope and parameters. The regional setting facilitated peer learning, data sharing, and exchange of experiences with neighbouring countries, enabling Djibouti to integrate regional insights and datasets into its national risk assessment framework. <u>Outcomes:</u> This activity successfully strengthened the capacities of participants from Djibouti, and in conducting comprehensive risk assessments, interpreting hazard data, and integrating
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findings into disaster risk management and early warning systems. It notably enhanced Djibouti's officials' capacity to conduct comprehensive hazard and risk assessments, interpret data effectively, and integrate findings into its disaster risk management and early warning systems. The training fostered regional cooperation and data sharing, strengthening Djibouti's institutional capabilities and promoted the operational use of MHRA tools. This contributed to Djibouti's efforts to improve anticipatory actions and disaster preparedness by bringing together MHEWS actors to prioritize where further action is needed during the remaining of the CREWS project.



- **2.1.2 - Provide hands-on trainings to national governmental entities on the use of DesInventar-Sendai tools to update the national disaster loss database and on the use of the Sendai Framework Monitor to report on progress achieved in implementing the seven global targets of Sendai Framework. (Alignment with CREWS MEAL Output 2.1)**

UNDRR organized the Regional Workshop on DELTA Resilience (Disaster & Hazardous Events, Losses and Damages Tracking & Analysis), 25 participants included from Government of Djibouti, co-organized by UNDRR Regional Office for Arab States (ROAS) and the Government of Qatar. The two-day workshop kicked off the regional rollout of

DELTA Resilience, an enhanced disaster tracking system designed to help countries generate, manage, and apply high-quality data on hazardous events, losses, and damages.



Building on the long-standing, country-owned loss databases enabled by DesInventar.net, DELTA Resilience leverages new technology and expanded methods co-developed with data users and producers. Partner UN entities have advanced data standards, metrics, and methods for sector-specific impacts including IOM (disaster displacement), FAO (agri-food), UNEP and UNU-EHS (biodiversity and ecosystem services) to support interoperable, multi-sector analytics.

Participants included: National DRR Focal Points; National Statistical Offices; Ministries of Environment (climate); Civil Protection; National Hydro-Meteorological and Geological Services; Geospatial, Cartography Institutes; Public Health Institutes; and other stakeholders from across the Arab region.

Main outcomes: The roll out workshop supported Djibouti in using the DELTA Resilience system by building its capacity to generate, manage, and analyze high-quality data on hazardous events, losses, and damages. It provides Djibouti's officials with practical knowledge and skills to effectively implement the system within their national disaster risk management framework. Additionally, the workshop fosters regional collaboration and knowledge sharing, enabling Djibouti to learn from best practices and adapt the system to its specific context. A dedicated national-level training on DELTA Resilience is planned for 2026 to further institutionalize these capacities.

- **2.1.3 - Update the existing disaster loss database, including supporting systematic data collection at the national and local levels to improve disaster risk understanding (Alignment with CREWS MEAL Output 2.1)**

Data collection is underway and review by the National counterparts. For the current data, a regional training was conducted on Impact based forecasting and Anticipatory Action for DRR in Nairobi.

The training was organized by the United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNDRR) with support from the Climate Risk and Early Warning Systems (CREWS) and the Water at the Heart of Climate Action Initiatives. The training brought together more than 70 participants from Somalia, Sudan, Djibouti, and Comoros, representing disaster management agencies, national meteorological services, and relevant ministries and technical institutions. Approximately 23 percent of the participants were women, reflecting growing gender inclusivity in climate and disaster risk management programming. The training was delivered over two intensive days, aimed to strengthen the capacities of national stakeholders to develop, implement, and sustain Impact-Based Forecasting (IBF) services that support Anticipatory Action (AA) across the Horn of Africa. Participants were introduced to a comprehensive curriculum combining conceptual understanding with practical exercises and collaborative group work. Through presentations, group exercises, and interactive sessions, participants enhanced their technical understanding of IBF, learned methods for conducting risk and impact assessments, explored approaches for developing and communicating forecast products, and discussed the importance of partnerships and co-production among producers, intermediaries, and users of weather and climate information



Main outcomes: The training significantly enhanced the technical capacity of Djibouti's disaster management agency, meteorological services, and relevant institutions in understanding and applying Impact-Based Forecasting for Anticipatory Action. Participants developed practical skills through exercises on risk and impact assessments, forecast product development, and communication strategies, fostering greater collaboration among stakeholders and emphasizing the importance of partnerships and co-production of weather and climate information. These advancements enable Djibouti to implement more timely and targeted anticipatory actions, improving preparedness and response to hazards. Additionally, the strengthened regional cooperation and knowledge sharing facilitate the exchange of best practices across the Horn of Africa, supporting sustainable capacity building. Overall, the training equips Djibouti with the necessary tools and knowledge to bolster its climate resilience and disaster risk reduction efforts, ensuring more informed decision-making and enhanced community protection.



Output 2.2 Strengthened National capacities in Djibouti for disaster risk knowledge

- **2.2.1 - Establish a national coordination mechanism for early warning system and undertake EWS stakeholder mapping exercise. (Alignment with CREWS MEAL Output 2.1) (Alignment with CREWS MEAL Output 2.1)**

Under output 2.2.1, UNDRR organised "**Advancing Risk Knowledge to Enhance Early Warning System in Djibouti**" **Pillar 1 Technical Workshop**, held 10-12 August 2025, in Djibouti, aimed to strengthen disaster risk management and early warning capabilities. Over three days, stakeholders reviewed and finalized the EW4ALL **Roadmap**, aligned it with national priorities, and discussed improving risk knowledge generation, access, and application. The workshop included sessions on the current risk knowledge landscape, the value chain of early warning systems, and capacity-building priorities for 2025 under the CREWS Djibouti project.

Key outcomes involved validating strategic actions, fostering stakeholder collaboration, and defining next steps for implementing an effective early warning system in Djibouti.

- **Discussion on the EW4ALL roadmap:** Stakeholders reviewed, refined, and endorsed a comprehensive roadmap aligned with national priorities to strengthen early warning systems.
- **Enhanced Understanding of Risk Knowledge Frameworks:** Participants gained a clearer understanding of the current policies, legal frameworks, and tools related to risk knowledge generation, access, and application in Djibouti.
- **Clarification of the EWS Value Chain:** A detailed understanding of the components and processes within the early warning system was established, highlighting areas for improvement.
- **Identification of Strategic Priorities and Capacity-Building Needs:** Key priorities for 2025 under the CREWS Djibouti project were identified, focusing on strengthening institutional capacities and technical tools.
- **Strengthened Stakeholder Collaboration:** The workshop fostered coordination among government agencies, UN bodies, WMO, ITU, IFRC, and other partners to support a cohesive approach to disaster risk management.
- **Action Plan Development:** Clear next steps, responsibilities, and deadlines were outlined to ensure the effective implementation of the roadmap and capacity-building activities.
- **Commitment to Policy and Institutional Enhancements:** Emphasis was placed on aligning risk knowledge and early warning efforts with national policies and

integrating them into disaster risk management strategies.

The workshop served as a catalyst for strengthening Djibouti's national coordination mechanism by fostering increased collaboration and broadening stakeholder engagement. As a result of the workshop, the national coordination mechanism was expanded to include a wider range of actors, such as key government ministries (including ANM : National Meteorological Agency, CERD : Centre for Studies and Research of Djibouti, SEGRC : Executive Secretariat for Disaster Risk Management SOFF : Systematic Observations Financing Facility, UN agencies, including UNDRR, WMO, ITU, IFRC, UNDP and other technical partners. This more inclusive platform has enhanced coordination, communication, and joint planning efforts across sectors involved in disaster risk management and early warning. The workshop supported this process by clarifying roles and responsibilities within the coordination framework, promoting alignment of efforts with national policies, and emphasizing the importance of integrated, multisectoral approaches. It also served as a forum for building consensus on strategic priorities, which directly contributed to the formalization and operationalization of the national coordination mechanism, ensuring it functions more effectively as a central platform for disaster preparedness and response in Djibouti.



Complementing this effort, UNDRR also organized a national workshop on the Handbook on Risk Knowledge for Multi-Hazard Early Warning Systems in October 2025. This workshop strengthened technical capacities in scenario development, hazard–exposure–vulnerability analysis, and the use of risk information to support targeted early warning messages and early action. Emphasis was placed on inclusive approaches that address the needs of the most at-risk populations and on integrating technological innovations into

national systems. Together, these workshops reinforced Djibouti's institutional framework for risk knowledge and early warning, contributing to more effective and inclusive disaster preparedness. Recognizing the critical role of risk knowledge—comprising hazard, exposure, and vulnerability data—the workshop focused on enhancing understanding, analysis, and application of this information to improve disaster risk management (DRM) efforts. Participants engaged in sessions covering scenario construction, hazard exposure characterization, and the use of data to inform targeted early warning messages and response strategies. Overall, the workshop served as a platform to deepen technical skills, promote stakeholder coordination, and advance the integration of risk knowledge into Djibouti's early warning systems, supporting the broader goal of reducing disaster impacts and safeguarding development gains.



- **2.2.2: Undertake a gap analysis for the national Early Warning System (EWS) using the minimum core capabilities checklist (Alignment with CREWS MEAL Output 2.1)**

A comprehensive gap analysis of Djibouti's national early warning system, using the minimum core capabilities checklist, was concluded in 2024. The findings of this analysis informed subsequent capacity-building efforts and provided a technical basis for the development of the national EW4All roadmap.

- **2.2.3 Develop a nationally consulted and validated roadmap for enhancing MHEWS (Alignment with CREWS MEAL Output 2.1)**

In collaboration with WMO, ITU, and IFRC, UNDRR finalized the EW4All Roadmap 2024–2027 for Djibouti. The roadmap provides a nationally consulted and validated strategic framework for strengthening multi-hazard early warning systems, outlining priority actions, institutional responsibilities, and implementation timelines. It serves as a guiding instrument for coordinated investment, capacity development, and system enhancement in line with EW4All objectives ([added in resources below for information](#)).

Outcome 3: Information and communication technology strengthened

- **Output 3.1 Development of ANM's and CERD's technical and community outreach capacities (Alignment with CREWS MEAL Outputs 2.2)**

Website upgrade for ANM

ANM now has a [brand-new website](#) developed using [ClimWeb](#), an open-source web template for NMHS co-created by the WMO Regional Office for Africa was featured in WMO News. The new website serves as the country's first centralized platform for disseminating critical risk information and strengthening early warning communication. Its modern content management system includes tools for seamless public outreach and advanced interactive climate data visualization, enabling a more tailored user experience. The website also integrates a Common Alerting Protocol (CAP) editor – an essential feature for ensuring that early warnings are issued efficiently and reach the entire population. On 16 September 2025, ANM issued its first CAP warning through the new system, marking a significant milestone for the CREWS Djibouti project. A [related article](#) was featured in WMO News.

Purchase of ICT Equipment for ANM and CERD

The procurement process of a comprehensive package of ICT equipment for ANM and CERD, including laptops, servers, desktops and other essential equipment, is being finalized as part of a WMO bulk purchase for the East Africa Region. Delivery and installation are expected in early 2026. These investments will substantially enhance the technical capabilities of both institutions and strengthen their capacity for effective community outreach.

- **Output 3.2 Enhancing monitoring and observational data exchange (Alignment with CREWS MEAL Outputs 2.2)**

Historical Climate Data Rescue at ANM and CERD

Significant progress has been made after the WMO historical climate data rescue assessment carried out in December 2024. The report includes an overview on the state of the ANM and CERD data management systems, recommendations on the renovation of the ANM archive room, and the digitization of all historical climate data. This part of the project aims to support the preservation of climate data contained in the paper archives of both institutions. ANM has completed the full cleaning and boxing of its archival material. The project has now moved into the renovation phase, during which the archive room is being upgraded to improve data storage conditions and strengthen long-term monitoring, preservation, and exchange of observational records.

On parallel, discussions on the development of a compatible database systems for both CERD and ANM have started, and activities are expected to be carried out in 2026.

- **Output 3.3 Communication of EWS Improved (Alignment with CREWS MEAL Outputs 2.3)**

CAP Implementation and Training

CREWS supports initiatives that contribute to the establishment of peer support networks and a community of MHNS experts capable of training others in key tools and systems. As part of this program, an expert trained in Benin has provided technical assistance to implement the Common Alerting Protocol (CAP) in Djibouti by organizing four online training sessions to date. She is now receiving support to conduct a week-long mission (Q1/Q2 2026) in the country to strengthen digital

services, including websites and social media, and advance the implementation of the CAP.

- **Output 3.4 Enhancement of basic observing and forecasting infrastructure to ANM**
((Alignment with CREWS MEAL Outputs 2.2))

Procurement of Automatic Weather Stations for ANM

The procurement process for four Automatic Weather Stations (AWS) is nearing completion, with a supplier already selected. Delivery is expected during the first half of 2026. This major investment will significantly strengthen ANM's foundational observing infrastructure and enhance its forecasting capabilities. This activity is directly linked with SOFF-planned investments in Djibouti.

Outcome 4: Preparedness and response plans with operational procedures that outlines early warning dissemination processed strengthened and accessible

- **Output 4.1 Preparedness and Response Plans with Operational Procedures**
(Alignment with CREWS MEAL Outputs 2.3, 2.4 and 3.1)

The Djibouti Red Crescent Society (DRCS) has been contracted as an implementing partner to support the establishment of community-based early warning systems (CBEWS) preparedness and response plans in flood-prone areas across selected regions of Djibouti, ensuring that warning communication effectively reaches local communities, including seasonal populations and residents in remote locations. Throughout the year, DRCS has implemented community-based activities, workshops, and capacity-building exercises on disaster risk reduction, early warning and early action, multi-hazard planning, and inclusive preparedness. DRCS notably conducted Enhanced Vulnerability and Capacity Assessments (EVCA) in targeted communities through participatory tools such as hazard mapping, seasonal calendars, and focus group discussions, engaging 141 community members (60 women and 81 men). The EVCA process, supported by trained DRCS facilitators, identified floods, drought, strong winds, heatwaves, food insecurity, and livestock losses as key hazards, with women, children, and agropastoral households being the most vulnerable groups.



Figure 1- DRCS participatory assessment (identification of key hazards, vulnerabilities and capacities through focus group discussions sessions)

Conoscenza e Innovazione (K&I) has been contracted to provide technical guidance and advisory services on community-based flood management activities to the Red Crescent Society of Djibouti, as that is the first time the organization is working on building the capacity of communities against floods. A first on-site mission in Djibouti was organized on 16-20 November 2025 aiming at "Training trainers on community-based flood management (CBFM)". Target audience included over 30 representatives of all relevant national stakeholders as the SEGRC, ANM, CERD, ONEAD and some municipalities and regional councils. Practical sessions produced tangible outputs such a community flood risk map for the Vietnam Commune of Djibouti City , identification of vulnerable households, flood level marking, and the development of a draft Community Flood Management Plan for the Vietnam Commune of Djibouti City with defined roles, responsibilities, and early warning actions. Besides the capacity-building, it was an excellent dialogue opportunity to discuss and strengthen relationships between key EWS authorities in Djibouti.

Outcome 6: Gender-sensitive training, capacity building programmes provided

- **Output 6.1 Community-based Early Warning System & Mainstreaming Gender and Disability (Alignment with CREWS MEAL Outputs 3.1)**

Conoscenza e Innovazione (K&I) in collaboration with the DRCS is piloting the implementation of the Inclusive Early Warning and Early Action checklist in Djibouti. The K&I mission on 16-20 November also allowed to advance training efforts on mainstreaming gender and disability within early warning and early action systems, to launch the selection of local sites - in the most marginalised prone-flooded areas in the City of Djibouti, as well as in the rural setting – where CBFM activities will be carried out by the Red Crescent Society. The next phase will focus on training community-selected members in flood management and first aid in Kouttabouya, Sagallou, and the Commune de Boulaos, followed by the implementation of community-level flood management plans.



Figure 2- Training trainers on community-based flood management, 16-20 November, Djibouti

11. Rating of progress towards achieving CREWS Indicators

Complete the following for the selected CREWS indicators in the project logical framework, at both outcome and output level. Use the unit of measure and disaggregation level defined for each indicator¹ and provide a progress summary justification of the indicator. This summary should state the evidence on the indicator's progress and describe in detail what has been achieved and performed focusing on results.

CREWS Outcome 1: National and local multi-hazard early warning systems prioritized and funded						
Indicator	Baseline level	End-of project target level	Target for reporting period	Progress by December 2025 (Set as a percentage)	Progress summary justification as of December 2025	Progress rating ²
# of LDCs and SIDS with national investment plans and budgets prioritizing multi-hazard early warning programmes (core indicator)	0	1	0	90%	While a national investment plan is not an expected project outcome, the IPs hope to strengthen the capacity of the NMHS and NDMO of Djibouti so that a national investment plan can one day be developed. Efforts in that direction have been made through the development of the EW4ALL roadmap for Djibouti.	
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)	0	1	0	5%	The 2026-2030 national strategic plan and framework for weather, water, and climate services for the National Meteorological Agency of Djibouti (ANM) will be developed during Year 3 of the project, now that the consultant has been hired.	
# of coordination mechanisms strengthened or established to enhance collaboration on early warning among national or regional institutions	0	1	0	50	A national communication protocol on EWS will be developed on Year 3 of the CREWS Djibouti project. A national EW4ALL roadmap has all the sector and institutions involved in the process and this has been developed. The establishment of the National DRR Platform and the National Coordination Mechanism for EW4All is underway. This coordination framework will serve as the backbone for harmonizing	

¹ CREWS Results Framework.

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

					the contributions of the SEGRC, ANM, and international partners. A CREWS Project Steering Committee is organized for February 2026, which will be a critical milestone for validating the alignment of current data collection efforts and ensuring they feed into the national strategic framework led by the SEGRC and ANM.	
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	1	3	100%	An assessment of the forecasting capacity of ANM was conducted by WMO in Q4 2025, which mapped investment needs that will be covered by project activities. An assessment of the current state of ANM and CERD's historical climate data was conducted in Q4 2024 and mapped investment needs that will be covered by project activities. A multihazard risk assessment training was conducted by UNDRR for Djibouti for assessments of hazard and vulnerabilities in Djibouti on 3 - 4 November 2025 in Nairobi. Further assessments would be done through online trainings by developing hazard maps for Djibouti in 2026 by UNDRR in collaboration with University of Twente (ITC).	
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	USD 28M	\$1.5million	0%	Approximately USD28M is expected to be leveraged with the CREWS Djibouti project, mostly through the FAO/UNDP-GCF EWS project currently under development and SOFF investments in the country in the next two-three years. Direct coordination with both programme teams is currently ongoing to ensure the leveraging effect of CREWS Djibouti. Furthermore, investments made by JICA (Japanese International	

					Cooperation Agency), the Chinese International Development Cooperation Agency, and other UN agencies are also benefitting from the changes promoted by CREWS Djibouti.	
# of LDCs and SIDS benefiting from GCF resources through the GCF-SAP CREWS Scaling Up Framework	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	An FAO-led GCF concept note is being prepared and will equally build upon CREWS investments in the country. UNDP Djibouti has a few GCF proposals under design and coordinates with WMO on relevant matters related to the CREWS project.	

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 December 2025 (Set as a percentage)	Progress summary justification as of December 2025	Progress rating
EW Maturity Index (still being developed by WMO and UNDRR)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
# 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 (core indicator)	0	2	0	20%	Forecasting and warning systems for floods and storm surges/heavy rains will be developed as part of the CREWS Djibouti project. Progress has been made in assessing the capacity of national meteorological and hydrological institutions, in providing trainings and procuring essential observation infrastructure that will allow for better forecasting. The indicator is on track to be completed by the end of the project in 2028.	
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	0	1	0	40%	UNDRR has finalized the regional capacity-building phase for the Horn of Africa, including Djibouti, focusing on the development and maintenance of Impact-	

impact-based warnings.					Based Forecasting (IBF) and Anticipatory Action (AA) frameworks. This initiative directly supports the EW4ALL goals by aligning disaster loss tracking with predictive risk information. Following the Regional Training on IBF for Early Action (November 2025), Djibouti's national capacity has been strengthened in the following areas: Data Integration and Visualization: Technical stakeholders were trained on the production of IBF products using risk matrices and visualization dashboards to translate weather forecasts into actionable impact warnings. Vulnerability Mapping: In line with the CADRI diagnostic and Sendai requirements, specific training was provided on evaluating hazard exposure and coping capacities, even in data-scarce environments. Multi-Sectoral Coordination: Capacity was built to foster co-production between data producers (ANM) and users (SEGRC), ensuring that risk information is disaggregated and tailored to vulnerable groups. Quality Assurance: UNDRR, with regional experts from WMO and ICPAC, has implemented review and verification mechanisms to evaluate the accuracy of forecast products and the relevance of risk information produced.	
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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	3	7	4	50%	Four automatic weather stations have been procured and will be delivered during Year 3 of the CREWS Djibouti project to support the observation capacity of ANM.	
	0	1	0	15%	A hydrological monitoring system for floods will be developed under Year 3 of the project the Ambouli wadi basin.	
# of hazards monitoring, analysis and forecasting processes developed or improved	0	2	0	20%	Tailored forecasting products for floods will be developed under the project, in partnership with CERD. Likewise, improved forecasting processes will be developed with ANM, based on an assessment carried out during Year 3 of the project.	
# of forecasting and prediction products developed and/or accessed from WMO Global Prediction Centers (GPCs), Regional Specialized Meteorological Centers (RSMCs) and NMHSs.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
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	1	2	100%	Thanks to CREWS funding, ANM has issued their first ever CAP warning in October 2025.	
# of updated LDCs and SIDS entries in the WMO register of alerting authorities	0	CAP Operational	CAP operational	100%	Djibouti has entered the WMO register of alerting authorities on October 2025.	
# of communication channels through which warnings are disseminated in the area covered by a prediction service for a given hazard(s)	0	1	1	100%	A new ANM website was launched during Year 1 of the project and is now fully operational.	

Output 2.4 Warnings are received, understood, and acted upon based on co-produced preparedness and response plans by the countries						
# of preparedness and anticipatory action plans or Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) that are operational and linked to prediction and warning services	0	1	0	20%	UNDRR has developed SOPs for MHEWS for Djibouti which is still draft and under review by the National counter parts in SERG.	
# of risk maps, advisory and other warning products that are available and adapted to the user group/development sector needs	0	1	0	20%	While the primary data collection phase for hazard, vulnerability, and exposure datasets is partially complete, it now requires a formal technical review and validation by SEGR, the official data collection from sectors is still underway.	

CREWS Outcome 3: Early warning programmes are driven by people-centered and gender-responsive principles and promote private sector engagement						
Indicator	Baseline level	End-of project target level	Target for reporting period	Progress by December 2025 (Set as a percentage)	Progress summary justification as of December 2025	Progress rating
Level of integration of people centred and gender responsive approaches ³	Low	Medium	Medium	60%	Gender and people-centred activities are being planned by both UNDRR and WMO. We can even expect to change the end-of project level to High as multiple gender and people-centred activities are planned. UNDRR is developing with SERGC Policy Guidelines for Mainstreaming the Needs and Concerns of Vulnerable Groups in Disasters for Djibouti which will be finalised by April 2026.	

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

Level of users' engagement satisfaction in the people-centered and gender-responsive approaches/activities ⁴	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
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)	0	TBD	0	15%	Climate and weather information tailored to women and other marginalized groups are being planned, the Outcome 4 of the project Ensure warning communication and dissemination systems reach local communities, including seasonal populations and those in remote locations.	
# of women and men trained through X # of capacity building programmes provided by CREWS	0	TBD	31 (7 women and 24 men)	15%	Gender-specific training are planned under the CREWS Djibouti project but not yet fully delivered. The number of women and men to be trained is still to be defined as it depends on the communities in which the Red Crescent Society will work on during their community-based early warning activities. Training for women in the NMHSs will also be defined and organized during the next coming years.	
# of CREWS projects that have included gender equality in early warning as an objective or outcome	0	1 Outcome	1 Outcome	100%	The CREWS Djibouti project was developed with a specific outcome with specific gender and disability inclusive activities.	

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

# of targeted outputs and activities towards gender implemented	1	1 output 3 activities	2	66%	UNDRR has organized regional training on gender responsive DRR and disability training for Djibouti under CREWS Djibouti project in Nov 2024. 15 Participants(6 female) attended (WMO organized a training for trainers on community-based flood management, which included gender responsive elements.	
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	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

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>
Political instability While stable as a country, Djibouti is located within a politically unstable region. Instability in the Greater Horn of Africa and Gulf of Aden can potentially pose risks to Djibouti and to project implementation.	- Political situation in the region will be closely monitored. - Early discussion on potential impacts on project implementation and mitigation measures will be carried on if the political situation in country deteriorates. - The project will also work closely with regional entities, which could provide backup functions to provide services for national entities in case the situation in Djibouti leads to a halt in project implementation.	No mitigation measures undertaken during the reporting period
Environmental risks Hazards such as severe weather, floods and drought have the potential to cause delays in project implementation.	To mitigate this risk, flexible adjustment of the sequence of activities as well as regular project reviews are required.	No mitigation measures undertaken during the reporting period
Commitment from the country The risk of lack of commitment, by national institutions and	The Implementing Partners will establish and maintain strong communication lines with national institutions and	CREWS Djibouti project focal points from the different national institutions were appointed.

authorities in Djibouti, in the implementation of this project is considered low. However, the complex structure of the various institutions and authorities involved in the project along with the potential administrative complications may compromise implementation.	authorities and the different stakeholders through national networks/offices. • This CREWS project will be realized through the nomination of focal points from key national hydrometeorological and DRR institutions, who will create a systematic communication channel with the stakeholders to ensure that they are informed of needs, developments, and progress.	Commitments from different national institutions in the project vary and are somehow compromising the implementation of activities that demand joint-consultative work. - E.g.1 Community-based flood management activities demand a high level of engagement from all EWS institutions in Djibouti. - E.g.2. Project Steering Committee depends on engagement and commitment from the three main national institutions.
Human resources / capacity risks The human and technical capacity of the national hydrometeorological and disaster management institutions and authorities to support the project activities on top of their regular activities is a risk that can impact the project outputs. While some of the training requirements of the staff can be supported through the project, the issue of scarce human resources may not be fully addressed through the project, though efforts will be made to provide guidance to the Institutions on a long-term hiring strategy.	• Through close collaboration, the partners will provide support and offer administrative guidance on WMO and UNDRR-related procedures on contracts, procurement and budgeting to the NMHSs and National Disaster Management Offices (NDMOs) to facilitate the management of any extra demand brought upon by the project.	<i>Ad hoc</i> guidance has been provided to national institutions on WMO and UNDRR procedures relevant to the activities and discussions being held.

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.

[Djibouti successfully issues first Common Alerting Protocol \(CAP\) warning – WMO Website](#)

Today	sea	game	Fri	Sat	Sun
07 October	08 October	09 October	10 October	October 11	October 12

11:00

Clear sky Day

☉ 34.9 °C

☉ 32.0 °C

☼ 4.0 m/s

☼ 140.3 °

12:00

Clear sky Day

☉ 34.9 °C

☉ 30.8 °C

☼ 4.1 m/s

☼ 131.6 °

13:00

Clear sky Day

☉ 34.2 °C

☉ 29.4 °C

☼ 5.9 m/s

☼ 126.0 °

14:00

Clear sky Day

☉ 33.8 °C

☉ 29.1 °C

☼ 6.3 m/s

☼ 127.1 °

[#disasterriskreduction](#) [#mhra](#) [#regionaltraining](#) [#resilience](#) [#earlywarningsystems](#) [#datadrivendecisions](#) [#undrr](#) [#itc](#)
[#kenya](#) [#innovationindisastermanagement](#) [#regionalcollaboration](#) | Saira Ahmed

Video: [Here are some highlights of MHRA training in Nairobi. Stay tuned for more updates ! | Saira Ahmed](#)

Regional Training on Impact based forecasting and Anticipatory Action

[#impactbasedforecasting #earlyaction #disasterriskreduction #climateresilience #ew4all #regionalcollaboration #nairobi | Saira Ahmed](#)

Video: Let us show you some key snapshots from our Impact based forecasting for Early and Anticipatory Action workshop. !!! | Saira Ahmed

[Arab States launch regional rollout of DELTA Resilience in Doha | UNDRR](#)

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	The National Red Crescent Society of Djibouti is an implementing partner of the CREWS Djibouti project. WMO is providing technical support to the Red Crescent Society for the strengthening of their capacity in implementing community-based flood management activities, a first in Djibouti.
Academic Institutions	N/A
Private Sector	N/A

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).

Thanks to CREWS funding, Djibouti issued its first-ever CAP message - [Djibouti successfully issues first Common Alerting Protocol \(CAP\) warning – WMO Website](#)

16. Financial management

Total financing approved (in approved project proposal):	USD 3,698,430
Cumulative amount for the reporting period (<i>how much has been used, actual expenditure</i>):	WMO – USD 573,532 (22%) UNDRR - USD 587,591 (49%) Total: USD 1,161,123 (31%)
Percentage used as of (<i>state end date of reporting period</i>):	31.4%

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.

- WMO documents:
- [Report-Dare-Djibouti-ANM.pdf](#)
- [Report-Dare-Djibouti-CERD.pdf](#)
- [Final - Rapport de mission.docx](#)
- [InterimReportKIDjibouti.docx](#)

- [RCDS 2025.1 NARRATIVE AND FINANCIAL REPORT.docx](#)
- [RDCS 2025.2 NARRATIVE AND FINANCIAL REPORT.docx](#)
- UNDRR documents:
- [Multihazard risk assessment training](#)
- [Impact based Forecasting workshop](#)
- [Article for Technical Risk Knowledge Pillar 1 workshop](#)
- [Handbook on Risk Knowledge Training for Djibouti](#)
- [EW4ALL Roadmap for Djibouti](#)

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.