

CREWS PROJECT STATUS REPORT (January – December 2025)

Section 1. General Project Information

1. Project title	Greater Horn of Africa – Strengthening early warning and early action systems for meteorological, hydrological and climate extremes	2. Project reference	CREWS/RProj/11/Horn of Africa
3. Lead Implementing Partner of the project	World Bank	4. Other Implementing Partners involved in the project	WMO/UNDRR
5. Operational Partners involved in the project	IFRC	6. Project Duration/Timeframe (from year – to year)	2022-2026
7. Current year of implementation	4	8. Total Funding Approved by Steering Committee (in US dollars), including fees	5,240,998
9. Reporting focal point(s) from Implementing Partners	World Bank: Saurabh Dani sdani@worldbank.org ; Haris Khan hkhan1@worldbank.org WMO: Mohammed Ali mali@wmo.int ; Lara Bethonico lbethonico@wmo.int UNDRR: Marco Massabo marco.massabo@un.org ; Adair Ackley adair.ackley@un.org ; Saira Ahmed saira.ahmed@un.org ; Stefanie Dannenmann-Di Palma dannenmann@un.org , Andrew Spezowka andrew.spezowka@un.org		

Section 2. Overall rating

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

	Rating	Comments on delays
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Rate of delivery		Rate of delivery is medium due to some delays. The primary reason for delays is that due to the political situation in Sudan, budget was reallocated to Ethiopia and Somalia, and additional activities were planned, which have slowed down progress. However, an extension request has been submitted which should allow activities to be delivered on time.
Rate of expenditure	 From WB side: Medium Total: \$2,243,000 - Disbursed: \$1,429,000 (64%)¹ - Committed: \$0 From WMO side: Medium Total: \$1,118,700 - Disbursed: \$826,799 (74%) - Committed: \$0 From UNDRR: High - Disbursed: \$1,375,517.55 - Committed: \$49,576 - Total consumed: \$1,425,093.55 (86%)	

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 Regional activities: - WMO has: - supported GHACOF and Nile Basin Hydrological Outlook Forum - delivered trainings on WIS, WIGOS, Digital Transformation, and HydroSOS. - UNDRR has: - provided technical support to the Intergovernmental Authority on Development Disaster Operation Centre (IGAD-DOC) by supporting the integration of impact-based forecasting tools into the East Africa Hazards Watch regional platform, enabling the dissemination of more contextualized impact information to better inform the public of preparedness and mitigation actions. The new impact-based forecasting tool, developed with the support of other donors, provides five-day forecasts for floods, as well as providing impact information on populations and key sectors, such as
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¹ This grant received a \$545,000 top-up following the reallocation of funds from the Sudan grant, shared between Ethiopia (\$275,000) and Somalia (\$270,000) activities

	agriculture, roads, public services, and critical infrastructures. The enhanced data-sharing and risk analysis enabled by the East Hazard Watch will allow emergency responders to identify vulnerable populations, support early flood evacuation, improve drought impact monitoring for agricultural decision-making, and strengthen coordination among governments and stakeholders to safeguard lives, food security, and infrastructure. Such impact-based forecasting tools will assist with lessening data constraints and gaps at the national and regional level. IGAD has also voiced its hopes that further collaboration among partners can help advance their respective capacity for finding data sources and following procedures such as data cleaning and quality control. ○ Delivered technical support to the overall operation of the Disaster Operation Centre of IGAD, including through staffing support. ICPAC supported Somalia, by participating in the training and validation workshop of the GeoSFM model in Somalia, convened by WFP and the Somalia Disaster Management Agency (SoDMA), coordinated by ICPAC, and held from 13–17 December 2025, strengthening flood forecasting and hydrological modelling capacity. Flood early warning triggers: Developed operational thresholds for Somalia, supporting anticipatory action and improved response planning. ICPAC also supported Situation Room operations: Customized East Africa Hazard Watch products for Djibouti and Uganda, enhancing real-time monitoring and situational awareness. ICPAC conducted technical reviews of Somalia and Ethiopia EW4ALL Gap Analysis Reports and contributed to revising the IGAD DRM Strategy, emphasizing anticipatory action, conflict-sensitive planning, and integration of emerging risks. The ICPAC consultant transferred skills and mentored staff to strengthen regional disaster risk management by advancing impact-based forecasting (IbF), operational early warning systems, institutional coordination, and capacity development across the IGAD region. Since, the consultant recruited by UNDRR has now been hired by ICPAC ensuring sustainability for the regional entity to continue supporting its Member States. ○ UNDRR co-organized a workshop in December 2025 with EW4ALL pillar leads and UN Office of the High Representative for the Least Developed Countries, Landlocked Developing Countries and Small Island Developing States (UN-OHRLLS) in Nairobi, Kenya that focused on finding effective solutions for improving early warnings and early action for LDCs in conflict and post-conflict situations. This project co-funded the participation of UNDRR staff and Member States from the Horn of Africa. The CREWS secretariat also attended, sharing its insights during the donor session in the context of its draft Operational Procedure for EWS in FCV Contexts. Participants were able to identify actionable steps to design, adapt, and implement multi-hazard early warning systems (MHEWS) in conflict and post-conflict situations. The workshop also provided a space to share important information about identifying practical entry points to access financing, with presentations from partner organisations and a Q&A session dedicated to financing for early warning systems, helping national authorities and actors to explore financing opportunities to safeguard and/or rebuild their national MHEWS in the face of protracted crisis. ○ UNDRR supported ICPAC to convene a meeting for the IGAD Regional Technical Working Group on Anticipatory Action in October 2025. UNDRR ensured the participation of IGAD Member States under this project. The meeting brought together over 50 participants from 9 countries to align efforts within the region to make anticipatory action a regional standard. The working group's overall objective is to create a platform for knowledge sharing on DRR, and to promote an established framework for anticipatory action across the region. For this meeting. ○ In October 2025, UNDRR organized the regional rollout workshop on DELTA Resilience (Disaster & Hazardous Events, Losses and Damages Tracking & Analysis system), with participation from the Government of Sudan and Somalia. The workshop was co-organized by the UNDRR Regional Office for Arab States (ROAS) and the Government of Qatar. This two-day event marked the beginning of the regional deployment of DELTA Resilience, an advanced disaster tracking system designed to assist countries in generating,
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managing, and utilizing high-quality data on hazardous events, losses, and damages. Building on Sudan's longstanding, country-owned loss databases supported by DesInventar.net, DELTA Resilience incorporates new technology and expanded methods co-developed with data users and producers to enhance data accuracy and usability. The initiative benefits from partnerships with UN entities such as IOM, FAO, UNEP, and UNU-EHS, which have established data standards, metrics, and sector-specific impact measures—covering disaster displacement, agriculture and food security, biodiversity, and ecosystem services—aimed at supporting interoperable, multi-sectoral analytics. This workshop represents a significant step toward strengthening Sudan's disaster risk management and resilience planning through improved data collection and analysis.

Ethiopia

- The World Bank has undertaken key studies that inform larger investments in early warning systems. The World Bank has also provided technical assistance to develop hydromet systems – as a result, tenders have been launched for river gauging and automatic weather stations. The key studies are:
 - the upstream design of impact-based flood early warning systems, focusing on three priority basins. These will be implemented in the dur
 - an assessment of the feasibility of forecast-based financing for floods with recommendations for how a pilot could be developed.
 - the design of a survey to understand disaster preparedness in vulnerable communities, which will provide a baseline for investments in preparedness and early warning systems.
- WMO has:
 - held four National Climate Outlook Forums (NCOFs); provided technical inputs for hydromet equipment procurement.

Somalia

- The World Bank has:
 - Continued to support the operation of the cross-institutional Hydromet Working Group.
 - Developed technical recommendations for an integrated national hydromet data-management system.
 - Prepared an outline for a CONOPS document underpinning national hydromet services.
 - Engaged and aligned with key external partners through sector coordination mechanisms.
 - Delivered staff training on hydrological and hydraulic modelling in priority technical areas, building internal capacity.
 - Completed a review of the government's hydromet service dissemination strategy to inform community-focused planning.
 - Finalized a review of the hydromet monitoring network design
 - Ensured strong partner alignment with major agencies (FAO, UNDP, WMO, UNDRR) on hydromet system development.
- WMO has:
 - Advanced NMHS Legislation Bill via MP workshops and High-Level Committee engagement.
- UNDRR has:
 - Provided technical assistance for the selection, integration, and validation of flood and drought risk information for EWS in Somalia. UNDRR supported national actors to identify relevant risk datasets, integrated diverse data sources, and validated the accuracy and reliability of flood and drought risk information tailored for Somalia's Early Warning System (EWS).
 - in collaboration with CIMA Research Foundation and Somalia Disaster Management Authority successfully validated and integrated high-quality flood and drought risk information, improving the accuracy of Somalia's Early Warning System. The myDEWETRA.World platform now includes additional exposure typologies, providing a more comprehensive tool for risk analysis and decision-making. A fully functional, tailored configuration of myDEWETRA.World for Somalia enables the national Meteorological and

	Hydrological Service (NHMS) to effectively monitor and manage multi-hazard risks. ○ UNDRR and CIMA Foundation trained 20 government officers from SoDMA, equipping them with practical skills to utilize risk information for early warning and response. Establishing a robust risk information framework that supports proactive disaster risk reduction and resilience-building efforts. Contributing to the development of an improved, data-driven Early Warning System for floods and droughts in Somalia. ○ Launched the Bulletin App, enabling the production and dissemination of multiple multi-hazard bulletins, thus improving communication of early warnings. Established standardized procedures for hazard monitoring, forecast production, and bulletin dissemination, leading to more consistent and reliable warning services. ○ Enhanced understanding of EW/EA Linkages: Completion of a comprehensive context analysis identifying current procedures and gaps in the EW/EA link, laying the groundwork for targeted improvements. Establishment of minimum criteria for effective EW/EA linkages, particularly in relation to the National Emergency Operations Center (NEOC), fostering more coordinated and timely responses. These investments will be leveraged during the implementation of the GCF/UNDP EW4All Multi-Country Initiative, where \$12m has been earmarked for Somalia to build on the results achieved through CREWS support. ○ UNDRR organised TTX exercise for Somalia that improved skills of local officers through specialized training and tabletop exercises (TTX), enabling better planning, decision-making, and operational readiness for hazard events. Through ongoing collaboration among CIMA Research Foundation, UNDRR ROAS, and SODMA, the project has contributed to enhancing national capacities, advancing multi-hazard monitoring capabilities, and strengthening institutional capacity to identify and undertake preparedness actions. Progress across the four technical objectives reflects both the dedication of Somali authorities and the effectiveness of the technical support provided. Key milestones include establishing the national configuration of myDEWETRA.world, integrating risk datasets, developing initial operational procedures, and producing Somalia's first multi-hazard impact-based forecasting bulletins—significant steps toward establishing a more timely and actionable national risk-based early warning system. ○ UNDRR organised training on Handbook on Risk Knowledge for Somalia in Nov 2025. The training on the Handbook on the Use of Risk Knowledge in Multi-Hazard Early Warning Systems (MHEWS) for Somalia achieved significant outcomes and milestones that mark a crucial step toward strengthening the country's disaster resilience. Over a two-day high-impact workshop in Nairobi, Somali Disaster Management Agency (SoDMA) experts, risk specialists, and international partners collaborated to deepen their understanding of how to transform complex risk data into clear, actionable insights that can save lives and protect livelihoods. The workshop successfully anchored efforts in assessing Somalia's most pressing hazards—drought and floods—by developing detailed impact scenarios that illustrated potential disaster impacts, guiding risk-informed decision-making. Participants learned practical skills in mapping vulnerabilities, developing targeted warning messages, and integrating risk knowledge into early warning systems, exemplified by the design of a flood scenario for Beletweyne that demonstrated how early alerts can trigger timely evacuations and safeguard infrastructure. This initiative fostered a culture of preparedness, emphasizing that every warning is a vital step toward resilience, aligned with the eight processes outlined in the handbook. The achievement signifies a foundational shift in Somalia's capacity to understand hazards, identify vulnerable communities, and translate risk
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	knowledge into life-saving actions. Overall, this training has laid a solid groundwork for a future where Somalia's early warning systems are more effective, proactive, and capable of building resilience against multi-hazard threats, ultimately fostering a safer and more prepared nation. Sudan The work in Sudan had been slow due to the ongoing conflict in the country. However, UNDRR was able to leverage other resources to complement CREWS support for a new partnership with the Sudanese Red Cross and Red Crescent Society to expand technical support for community-based early warning and early action systems. Building on community-led actions already underway in select areas of Sudan, UNDRR will invest in linking CREWS support which has focused on safeguarding national MHEWS with community-led initiatives in MHEWS, adopting an appreciative inquiry approach to define activities to improve CBEWS performance based on robust evidence of impact across communities. UNDRR also conducted a series of trainings for Sudanese delegates from National council of civil defence and related institutions including as follows: • The WMO has: ○ provided long-term ClimWeb cloud hosting; ○ planned hydromet equipment under Long-Term Procurement Plan. • UNDRR has: ○ organized training on Multi-Hazard Risk Assessment (MHRA) held in Nairobi, Kenya from November 3-4, 2025, yielded significant outcomes for delegates from Sudan. The training enhanced their ability to identify, interpret, and quantify a wide range of hazards, with a strong emphasis on climate-related risks, which are vital for developing an effective risk assessment framework. Participants acquired important skills in systematically defining the scope, objectives, and key parameters necessary to produce comprehensive and targeted scoping papers in line with international standards. The training also facilitated regional data sharing and the exchange of best practices, allowing Sudan to access regional hazard information and integrate this knowledge into their risk assessment processes. Moreover, the collaborative environment fostered regional cooperation and networking, empowering Sudan to develop a robust risk assessment focused on climate hazards, thereby strengthening disaster risk management and climate resilience planning. Overall, this capacity-building initiative provided Sudanese delegates with essential technical tools and regional insights, supporting the development of more informed and effective disaster preparedness and climate resilience strategies. ○ The training on Impact-Based Forecasting (IBF) and Anticipatory Action (AA) delivered significant outcomes for Sudan by enhancing the technical capacity of its disaster management agencies, meteorological services, and relevant ministries. Participants acquired practical tools and methodologies for conducting risk and impact assessments, which will support the development of more accurate and impactful forecast products tailored to Sudan's specific hazards and vulnerabilities. The training also fostered stronger collaboration and partnership among weather and disaster risk actors, promoting a more integrated approach to early warning and disaster preparedness. As a result, Sudan is now better positioned to anticipate hazardous events and implement timely, targeted anticipatory actions to mitigate impacts, ultimately strengthening resilience. Additionally, the active participation of women, representing a growing share of stakeholders, contributed to advancing gender inclusivity in disaster risk management efforts. Overall, the training laid a solid foundation for sustained capacity building and the scaling of impact-based forecasting services, supporting Sudan's efforts to improve disaster preparedness and reduce risks associated with climate-related
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	hazards. ○ UNDRR conducted the Training on Handbook on Risk Knowledge for MHEWS for Sudan in August 2025, marking a pivotal milestone in strengthening the country's disaster resilience. Held over two intensive days, the training brought together Sudanese disaster management experts, risk specialists, and international partners to explore how to effectively utilize risk knowledge within Multi-Hazard Early Warning Systems (MHEWS). The workshop focused on translating complex hazard and vulnerability data into clear, actionable insights that can save lives and protect livelihoods across Sudan's diverse and vulnerable regions. Participants engaged in practical exercises, including identifying key hazards such as flooding, drought, and desertification, and developing impact scenarios that illustrate potential disaster outcomes. They also learned how to map vulnerabilities, craft targeted warning messages, and integrate risk assessments into early warning processes, exemplified by designing a flood scenario for the Nile River basin to demonstrate timely evacuation and infrastructure protection. This training fostered a culture of proactive preparedness, emphasizing the importance of risk knowledge as a foundation for early action, aligned with the eight core processes outlined in the handbook. The achievement signifies a significant advancement in Sudan's capacity to understand hazards, identify vulnerable communities, and translate risk data into life-saving decisions. Overall, the training laid a strong foundation for building more effective, resilient early warning systems in Sudan, paving the way toward a safer, more prepared nation capable of managing multi-hazard threats.
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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 indicator² 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 Dec 2025 (Set as a percentage)	Progress summary justification as of Dec 25	Progress rating ³
# of LDCs and SIDS with national investment plans and budgets prioritizing multi-hazard early warning programmes	0	1	0	80% by UNDRR	The World Bank has prepared a draft CONOPS document which will contribute to the design and ultimately budgeting of national hydromet services including early warning services.	

² CREWS Results Framework.

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

					UNDRR has supported the EW4ALL implementation under CREWS HoA project for Somalia. UNDRR developed the EW roadmap for Somalia in collaboration with WMO, ITU, FAO, IFRC and RC office. This includes investment plans and budget for prioritizing MHEWS for Somalia. Sudan- UNDRR also supported the EW Interim National roadmap for Sudan, which is also finalised in collaboration with WMO, ITU and Sudan Red Crescent Society.	
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	0	2	0	80%	CREWS have provided technical input to discussions around a meteorological services bill for Somalia. UNDRR developed the SOPs for MHEWS for Somalia that is endorsed from the government UNDRR developed the SOPs for EWS for floods and droughts for Sudan which is endorsed by National Council of Civil Defence- Govt of Sudan	
# of coordination mechanisms strengthened or established to enhance collaboration on early warning among national or regional institutions	0	2	0	50%	WMO has supported national climate outlook forums in Ethiopia UNDRR established the National coordination mechanism for EW4ALL for Sudan and Somalia in 2024. UNDRR supported the IGAD Regional Anticipatory Action Working Group in 2025	
Output 1.2 Multi-hazard needs, gaps and priority assessments, analyses and related investment plans for early warning systems in a country or region are driven by CREWS financing						
# of multi-hazard assessments, analyses and other mapping of needs, gaps priorities that inform investment requirements on early warning	0	2	2	80%	CREWS has supported gaps and needs assessments for flood early warning systems and forecast-based financing approaches in Ethiopia. Two reports providing recommendations on the design of flood early warning services and on forecast-based financing were completed. In Somalia, a national	

					hazard monitoring assessment was completed.	
					Gap assessments for EWS for Somalia and Sudan has been completed by UNDRR	
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	0	0	50%	Through CREWS investments on EW4ALL support in Somalia, the country managed to receive GCF funds (still under process) for EW4ALL for UNDP, WMO, ITU and IFRC to further improvise EWS services in Somalia	
# of LDCs and SIDS benefiting from GCF resources through the GCF-SAP CREWS Scaling Up Framework	0	0	0	80%	Through CREWS investments on EW4ALL support in Somalia, the country managed to receive GCF funds (still under process) for EW4ALL for UNDP, WMO, ITU and IFRC to further improvise EWS services in Somalia	

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 Dec 2024 (Set as a percentage)	Progress summary justification as of Dec 24	Progress rating
EW Maturity Index	Low	Medium	Low	50%	Investments in Somalia and Ethiopia have contributed to the figures	
# of hazards which pose a risk of life and economic loss for which forecasting and warning services are in place in LDCs and SIDS through CREWS support	0	2	0	70%	CREWS is supporting investments under EFMP for flood early warning systems in 3 priority basins in Ethiopia, and fluvial flood forecasting systems in Somalia (indirectly). CREWS has supported the design of these systems, which are now ready to begin implementation. Somalia and Sudan supported by UNDRR in risk knowledge, forecasting and warning services for floods and droughts.	

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	2	0	40%	UNDRR in Somalia: Set-up national configuration for myDEWETRA and on-going design of the bulletin application for co-production of warning preparation and dissemination. UNDRR supported ICPAC with 2 tools: one for floods, and one for drought that is integrated in to ICPAC's East Africa Hazard's Watch	
Output 2.2. Monitoring, analysis and forecasting of hazards that threaten the country/region are improved and sustained by the countries						
# of functioning monitoring and observation systems established or strengthened per hazard	0	2	0	50%	In Somalia, TA (indirectly supported by CREWS) has produced network design. In Ethiopia, TA has also supported the preparation of technical specifications for automatic weather stations, which have are now being tendered.	
# of hazards monitoring, analysis and forecasting processes developed or improved	0	3	0	50%	Support is being given to Ethiopia through design of FEWS and FBF approaches. The studies are now complete and the government is tendering for the implementation of the designs. CREWS has also supported network design and training on modelling (review of ToRs and deliverables). Drought monitoring has been supported through National Climate Outlook Forums in Ethiopia and Somalia UNDRR: ICPAC 2 tools flood and drought for EA Hazards Watch, and EA Hazards Watch customized for 2 MS: Djibouti and Uganda	
# of forecasting and prediction products developed and/or accessed from WMO Global Prediction Centers (GPCs), Regional Specialized	0	2	2	100%	Seasonal Climate Outlook and products downscaled in Ethiopia and Somalia from ICPAC Regional Climate Centre.	

Meteorological Centers (RSMCs) and NMHSs.						
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	3	2	66%	EMI and SMA are now producing warnings in CAP format. EMI published 29 warnings in 2024 and SMA publish 16. Ethiopia: https://www.ethiomet.gov.et/weather-warnings/ Sudan: https://meteosudan.sd/alerts/	
# of updated LDCs and SIDS entries in the WMO register of alerting authorities	0	0	0	0		
# of communication channels through which warnings are disseminated in the area covered by a prediction service for a given hazard(s)	0	6	0	50%	TA for Ethiopia is supporting the upstream design of flood early warning systems which will be implemented later through the Bank operation.	
Output 2.4 Warnings are received, understood, and acted upon based on co-produced preparedness and response plans by the countries						
# of preparedness and anticipatory action plans or Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) that are operational and linked to prediction and warning services	0	2	0	30%	In Ethiopia, consultancy work is designing FEWS including SOPs. As above, this will be implemented in 2026.	

# of risk maps, advisory and other warning products that are available and adapted to the user group/development sector needs	0	3	0	30%	UNDRR has made progress on preparing flood and drought risk maps	
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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 Dec 2024 (Set as a percentage)	Progress summary justification as of Dec 24	Progress rating
Level of integration of people centered and gender responsive approaches ⁴	low	medium	low	80%	Based on CREWS consultancies in EFMP which have contributed to assessment of preparedness Somalia TA has also contributed to review of ToRs that support community engagement and service delivery UNDRR finalised the policy guidelines for mainstreaming the needs and concerns of vulnerable groups in disasters including women, children, people at most risk and elderly. These guidelines are approved by SODMA	
Level of users' engagement satisfaction in the people-centered and gender-responsive approaches/activities ⁵	low	medium	low	70%	As above. UNDRR is also under process of finalizing the same policy guidelines for Sudan.	

⁴ Please grade your project based on the following criteria: **Low**- The project did not perform consultations, activities to promote gender quality, and activities /developed products with a people-centered approach. **Medium**- There is evidence of the project performing at least one consultation, one activity to promote gender equality, and one activity/product developed with a people-centered approach. **High**- There is evidence the project performed more than one consultation, activities to promote gender equality, and activities/products developer with a people-centered approach.

⁵ This indicator will only be completed when the survey is performed. Please provide the overall result of your survey result based on the following criteria: **Low**- Users do not feel the project considered their opinion, context and experience when developing or strengthening early warning systems. **Medium**- Users feel the project somewhat considered their opinion, context and experience when developing or strengthening early warning systems. **High**- Users feel the project considerably considered their opinion, context and experience when developing or strengthening early warning systems.

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	0	0	0			
# of women and men trained through X # of capacity building programmes provided by CREWS	0	180 (men) 120 (women)	4 trainings 86 trainees	70%	(1) Transboundary Collaboration in the Horn of Africa – Joint Training with the IGAD Climate Prediction and Application Centre December 2024, 22M/3F trained. (2) National Workshop for Sudan: Disaster Tracking Systems and Risk Analysis” 3-5 September 2024, Cairo, Egypt – 32 participants (3) National Technical Consultation Workshop on Disaster Tracking, Data Management and Early Warning Systems, 7-11 October 2024, Nairobi, Kenya – 41 participants (4) Gender and Disability TOT, 19021 Nov 2024, Nairobi, Kenya – 29 participants	
# of CREWS projects that have included gender equality in early warning as an objective or outcome	0	2	1	80%	UNDRR interventions include capacity building activities in Sudan and Somalia on gender responsive approaches and disability inclusion	
# of targeted outputs and activities towards gender implemented	0	2	1	70%	UNDRR activity Gender and Disability Sudan and Somalia TOT, 19021 Nov 2024, Nairobi, Kenya – 29 participants	

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	0	1	0	0%		
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12. Risk Status

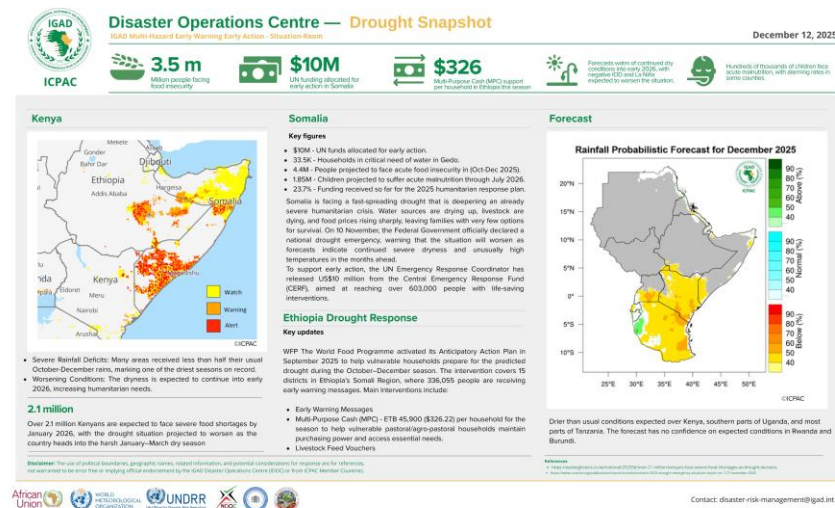
Insert ALL the risks identified at project proposal, those from previous/current project status reports, and the new risk identified for the current reporting period. If a risk has been mitigated or is no longer a risk, please specify it in the “current situation” column.

Description of risk <i>What is the cumulative risk status of the project in comparison to what was identified in the project proposal?</i>	Risk management actions. <i>What mitigation measures have been developed to address the risk status? <u>In bullet points</u></i>	Current situation <i>If mitigation measures have been undertaken, what is the current status of the risk? If a risk has been mitigated or is no longer a risk, please specify it here.</i>
Coordination (medium): There are multiple agencies and development partners involved in providing support and/or developing and disseminating hydromet services in the region, creating a coordination challenge.	Regular meetings and communication held between CREWS IPs and government stakeholders.	The risk remains medium
Political instability (high): Across the region, political instability has led to armed conflicts and government changes. There is the potential for these risks to escalate during the project’s implementation.	Political situation in the region will be closely monitored and discuss early on potential impacts on the projects and remedies if the situation is deteriorating. The project will also work closely with regional entities, which could provide backup functions to provide services for national entities in case a country situation forces them to discontinue the services. In particular, Sudan remains a key challenge where the World Bank is excluded from engaging directly with the government due to an operational policy. The situation and the World Bank’s operational policy on Sudan is unlikely to change in the foreseeable future. As a result, financing was allocated to Somalia and Ethiopia activities. Political risks remain unchanged in Somalia and Ethiopia.	Political instability remains a high risk.
Sector Policies and Strategies: (medium). There is the potential for each of the three national governments to change their sectoral policies and priorities, which would affect the implementation of project activities.	The on-the-ground activities are being implemented in parallel to ongoing projects where the Governments have been consulted extensively. The CREWS project design will largely address activities that are considered no-regret as much as possible.	
Social Risks (moderate): Any activities that are engaged with or touch upon the lives of communities present the risk that they exacerbate problems such as power dynamics, inequality and exclusion.	The program team has taken social issues into consideration during implementation. In particular, the project will seek to ensure gender sensitive design. The program will work closely with the social specialists who are engaged with ongoing initiatives in the countries.	

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 two posts on X for the workshop on Early Warning Systems in Fragile, Conflict and Violent contexts: https://x.com/UNDRR_Africa/status/1998273472993411340; https://x.com/UNDRR_Africa/status/1998398151548403786
- [ICPAC's X post on the meeting for the IGAD Regional Technical Working Group on Anticipatory Action](#)
- Below are some examples of the situation reports that ICPAC produced in 2025. These dashboards reports offer a broad overview of specific risks that are present within the region:



The December 2025 snapshot for drought risk.



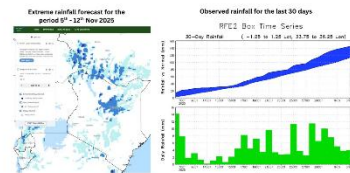
Disaster Operations Centre

IGAD Multi-Hazard Early Warning Early Action - Situation-Room

Mudslide Situation Report

November 6, 2025

By the numbers



A forecast update for Elgeyo-Marakwet County, which was affected by landslide, indicates a decrease in extreme rainfall events, as shown on the map. Observed rainfall also shows a significant decrease in rainfall as evident in the time series. This provides a good opportunity for the rescue team to carry out its activities effectively.



Members of the public at a home in Kipkenda village, Keiyo North of Elgeyo Marakwet County, where a woman and her grandson died on November 3, 2025 | Nation Media

Main causes

- Heavy Rainfall: This is the primary trigger, leading to soil saturation and increased pore pressure in slopes.
- Topography: Steep slopes (above 25-30 degrees in highlands) are highly susceptible.
- Geology and Soils: Areas with deep, weathered volcanic soils (nitols) resting over impermeable layers are particularly vulnerable to failure when saturated.
- Human Activities: Deforestation, poor agricultural practices on steep slopes, population pressure leading to land fragmentation, and unengineered slope excavation for construction contribute significantly to slope instability.

Interventions

More food and non-food items (F&NFIs) have been transported and distributed to the Mudslide Affected Persons (MAPs).



The multi-agency team is leading the final preparations for resettlement camps, now reinforced with basic amenities including water, sanitation facilities, shelter and medical support.

Disclaimer: The use of political boundaries, geographic names, related information, and potential considerations for response are for reference only, not warranted to be error-free or implying official endorsement by the IGAD Disaster Operations Centre (DOC) or from ICPAC Member Countries.

Contact: disaster-risk-management@igad.int



○

- A November 2025 situation report on a then-recent mudslide in Elgeyo-Marakwet County, Kenya.



Disaster Operations Centre — Hayli Gubbi Volcanic Eruption

IGAD Multi-Hazard Early Warning Early Action - Situation-Room

November 28, 2025

12,000 yrs
The Hayli Gubbi volcano erupted on 23 November 2025 for the first time in nearly 12,000 years.

3000 m
The old volcano rose to an estimated 3000 m above sea level, causing significant atmospheric disruption.

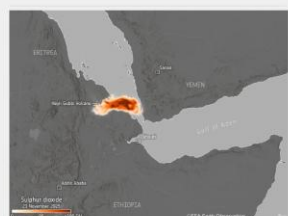
Clouds of ash have travelled across the Red Sea, East coast Yemen and Oman, and then arrived in Pakistan and India.

The ash provided several advice, including national civil aviation and disaster preparedness, to ensure that the eruption is a precautionary measure.

At a glance

Hayli Gubbi, part of the Erta Ale volcanic range in Ethiopia's northern Afar Region, erupted on 23 November 2025 at approximately 11:30 a.m. local time (09:30 GMT). The nearby village of Altara was blanketed in ash following the eruption, according to an advisory from the Toulouse Volcanic Ash Advisory Center (VAAC) in France.

Rising roughly 500 metres, the volcano sits within the Rift Valley, one of the world's most seismically active zones where major tectonic plates meet. Local broadcaster Al Jazeera TV reported that vibrations and moderate tremors were felt across a wide area, including Wollo, the northern Tigray Region, and as far as Djibouti.



Impacts

- Local Impact: Remote location reduces immediate risk to heavily populated areas.
- Regional/Global Impact: Potential aviation disruptions are expected due to widespread ash clouds, possibly affecting air traffic in regions as far away as India and beyond.
- Scientific Significance: This historic eruption follows an exceptionally long dormant period, providing scientists with a rare opportunity to study volcanic reactivation.



Lessons from the "Erta Ale" Volcano

- The Erta Ale volcano in Ethiopia serves as a living example of the Earth's capacity for surprises, even after extended periods of dormancy.
- This recent eruption not only signifies a rare local event but also reinforces the need for scientists to remain vigilant about volcanic systems worldwide.
- This event opens an important opportunity for scientists to review similar cases, study the dynamics of active faults, and observe volcanic changes in real time.
- Effective volcanic risk management requires geological, governmental, and community efforts to work in harmony, ensuring continuous monitoring, effective response preparedness, and the safety of communities.

Key Pillars of Volcanic Risk Management

- Continuous Geological Monitoring: Utilize seismic networks, satellites, and other technologies to monitor ground deformations, changes in surface temperatures, and unusual seismic activity around the volcanoes in real time.
- Early Warning Systems (EWS): Develop and maintain rapid warning mechanisms for local populations in the region, to ensure an effective response in case volcanic activity recurs or intensifies.
- In-Depth Research: Understand the internal dynamics of geological fault systems, analyze the history of ancient volcanic eruptions, and measure gases emitted from ground fissures to better predict future activity.
- Public Communication: Disseminate clear, actionable information to local populations about volcanic risks and provide practical guidance on how to respond including evacuation procedures, respiratory protection from ash and other safety measures.

Conclusion

- The eruption underscores the dynamic volcanic activity in the Afar region.
- Key priorities include managing aviation disruption, recognizing the scientific value of this event, and the need for enhanced monitoring of dormant volcanoes globally.
- Regional collaboration remains key to improving preparedness and strengthening early warning systems.

References

- <https://www.ign.fr/fr/actualites/le-volcan-erupt-il-y-a-12000-ans>
- <https://www.bbc.com/news/health-68111111>
- <https://www.ign.fr/fr/actualites/le-volcan-erupt-il-y-a-12000-ans>

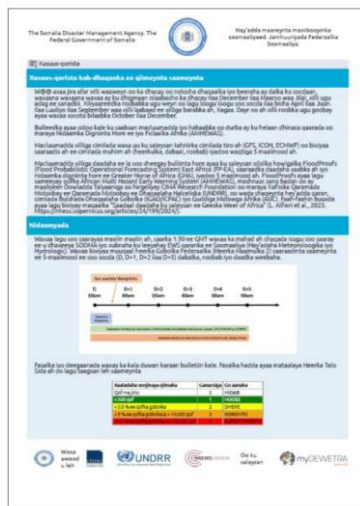
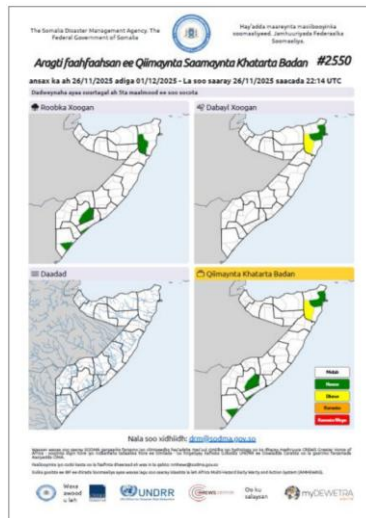


Contact: disaster-risk-management@igad.int

○

- A November 2025 snapshot with information on the Hayli Gubbi volcano in Ethiopia. This snapshot came after the volcano erupted for the first time in approximately 12,000 years, and ICPAC took the opportunity to vide information on the eruption's impacts, and to highlight the importance of continuous monitoring and coordinated regional preparedness.

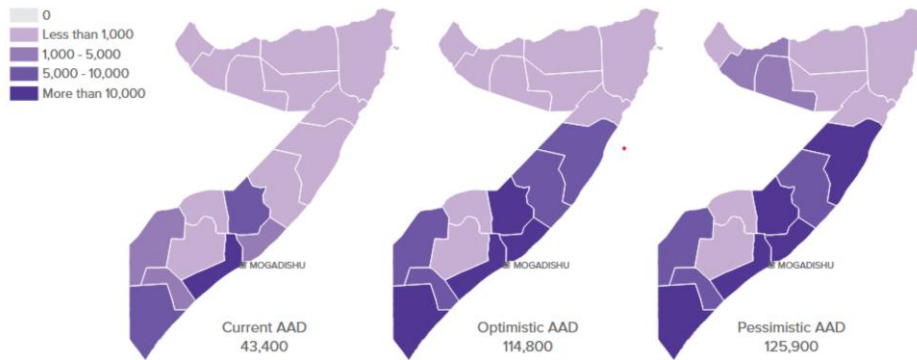
○ EWEA News bulletin for Somalia:



• Forecast Analysis using myDewetra for Somalia:



• Flood and drought displacement risks in Sudan, Somalia and Ethiopia:



- **Video: Tabletop Simulation Exercise – Somalia**

- [TTX simulation for Somalia](#)

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



- [Regional Training workshop on Multi hazard risk assessment \(MHRA\)](#)



- Video: [#disasterriskreduction #mhra #regionaltraining #resilience #earlywarningsystems #datadrivendecisions #undrr #itc #kenya #innovationindisastermanagement #regionalcollaboration | Saira Ahmed](#)
- Video: [Training on Multihazard risk assessment \(MHRA\) for Sudan and Somalia](#)

[Regional Training on Impact based forecasting and Anticipatory Action](#)



- Video: [#impactbasedforecasting #earlyaction #disasterriskreduction #climateresilience #ew4all #regionalcollaboration #nairobi | Saira Ahmed](#)
- [Video: Training on Impact Based Forecasting and Anticipatory Action for DRR for Sudan and Somalia](#)
- [Policy Guidelines for Mainstreaming the Needs and Concerns of Vulnerable People in Disasters, Including Women, Children, Elderly, and People with Special Needs in Somalia.pdf](#)
- [Training for Handbook on Risk Knowledge on MHEWS for Somalia](#)



- [Video" Training on Handbook on Risk Knowledge on MHEWS for Somalia](#)



- [Training on Handbook on Risk Knowledge for MHEWS for Sudan](#)

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



Video: [Training on Handbook on Risk Knowledge for MHEWS for Sudan](#)

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	
Academic Institutions	
Private Sector	

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).

UNDRR: Ensuring early warnings and early action reach fragile, and conflict-affected people

Across Africa, disasters are hitting harder and more often. Climate change is increasing both the frequency and intensity of these events, while conflict and fragile governance in many countries make their impacts even more devastating. Yet only about half of African countries, especially LDCs, report having a multi-hazard early warning system, and even fewer have systems that are accessible in fragile or displacement settings.

To strengthen the capacity of African countries in fragile, conflict-affected and violent contexts, UNDRR co-organised a workshop on Early Warning and Early Action in Least Developed Countries in Conflict and Post-conflict Situations in Africa. The workshop was organised in collaboration with UN-OHRLS and EW4ALL Pillar Leads IFRC, ITU, WMO, with participation of CREWS Secretariat.

Participants appreciated the workshop for the opportunity it gave stakeholders to share a diverse set of experiences from across the continent. Galimira Markova, a Senior Coordinator on Early Warning Systems at ITU, noted that hearing about the experiences of the various countries during the workshop helped ITU to understand how they can better support Member States: “This workshop has helped us to really hear from the countries that were here, and hear about the challenges they are facing. When it comes to the communication side, we've been hearing about inclusivity a lot. So how should warnings be disseminated with sensitivity for people who may carry trauma from past disasters? How should warnings be disseminated to people with kinds of disabilities that are living in conflict? And what about people who are in areas that are deliberately excluded? So this is helping us to maybe open the door and thinking like how we can plug in some of our other channels.”

Prisca Chisala, the Regional Coordinator for Early Warning Early Actions in Africa at the International Federation of the Red Cross noted the importance of ensuring that countries in FCV are empowered with ample information on how to develop inclusive and effective early warning systems. She commented, “We also had donors like CREWS, the Green Climate Fund, and others who were also able to inspire us and share information on the funding mechanisms that are already available, what kind of support do they provide, who is eligible, and all that kind of information ... These different potential donors provided information and guided participants to say, ‘you know what, in as much as there are these challenges, we have identified these potential solutions’.”

Efforts to strengthen early warning systems must be multifaceted and include multiple solutions (participants discussed some key solutions being improving governance, accessible and sustainable sources of funding, improving gender equality in communities).



Tabletop Exercise (TTX) to Assess Early Warning Action in Somalia under the CREWS (HoA) Project

In July 2025, a Tabletop Exercise (TTX) workshop was conducted in Somalia under the Climate Risk and Early Warning Systems (CREWS) Horn of Africa project to assess and strengthen early warning action. The workshop focused on practical simulations and hands-on exercises aimed at enhancing the operational capacity of national institutions responsible for disaster risk reduction and early warning systems.

The exercise provided participants with direct exposure to practical tools and simulations designed to support the implementation of early warning actions once they return to their respective institutions

Dr. Ahmed Abdi Aden, Deputy Commissioner of the Somali Disaster Management Agency (SoDMA), highlighted the practical value of the workshop for participating staff.

“The staff who came here gained actually a very practical experience from the experts who are giving the training, and they gained simulations which are practical exercises on some tools which they are exercising in order to implement and apply what they gained here when they go back to Somalia. We are very appreciative of the support of UNDRR and other donors who implemented this program and this project.”

— Dr. Ahmed Abdi Aden, Deputy Commissioner, SoDMA



The workshop also contributed to strengthening institutional capacity and improving the functionality of the early warning system centre.

Khadar Sheikh Mohamed Nur, National DRR Focal point SoDM, noted that the training had a tangible impact on both staff capacity and system performance, while also identifying the need for continued support.



The “Capacity building” has been felt because it has improved the capacity of this staff as well as the functionality of the centre of the early warning system. This is the foundation of the early warning initiative, but there are still gaps. This has not been complete, so I think the CREWS project could also scale to cover the gaps which exist.”

— Khadar Sheikh Mohamed Nur, National DRR Focal point SoDMA

From a technical perspective, the workshop enhanced participants’ ability to use early warning platforms to support information dissemination at the community level.

Hodan Abas Osman, Expert in GIS and Remote Sensing, emphasized the relevance of the platform for operational work on the ground.

16. Financial management

Total financing approved (in approved project proposal):	WB - 2,467,300

	WMO - 1,118,700 UNDRR – USD 1,654,998
Cumulative amount for the reporting period (<i>how much has been used, actual expenditure</i>):	WB – USD 1,429,000 (64%) WMO – USD 826,799 (74%) UNDRR – USD 1,425,094 (86%)
Percentage used as of (<i>state end date of reporting period</i>):	

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.

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.