



CREWS PROJECT STATUS REPORT 2025

Section 1. General Project Information

1. Project title	EW4All Multi-Stakeholder Accelerator in LDCs and SIDS	2. Project reference	CREWS/GlobalProj/17/EW4All
3. Lead Implementing Partner of the project	UNDRR	4. Other Implementing Partners involved in the project	WMO
5. Operational Partners involved in the project	ITU, IFRC <u>National:</u> meteorological, hydrological, civil protection and DRR services from Comoros, Madagascar, Mauritius, Nepal, Tonga, Solomon Islands, and Kiribati	6. Project Duration/Timeframe (from year – to year)	01 April 2024 – 28 February 2026
7. Current year of implementation	2	8. Total Funding Approved by Steering Committee (in US dollars), including fees	Total: \$5,458,639 UNDRR: \$2,068,239 WMO: \$1,490,400 ITU: \$900,000 IFRC: \$900,000
9. Reporting focal point(s) from Implementing Partners	Andrew Spezowka – andrew.spezowka@un.org ; Stefanie Dannenmann-Di Palma – dannenmann@un.org ; Daniela Cuellar Vargas – dcuellarvargas@wmo.int ; Petra Mutic – pmutic@wmo.int ; Stephanie Gallasch – sgallasch@wmo.int ; Jurg Wilbrink – Jurg.WILBRINK@ifrc.org ; Stephanie Julmy – DRR.Resilience@ifrc.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		During the reporting period, the rate of delivery is satisfactory. The project is still delayed in Nepal owing to political unrest in the country.
Rate of expenditure		Use of funds as of 31 Dec 2025: UNDRR – US\$1,997,637.17 actuals (97%)

		WMO – US\$929,085.66 actuals (62%) ITU – US\$ 833,210 actuals (98%) IFRC – US\$503,506 actuals (53%) Remaining balances for UNDRR, WMO, ITU and IFRC are committed to be fully expended.
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Section 3. Project Performance Progress

10. Progress summary	What has been achieved <u>during this reporting period</u>? – Please <u>list by project outcome in bullet points</u>: progress and main achievements Global: ○ In June 2025, the first Global Early Warnings for All (EW4All) Multi-Stakeholder Forum was convened as part of the Preparatory Days of the Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction (GP2025), marking a milestone in global efforts to protect everyone everywhere with timely, life-saving early warnings. Co-led by the UNDRR and WMO, and supported by the CREWS and partners, the Forum provided a high-level global platform to take stock of progress, identify remaining gaps, and accelerate implementation of the EW4All initiative in direct support of Sendai Framework Target G. Outcomes of the MSF, including summaries of thematic sessions, participating countries, action items, and speaker statistics, are available here: https://globalplatform.undrr.org/media/109114/download?startDownload=20260130 ○ Building on outcomes from five regional EW4All Multi-Stakeholder Fora held across Africa, the Americas and Caribbean, Asia-Pacific, Europe and Central Asia, and the Arab States in 2024–2025, the Global Forum brought together national governments, National Meteorological and Hydrological Services, disaster risk managers, civil protection authorities, development partners, civil society, youth, persons with disabilities, academia, and the private sector. Through six thematic sessions, working groups, and knowledge-exchange events, participants shared good practices, advanced people-centred and inclusive approaches, explored solutions for fragile and conflict-affected settings, strengthened governance models, harnessed innovation, and identified pathways to scale and sustain investments in multi-hazard early warning systems. ○ The Forum delivered tangible outcomes, including technical and policy recommendations, strengthened partnerships, and a global outcome statement capturing priority actions and investment needs to accelerate EW4All implementation toward universal protection by 2027, as called for by the UN Secretary-General. With financial support from CREWS and its contributing members, the Forum reinforced global alignment, coordination, and momentum, positioning early warnings as a cornerstone of disaster risk reduction, climate adaptation, and sustainable development worldwide. ○ In 2025, the WMO commissioned a consultancy to explore how the effectiveness of EWS can be measured, beyond existing indicators that primarily assess system presence and capacity. The resulting report, “Early Warning Effectiveness Index: Proposed Approaches”, was prepared. The study addresses international calls to better capture whether warnings actually lead to timely action and reduced impacts, rather than only whether systems are in place. The report proposes a structured framework for evaluating EWS effectiveness, organised along a hierarchy of outcomes, responses, perceptions, output quality, and system inputs. While recognising that directly attributing lives saved or losses avoided to warnings remains the ideal measure, the study concludes that such approaches are currently constrained by global data gaps. As a pragmatic and scalable interim solution, the report recommends focusing on the quality of warning outputs, aligned with the EW4All pillars and the warning value cycle. Six priority indicators are proposed: network availability, forecast accuracy, reach, lead time, content usefulness, and availability of action enablers. The consultancy further identifies key limitations in existing global datasets and recommends a phased pathway for developing an Early
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	Warning Effectiveness Index, including refining indicators, developing guidance for standardised user-feedback collection, and piloting the approach in selected countries. ○ UNDRR and WMO led a consultative process to develop a comprehensive Early Warning Systems Taxonomy for systematically tagging and tracking EWS investments. This process engaged stakeholders a wide variety of stakeholders, with key contributions from 11 international finance institutions (IFIs) and climate funds, IFRC, REAP, ITU, CREWS Secretariat, and UNDP. Building on this engagement nine IFIs and climate funds agree to use the taxonomy to report all EWS-related projects. These projects were then analyzed by UNDRR and WMO to tag and analyze the EWS-related components of the projects. This was then validated and visualized in an open source Global Observatory for EWS Investments, launched at COP in 2024. The Observatory was then updated in July 2025 (leveraging the AI-enabled tool described below). UNDRR and WMO strengthened coordination among the IFIs and climate funds contributing to EWS through both technical coordination meetings and a high-level coordination meeting. UNDRR and WMO used the Observatory to contribute to national workshops and discussions, including through the production of bespoke analysis ○ In 2025, WMO, in close coordination with UNDRR, supported the development of a first-of-its-kind AI-enabled EWS Financial Tracking Tool, delivered through a dedicated consultancy. The tool analyses project documents from Multilateral Development Banks (MDBs) and climate finance mechanisms and automatically identifies, categorises, and quantifies investments related to Early Warning Systems across the four EW4All pillars. It provides detailed breakdowns of total funding, EWS versus non-EWS components, budget allocation per pillar, and transparent justifications for each classification. The prototype was successfully developed, tested, and documented, is fully functional via a web interface, and is supported by open documentation and code repositories. The tool, which provides outputs that are validated by staff and the contributing MDBs and climate funds, is fed into the Global Observatory. The Global Observatory is used by a wide range of stakeholders to strengthen evidence-based decision-making, improve transparency of EWS financing flows, and provides a scalable foundation for tracking, coordinating, and mobilising investments in multi-hazard early warning systems. ○ During this reporting period, the project funded the first draft of the IFRC-led End-to-End EW4All Simulation Exercise manual, ready for piloting in one of the CREWS project countries. Based on the pilot (planned in February, in Rodrigues, Mauritius) the final inputs and feedback will be included. <u>Regional:</u> ○ Leveraging CREWS, UNDRR supported Member States participation in the 32nd Southern Africa Regional Climate Outlook Forum in Eswatini in January 2025. The SARCOF reviewed and developed climate services for supporting regional resilience; the impacts of the season's outlook on each sector; and sectoral advisories applicable to project countries. ○ The project supported the SADC Climate Services to convene the 32nd session of the Southern Africa Regional Climate Outlook forum through support to the participation of four (4) scientist from Madagascar, Mauritius and Seychelles. This participation enabled the connection between regional and national forecasting systems while enhancing the co-production process among regional stakeholders. ○ This project co-funded a study on a Harmonized Drought Triggers for anticipatory action in the SADC region. The research aimed to develop a common framework for drought anticipation, focussing on the sensitivity of indicators across the region including Indian Ocean states. It focussed on creating a common methodological approach for drought triggering among member states, and the key principles for building a model for anticipatory action. ○ The project also supported member states and REC participation to the 23rd session of the Africa Working Group on DRR (ADW). The ADW covered key aspects around co-
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	production, anticipatory action, DRR governance and inclusive early warning systems. National: □ In Comoros ○ Leveraging resources from CREWS SWIO initiative, WMO, UNDRR and WB jointly developed together the baseline diagnostic of Multi-Hazard Early Warning Capacities and development of investment recommendations. Report ○ WMO supported capacity building of 1 DTM staff (Master degree in Climate Change and Sustainable Development), with a specific research topic related to agrometeorology. ○ WMO supported a field survey of 203 manioc farmers in the communes of Hamanvou and Ivenbeni to determine their vulnerability to extreme weather events, and climate change, and the potential benefits of agrometeorological warning services, that informed the Master's research mentioned above. ○ WMO signed an agreement with GTM to support the implementation of EW4ALL pillar 2 activities. This agreement contains a wide range of activities in different domains. see Agreement ○ On 15-16 April 2025, UNDRR organized a Technical National workshop on Risk knowledge pillar 1, in collaboration with the UN Resident Coordinator Office in Moroni, Comoros. The workshop's outcomes centered on strengthening risk knowledge, a vital component for effective disaster preparedness, response, and resilience building. Participants gained a comprehensive understanding of the current landscape of national disaster risk management systems, which provided a foundation for targeted improvements. UNDRR introduced the "Pillar 1" approach, emphasizing the importance of prioritizing risk knowledge within the EW4All initiative, supported by best practices and country case studies. Thematic focus sessions facilitated collaborative discussions on generating, accessing, and applying risk knowledge across sectors, ensuring a more integrated approach to risk management. Additionally, participants developed a national action plan aimed at enhancing the capacity of the Emergency Coordination Centre, updating data collection and analysis protocols, and establishing sustainable monitoring and evaluation systems. A strong commitment emerged among national authorities and UN partners to translate this knowledge into actionable strategies, reinforcing the country's resilience and preparedness efforts. The roadmap for Comoros for pillar 1 has been finalized ○ To translate governance frameworks into practice, UNDRR organized a Tabletop simulation exercise in September 2025, simulating a complex multi-hazard scenario (tropical cyclone, cholera outbreak, and volcanic activity). This exercise was jointly designed by the Directorate General of Civil Security and the Comorian Red Crescent, in collaboration with UNDRR and the Italian Red Cross. It effectively translated governance frameworks into practical application by testing the operationalization of institutional arrangements, coordination mechanisms, and early warning responsibilities outlined in the National Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) Law and Strategy. The exercise provided a valuable platform for national and local authorities, technical services, and humanitarian partners to rehearse decision-making processes, validate standard operating procedures, and enhance their response capacities for complex multi-hazard scenarios, including tropical cyclones, cholera outbreaks, and volcanic activity. Additionally, the exercise strengthened inter-agency collaboration, clarified roles and responsibilities, and identified areas for improvement in the anticipatory action and disaster response systems. Overall, it enhanced institutional readiness, operational coordination, and practical understanding of DRR governance, thereby contributing to a more resilient and prepared national disaster management framework. ○ UNDRR organized Training on Multi-Hazard Risk Assessment (MHRA) held in Nairobi, Kenya from 3-4 November 2025 yielded significant outcomes for the delegates from Comoros. The training strengthened their capacity to identify, interpret, and quantify a range of hazards, with a particular focus on climate-related risks, which are crucial for developing an effective risk assessment framework. Participants gained valuable skills in systematically defining the scope, objectives, and key parameters necessary for producing a comprehensive and targeted scoping paper, aligned with international standards. The training also facilitated regional data sharing and the exchange of best practices, enabling Comoros to access regional hazard information and integrate this knowledge into their risk assessment processes. Furthermore, the collaborative environment fostered regional cooperation and
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	networking, empowering Comoros to develop a robust risk assessment that prioritizes climate-related hazards and enhances disaster risk management and climate resilience planning. Overall, this capacity-building effort provided the delegates with essential technical tools and regional insights to support more informed and effective disaster preparedness strategies. ○ UNDRR organized the regional roll out workshop on DELTA Resilience (Disaster & Hazardous Events, Losses and Damages Tracking & Analysis system) in October, with participation by Government of Comoros, 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. ○ UNDRR organized Training on Impact based forecasting and Anticipatory Action with support from the WMO, ICPAC and Climate risk centre and delivered meaningful outcomes for the participants from Comoros. The training significantly strengthened the capacity of Comorian disaster management agencies, meteorological services, and relevant ministries to develop, implement, and sustain Impact-Based Forecasting (IBF) services that support Anticipatory Action (AA). Through an intensive two-day program featuring conceptual learning, practical exercises, and collaborative group work, participants enhanced their technical understanding of IBF, including methods for conducting risk and impact assessments and developing effective forecast products. The training also emphasized the importance of partnership and co-production among producers, intermediaries, and users of weather and climate information, fostering a more integrated approach to early warning and disaster risk management. Additionally, the participation of women, representing 23 percent of attendees, highlighted the growing gender inclusivity in climate and disaster risk initiatives. Overall, the training provided Comoros with improved technical skills, practical tools, and strengthened collaboration frameworks to support more effective impact-based forecasting and anticipatory actions, ultimately contributing to enhanced resilience and disaster preparedness. ○ UNDRR organized Training on Handbook on Risk Knowledge on MHEWS for Comoros in August 2025. In Comoros, a UNDRR-organized training on the Handbook on Risk Knowledge in November 2025 marked a significant step towards enhancing the country's disaster resilience. Participants from various sectors, including government, emergency services, and local communities, gained a deeper understanding of how to incorporate risk data into early warning systems, particularly for hazards such as cyclones, droughts, and landslides. They successfully developed detailed impact scenarios for these hazards, which will serve as vital tools for preparedness planning and disaster risk reduction across the archipelago. The training also equipped attendees with practical skills in vulnerability mapping, crafting targeted warning messages, and translating risk assessments into clear, actionable alerts tailored to the specific needs of Comoros' diverse population and geography. ○ In Comoros, ITU supported national institutions to strengthen warning dissemination systems under Pillar 3 of the EW4All initiative, with a primary focus on Cell Broadcast readiness, Common Alerting Protocol (CAP) implementation, and emergency telecommunications planning. ITU worked closely with the Ministry of Posts, Telecommunications, Digital Economy and Transparency and other national stakeholders. ○ In April 2025, ITU conducted a five-day in-country technical mission and national multisectoral workshop in Moroni, bringing together government institutions, technical services, regulators and emergency management stakeholders. The mission delivered hands-on technical training and capacity development on the National Emergency Telecommunications Plan (NETP), the Common Alerting Protocol (CAP) and Cell Broadcast-based Early Warning System, with a focus on operational workflows, institutional roles, and multi-channel alert dissemination, including mobile technologies. ○ As part of this mission, ITU delivered and finalized a comprehensive set of technical and planning outputs, including:
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	• gap analysis of ICTs for warning dissemination and communication • a draft national roadmap for the implementation of mobile EWS • a draft implementation plan for the National Emergency Telecommunications Plan (NETP); and • a draft implementation plan for the adoption of the Common Alerting Protocol (CAP) in Comoros. ○ In parallel, during Q2–Q3 2025, ITU completed a Disaster Connectivity Map (DCM) to assess mobile network coverage and identify connectivity gaps relevant to emergency communications and early warning dissemination. ○ Building on the technical groundwork established, ITU supported the preparation of technical inputs for Cell Broadcast procurement documentation and coordinated closely with national authorities and the World Bank during Q3–Q4 2025. By December 2025, ITU has completed its technical support under this project and the World Bank assumed leadership of the national open tender process for Cell Broadcast implementation, using the technical foundations and deliverables developed with ITU support and ensuring continuity of the process. ○ As part of IFRC’s support in preparedness assessment and planning, community engagement, and capacity strengthening support: • A Pillar 4 Maturity Index gap analysis was completed and validated for Comoros. • A national Pillar 4 workshop was organized in Comoros. • The workshop resulted in the development of a Pillar 4 Action Plan, which serves as a formal Pillar 4 input into the national EW4All roadmap. • The process strengthened cross-sector coordination involving: ○ National disaster management authorities ○ Meteorological services ○ National Red Cross Society ○ Other governmental and humanitarian stakeholders • A community perception survey on early warning and response behaviors was completed in Comoros. • Survey data is intended to inform adaptation of communication approaches and last-mile engagement strategies (purpose stated, not outcomes yet). • A training needs assessment was completed in Comoros. • A capacity strengthening plan was developed based on this assessment. • In December, a capacity strengthening training on Early Warning Systems (EWS) was delivered in Comoros, involving relevant government partners and national stakeholders. The training focused on strengthening understanding of EWS roles, coordination mechanisms, and preparedness actions across institutions, building on the needs identified through the Pillar 4 assessment process. <i>(User-provided update)</i> • Two regional simulation exercises (SIMEX) were conducted in Comoros: ○ One in Anjouan ○ One in Mohéli • These SIMEX contributed to preparedness testing and coordination strengthening. ○ Additionally, IFRC support to institutional support and coordination included: • The National Red Cross Society in Comoros played a facilitation and implementation role, including: ○ Supporting government coordination ○ Community outreach ○ SIMEX execution • Collaboration is reported with the national disaster management authority (NDRRMC – Comoros). □ <u>In Madagascar</u> ○ Leveraging resources from CREWS SWIO initiative, WMO, UNDRR and WB developed together the baseline diagnostic of Multi-Hazard Early Warning Capacities and development of investment recommendations. Report ○ WMO supported the procurement of printing services for 1000 copies of COPE flood and cyclone books for children in Malagasy, provided to different schools (through the Ministry
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	of Education) at World Met Day. ○ WMO supported the repair of the PUMA station, providing access to model outputs and satellite data in the forecasting office with the satellite EUMETCAST flux (free of charge). See report. ○ WMO published a request for expression of interest for the development of a strategic plan for DGM, a feasibility study for the transition of the DGM to an agency/authority, and a socioeconomic benefit analysis of hydrometeorological services in Madagascar. Recruitment process was ongoing at the end of the reporting period. ○ WMO supported DGM (Direction Générale de la Météorologie) with regular biweekly meetings to ensure different partners involved in implementation of EW4All pillar 2 provide optimal contributions in line with DGM priorities (see partner coordination mechanism) ○ WMO hired 2 consultants to support Madagascar in (i) to develop a strategic plan and (ii) carry out a feasibility study to transition from a Directorate to and Agency ○ WMO hired a consultant to design a modernized DGM hydrological and meteorological data management systems, and a weather and hydrometeorological forecasting room, making optimal use of license-free, lifetime licence or open-source solutions. See ToRs ○ On the margins of the 9th Africa Regional Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction, UNDRR held a bilateral meeting with Madagascar's BNGRC. The discussions led to the refinement of priorities and the development of a Pillar 1 workplan for 2025, that will utilize resources from the CREWS SWIO, CREWS Accelerator in LDCs and SIDS, and the EU funded Resilience Building and Disaster Response Management (RDRM) Programme. Following this, UNDRR supported Madagascar to develop a Framework to enhance the production, access and use of risk knowledge that was validated in June 2025. ○ UNDRR organised a multi-stakeholder risk knowledge workshop in Madagascar, which brought together stakeholders from national government and academia and research institutions. They shared feedback on the gaps present in Madagascar's disaster risk management planning, then presented their recommendations on strengthening national capacity. At the end of the workshop, these stakeholders drafted a capacity building plan for enhancing the production, access and use of risk knowledge in early warning systems in Madagascar. ○ In Madagascar, UNDRR also convened a national workshop from 22-23 July 2025, bringing together participants from government and stakeholder institutions. A scenario-based exercise on legislative frameworks facilitated reflections on how existing laws enable or constrain effective disaster risk management. The exercise provided a platform for participants to examine institutional roles, coordination mechanisms, and accountability gaps, highlighting key areas for strengthening risk governance. ○ UNDRR undertook a review of financing for DRR, including national MHEWS. In Madagascar, the current funding levels are insufficient to address the projected needs for disaster relief and reconstruction. DRR spending as a percentage of GDP is less than 0.01%, indicating low prioritization of DRR in the budget, and pointing to the need to assist Madagascar to explore financing mechanisms for ongoing operation and maintenance of its MHEWS. ○ In Madagascar, ITU supported national stakeholders to strengthen early warning dissemination, with a primary focus on Cell Broadcast readiness, working with the Ministry of Digital Development, Digital Transformation, Posts and Telecommunications and the Autorité de Régulation des Technologies de Communication (ARTEC). ○ Between Q2 and Q4 2025, ITU, in collaboration with GSMA, completed a Cell Broadcast readiness assessment and blueprint study, assessing technical, institutional and mobile network requirements for implementation. ○ In September 2025, ITU delivered technical support related to the National Emergency Telecommunication Plan (NETP) through an online technical session. In parallel, throughout 2025, ITU carried out preparatory work for Common Alerting Protocol (CAP) training and operational testing of dissemination systems. Delivery of in-country activities was affected by periods of social and political instability during Q3–Q4 2025. ○ Building on the technical preparation completed during 2025, ITU delivered an in-country technical workshop in January 2026, including CAP training, manual SMS-based alert dissemination testing, and technical discussions on Cell Broadcast implementation. ○ ITU also completed a Disaster Connectivity Map (DCM) in Q3 2025, identifying network
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	coverage gaps and connectivity constraints relevant to emergency communications and warning dissemination. ○ As part of IFRC's preparedness assessment and planning support in Madagascar: • A Pillar 4 Maturity Index gap analysis was completed and validated. • A national Pillar 4 workshop was organized, resulting in a Pillar 4 Action Plan feeding into the national EW4All roadmap. • The process strengthened cross-sector coordination among national disaster management authorities, meteorological services, the National Red Cross Society, line ministries, and humanitarian partners ○ As part of IFRC's community engagement, capacity strengthening, and simulation exercise support: • A community perception survey on early warning and response behaviors was completed in Madagascar, providing evidence to inform people-centred warning communication and last-mile engagement strategies • A training needs assessment and capacity strengthening plan were completed for Madagascar • Two regional training sessions were conducted in Madagascar focusing on early warnings, anticipatory action, operational coordination, and community preparedness • Following the consultancy guidance and results of the capacity assessment, additional trainings on Early Warning Systems (EWS) were delivered with relevant government partners and stakeholders. These trainings focused on strengthening institutional understanding of EWS components, coordination roles, and warning-to-action linkages. • National and regional simulation exercises (SIMEX) were initially postponed due to socio-political unrest and leadership changes within the national disaster management authority • A national SIMEX has since been completed in Madagascar, testing preparedness arrangements, coordination mechanisms, and operational response procedures across institutions. Early Implementation of Priority Pillar 4 Actions • Pre-positioning of WASH and dignity kits was carried out to strengthen readiness for activation of the Tropical Cyclone Early Action Protocol • A Pillar 4 national monitoring dashboard was developed to support preparedness tracking for the national disaster management authority (BNGRC) Institutional & Coordination Aspects • The National Red Cross Society supported government coordination, community outreach, trainings, and simulation exercises. • Strong collaboration was established with BNGRC, meteorological services, sector ministries, and local authorities □ <u>In Mauritius</u> ○ Detailed diagnostic of Multi-Hazard Early Warning Capacities and development of investment recommendations - Report. Gaps included a lack of alignment between early warning alert levels and corresponding early actions, along with limited synergy in the Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) and colour codes utilized by National Meteorological and Hydrological Services (NMHS) and National Disaster Management Authorities (NDMAs). This disconnect not only hampers effective disaster preparedness and early action but also undermines the potential for timely interventions that could mitigate the impacts of natural hazards. ○ UNDRR convened a national workshop from 23-24 September 2025 to take stock of the Disaster Risk Management (DRM) legal framework, mapping strengths, gaps, and priority areas for improvement. The exercise brought together key ministries, local authorities, first responders, private sector and civil society to assess provisions on risk governance, financing, data and information, preparedness/response, and decentralization. Participants prioritized the identified gaps and recommended actions, ranging from clarifying institutional roles and coordination mandates.
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	○ In Mauritius, the project supported the updating of Mauritius hazard and risk profiles, including exposure and vulnerability. To achieve this, the Index for Risk management (INFORM) Subnational methodology. By the end of 2025, stakeholder mapping, hazard prioritisation, data mapping and model design had been completed. The prioritised hazards are floods, cyclones, and tsunamis, although further engagements with other stakeholders may result in additional ones at the time of validation. The next stages will involve the full development of the model, validation and data visualisation. It is envisaged that the activity will result in updated risk maps for anticipatory action and disaster risk reduction in general. ○ Building on the above, agreement was reached to update of the Mauritius National Strategic Plan (NSP) 2025-2029, with a consultant recruited to bring up to date the strategic and operational plan. ○ UNDRR supported the customization of an open-source EWS platform (MyDEWETRA) that integrates global, national, and local hazard, exposure and vulnerability data and look at standardizing alerts to develop bulletins, and full integration still ongoing. ○ UNDRR provided capacity building to National Disaster Risk Management Authorities, Meteorological and Hydrological Services through training on the platform to enhance technical skills on producing early warnings and test the new system. ○ WMO hired two consultants to support MMS in the development of its strategic plan (NSP) and the Government with a National Framework for Climate Services (NECS). A launch workshop was held in Oct 2024 (see report) and the first drafts of the documents are expected as of Q1 2025. ○ WMO mobilized the Australia Bureau of Meteorology (BoM) to update the climate data management system (CLIDE). ○ UNDRR initiated INFORM (Index for Risk Management) Subnational model for Mauritius that will help improve shared analysis and decision-making in humanitarian and development sectors at country level. It aims to ensure that shared risk analysis is used across humanitarian and development sectors, and that strategies and programmes are better aligned to address the location and types of risks. Data collection is ongoing with a validation workshop planned before the end of the project. ○ In February 2026, UNDRR is organizing with the Municipal Council of Beau Bassin–Rose Hill under this project 1) the establishment of a Making Cities Resilient Hub (the first in sub-Saharan Africa) 2) a capacity-building workshop aimed at strengthening the understanding of risks associated with tropical cyclones and flash floods, while equipping Special Education Needs Schools (SENS) educators in Beau Bassin Rose Hill and Local Disaster Management Coordinators (LDMCs from the eleven other local authorities in Mauritius) with the practical skills to design and deliver inclusive disaster risk reduction sensitisation and awareness sessions for persons and learners with disabilities. The workshop will focus on building capacity to design and deliver gender and disability-inclusive DRR awareness campaigns tailored to different types of disabilities. Beau Bassin–Rose Hill, through its Local Disaster Risk Reduction and Management (DRRM) Strategy and Action Plan 2023–2030, has prioritised inclusive disaster risk awareness, including targeted actions for SENS institutions, in alignment with Objective 10 under Essential 6 of the Action Plan. In 2025, the Council submitted an application to become a Regional Resilience Hub, highlighting its progress and ambition to support peer municipalities in strengthening local resilience capacities. ○ In Q2 and Q3 2025, ITU provided intensive technical assistance to Mauritius focused on the implementation of a Cell Broadcast (CB)–based public warning system, working closely with the Ministry of Information Technology, Communication and Innovation (MITCI) and the Information and Communication Technologies Authority (ICTA), the national telecommunications regulator as well as disaster management stakeholders. ○ In May and July 2025, ITU conducted two in-country technical missions to support national authorities in defining the technical, operational and institutional requirements for Cell Broadcast implementation. During this period, ITU completed a Cell Broadcast technical blueprint and developed comprehensive technical specifications and procurement bidding documents to enable national system procurement. ○ The Cell Broadcast technical specifications developed by ITU covered the end-to-end system architecture required for national deployment, including: the Cell Broadcast Entity (CBE) and Cell Broadcast Centre (CBC) functional requirements; interfaces with mobile network operators; integration with alert origination systems using the Common Alerting Protocol (CAP); performance, security, and redundancy requirements; testing and acceptance procedures; and provisions to ensure interoperability across mobile networks and handset
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	types. The specifications also addressed operational governance arrangements, roles and responsibilities of national authorities and operators and requirements for compliance with international standards. This provides the complete technical foundation and basis for the national public bidding and procurement process for the implementation of Cell Broadcast in Mauritius. ○ In parallel, between Q3 and Q4 2025, ITU provided legal and regulatory guidance to ICTA and MITCI to support the integration of Cell Broadcast into the national regulatory framework, including advice on regulatory provisions, operator obligations, and institutional arrangements required to mandate and sustain Cell Broadcast as part of the national public warning system. ○ In October 2025, ITU delivered a national Common Alerting Protocol (CAP) training and provided hands-on technical support to national stakeholders to support CAP implementation, including alert structuring, governance arrangements, and interoperability with mobile network operators. ○ ITU also completed a Disaster Connectivity Map (DCM) in Q3 2025, identifying mobile network coverage and connectivity gaps relevant to emergency warning dissemination and informing technical planning for system resilience and redundancy. ○ As part of IFRC's support to preparedness assessment and planning, community engagement, capacity strengthening, simulation exercise, and institutional support in Mauritius: ● A Pillar 4 Maturity Index gap analysis was completed and validated for Mauritius, providing an evidence-based assessment of preparedness and early action readiness. ● A national Pillar 4 workshop was held with participation from national disaster management authorities, meteorological services, the National Red Cross Society, and relevant line ministries. ● The workshop resulted in the development of a Pillar 4 Action Plan, constituting a formal Pillar 4 contribution to the national EW4All roadmap and strengthening cross-sector coordination mechanisms. ● Community perception survey data collection on early warning and response behaviors was underway in Mauritius during the reporting period, with finalization pending. ● The survey aims to generate evidence to inform people-centred warning communication approaches and last-mile engagement strategies. ● Capacity strengthening activities in Mauritius were in the planning phase, informed by the Pillar 4 assessment process and national workshop discussions. ● Simulation exercises in Mauritius were under coordination with relevant authorities during the reporting period. ● Implementation was pending final government validation, in line with national scheduling constraints. ● Simulations were planned for late 2025–early 2026. ● A community-based early warning and early action framework was developed for Agalega Island, addressing emerging cyclone exposure risks and strengthening local preparedness and response capacities. ● The National Red Cross Society in Mauritius supported government coordination and preparedness planning processes. ● Collaboration was maintained with the national disaster management authority (DGS – Mauritius), meteorological services, sector ministries, and local authorities. □ <u>In Nepal:</u> ○ Inter-pillar Coordination Meeting: The Inter-pillar coordination meeting is held regularly to ensure participation of each pillar leads, co-leads and partners throughout the gaps analysis and national roadmap is developed process. The Inter-pillar coordination meeting is led by the National Coordinator for EW4All from the National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Authority. ○ Following the appointment of UN WFP to coordinate with other pillar leads, co-leads and
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	partners from both UN System International NGOs and Red Cross for the implementation of EW4All Initiatives in the country by the UN Residence Coordination Office, a Technical Working Group (TWG) was formed in February 2025. The Terms of Reference was developed ensuring input from all the pillar leads and co-leads that define roles and responsibilities of each partner. The core members are the international co-leads (WMO, UNDRR, ITU and IFRC) as well as the national co-leads WFP, UNDP, BBC Media Action and Nepal Red Cross Society (NRCS). In addition, other UN agencies, NGOs, academia and others are invited to the meetings. The TWG is meeting regularly to plan and discuss joint activities such as the EW4A Roadmap development, consultation workshops etc. and tasks as well as costs for events are shared across core TWG members. Within the core TWG, discussions have also been initiated on how to seek additional funding for the Roadmap through joint proposal and other initiatives. ○ The Government of Nepal officially assigned the National Coordinator to lead the EW4All initiative in Nepal and assigned the government focal points from the respective Ministries to lead the respective EW4All Pillars. Both National Coordinator and Pillar-specific government focal points were assigned in February 2025. The Pillar lead ministries have been leading the gaps analysis and National EW4All Roadmap development in Nepal together with other partners. The NDRRMA leads the whole consultation process and the Ministry of Home Affairs- Pillar 4 focal ministry leads the pillar 4. The gaps analysis and stakeholder mapping consultations were co hosted by the Ministry of Home Affairs and IFRC and NS. ○ A government-led Multi-Hazard Early Warning System/Anticipatory Action National Task Force was formed in early 2025 to oversee the implementation of the EW4All Initiatives/ Anticipatory Actions. The National Task Force provides policy guidance for the development of policy documents related to Anticipatory Action and Multi-Hazard Early Warning Systems (MHEWS). Previously, there were two separate task force teams on MHEWS and AA, when the EW4All momentum started, the Government of Nepal merged the two task teams to create one National Task force, which provides directives to both thematic areas. ○ Provincial Consultation workshops were held to identify gaps and stakeholder mapping and to create buy-in from the government authorities and ownership of multiple stakeholders at the provincial level. A total of three events of provincial consultation workshops were conducted. The Karnali province led a provincial workshop for Karnali and Sudurpaschim provinces and was coordinated by the WFP. The second consultation meeting was held in Gandaki, led by the Gandaki province with the participation from the Lumbini province. It was coordinated by the UNDP. The third round of consultation workshop was conducted in Koshi province including Madhesh Province, led by the Koshi province and coordinated by the IFRC with support from Nepal Red Cross Society. All three events were conducted from May to June 2025 with the participation of 191 people representing the Government at different levels, pillar leads and other stakeholders. The objective of the provincial level consultation workshop was to identify gaps and mapping of stakeholders for EW4All and ensure ownership from the local and provincial authorities and stakeholders. ○ A National Consultation Workshop was conducted in Kathmandu in August 2025. It was organized by the Ministry of Home Affairs (MoHA). Over 200 participants representing Pillar lead ministries and agencies and other stakeholders participated in the workshop. The workshop was able to consolidate the stakeholder mapping conducted through a series of provincial consultation workshops and validate the gap analysis, which was helpful to develop the roadmap for EW4All in Nepal. ○ Promotion of EW4All initiative: Orientation on EW4All roadmap to the Anticipatory Action framework drafting team, DRR taskforce members that includes DRR focal persons representing 17 federal government ministries and other key actors and detail orientation to the participants of 4th National Dialogue on Anticipatory Action ○ UNDRR supported Nepalese government ministries, under the direction of the National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Authority of the Government of Nepal oversees and manages the national disaster information management system, to integrate disaster impact data into the Building Information Against Disaster (BIPAD) portal (https://www.undrr.org/resource/case-study/impact-based-early-warning-module-nepals-bipad-portal). ○ The project successfully strengthened Nepal's multi-hazard early warning capacities through
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	extensive stakeholder engagement, technical validation, and national-level coordination. Key achievements include: ○ Strengthened Multi-Stakeholder Coordination on EW4All roadmap development and validation: Facilitated a national stakeholder engagement workshop to finalize Nepal's roadmap for the W4All initiative, involving all pillar leads and key partners. This was mainly for identifying gaps, needs and existing capacities on the development and use of the MHEWS (April 2024- December 2025) ○ Prepared an analysis of federal and provincial policies, plans and coordination mechanism for DRRM and CC in Nepal based on which the Pillar 1/Risk Knowledge capacity assessment was undertaken ○ Enhanced Community Engagement: WMO Supported the organization of community-based activities focused on improving local flood preparedness through hazard mapping, simulation exercises, flood management plans, flood level marking etc. in Ward 13 and 14 of Nakhhu Khola area of Lalitpur Metropolitan City (April 2025- October 2025). ○ Advancement of CAP Implementation (April 2025- December 2025): Conducted national workshops on the basics and application of Common Alerting Protocol (CAP), leading to the development and validation of a CAP implementation plan and standard operating procedures for warning generation and dissemination. The CAP implementation is planned during the implementation of the HydroSOS Bangladesh and Nepal project project (possibly starting from August 2026) ○ Assessment of Hydrometeorological Needs: Organized a specialized WMO workshop to identify and validate gaps and needs related to hydrometeorological hazards, which was imputed in the HydroSOS Bangladesh and Nepal project submitted for funding to the Adaptation Fund (April 2025- October 2025) ○ Comprehensive Hazard Cataloguing: Completed hazard cataloguing through a structured process involving a workshop, field validation visits, and compilation of the final hazard catalogue including revision of Thresholds for precipitation. (April 2025- October 2025) ○ Improved Media–DHM Collaboration: Delivered a one-day national media training to enhance coordination, communication, and understanding of warning and advisory messages issued by the Department of Hydrology and Meteorology (DHM). ○ Development of climate atlas for Nepal to understand the climate projections and potential impacts on various sectors (agriculture, urban) and recommendations for the risk mitigation and preparedness. (June 2025- July 2025). ○ ITU supported national authorities to strengthen technical capacity for warning dissemination, with a focus on Cell Broadcast feasibility, system design and institutional readiness, working closely with the Ministry of Communications and Information Technology (MoCIT) and the Nepal Telecommunications Authority (NTA). ○ During Q3–Q4 2025, ITU, in collaboration with GSMA, conducted a national Cell Broadcast readiness assessment and blueprint study, engaging MoCIT, NTA and mobile network operators. The blueprint provided a detailed technical and operational framework for Cell Broadcast implementation, including assessment of mobile network coverage and readiness, system architecture options, institutional roles and responsibilities, governance arrangements and implementation sequencing. The study also examined interoperability requirements with existing alert origination systems and alignment with international standards. ○ In August 2025, ITU supported technical workshops and consultations conducted as part of the EW4All national process, focusing on mobile-based alerting systems, operational workflows for warning dissemination and coordination between authorities and mobile network operators. These sessions were designed to strengthen practical understanding of system operation and institutional responsibilities. ○ In parallel, in Q2 2025, ITU delivered joint ITU–WMO training on the Common Alerting
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	Protocol (CAP), strengthening national capacity for standardized alert generation, message structuring and interoperability across dissemination channels. ○ ITU also completed a Disaster Connectivity Map (DCM) in Q3 2025, identifying mobile network coverage and connectivity gaps relevant to emergency warning dissemination and informing system design considerations. ○ By December 2025, the Cell Broadcast blueprint has been completed and validated with national stakeholders and preparatory work for the development of national Cell Broadcast technical specifications has commenced. ○ As part of IFRC's support to preparedness assessment and planning, community engagement, capacity strengthening, simulation exercise, and institutional support in Nepal: ● Pillar specific consultation workshops were held in May-June at national and provincial level. The IFRC, together with Nepal Red Cross Society (NRCS), the Ministry of Home Affairs (MoHA), the lead ministry for pillar 4, and partners, conducted a consultation workshop on 4 July 2025 in Kathmandu. The objective of the consultation was to validate gaps and stakeholder mapping. Total of 54 participants participated in the consultation workshop, representing the Government and other stakeholders conducted group work to validate the mapping. ● Approval on the Maturity Index: The IFRC received a validation of the maturity index scoring from the Government designated Pillar 4 focal point which was shared with Geneva team and published in the dashboard. ● Completed the gaps analysis and stakeholder mapping to identify the gaps and opportunities for the multi-hazard early warning system. Gaps on early warning systems were identified during provincial consultation workshops and pillar-specific consultations conducted between May and June 2025. The gap analysis was validated through a national consultation workshop conducted in August 2025 led by the National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Authority (NDRRMA) and participated by pillar lead Ministries, agencies, and other stakeholders, such as academia and media. The same workshop defined and agreed roadmap for EW4ALL implementation in Nepal. ● As part of the capacity building, two events of Disaster Volunteer Mobilization Trainings were conducted in Morang District, Koshi Province in November 2025. A total of 48 NRCS volunteers, youth, local representatives and stakeholders participated in the training facilitated by the trained Nepal Red Cross Society (NRCS) staff, Armed Police Force and NDRRMA representative. By the end of the training, the participants were able to gain knowledge on the disaster management system in Nepal and role of volunteers in disaster management along with increased knowledge on DRR, preparedness and early actions. These trainings also focused on strengthening disaster volunteer teams at the local level. During the training, simulation exercises were also conducted. ● An event of Bipad Portal (the integrated national information management DRM portal of the Nepal Government) Localization Training was conducted for 24 participants from various local governments of Morang District, Koshi Province in November 2025. The training focused on providing hands-on training on six modules of the Bipad Portal, data integration and using those data for risk communication and decision making. The training was facilitated by the IT focal points from the NDRRMA. By end of the training, participants demonstrated improved skills in interpreting disaster data, generating DRRM reports, validating, and integrating local data, and use of data for risk informed planning and decision-making. ● The Nepal Red Cross Society has been leading the implementation of local level capacity development activities under this project and took the lead role in the consultation process of one of the three provincial level workshops. NRCS is also attending the TWG meetings regularly. Its role is also recognized in the EW4A Roadmap implementation. □ <u>In Tonga:</u>
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	○ Following the National Early Warning for All inception workshop which brought together over 50 participants comprising government non-government representatives, the joint multi hazard early warning system action plan 2026-2030 was approved in 2025. Seizing on this momentum, UNDRR convened multiple actors along the MHEWS value cycle during a two-day training and planning workshop on anticipatory action, introducing the concept of in the context of Tonga's existing EWS, and providing participants with the opportunity to discuss potential pre-arranged preparedness and response actions, as well as financing mechanisms linked to early warning triggers. The advancement of anticipatory action for Tonga was also included in the terms of reference to work kind of the newly established Hunger Multi Hazard Early Warning System technical working group. ○ UNDRR engaged the Ministry of Metrology, Energy, Information and Disaster Management. Environment, Climate Change and Communications (MEIDECC), with support from the regional offices of WMO, ITU and IFRC as well as Weather Ready Pacific (WRL) partners, to Provide technical and financial support for the development of the Joint MHEWS Action Plan (2026-2030) aligned to Tonga's MHEWS policy (https://www.undrr.org/media/111972/download?startDownload=20260127) ○ UNDRR continued to advance gender-responsive and disability-inclusive approaches to early warning and early action and disaster risk reduction initiatives by supporting national disaster management offices and hydro-meteorological agencies in integrating gender and disability considerations into early warning systems (EWS) policies and programmes. With a co-financing from the CREWS Accelerator Initiative, UNDRR seconded a GEDSI Advisor to the Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP) to mainstream gender, disability, and social inclusion into the Weather Ready Pacific Programme (WRP). ○ This engagement resulted in: ● Development of the draft GEDSI Strategy 2025–2033 which establishes a comprehensive framework to ensure inclusive, equitable, and accessible weather and disaster preparedness services across Pacific Island communities. ● Integration of gender and disability into WRP's Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning (MEL) Framework. Specific targets and indicators for gender inclusion were developed. ● Organization of stakeholder consultations with representatives from women's groups, feminist organizations, disability organizations, and CSOs to develop WRP's GEDSI Strategy. The two-day GEDSI consultation workshop brought together over 30 representatives to discuss gender and disability integration across WRP activities. ○ In Tonga, ITU supported national authorities to strengthen warning dissemination and emergency communications planning under Pillar 3 of the EW4All initiative, with a focus on Cell Broadcast (CB) feasibility and system readiness, working with national communications and disaster management stakeholders. ○ During 2025, ITU conducted a national assessment of early warning dissemination systems, with a specific focus on Cell Broadcast and mobile-based public warning capabilities. This assessment was informed by consultations with national stakeholders and contributed to identifying technical, institutional and operational requirements for potential Cell Broadcast implementation. ○ In parallel, ITU completed a Disaster Connectivity Map (DCM) in 2025, identifying mobile network coverage and connectivity gaps relevant to emergency communications and warning dissemination. The DCM informed national discussions on system resilience and priority areas for strengthening connectivity for early warning purposes. ○ To strengthen regional and national technical capacity, ITU supported national representatives from Tonga to participate in regional capacity development activities, including participation in the Asia Media Summit in 2025, where participants received training on the Common Alerting Protocol (CAP) and mobile-based alert dissemination. ○ In addition, ITU contributed to a sub-regional Pacific Cell Broadcast readiness and feasibility study covering Tonga, Solomon Islands and Kiribati, which assessed technical, regulatory, and economic considerations for Cell Broadcast implementation in small island contexts. The findings were shared with national stakeholders to inform future planning and investment decisions. ○ As part of IFRC's support to preparedness assessment and planning, community
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	engagement, capacity strengthening, simulation exercise, and institutional support in Tonga: • IFRC, together with the Tonga Red Cross Society (TRCS), supported national engagement under the Early Warnings for All (EW4All) initiative, including Tonga's national EW4All launch held in July 2024. • IFRC and TRCS contributed to the drafting of the Multi-Hazard Early Warning System (MHEWS) Roadmap for Tonga, supporting national planning for early warning system development and operationalization. • Tonga adopted a national Multi-Hazard Early Warning System Policy (2024–2030), led by the Ministry of Meteorology, Energy, Information, Disaster Management, Environment, Climate Change and Communications (MEIDECC), with support from EW4All partners. • District-level awareness and consultation sessions on anticipatory action and early warning systems were facilitated in Tonga in September 2025, engaging local government representatives from Ha'apai and Tongatapu Islands. • Tonga Red Cross used recent disaster data to identify 13 at-risk communities in Ha'apai and Tongatapu Islands to inform community preparedness support. • Six Red Cross staff from Tonga and Kiribati were trained on Anticipatory Action, with Tonga Red Cross staff subsequently facilitating district-level awareness sessions in Tonga. • Community First Aid and Protection and Gender Inclusion training was delivered across 13 communities in Tonga, reaching 172 individuals (98 females and 74 males), contributing to strengthened community-level preparedness. • A regional tabletop simulation exercise focusing on Early Warning Systems within disaster response frameworks was conducted in Solomon Islands, with participation from Tonga alongside other Pacific countries. • Early Warning Kits were procured and distributed to 13 communities in Ha'apai and Tongatapu Islands, addressing gaps identified during EW4All gap analysis processes. • The provision of early warning kits strengthened the operational capacity of Community Disaster Committees to act on early warning information. • Tonga established an Anticipatory Action Working Group, strengthening national coordination mechanisms for integrating anticipatory action into disaster risk management. • Tonga Red Cross Society acted as a technical working group member and programme representative, contributing to national-level coordination and EW4All implementation processes. • IFRC provided ongoing technical and coordination support to TRCS, particularly in response to staff turnover and capacity constraints. □ <u>In Solomon Islands:</u> ○ With financial support from CREWS, the EW4All and Anticipatory Action workshop and national consultation was convened, attended by over 90 participants from different government agencies, line ministries, private sector, UN agencies and local NGOs. Following these initial consultations, agreement was reached on a national coordination mechanism to guide the scale up of the early warning system in the context of the Weather Ready Pacific (WRP) in the Solomon Islands. A list of national sub national policy, technical and financial strengths and gaps in the Solomon Islands across the four pillars of the Early Warning for All Executive Action Plan was finalized, prioritizing technical assistance needs of which many are beyond the resources currently available under the CREWS project (https://www.undrr.org/media/111984/download?startDownload=20260127) ○ The Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) Workshop was held in Honiara with participation from all officers of the Solomon Islands Meteorological Service (SIMS). The workshop reviewed key SOPs for Tropical Cyclone, Heavy Rain, Strong Wind, Tsunami, Climate, Observation, and Technical operations, with emphasis on strengthening Impact-Based Forecasting and Warning Services (IBFWS), improving the timeliness and completeness of observations from provincial stations, and addressing coordination gaps with national partners identified during recent tsunami exercises, with technical support from the WMO.
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	○ The workshop identified priority gaps, including the need to update SOPs, introduce regular forecaster drills, strengthen inter-agency communication, and develop missing SOPs for ocean products and AWS installation, maintenance, and calibration. Capacity constraints at provincial stations and the high cost of maintaining observation infrastructure were also noted. ○ In Solomon Islands, ITU supported national stakeholders to strengthen warning dissemination and emergency communications planning under EW4All Pillar 3, with a focus on Cell Broadcast feasibility and system preparedness, engaging relevant government institutions and technical stakeholders. ○ During 2025, ITU completed a national assessment of early warning dissemination systems, with particular attention to the feasibility of mobile-based public warning through Cell Broadcast. This work contributed technical inputs to national planning processes related to EW4All implementation. ○ In parallel, ITU completed a Disaster Connectivity Map (DCM) in 2025, identifying mobile network coverage and connectivity gaps relevant to emergency communications and early warning dissemination. The DCM supported national understanding of connectivity constraints affecting warning delivery. ○ To support capacity development, ITU sponsored national representatives from Solomon Islands to participate in regional training and knowledge-exchange activities, including the Asia Media Summit in 2025, where participants received training on the Common Alerting Protocol (CAP) and exposure to good practices in mobile-enabled warning dissemination. ○ Solomon Islands was also included in the sub-regional Pacific Cell Broadcast readiness and feasibility study conducted by ITU in 2025, which examined technical, regulatory, and economic requirements for Cell Broadcast implementation and provided a regional evidence base for future decision-making. ○ In 2025, the WMO, supported the rollout of a Flag Early Warning System (FEWS) for small craft in Temotu Province, Solomon Islands, implemented by the Solomon Islands Meteorological Service. The system strengthens last-mile early warning delivery by providing clear, visible guidance on sea conditions for communities that rely on small boats for transport, fishing, trade, and access to essential services, in a context of increasing climate-related maritime risk. FEWS translates meteorological forecasts into simple, actionable signals displayed at key coastal and landing sites: a green flag indicates safe travel conditions, an orange flag signals caution due to moderate to rough seas, and a red flag warns of dangerous conditions where travel should be avoided. Based on real-time observations and strong-wind forecasts, the system enables safer decision-making, reduces reliance on subjective judgement, and contributes directly to protecting lives and livelihoods through people-centred early warning. ○ As part of IFRC's support to preparedness assessment and planning, community engagement, capacity strengthening, simulation exercise, and institutional support in Solomon Islands: • IFRC supported national engagement under the Early Warnings for All (EW4All) initiative, including the EW4All national launch held in Solomon Islands in August 2024, with active participation of the Solomon Islands Red Cross Society (SIRCS). • IFRC, together with SIRCS, contributed to the drafting of the Multi-Hazard Early Warning System (MHEWS) Roadmap for Solomon Islands, supporting national planning for early warning system development and operationalization. • Community-level engagement in Solomon Islands is referenced primarily through national and regional consultation processes under EW4All, including participation of government officials, civil society organisations, and technical experts in anticipatory action and early warning systems. • Capacity strengthening in Solomon Islands was supported through regional learning and exchange mechanisms, rather than country-specific training delivery during the reporting period. • Solomon Islands Red Cross Society participated in regional capacity-building initiatives linked to anticipatory action and early warning systems. • IFRC participated in a regional tabletop simulation exercise held in September 2025 in
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	Honiara, Solomon Islands, as part of the “Scale-up Inclusive Early Warning and Action in the Pacific” (SIEWAP) meeting. • The tabletop simulation focused on Early Warning Systems within disaster response frameworks and brought together representatives from: ○ National Disaster Management Offices (NDMOs) ○ National Meteorological and Hydrological Services (NMHSs) ○ National Red Cross Societies from Solomon Islands, Fiji, Kiribati, Samoa, and Tonga • The exercise facilitated peer-to-peer learning, review of disaster-related policies and legislation, and strengthened regional cooperation and alignment on early warning and preparedness. • National coordination mechanisms for early warning and anticipatory action in Solomon Islands were supported through EW4All processes, led by national disaster management authorities with participation of SIRCS and IFRC. • IFRC provided operational and technical support to Solomon Islands Red Cross Society, including hosting and enabling participation in simulation exercises, in response to capacity constraints related to direct fund management. • Solomon Islands was included in regional coordination and policy alignment efforts under EW4All, strengthening integration of anticipatory action into national disaster management frameworks. □ In Kiribati: ○ To assess the situation prior to the project’s intervention, the World Meteorological Organization (WMO) conducted rapid pillar 2 capacity assessments. The assessments helped identify the priority hazards of focus, while also assessing capacities across different areas of work, including observations, monitoring, analysis, forecasts, service delivery, and governance. Based on the hazards identified and capacity gaps ascertained, the project worked with the national hydrometeorological service of each target country to define the project activities in line with the project outcomes and outputs. ○ With the support from the CREWS EW4ALL Accelerator initiative, the Government of Kiribati, led by the Office of the President and the Kiribati National Expert Group on Climate Change, hosted a national consultation on early warning and anticipatory action in March 2025. The workshop brought together over 80 participants, including 33 mayors from 18 outer islands, to identify needs, gaps and priorities for developing a national multi-hazard early warning system (MHEWS) roadmap. The consultation produced an initial needs assessment, laying the foundation for Kiribati’s forthcoming MHEWS roadmap (https://www.undrr.org/publication/documents-and-publications/early-warning-and-early-action-kiribati) ○ UNDRR promoted inclusive EWEA in a number of regional meetings and workshops by bringing persons with disabilities and organizing special sessions. The discussions in these sessions centered around the Inclusive EWS Checklist and Implementation Guide that was developed with the support of the CREWS Initiative. As part of the recommendations to the PMC Outcome document, National Meteorological Services were encouraged to prioritize inclusive early warning systems and enhance financing and capacity building, including application of the UNDRR’s <i>Inclusive early warning early action checklist</i> at the national level. UNDRR worked closely with the GEDSI specialist seconded to SPREP/WRP to integrate the recommendations into WRP workplan in 2025. ○ In Kiribati, ITU supported national ICT authorities to strengthen warning dissemination and emergency telecommunications planning under Pillar 3 of EW4All, with a focus on Cell Broadcast feasibility, institutional preparedness, and emergency communications planning, working with relevant national stakeholders. ○ During 2025, ITU completed a national assessment of early warning dissemination systems, contributing to the identification of technical and institutional requirements for mobile-based public warning systems, including Cell Broadcast. ○ In parallel, ITU completed a Disaster Connectivity Map (DCM) in 2025, identifying mobile
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	network coverage and connectivity gaps relevant to emergency communications and warning dissemination, particularly across outer islands. ○ ITU also supported the revision of the National Emergency Telecommunications Plan (NETP) in 2025, following national stakeholder consultations, strengthening institutional preparedness and coordination for emergency telecommunications and multi-hazard warning dissemination. ○ To reinforce national capacity, ITU sponsored national representatives from Kiribati to participate in regional capacity development activities, including the Asia Media Summit in 2025, where participants received training on the Common Alerting Protocol (CAP) and mobile-enabled alert dissemination. ○ Kiribati was included in the sub-regional Pacific Cell Broadcast readiness and feasibility study conducted by ITU in 2025, which assessed technical, regulatory, and economic considerations for Cell Broadcast implementation in small island and remote contexts. ○ As part of IFRC's support to preparedness assessment and planning, community engagement, capacity strengthening, simulation exercise, and institutional support in Kiribati: • IFRC supported national engagement under the Early Warnings for All (EW4All) initiative, including the EW4All national launch in Tarawa (17–22 March 2025), bringing together technical experts, local leaders, civil society, and government officials. • The launch facilitated assessments of needs and identification of gaps in early warning systems, including participation of Mayors and Clerks from outer island communities, some for the first time. • Kiribati Red Cross Society (KRCS) supported the Office of the President in establishing a Community-Based Disaster Risk Management (CBDRM) Technical Working Group, serving as a national coordination mechanism for integrating anticipatory action into early warning programmes. • KRCS contributed to the drafting of Kiribati's Community-Based Disaster Risk Manual, supporting standardized implementation of community-based disaster preparedness and anticipatory action. • Enhanced Vulnerability Capacity Assessments (eVCA) were conducted in five communities across Tarawa and Christmas Island, engaging 106 community members (49 male, 55 female, 2 persons with disabilities). • The assessments identified local hazards, vulnerabilities, and gaps in community early warning systems. • District-level consultations and awareness sessions on anticipatory action were conducted, engaging local government representatives from Tarawa Urban Council, Betio Town Council, and Christmas Island. • Six Red Cross staff from Kiribati and Tonga were trained on Anticipatory Action, with Kiribati Red Cross staff subsequently facilitating community and district-level awareness activities. • Training and sensitization activities supported community-level coordination, preparedness planning, and understanding of early warning and early action mechanisms. • Five Community Disaster Committees (CDCs) were established across Kiribati communities, each comprising 12 members, with attention to gender diversity and inclusivity. • Community Preparedness Plans were developed for all five communities through participatory planning processes. • These plans were tested through community-level simulation exercises, conducted with government participation, enabling identification of gaps and refinement of preparedness arrangements. • Early Warning Kits were procured and distributed to five communities in Kiribati, strengthening the operational capacity of Community Disaster Committees to act on early warning information. • The project supported the development of Terms of Reference for Community Disaster
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	Committees and Memoranda of Understanding between communities, island councils, Red Cross branches, and partners, strengthening governance and coordination structures. • Kiribati Red Cross Society played a central role in facilitating national and community-level coordination, community engagement, and implementation of preparedness activities. • KRCS actively supported the CBDRM Technical Working Group and contributed to alignment of community preparedness actions with national disaster risk management frameworks. • IFRC provided ongoing technical support and coordination assistance to KRCS and national stakeholders.
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11. Rating of progress towards achieving CREWS Indicators

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

CREWS Outcome 1: National and local multi-hazard early warning systems prioritized and funded						
Indicator	Baseline level	End-of project target level	Target for reporting period	Progress by 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	0	7 EW4All Roadmap and Action Plans with investment plan and budget	6	85%	EW4All implementation plans have been developed in close consultation with national stakeholders, with Nepal remaining as draft and awaiting government endorsement. Assistance continues, led by IFRC, to focus on supporting the implementation of the District Multi-Hazard Contingency Plans; orientation of the district authorities on the use of risk knowledge for anticipatory action, Early Warning and Early action simulation exercise and the review and validation of a mobile application for risk communication. Support to the National Disaster Risk Reduction Platform by providing training and technical support on impact-based forecasting techniques and training workshop on the use of risk knowledge for early warning and early action.	
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						

¹ CREWS Results Framework.

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

# of national plans, strategies and legislations on early warnings approved and/or implemented	0	7	6	85%	- Based on existing ITU work, SADC model – national emergency telecommunication plan (NETP) was developed. This model covers 16 Member States of Southern African Development Community (SADC), including Comoros, Mauritius and Madagascar. - Based on the SADC model, a customised NETP and an action plan for NETP implementation was developed for Comoros. - For Mauritius, ITU had preliminary discussions with ICTA and NDRRMC to deliver a country-level assessment that identifies gaps and priorities and a customised NETP can also be developed specifically for Mauritius. - In addition, based on existing work, NETPs were also developed for Kiribati, Solomon Islands and Tonga. - Solomon Islands: WMO supported preparation of the Solomon Islands NDMO Act Review, Instructions drafted and prepared – in joint collaboration with other ongoing projects in the country. - Mauritius: WMO supporting the National Strategic Plan and Framework for Climate Services finalized in March 2025 (in joint collaboration with CREWS SWIO project)	
# of coordination mechanisms strengthened or established to enhance collaboration on early warning among national or regional institutions	0	7	6	85%	National Coordination mechanisms for EW4All confirmed for all countries with the exception of Nepal, which has been delayed owing to political unrest.	
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	0	7	7	100%	Gaps assessment (hyperlinked in narrative text) have been completed for all countries, and are available on EW4All Dashboard - https://earlywarningsforall.org/site/early-warnings-all/dashboards/early-warnings-all-dashboard	

investment requirements on early warning						
Output 1.3. Partnerships and cooperation frameworks developed for financing and scaling up support to multi-hazard early warning systems						
Total volume of funds leveraged by national institutions and development partners (in USD) through CREWS investments	0	\$30m	\$47.5m	158%	Nepal: The project leverages a new project under approval: HydroSOS BaNe (Hydrological Status and Outlook System for Integrated Water resources Management and Climate Resilience in the Ganga Brahmaputra Meghna Basin (Bangladesh, Nepal) (Adaptation Fund) (USD 12 million) Pacific: Synergies and alignment ensured with CREWS Pacific SIDS 2.0 project (USD 3,4 million) as well as the recently approved new CREWS project investments (USD 10,5 million). Further leveraging of Pacific Ready Nations Project and other initiatives in the region.	
# of LDCs and SIDS benefiting from GCF resources through the GCF-SAP CREWS Scaling Up Framework	0	2	0	N/A	Discussions with countries is ongoing to assess the interest in GCF proposals. No project countries are currently listed under the GCF-SAP Scaling-Up Framework	

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	See https://earlywarningsforall.org/site/early-warnings-all/early-warnings-all-dashboard for 2024 country baseline	1	1	100%	Through project support, EWS Global Observatory (live on the EW4All website at: LINK), was developed by UNDRR and WMO. It provides a unified framework to track and understand investments made by multilateral	

					actors, identifying financing gaps and fostering collaboration among stakeholders. The Observatory's main goal is to help EWS stakeholders make informed decisions by revealing: 1) who is investing in early warnings, 2) where the funds are going, and 3) what actions they support and where the gaps are. In 2025, WMO commissioned a consultancy that developed a structured framework for measuring the effectiveness of early warning systems, beyond capacity-based indicators. The study provides the conceptual basis for advancing the EW Maturity Index by introducing outcome- and user-focused dimensions, including warning reach, timeliness, content usefulness, and action enablers. This work supports ongoing EW4All efforts to strengthen service delivery and accessibility through more meaningful effectiveness metrics.	
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# of hazards which pose a risk of life and economic loss for which forecasting and warning services are in place in LDCs and SIDS with CREWS support	2	5 Flash floods, tropical cyclones, storm/coastal surge, tsunami, rain/wet spell	3	60%	EW4All dashboard tracks hazard-specific availability of forecasting and warning services, www.earlywarningsforall.org. Under this initiative, WMO supported the Solomon Islands for installation of EW marine flags around the main ports of the Solomon Islands to warn fishermen of hazardous weather. The activity initiated covers for the purchasing of the flags and the poles, as well as capacity building and awareness to local communities on how to be informed and act upon in case of hazardous weather. 6 sites covered (Lata – Temotu Province, Tuwo (Reef Island) – Temotu Province, Kirakira – Makira Province, Komiko (West Honiara) – Guadalcanal Province, Tulagi – Central Province and Gizo – Western Province). Currently under implementation. WMO further supports the Nepalese Department for Meteorology and Hydrology (DHM) in the provision of even more targeted early warnings for floods, especially for flood prone	
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					areas of Kathmandu that were severely affected by the 2024 floods. Further in Nepal, WMO strives to strengthen capacity on hazard cataloguing, impact-based forecasting (IBF) and Anticipatory Action (AA) trigger development, which will strengthen DHMs capacity to forecast and disseminate warnings for major hazards. Activities for WMO to strengthen forecasts and warnings for SWIO countries to be defined.	
Output 2.1 Risk information and tools generated by countries to enable the delivery of impact-based early warnings						
# of risk data tools developed or strengthened to generate early warning products and/or support impact-based warnings.	0	4	4	100%	Tools hyperlinked in narrative text, and includes Disaster Data Ecosystem Maturity Assessment (DEMA), Multi-hazard Risk Assessment training tools, After-Event Review (AER) tool, DELTA Resilience.	
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	0	7 covering at least 3 hazards	4	57%	The EW4All Dashboard serves as the main data portal and brings together key metrics	

strengthened per hazard					(global, implementation and country capacity) from all partners. Its 2024 update provided at-a-glance comparison to the 2023 baseline data. • The WMO Pillar 2 Rapid Assessments have been instrumental in the development of national roadmaps, informing partner interventions and establishing a clear baseline for monitoring success. The methodology is currently being replicated by the other pillars and will serve as a basis for the development of the EWS Maturity Index. Once applied, a full capacity picture (across EWS pillars) will be available on the countries involved in EW4All implementation, thus enabling coherent reporting in subsequent years. In Nepal, WMO	
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					strives to strengthen capacity on hazard cataloguing incl. trigger development , which will strengthen DHMs capacity to forecast and disseminate warnings for major hazards.	
# of hazards monitoring, analysis and forecasting processes developed or improved	0	7 countries covering at least 3 hazards	5	71%	See country profile in www.earlywarningsgsfor.all.org	
# of forecasting and prediction products developed and/or accessed from WMO Global Prediction Centers (GPCs), Regional Specialized Meteorological Centers (RSMCs) and NMHSs.	0	4	2	50%		
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	2 (Nepal and Solomon Islands)	1	50%		
# of updated LDCs and SIDS entries in the WMO register of alerting authorities	0	2 (Nepal and Solomon Islands)	1	50%	Solomon Islands	
# of communication channels through which warnings are disseminated	Baseline still being established across 7 countries in consultation with government and non-government stakeholders Baseline for mobile channels used: 0	20% increase across countries	1	80%	Progress based on cell broadcast scale-up only: Mauritius undertaking CB procurement	

in the area covered by a prediction service for a given hazard(s)					(80% progress to CB) Solomon Islands: 95% progress to CB Kiribati: 65% to CB Madagascar, Nepal, Comoros & Tonga: CB readiness completed	
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Output 2.4 Warnings are received, understood, and acted upon based on co-produced preparedness and response plans by the countries

# of preparedness and anticipatory action plans or Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) that are operational and linked to prediction and warning services	1	5	3	60%	Madagascar has early action protocols (EAP) on cyclones, floods and drought in place; further linkages between pillar 4 actors and centralized coordination by government required. Comoros has a simplified EAP in place for volcanic ash. Expansion to other hazards are planned. Nepal has an EAP in place for floods with a strong community of practice on AA in place - advocating for a multi partner, government-led AA framework. The aim is to improve coordination and support with the development of EAPs in all contexts.	
# of risk maps, advisory and other warning products that are available and adapted to the user group/develop	1	4	2	50%		

ment sector needs						
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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 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 centered and gender responsive approaches ³	• Low	High	High	100%	UNDRR and IPs supported multiple gender, disability and inclusive EWS trainings and tool deployment in the target countries, but evidence of system-wide change still be collected.	
Level of users' engagement satisfaction in the people-centered and gender-responsive approaches/activities ⁴	Low	High	Medium	medium	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	1	3	3	100%	Translation of warnings into multiple languages, and country completion of the Inclusive early warning early action: checklist and implementation guide into French and Spanish	
# of women and men trained through X # of capacity building programmes provided by CREWS	0	300 (each m/ f)	250	83%	Gradual increase in female representation in trainings, workshops over 2025.	

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

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

# of CREWS projects that have included gender equality in early warning as an objective or outcome	baseline provided by CREWS Secretariat	7	7	100%	EW4All Accelerator initiative directly supports this CREWS performance indicator.	
# of targeted outputs and activities towards gender implemented	No baseline set at project inception.	N/A	N/A	N/A		N/A
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 baseline set at project inception.	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? In bullet points</i>	Current situation <i>If mitigation measures have been undertaken, what is the current status of the risk? If a risk has been mitigated or is no longer a risk, please specify it here.</i>
Environmental risks Hazards and shocks such as tropical cyclones and other severe weather, floods and drought could impact project implementation by introducing delays and affecting engagement with government and non-government partners.	To mitigate this risk, flexible adjustment of the sequence of activities as well as regular project reviews were conducted.	Missions and project activities scheduled outside the TC season.
Commitment from the country The risk of lack of commitment, by national institutions and authorities in the 7 countries, in the implementation of this project is considered low. However, political unrest in some countries delayed engagement of various institutions and authorities involved in the project.	The Implementing Partners will establish and maintain strong communication lines with national institutions and authorities and the different stakeholders through national networks/offices. This CREWS project is realized through the nomination of focal points from key national hydrometeorological and DRR institutions, who created systematic communication channel with the stakeholders to ensure that they are informed of needs, developments, and progress. The lead implementing partner to request a no cost project extension to ensure the completion of activities not	Mauritius: while there was earlier interest, the Disaster Management Authority indicated at the end of December / early January that they are not comfortable running a simulation exercise during the cyclone season and would strongly prefer to do this in March. Nepal: planning was progressing well, including the publication of a local consultancy to coordinate the SimEx in the Kathmandu area. However, on 12 January, the government informed the Nepal Red Cross Society that due to upcoming government elections in March, an election code of conduct will come into effect from 20 January, significantly limiting the ability of government institutions to engage in

	completed within the project timeline	such exercises. As a result, project is facing a situation where piloting the SimEx within the current project timeframe may not be feasible in either country. This would have implications not only at country level, but also at the global level: without a pilot, we would not be able to finalise the SimEx manual as originally planned, including incorporating pilot-based lessons learned and undertaking final technical revisions. This would, in turn, have knock-on effects for country and global-level activities and associated costs that were designed to culminate in a tested, ready-to-use product.
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 and on the overall institutional strengthening.	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. Hiring of national and international consultants to assist with the implementation of activities.	Guidance has been provided to national institutions on WMO and UNDRR procedures relevant to the activities and discussions being held. National and international consultants have been hired to assist with the implementation of activities.

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.

UNDRR made social media posts about the following programming

- [Validation of the framework for enhancing production, access and use of risk information for Madagascar](#)
- [🌐 Comoros Enhances Early Warning... - UNDRR - Arab States | Facebook](#)



- [Comoros: New disaster risk reduction strategy | UNDRR](#)

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



- [Regional Training workshop on Multi hazard risk assessment for Djibouti, Sudan, Somalia and Comoros](#)



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

- [Video: Highlights of MHRA training in Nairobi](#)
- [Regional Training on Impact based forecasting and Anticipatory Action](#)



- [#impactbasedforecasting](#) [#earlyaction](#) [#disasterriskreduction](#) [#climateresilience](#) [#ew4all](#)
[#regionalcollaboration](#) [#nairobi](#)
- [Video: Snapshots from Impact-based forecasting for Early and Anticipatory Action Workshop](#)
- [Training on Handbook on Risk knowledge for Comoros](#)

THE REGIONAL RISK KNOWLEDGE TECHNICAL WORKSHOP FOR SUDAN AND COMOROS
26 - 28 August 2025, at Tribe Hotel, Nairobi - Kenya



WMO strengthens Early Warning Services in Nepal: <https://wmo.int/media/project-update/wmo-strengthens-early-warning-services-nepal>

Early Warnings: We must go further, faster and together: <https://wmo.int/media/news/early-warnings-we-must-go-further-faster-and-together>

[WMO video and social media post on strengthening early warning services in Nepal](#)



World Meteorological Organization
 156,912 followers
 4mo • 🌐

💧 When floods hit Nepal in September 2024, communities had little time to prepare.

But what if they had advance warning? What if they could protect their families and livelihoods before disaster struck?

🟡 Through the [Climate Risk & Early Warning Systems \(CREWS\) Initiative](#), WMO is working with Nepal's meteorological services to strengthen [#EarlyWarningsForAll](#). From implementing the Common Alerting Protocol, to supporting community-based services, these partnerships are about more than technology - they're about saving lives.

Because every warning matters. Every minute counts.

👉 Watch how we're building climate resilience together.



👍❤️ 109

5 comments • 14 reposts

14. Partnerships & stakeholder engagement

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

Civil Society Organisations and/or NGOs	National Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies
Academic Institutions	Central for Applied Research and Development (CARD), Nepal
Private Sector	N/A

15. Impact stories

Provide a brief summary of any especially interesting and impactful project result that is considered to be worth sharing in the annual report to the Steering Committee, with concrete examples of the contributions to CREWS value propositions (gender-responsive, multiplier, people-centered, promote coherence, solution-oriented, unique) (max 500 words).

Impact Story from Comoros: Advancing Risk Knowledge to Strengthen Early Warning Systems in Comoros

The Union of Comoros marked an important step in strengthening its disaster resilience through a national workshop focused on Risk Knowledge, coordinated by United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNDRR) under the first pillar of the Early Warnings for All initiative.



Comoros is one of the pilot countries under this global initiative, and the workshop represented the first Pillar 1 engagement in the country. The process was led by UNDRR colleagues from the Regional Office for Arab States in Cairo, who brought together national partners and stakeholders in Moroni to work collectively on risk knowledge, an issue of critical importance for an island nation facing regular climate change impacts and disaster risks.

Nazira Chotia, Head of the UN Resident Coordinator's Office in the Union of Comoros, highlighted the significance of the workshop for the country and its communities. She noted that initiatives such as this can make a meaningful difference in the lives of people in Comoros and beyond. She emphasized that the workshop represents one step in a broader process to strengthen resilience and national capacity, particularly under Pillar 1, which focuses on Risk Knowledge.



"This was very important for an island like Comoros, which faces regular climate change issues and disaster risk. We believe that such initiatives can make a difference in the lives of the communities and the people in Comoros and further. This is just one step in the whole process to improve resilience and capacity, specifically Pillar One, which is related to Risk Knowledge."

— Nazira Chotia, Head of the UN Resident Coordinator's Office, Union of Comoros

The importance of risk awareness as the foundation of preparedness was further emphasized by Said Yassir Hamdani, Sous-Directeur des Études et de la Prévention at the Direction Générale de la Sécurité Civile (DGSC). He underlined that preparation begins with knowledge, and that improving understanding of risks is essential for preparing communities.

“We know why it is important to focus on risk awareness, because all preparation starts with knowledge. Risk awareness is how we prepare our communities.”

— Said Yassir Hamdani, Sous-Directeur des Études et de la Prévention, DGSC

While the DGSC is already engaged in disaster risk management activities at the national level, the workshop provided additional value through UNDRR’s technical support. This support will enable the development of activities and initiatives aimed at improving risk knowledge and strengthening preparedness for communities identified as the primary target of risk management as well as for political and governmental actors.

“Today we have the support of UNDRR, which is providing both technical and financial support. They are well experienced in this field, and this will enable us to set up activities and initiatives that will improve our knowledge of risks and better prepare communities, as well as political and governmental players.”

— Said Yassir Hamdani, Sous-Directeur des Études et de la Prévention, DGSC



By bringing together partners and stakeholders around a shared understanding of risk, the workshop contributed to strengthening the foundations of Comoros’ disaster early warning system, reinforcing the central role of risk knowledge in national efforts to reduce disaster impacts and improve preparedness.

Impactful story from Solomon Islands:

Solomon Islands Boosts Maritime Safety with Enhanced Flag Early Warning System (FEWS) for people of Temotu Province

In Lata, Temotu Province, coastal communities that depend on small boats for daily life are now safer thanks to the installation of a Flag Early Warning System (FEWS) for small craft. Launched in May 2025, this life-saving initiative is supported by the World Meteorological Organization and the Climate Risk and Early Warning Systems, and implemented by the Solomon Islands Meteorological Service. FEWS provides clear, timely warnings on sea conditions, helping reduce the risks faced by fishers, traders, and travellers navigating the often unpredictable waters between islands.

Temotu Province Premier Hon. Stanley Tehi, MPA, welcomed the initiative, underscoring its importance for communities whose livelihoods and access to essential services rely on maritime travel. With climate change intensifying weather variability, local skippers have too often depended solely on experience—sometimes with tragic consequences. FEWS introduces a systematic, trusted warning mechanism that translates meteorological forecasts into simple, actionable signals, enabling safer decisions before setting out to sea.

The system uses high-visibility flags installed at key coastal and landing sites: green signals safe conditions, orange advises caution, and red warns against travel due to dangerous seas. Based on real-time data and strong-wind forecasts from SIMS, FEWS is delivered through a collaborative effort with the Solomon Islands Maritime Authority, National Disaster Management Office, provincial authorities, NGOs, and other partners. By turning science into clear action at

the shoreline, FEWS is strengthening maritime safety and resilience—protecting lives and supporting the well-being of island communities across Temotu Province.



Participants of the Flag Early Warning System Workshop in Solomon Islands



Flag raised at Lata Wharf Area

Early Warnings: Going Further, Faster, Together - When Global Action Saves Local Lives

On 2–3 June 2025, as floods, heatwaves, storms, landslides, and other hazards, continued to threaten lives across the world, global leaders and practitioners gathered in Geneva with a shared understanding: early warnings are not about systems - they are about people. Co-led by the UNDRR and the WMO, and supported by the CREWS and other partners, the first Global (EW4All Multi-Stakeholder Forum injected urgency and unity into the global ambition to protect everyone, everywhere, with life-saving early warnings by 2027.

Behind the global statistics are real lives. In recent years, timely warnings have meant families evacuating before floods arrive, fishers staying ashore during dangerous seas, and communities acting before extreme heat becomes deadly. Yet millions - especially in LDCs and SIDS - remain unprotected. The Forum confronted this reality head-on, bringing together meteorological services, disaster managers, civil society, youth, persons with disabilities, and the private sector to answer one critical question: how do we ensure that every warning reaches the right person, at the right time, in a way they can act upon? As leadership emphasized, even the earliest warning is ineffective if it does not translate into action on the ground.

Supported through the CREWS Accelerator, the Forum moved beyond dialogue to deliver concrete outcomes - strengthening partnerships, sharing solutions that work in fragile and climate-vulnerable contexts, and identifying how investments in people-centred, inclusive early warning systems save lives and livelihoods. By connecting global science with local realities, the Forum reinforced a simple truth at the heart of CREWS: early warnings work when they are built with people, for people - and when the world acts together, faster, and further to close the remaining gaps.

16. Financial management

Total financing approved (in approved project proposal):	USD 5,458,639
Cumulative amount for the reporting period (<i>how much has been used, actual expenditure</i>):	UNDRR - USD 1,997,637.17 (97%) WMO – USD 929,085.66 (62%) ITU – USD 833,210 (98%) IFRC – USD 503,506 (53%) Total: USD 4,263,438.83
Percentage used as of (<i>state end date of reporting period</i>):	77.5 %

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.

Hyperlinks are provided in narrative text above, with additional references outlined below:

Africa Regional workshop on SFM in Mauritius- August 2025: <https://www.undrr.org/news/african-countries-take-stock-early-warning-systemsreporting-through-sendai-framework-monitor>

Mauritius review of disaster risk reduction strategy- September 2025: https://x.com/UNDRR_Africa/status/1970766974973079960

Comoros review of disaster risk reduction strategy, tabletop exercise- September 2025:
<https://www.undrr.org/news/comoros-charts-safer-future-new-disaster-risk-reductionstrategy>
https://x.com/UNDRR_Africa/status/1972973297156682160

After-Event-Review (AER) Toolkit, for country-level downscaling: https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/18yUx-ggfwllhet3WO_D2r6nqE4lp3ch

Disaster Data Ecosystem Maturity Assessment (DEMA) Toolkit, for country-level downscaling:
<https://docs.google.com/document/d/17O0HKRq-9lYl72c1vpljW89CWALQ065V/edit?usp=sharing&ouid=102502550243881086708&rtpof=true&sd=true>

[Early Warning Effectiveness Index: Proposed approaches report](#)

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.