



CREWS PROJECT STATUS REPORT

(January – December 2025)

Section 1. General Project Information

1. Project title	Strengthening Hydro-Meteorological and Early Warning Services in the East Africa Region: CREWS East Africa	2. Project reference	CREWS/RProj/12/East Africa
3. Lead Implementing Partner	World Meteorological Organization (WMO)	4. Other Implementing Partners involved in the project	UNDRR, World Bank, ICPAC, UKMO, East Africa Community (EAC), Finnish Meteorological Institute (FMI), CIMA
5. Operational Partners involved in the project	World Bank and United Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNDRR)	6. Project Duration/Timeframe (from year – to year)	2023-2027
7. Current year of implementation	2023-2027	8. Total Funding Approved by Steering Committee (in US dollars), including fees	7,000,000
9. Reporting focal point(s) from Implementing Partners	WMO: Joshua Ngaina (jngaina@wmo.int) Lara Bethonico (lbethonico@wmo.int), Alessandro Chiarello (achiariello@wmo.int) and UNDRR: Andrew Spezowka (andrew.spezowka@un.org), Stefanie Dannenmann-Di Palma (dannenmann@un.org), Adair Ackley (adair.ackley@un.org) and Marco Massabo (marco.massabo@un.org) World Bank: Nathalie Wandel (nwandel@worldbank.org) and Saurabh Dani (sdani@worldbank.org)		

Section 2. Overall rating

Interpretation of color coding		
High		The project is having good implementation progress. End-of project targets achievement or cumulative financial delivery are fully on track.
Medium		The project is having moderate progress. Implementation is facing issues. End-of project targets achievement or cumulative financial delivery are off track. Adaptive management should be undertaken immediately.
Low		The project is having less than moderate or poor progress. Implementation is not proceeding as planned facing major issues. End-of project targets achievement or cumulative financial delivery are severely off track. Requires remedial attention where restructuring may be necessary.

	Rating	Comments on delays
Rate of delivery		The project remains on track and is aligned with the logframe and workplan.
Rate of expenditure		Funding use aligns well with the planned budget.

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 • UNDRR - o ICPAC hosted the Anticipatory Action Dialogues Platform, a critical mechanism that has promoted anticipatory action and strengthening regional collaboration for early warning and early action in the region. This platform has enabled the co-production of seasonal forecasts, enhanced the integration of climate information into decision-making, and fostered partnerships among governments, humanitarian actors, and development agencies to reduce disaster risk and build resilience. - o With support from this project, ICPAC hosted the 69th Greater Horn of Africa Climate Outlook Forum (GHACOF 69) in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. The event was comprised of a co-production sessions for key sectors involved in DRM, followed by a two-day side event meeting of the IGAD Technical Advisory Committee (TAC) on disaster risk reduction in collaboration with UNDRR-Africa office. - o As part of GHACOF 69, the following outcome documents and action plans were created: ♣ A consolidated objective regional climate outlook for the March-April-May 2025 season. ♣ A 2025 to 2027 roadmap for the TAC in support of scaling up Early Warning and Early Action for Disaster Risk Management ♣ The 2025 workplan aligned to the IGAD DRM Strategy and Regional Anticipatory Action Roadmap. - o UNDRR supported GHACOF 70 where the Disaster Risk Management team met in Addis Ababa (17–18 May 2025). Which focused on reviewing DRM progress, Early Warnings for All, 2025–2030 strategy, and 2025–2027 DRM roadmap. - o This project also supported ICPAC to hold the GHACOF 71: Climate Services for Closing the Early Warning Gap Together in Nairobi Kenya in August 2025. The ICPAC team and Member States worked to translate seasonal climate outlooks for the October to December 2025 season, into advisories for decision-makers.
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- o UNDRR, and in partnership with Accelerating Impacts of CGIAR Climate Research for Africa (AICCRA), and ICPAC hosted a Technical Workshop on Gender and Disability-Responsive Disaster Risk Reduction for the IGAD Region at ICPAC headquarters. This workshop brought together national disaster management authorities, gender and disability focal points, and representatives from persons with disabilities and gender advocate organizations, giving them practical tools for the integration of gender and disability measures in DRR planning and programming.
 - ♣ As a result of the technical workshop, ICPAC analysed self-reported data from Burundi, Kenya, South Sudan, and Tanzania. The data reveals critical gaps in the areas of data collection, detection, monitoring, analysis and forecasting, dissemination and communication, preparedness and response, and governance, as well as providing an understanding of which countries have any knowledge or awareness of disaster risk. Based on these analyses from ICPAC, several proposals have been made for each country on tangible actions to close gaps.
- **WMO (Regional level)**
 - o 37th MEETING OF HEADS OF METEOROLOGICAL SERVICES of EAC, Arusha (Tanzania) 25-27 March 2025
 - ♣ The meeting considered Meteorological programs and projects in the EAC Region, including the CREWS East Africa project, the Numerical Weather Prediction (NWP) Roadmap, Severe Weather Forecasting Project (SWFP), Regional Early Warning System (EWS) Vision 2025, and the transformation of meteorological services into semi-autonomous agencies and consideration by 19th Sectoral Council on Transport, Communication and Meteorology (TCM).
 - o SWFP workshop
 - ♣ The CREWS/SWFP–Eastern Africa Training Workshop on Severe Weather and Impact-based Forecast and Warning Services was organized in Entebbe, Uganda during 27 May - 6 June 2025. The training was supported through [FINKERAT project](#) and various CREWS fund projects including for East Africa, Horn of Africa and Djibouti. NMHSs of Burundi, Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, Rwanda, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan, United Republic of Tanzania and Uganda attended the training workshop: two weather forecasters from each NMHS. In addition, representatives of stakeholder organizations and users (e.g., disaster management and civil protection authorities, media etc.) from the host country Uganda participated in the

	second week of the workshop. NMHS forecasters were trained on how to better interpret and make best use of the available high-value NWP outputs, satellite information and RSMCs' guidance products in severe weather and impact-based forecasting for improved decision-supportive early warning services. - o Gender Workshop ♣ A Regional Training on Mainstreaming Gender and Social Inclusion in Early Warning Systems (EWS) was held in Naivasha, Kenya, from 30 September to 3 October 2025, bringing together over 30 participants from National Meteorological and Hydrological Services (NMHSs) and partner organizations across East Africa. The four-day training aimed to strengthen the integration of gender and social inclusion within weather and climate services and early warning systems. It forms part of ongoing collaboration under the CREWS East Africa and Horn of Africa projects to ensure that early warnings are inclusive, people-centered, and responsive to the needs of women, youth, persons with disabilities, and other vulnerable groups. Participants represented NMHSs and gender focal points from Burundi, Ethiopia, Kenya, Malawi, Rwanda, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan, Tanzania, and Uganda, along with representatives from non-governmental organizations in Kenya. - o WIS2 workshop ♣ As part of WMO's ongoing efforts to strengthen Members' capacity for implementing the WMO Information System 2.0 (WIS2), from 13 to 17 October 2025, WMO and the Kenya Meteorological Department (KMD) hosted a WIS2 training workshop in Nairobi, Kenya, marking the third WIS2 training organized for African countries, following successful sessions in Namibia (2023) and Morocco (2024). The event brought together 28 participants from 13 Members and one regional organization. Participants came from Burundi, Ethiopia, Gambia, Kenya, Liberia, Malawi, Rwanda, Somalia, South Africa, South Sudan, Sudan, Tanzania, Uganda, and ACMAD. It strengthened participants' understanding of WIS2 concepts, tools, and implementation practices at both national and regional levels, and promoted collaboration among African National Meteorological and Hydrological Services (NMHSs). • WMO (national level) South Sudan - o SWFP national workshops in South Sudan (June and Sep) ♣ The CREWS East Africa project supported the implementation of the SWFP Eastern Africa in-country training programme on Enhancing Severe Weather Forecasting in in South sudan, in
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	cooperation with the South Sudan Meteorological Services (SSMS). The training programme was implemented with the assistance of RSMC Dar Es Salaam, which provides technical support by organizing the various workshops and providing technical assistance. The training programme comprised an initial training, delivered in Juba, South Sudan, in June 2025, which was followed by a testing period of about 3 months, when SSMS forecasters produced the weather forecasts in non-operational-mode and verified them on a regular basis, assisted by TMA and WMO. The programme included a follow-up training workshop, which took place in Juba, South Sudan, on 1-5 September 2025 and represented the follow-up workshop after the testing phase. At the end of the training workshops the SSMS forecaster produced a 5-day weather forecast for the capital cities of South Sudan's ten states and the severe weather warning for the country; the forecast was updated in the SSMS website. - o Climsoft CDMS Training Workshop for South Sudan Meteorological Service (SSMS) Juba, 11-21 November 2025. ♣ The training aimed to improve the previous Climsoft implementation, during the ClimSA project, and provide capacity building to the SSMS staff to manage and operate the system. The highest priority was on getting observation data from AWS sites into Climsoft CDMS since the manual stations except the one in Juba are currently not operational. - o Legislation Development Workshop in Juba, South Sudan from 15-19 December 2025. The World Meteorological Organization (WMO) and High Lands Centre of Leadership for Development (HLC-L4D) have entered an Implementing Arrangement to collaborate on a project titled "Formulate legislation and update the National Strategic Plan on Meteorological Services in South Sudan" under the broader CREWS East Africa project. The agreement was signed in June 2025. Under this agreement, a high-level workshop was held in Juba, South Sudan from Monday 15 December to Friday 19 December 2025 with the objective of collecting inputs and feedback from the SSMS stakeholders to the draft versions of the Legislation and updated NSP shared ahead of the meeting, that enabled the finalization of the Legislation and NSP update for final uptake. The workshop was attended by SSMS staff and SSMS stakeholders for a total of about 22 persons. Burundi - o The Tanzania Meteorological Authority (TMA), in close collaboration with the World Meteorological Organization (WMO) and the Institut Géographique du Burundi (IGEBU), successfully implemented the Quality Management System (QMS) through a series of capacity building activities in
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	Bujumbura, Burundi, conducted in 2025. The support by TMA focused on building the institutional and human capacity of IGEBU to align its processes with the ISO 9001:2015 QMS standard. TMA delegation provided sustained on-the-ground mentorship to IGEBU staff, guiding them through training sessions, internal audit simulations, and management planning. - o The Tanzania Meteorological Authority (TMA) supported the Institut Géographique du Burundi (IGEBU) with the installation and operationalization of a system developed by TMA (called MAIS) for the automatation of issuance of aeronautical meteorological products and services to customers. MAIS (Meteorological Aviation Information Systems) system was deployed at IGEBU through a series of capacity building activities in Bujumbura, Burundi, conducted in 2025. - o HKV began implementing an urban flood forecasting system in the Bujumbura region. A three-day training in Burundi (12–14 August 2026) aimed at strengthening the capacities of IGEBU technicians in producing urban flood forecasting products and nowcasting. The training outcomes included: Personnel trained in the use of the HEC-HMS model; HEC-HMS user manuals provided to participants; hydrological models parameterized for the Ntahangwa basin, enhanced capacities in rainfall–runoff simulation; improved understanding of meteorology–hydrology integration. - o IGEBU hosted a WMO-led workshop (1-5 September 2025) on the digital transformation of meteorological services, aimed at strengthening operational and digital capacities across the climate service value chain. Key achievements included the installation and configuration of WIS2Box and the Automated Data Loader (ADL) with modules for Earth Networks, LSI, and Adcon stations, updating station coordinates, configuring SMTP protocols for website forms, modernizing product, project, and partner web pages, staff training in digital marketing, alert and product communication, and CAP workflows, as well as improved integration with WIGOS, OSCAR/Surface, regional disaster management centres, and MapViewer. Kenya - o During the reporting period, CREWS East Africa activities contributed to measurable improvements in early warning service delivery, institutional coordination, and accessibility in Kenya, while reinforcing regional coherence across Eastern Africa. In Kenya, interventions focused on strengthening operational forecasting capacity, digital transformation of warning dissemination, and user-oriented service delivery, in alignment with national priorities and the Early Warnings for All (EW4ALL) initiative. These efforts were reinforced through regional platforms, including GHACOFs, SWFP, and WIS2 capacity-building activities, ensuring that regional climate outlooks and technical guidance translate into national operational practice. The combination of national implementation led by the Kenya
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Meteorological Department (KMD) and regional coordination through WMO, ICPAC, and UNDRR has enhanced the consistency, reach, and sustainability of early warning services, while supporting Kenya's leadership role within the CREWS East Africa framework.

Uganda

FMI has entered into an agreement with WMO to provide technical assistance to the Directorate of Meteorology Services (DMS) in Uganda under the CREWS East Africa initiative; the FMI support started in early 2025 and will continue until the project's conclusion in early 2027. The following activities have been conducted in 2025:

- o Enhancement of DMS early warning services through the deployment of the SmartMetAlert system and training on its operational roll-out. SmartMet Alert is a warning system with two components: SmartMet Alert forecaster user interface and the warning visualization platform. The SmartMet Alert warning system enables semiautomatic warning production such as national warning map, automatic warning texts and dissemination of warnings to products and to the end users. The tool produces standard Common Alerting Protocol (CAP) format of warnings that can be disseminated to various end products and easily utilized by third parties.
 - ♣ FMI mission on the development of warning definition document represented the first phase of the SmartMet Alert software implementation at DMS. In the first phase, together with experts from DMS and experts from FMI, the warning definition documents was drafted so that local configuration of the weather warning framework can be programmed in the Uganda SmartMertAlert version based on the documents. The warning definition documents are translated in selected Uganda's languages so that output from the tool can be visualized also in languages used by the different users of SmartMet Alert warning system in Uganda.
- o Development of SmartMetAlert software according to Uganda warning definition document. FMI expert have developed the SmartMetAlert software version for Uganda based on the weather warning definition document. As a result, a first version of the software is available for testing in Uganda.
- o FMI radar mainatenance mission 13-21 October 2025
 - ♣ During the mission, FMI experts conduct technical inspection of two of the three weather radars in the Uganda observation network, located in the Entebbe and Lira. Non eof the radar was working at the time of the mission. A set of recommendations were listed at the

	end of the mission to support DMS in restoring the radars to operations and conduct appropriate maintenance routines. - o Equipment procurement process ♣ The procurement of equipment for the DMS, intended for the installation and operations of the SmartMet meteorological visualisation and data production system to be supported by FMI, was initiated in April 2025 and almost completed by the end of the year.
11.	

12. 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 31 Dec (Set as a percentage)	Progress summary justification as of 31 Dec	Progress rating ²
# of LDCs and SIDS with national investment plans and budgets prioritizing multi-hazard early warning programmes	0	0				

¹ CREWS Results Framework.

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

Output 1.1 A country and/or region has developed or strengthened legislative and/or institutional frameworks to support and sustain multi-hazard early warning systems						
# of national plans, strategies, and legislations on early warnings approved and/or implemented	4	6	1	35%	A high-level workshop was held in Juba, South Sudan from Monday 15 December to Friday 19 December 2025 with the objective of collecting inputs and feedback from the South Sudan Meteorological Services (SSMS) stakeholders to the draft versions of the Legislation and updated NSP shared ahead of the meeting, that will enable the finalization of the Legislation and NSP update for final uptake in 2026. The workshop was attended by SSMS staff and SSMS stakeholders for a total of about 22 persons.	
# of coordination mechanisms strengthened or established to enhance collaboration on early warning among national or regional institutions	2 (East African Community Meeting of the Heads of Operational Meteorology & Severe Weather Forecasting Programme RSMT	1 (East African Community Meeting of the Heads of Operational Meteorology & Severe Weather Forecasting Programme RSMT	1 (East African Community Meeting of the Heads of Operational Meteorology)	50%	WMO in partnership with the EAC Secretariat supported the EAC Meeting of the Heads of Operational Meteorology in March 2025. The CREWS/SWFP–Eastern Africa Training Workshop on Severe Weather and Impact-based Forecast and Warning Services was organized in Entebbe, Uganda during 27 May - 6 June 2025. NMHSs of Burundi, Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, Rwanda,	

	Management Group)	Management Group))			Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan, United Republic of Tanzania and Uganda attended the training workshop: two weather forecasters from each NMHS. In addition, representatives of stakeholder organizations and users (e.g., disaster management and civil protection authorities, media etc.) from the host country Uganda participated in the second week of the workshop. NMHS forecasters were trained on how to better interpret and make best use of the available high-value NWP outputs, satellite information and RSMCs' guidance products in severe weather and impact-based forecasting for improved decision-supportive early warning services. As part of WMO's ongoing efforts to strengthen Members' capacity for implementing the WMO Information System 2.0 (WIS2), from 13 to 17 October 2025, WMO and the Kenya Meteorological Department (KMD) hosted a WIS2 training workshop in Nairobi, Kenya, marking the third WIS2 training organized for African countries, following successful sessions in Namibia (2023) and Morocco (2024). The event brought	
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					together 28 participants from 13 Members and one regional organization. Participants came from Burundi, Ethiopia, Gambia, Kenya, Liberia, Malawi, Rwanda, Somalia, South Africa, South Sudan, Sudan, Tanzania, Uganda, and ACMAD. It strengthened participants' understanding of WIS2 concepts, tools, and implementation practices at both national and regional levels, and promoted collaboration among African National Meteorological and Hydrological Services (NMHSs). UNDRR: 1 IGAD Anticipatory Action Working Group, and 3 GHACOFs	
Output 1.2 Multi-hazard needs, gaps and priority assessments, analyses and related investment plans for early warning systems in a country or region are driven by CREWS financing						
# of multi-hazard assessments, analyses, and other mapping of needs, gaps priorities that inform investment requirements on early warning	4	6	0	10%	A gap assessment of the NMHSs under the CREWS East Africa project is planned in Q1/2025 as a first sub-activity linked to the Implementation Plan on IbFWS. This analysis will provide a clear understanding of the technical, operational, and institutional requirements for implementing IbFWS.	●

					The findings will serve as a multi-hazard needs analysis, informing investment requirements for enhancing early warning systems. This approach will ensure data-driven interventions that are aligned with identified gaps and tailored to strengthen national capacities effectively. The CREWS East Africa project supported the implementation of the SWFP Eastern Africa in-country training programme on Enhancing Severe Weather Forecasting in South Sudan, in cooperation with the South Sudan Meteorological Services (SSMS). The program included also an initial assessment of SSMS capacity to provide early warning services.	
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	0	7.7M USD	1M USD	30%	The activity is informing the establishment of a water information management system and a hydro-informatics program at MWRI, alongside the supply, construction, and rehabilitation of hydrometric	

USD) through CREWS investments					stations in key sub-basins, including those serving refugee and host communities.	
# of LDCs and SIDS benefiting from GCF resources through the GCF-SAP CREWS Scaling Up Framework	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Currently, none of the target countries are being supported by CREWS GCF scale up.	N/A

CREWS Outcome 2: Improved early warning service delivery and accessibility by national and regional institutions

Indicator	Baseline level	End-of project target level	Target for reporting period	Progress by 31 Dec (Set as a percentage)	Progress summary justification as of 31 Dec	Progress rating
EW Maturity Index	TBD	N/A	N/A	N/A	The EW Maturity Index this is still being developed by WMO and UNDRR, there is no expectation of any data to be provided	N/A
# of hazards which pose a risk of life and	Riverine Floods Heat wave Flashfloods	Riverine Floods Flashfloods Drought/ Dry spell	0	50%	Agreements are being finalized with partners to support the enhancement of forecasting and warning services for the target hazards.	●

economic loss for which forecasting and warning services are in place in LDCs and SIDS through CREWS support	Landslide/Mud slide & Debris flow Wild land fire/Forest fire Wind Drought/ Dry spell Hail Thunderstorms / squall lines				The CREWS East Africa project supported the implementation of the SWFP Eastern Africa in-country training programme on Enhancing Severe Weather Forecasting in in South sudan, in cooperation with the South Sudan Meteorological Services (SSMS). At the end of the training workshops the SSMS forecaster produced a 5-day weather forecast for the capital cities of South Sudan's ten states and the severe weather warning for the country on rainfall and wind; the forecast was updated in the SSMS website. HKV began implementing an urban flood forecasting system in the Bujumbura region in Burundi. A three-day training in Burundi (12–14 August 2026) aimed at strengthening the capacities of IGEBU technicians in producing urban flood forecasting products and nowcasting. The training outcomes included: Personnel trained in the use of the HEC-HMS model; HEC-HMS user manuals provided to participants; hydrological models parameterized for the Ntakangwa basin, enhanced capacities in rainfall–runoff simulation; improved understanding of meteorology–hydrology integration.	
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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	3	1	100%	Activity completed, please see previous report.	
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 strengthen	N/A	2	0	60%	WMO is planning to support TMA and the Department of Meteorology Uganda to maintain their radar network. A radar diagnosis and maintenance mission of FMI experts to Uganda has been undertaken in October 2025. Thanks to the cooperation between FMI and DMS Uganda experts one of the	

ed per hazard					three radar managed by DMS has been restored to operations and reasons for the malfunctioning of other radars identified. WMO facilitated a Climsoft CDMS Training Workshop for South Sudan Meteorological Service (SSMS) Juba, 11-21 November 2025. The highest priority was on getting observation data from AWS sites into Climsoft CDMS since the manual stations except the one in Juba are currently not operational. Thereby improving capacity of SSMS to monitor and observe surface weather. As part of WMO's ongoing efforts to strengthen Members' capacity for implementing the WMO Information System 2.0 (WIS2), from 13 to 17 October 2025, WMO and the Kenya Meteorological Department (KMD) hosted a WIS2 training workshop in Nairobi, Kenya. Participants came among others from Burundi, Kenya, Rwanda, South Sudan, Tanzania and Uganda. It strengthened participants' understanding of WIS2 concepts, tools, and implementation practices at both national and regional levels.	
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# of hazards monitoring , analysis, and forecasting processes developed or improved	TBD	6	0	40%	WMO and UNDRR are jointly coordinating the development of an Implementation Plan to align activities for Impact-Based Forecasting and Warning Systems (IbFWS) under the CREWS East Africa project. This plan focuses on providing country-level technical assistance through CREWS Implementing Partners (IPs). By working in close collaboration, WMO, UNDRR, and their respective partners/vendors aim to support Eastern African countries in developing, strengthening, training, and operationalizing IbFWS within their national systems, in alignment with the WMO Guidelines on IbFWS. To ensure effective coordination, WMO and UNDRR will lead these efforts, acting as the primary liaisons among stakeholders to harmonize actions and maximize impact.	
# of forecasting and prediction products developed and/or accessed from WMO Global Prediction	Current utilisation of forecasting tools and products	3	0	100%	(1) RSMC Dar Es Salaam and Nairobi - for Severe Weather Forecast products over Lake Victoria and East African Region (2) ECMWF EcChart (3) ICPAC - long range forecasts (to develop seasonal outlooks) (4) South Sudan Meteorological Service (SSMS) has piloted a 5 days-	

Centers (GPCs), Regional Specialized Meteorological Centers (RSMCs), and NMHSs.					forecast over the capital city of each state. The forecasts are produced by the SSMS forecasters. (5) The CREWS/SWFP–Eastern Africa Training Workshop on Severe Weather and Impact-based Forecast and Warning Services was organized in Entebbe, Uganda during 27 May - 6 June 2025. NMHSs of Burundi, Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, Rwanda, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan, United Republic of Tanzania and Uganda attended the training workshop: two weather forecasters from each NMHS. NMHS forecasters were trained on how to better interpret and make best use of the available high-value NWP outputs, satellite information and RSMCs’ guidance products in severe weather and impact-based forecasting for improved decision-supportive early warning services. HKV began implementing an urban flood forecasting system in the Bujumbura region. A three-day training in Burundi (12–14 August 2026) aimed at strengthening the capacities of IGEBU technicians in producing urban flood forecasting products and nowcasting. The training outcomes included: Personnel trained in the use of the HEC-HMS model; HEC-HMS user manuals	
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					provided to participants; hydrological models parameterized for the Ntahangwa basin, enhanced capacities in rainfall-runoff simulation; improved understanding of meteorology-hydrology integration.	
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	1 (Tanzania)	5	Burundi is at 12 warnings (https://www.igebu.bi/alerte/) and South Sudan is at 1 (https://meteosouthsudan.com.ss/alerts/).	40%	Since the operationalization of ClimWeb, we have data on warnings for Burundi and South Sudan - Kenya is still not live. For the other countries, the Hong Kong Observatory, operating SWIC shares the data with the Services department periodically. IGEBU hosted a WMO-led workshop (1-5 September 2025) on the digital transformation of meteorological services, aimed at strengthening operational and digital capacities across the climate service value chain. Key achievements included the staff training in digital marketing, alert and product communication, and CAP workflows.	
# of updated LDCs and SIDS entries in the WMO	6	0	0	N/A	Not included in the project.	N/A

register of alerting authorities						
# of communication channels through which warnings are disseminated in the area covered by a prediction service for a given hazard(s)	7 Telephone, fax, email, mobile phone, radio, television, online	0	0	100%	Communication channels and quality of information provided is supported and strengthened through the project in various ways, such as new and improved forecast products and warning information. Media representatives will be included in IBFWS training events in all countries.	●
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	0	2	0	0	UNDRR:	●

plans or Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) that are operational and linked to prediction and warning services						
# of risk maps, advisory, and other warning products that are available and adapted to the user group/development sector needs					UNDRR: In 2025, ICPAC issued a total of 8 Situation Report dashboard bulletins disseminated through ICPAC's official X, Facebook, and LinkedIn platforms. In addition, 26 flood bulletins were produced and released alongside the weekly forecasts throughout the year.	

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 31 Dec (Set as a percentage)	Progress summary justification as of 31 Dec	Progress rating
Level of integration of people-centered and gender-responsive approaches ³	0	0	0	50%	WMO, in cooperation with UN-Women, has organised a training workshop for members regarding the integration of gender sensitivity and inclusion of vulnerable groups EWS. The workshop took place in Naivasha, Kenya in November 2025.	●
Level of users' engagement satisfaction in the people-centered and gender-responsive approaches/activities ⁴	0	0	0	50%	Linked with activity mentioned above.	●

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

⁴ This indicator will only be completed when the survey is performed. Please provide the overall result of your survey result based on the following criteria: **Low**- Users do not feel the project considered their opinion, context and experience when 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.

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	1	1	50%	WMO, in cooperation with UN-Women, has organised a training workshop for members regarding the integration of gender sensitivity and inclusion of vulnerable groups EWS. The workshop took place in Naivasha, Kenya in November 2025. The WB under the CREWS financment, has developed a tool that includes hazard impact maps that visually represent the potential impacts of climate-related hazards, such as floods and droughts, on key populations, including refugees, host communities, and IDPs.	
# of women and men trained through X # of capacity building programmes provided by CREWS	0	20	0	50%	Same as indicator above. UNDRR: 27 participants in ICPAC gender and disability workshop (16 female, 11 male)	
# of CREWS projects that have included gender equality in early warning as an objective or outcome	1	1	1	100%	The project has a Component including gender equality in early warning as an outcome <i>National Component 4: Improved integration of gender and vulnerable groups across the EW-EA value chain</i>	

# of targeted outputs and activities towards gender implemented	1	1	1	100%	The project has a Subcomponent / Output including gender equality in early warning <i>National Subcomponent 4.1: Gender-sensitive and vulnerable people inclusive (incl. those with disabilities, children, migrants, marginalized minorities, etc.) guidance and capacity building programmes provided</i> Plans to implement activities under this Output in 2025.	
Output 3.2 Private sector is engaged to foster innovation and sustainability in delivery of early warning services						
# of agreements with the private sector to co-finance or co-implement EWS initiatives	0	0	0	0%	This was not planned in the original CREWS East Africa Project.	N/A

13. Risk Status

Insert ALL the risks identified at project proposal, those from previous/current project status reports, and the new risk identified for the current reporting period. If a risk has been mitigated or is no longer a risk, please specify it in the “current situation” column.

Description of risk <i>What is the cumulative risk status of the project in comparison to what was identified in the project proposal?</i>	Risk management actions <i>What mitigation measures have been developed to address the risk status? <u>In bullet points</u></i>	Current situation <i>If mitigation measures have been undertaken, what is the current status of the risk? If a risk has been mitigated or is no longer a risk, please specify it here.</i>
Project implementation risks is low	N/A	Current situation is stable.
Political instability remains medium	N/A	Current situation is stable.

Environmental risks remains medium	IP's continue to work with Gov organizations to monitor and work around environmental risks.	Current situation is stable.
Commitment from participating countries remains low	Inception workshop ensured buy-in early on.	The risk remains low due to working arrangements with participating countries and project focal points representing them.
Human resources / capacity risks remains medium	Activities are conducted in a coordinated manner to prevent burdening the national agencies involved in the project.	Current situation is stable.

14. 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.

[CREWS/SWFP–Eastern Africa Training Workshop on Severe Weather and Impact-based Forecast & Warning Services held in Entebbe, Uganda 27 May / 6 June 2025](#)

[Regional Training Strengthens Gender and Social Inclusion in Early Warning Systems Across East Africa, Naivasha, Kenya 30 September – 3 October 2025](#)

[South Sudan Severe Weather Workshop June 2025 \(Part 1\)](#)

[South Sudan Severe Weather Workshop June 2025 \(Part 2\)](#)

[WIS 2.0 Training Workshop in Nairobi, Kenya in October 2025](#)

[Uganda strengthens severe weather early warning services with CREWS East Africa support](#)

[Summary for Decision Makers, June to September 2025 Season](#)

Summary for Decision Makers, October to December 2025 Season

UNDRR X posts:

- o [GHACOF 69](#)
- o [Technical workshop on gender and disability responsive DRR](#)
- o [IGAD's Disaster Risk Management team meeting in Addis Ababa](#)

Technical Workshop on Gender and Disability-Responsive Disaster Risk Reduction for the IGAD Region

9 sitreps issued by ICPAC in 2025:

https://x.com/IGAD_CPAC/status/1999465230154256435?s=20
https://x.com/IGAD_CPAC/status/1994344592074735700/photo/1
https://x.com/IGAD_CPAC/status/1989254609219502133/photo/1
https://x.com/IGAD_CPAC/status/1989306880150098077/photo/1
https://x.com/IGAD_CPAC/status/1986416801844977952/photo/1
https://x.com/IGAD_CPAC/status/1985615414013907021/photo/1
https://x.com/IGAD_CPAC/status/1963538482082844865/photo/1
https://x.com/IGAD_CPAC/status/1897650992889356562/photo/1

15. Partnerships & stakeholder engagement

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

Civil Society Organisations and/or NGOs	
Academic Institutions	AICCRA, ICPAC

Private Sector	
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16. 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).

Websites for South Sudan and Burundi operational: South Sudan Met Service and Institut Géographique du Burundi (IGEBU) websites have been developed with CAP composer function. Both Met Services have received extensive training and have good capacity to produce warnings using the CAP composer. WMO will continue to support NMHSs in the project in order to ensure they have capacity to deliver warnings in CAP format.

- Burundi: <https://www.igebu.bi/>
- South Sudan: <https://meteosouthsudan.com.ss/>

Ensuring Early Warnings for All with Gender and Disability-Responsive Disaster Risk Reduction in the IGAD Region



Disasters disproportionately affect at-risk groups, including women, children, and persons with disabilities, exacerbating existing inequalities. In order to deliver on one of the CREWS Initiative East Africa project's key goals – the improved integration of gender and vulnerable groups across early warning-early action value chain – UNDRR partnered with IGAD Climate Prediction & Applications Centre (ICPAC), in collaboration with AICCRA, to host the Technical Workshop on Gender and Disability-Responsive Disaster Risk Reduction for the IGAD Region. Participants were from ICPAC member states comprised of NDMA's, climate change gender focal points, and MET gender focal points. The [Inclusive early warning early action: checklist and implementation guide](#) (funded by CREWS) was rolled-out. See the [Technical Workshop Report](#) for the main findings.

National stakeholders in attendance at this workshop agreed on the paramount importance of making warning systems as inclusive as possible. Ketema Legesse Telila, the Chief Executive Officer at Ministry of Women and Social Affairs in Ethiopia voiced this opinion,

commenting, “The important thing is that, as we know, all people have the right to be participating in [early warnings] ... So just mainstreaming the issue of gender and persons with disabilities is an issue of human rights.”

While participants recognised the importance of inclusive early warning systems, they also shared insights on the specific obstacles for inclusive EWS in the region. They explained that though national disaster management agencies in East Africa are aware of the paramount need for inclusive EWS, agencies still lack the tools and capacity needed to ensure early warning systems are as inclusive as possible. A disaster Management Officer from the Office of the Prime Minister in Uganda shared that while carrying out disaster risk management protocol, Uganda “has been considering issues related to gender, children, and the disabled, but what is lacking is that tools needs to be updated to capture issues related to gender issues and disability.” This need for such tools was emphasised by Cecilia Moga Kenyi, the National Gender Focal Point for Climate Change at the Ministry of Environment and Forestry in South Sudan. Mrs Kenyi shared that, “This training today was a very good and it has given me a lot of tools, especially for the collection of data, data management, and publishing data, as well as information on who is supposed to publish it in the country. And I've also learned that there's a tool, a checklist for gender.”

UNDRR plans to partner with WMO and ICPAC to do a follow-up workshop under this project once WMO finalizes their work with UN WOMEN, including the development of training materials and modules on mainstreaming gender into early warning systems; regional training for NMHSs to strengthen capacity on gender-responsive EWS and alignment with the Regional EWS Vision 2025; as well as a lessons-learned workshop on gender action within NMHSs.

[TANZANIA STRENGTHENS REGIONAL METEOROLOGICAL CAPACITIES IN EAST AFRICA](#)

[CREWS East Africa supports South Sudan through regional twinning partnership](#)

17. Financial management

Total financing approved (in approved project proposal):	USD 7,000,000
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Cumulative amount for the reporting period (<i>how much has been used, actual expenditure</i>):	WMO: USD 750,682 WB: USD 132,600 UNDRR: USD 1,251,638.28
Percentage used as of (<i>state end date of reporting period</i>):	WMO: 18.33% as at 31 December 2024 WB: 18.4% 31 December 2024 UNDRR: 59 % 31 December 2025

18.Supporting documents

<i>List and annex to the report any documents providing details on project activities <u>conducted during the reporting period</u> such as reports of training sessions, assessment reports, online solutions and tools, manuals, summaries of high-level discussions etc.</i>
Report of the Heads of Meteorological Services May 2024 (1).pdf Report of the EAC Taskforce on NWP meeting 4-6 December 2024 Mini-website of the Meeting of the Regional Subprogramme Management Team (RSMT) of SWFP-Eastern Africa 14-17 May 2024 Report of the NWP Verification workshop held in Helsinki, Finland on 5-16 February 2024 Mission report of Uganda NWP expert to the NWP verification workshop in Dar Es Salaam 26 June – 2 July 2024 Elios » Document Details Report on the IGAD Technical Workshop on Gender and Disability-Responsive Disaster Risk Reduction for the IGAD Region

[GHACOF 69 report](#)

[GHACOF 70 Report](#)

[GHACOF 71 Report](#)

19.Certification on Use of Resources

Each Implementing Partner to provide a certification of the use of resources signed by their authorized representative.

20.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.