

CREWS PROGRESS REPORT (30/04/2025 - 31/12/2025)

Section 1. General Information

1. Title	Scale-up Inclusive Early Warning and Action in the Pacific (SIEWAP) Project	2. Reference Number	CREWS/RProj/19/Pacific Phase 3)
3. Lead Implementing Partner	World Meteorological Organization	4. Other Implementing Partners involved	United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction
5. Operational Partners involved	SPC, PDF, IGRAC, SPREP	6. Duration/Timeframe (from year – to year)	2025-2029
7. Current year of implementation	2025	8. Total Funding Approved by Steering Committee (in US dollars), including fees	\$5,596,325
9. Reporting focal point(s) from Implementing Partners	Tessa Tafua: ttafua@wmo.int , Henry Taiki: htaiki@wmo.int Nazgul Borkosheva: nazgul.borkosheva@un.org Gabrielle Emery: gabrielle.emery@un.org Stefanie Dannenmann-Di Palma: dannenmann@un.org		

Section 2. Overall rating

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

	Rating	Comments on delays
Rate of delivery		The project delivery is on track with a comprehensive work plan and monitoring.
Rate of expenditure		The project expenditure rate is as planned for the first year of the project.

Section 3. Performance Progress

10. Progress summary	What has been achieved <u>during this reporting period</u>? – Please <u>list by outcome in bullet points</u>: progress and main achievements - WMO and UNDRR jointly convened the project inception workshop on 22 September 2025 in Honiara, Solomon Islands. The primary objective of the workshop was to engage and sensitize stakeholders on the project’s overarching goals, scope, and implementation strategy. The workshop brought together key decision-makers, including Directors of National Hydro-Meteorological Services (NHMS) and National Disaster Management Offices (NDMO), alongside regional partners (SPC & SPREP) and research institutions (Earth Science New Zealand). This diverse participation ensured a comprehensive dialogue on strengthening collaboration among different stakeholders. The workshop served multiple critical functions: - Validation of Project Design: Participating countries reviewed and endorsed the proposed activities, logical framework, and implementation approach. - Governance and Coordination: The establishment of the Project Steering Committee was confirmed to guide strategic oversight and decision-making. The TOR was circulated for feedback. - Operational Planning: Detailed discussions were held on the 2026 work plan, including timelines, resource allocation, and priority actions. The meeting concluded with a clear set of agreed actions and a consolidated plan for 2026, laying a strong foundation for effective project delivery. For further information on the outcomes of the meeting, please refer to the attached Inception Workshop Report (annex 1). - UNDRR provided technical and strategic support to the Government of Tonga in the development of the Joint Multi-Hazard Early Warning Systems (MHEWS) Action Plan 2026–2030. This action plan is designed to operationalize the MHEWS Policy Framework 2024–2030, translating policy commitments into actionable measures that strengthen early warning capacities across multiple hazards. The plan outlines priority interventions, institutional responsibilities, and resource mobilization strategies to ensure timely and effective dissemination of warnings to communities at risk. In addition, UNDRR supported the review of the Coastal Radio Services Upgrade Plan 2026–2030, which aims to enhance communication infrastructure critical for early warning dissemination, particularly for maritime safety and coastal communities. The review reinforces Tonga’s commitment to building robust and integrated early warning systems. - UNDRR provided targeted technical assistance to the Government of Kiribati in the formulation of its forthcoming Multi-Hazard Early Warning Systems (MHEWS) Roadmap. This strategic document will serve as a guiding framework to strengthen Kiribati’s capacity to provide timely and actionable alerts to communities at risk. The roadmap will outline key priorities, institutional roles, and investment pathways to enhance preparedness and response mechanisms, contributing to regional and global initiatives such as WRP and EW4ALL. - UNDRR convened a two-day regional workshop on “Measuring the Effectiveness of Early Warning Systems in the Pacific” (Sendai Target G) to strengthen the collection,
------------------------------------	---

	analysis, and application of risk information for early warning and early action through Sendai Framework Monitor in September 2025. The workshop brought together over 26 participants from National Disaster Management Offices (NDMOs), National Statistics Offices (NSOs), and National Hydro-Meteorological Services representing Fiji, Kiribati, the Republic of the Marshall Islands, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, and Vanuatu. Discussions focused on challenges and opportunities to improve reporting on Target G, enhance the use of disaster risk information for designing and communicating inclusive early warning messages, and strengthen data-sharing arrangements and coordination. • With the financial support from the CREWS initiative, WMO and UNDRR supported the Government of Samoa to host a national consultation workshop on EW4ALL in September 2025. The event was co-financed through other sources of funding from UNDRR, IFRC, and World Bank. • UNDRR and WMO supported the establishment of the Regional Technical Working Group (TWG) on Multi-Hazard Early Warning Systems and Risk Information under the Pacific Resilience Partnership in June 2025. The TWG aims to ensure the implementation of EW4All is effectively aligned with the Weather Ready Pacific programme and that EWS initiatives and investments are well coordinated and are inclusive of all. UNDRR and WMO serve as the Secretariat to the MHEWS TWG. • WMO provided technical advice in the design of the Pacific Regions maintenance and standardization guidelines for observation networks which was hosted by the Weather Ready Pacific (WRP) Programme in Christchurch New Zealand. This ensures alignment with WMO guidelines.
--	--

11. Rating of progress towards achieving CREWS Indicators

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

CREWS Outcome 1: National and local multi-hazard early warning systems prioritized and funded						
Indicator	Baseline level	End-of project/programme target level	Target for reporting period	Progress by 2025(Set as a percentage)	Progress summary justification as of 2025	Progress rating ²
# of LDCs and SIDS with national investment plans and budgets prioritizing multi-hazard early warning programmes	3	5	2	50%	With support from the CREWS initiative, the Government of Tonga has finalized its Multi-Hazard Early Warning System (MHEWS) Action Plan for 2026–2030, while the Government of Kiribati and the Government of Samoa are currently developing their forthcoming MHEWS roadmap. Both documents	

¹ CREWS Results Framework.

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

(core indicator)					include budget frameworks that prioritize investments in multi-hazard early warning systems.	
Output 1.1 A country and/or region has developed or strengthened legislative and/or institutional frameworks to support and sustain multi-hazard early warning systems						
# of national plans, strategies and legislations on early warnings approved and/or implemented (core indicator)	20	11	0	10%	No plans/strategies/legislations were initiated during this reporting period however, discussions on the implementation timelines were discussed and confirmed during the Inception Workshop in September 2025.	
# of coordination mechanisms strengthened or established to enhance collaboration on early warning among national or regional institutions	0	4	1	25%	A Regional Technical Working Group on Multi-Hazard Early Warning Systems and Risk Information was established under the Pacific Resilience Partnership in June 2025. The TWG will enhance collaboration and coordination of EWS initiatives in the Pacific, and alignment with the Weather Ready Pacific program. UNDRR and WMO supported the establishment of the TWG and served as a secretary during its inaugural meeting in June 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	3	5	2	%80	Implementation plans were confirmed during the Inception Workshop in September 2025.	

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	10M (GCF SAP)	0	25%	Discussions and plans are underway with Fiji (through SPREP) on a potential proposal through the CREWS-GCF Scale up modality. The procurement of a consultant/firm is ongoing during this reporting period. Additionally, initial discussions with Vanuatu are ongoing during the reporting period.	
# of LDCs and SIDS benefiting from GCF resources through the GCF-SAP CREWS Scaling Up Framework	0	5	0	0%	This links to the update above. It is noted that this is early in the project to report on.	

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

Indicator	Baseline level	End-of project/programme target level	Target for reporting period	Progress by 2025 %	Progress summary justification as of 2025	Progress rating
# of hazards which pose a risk of life and economic loss for which forecasting and warning services are in place in LDCs and SIDS through CREWS support (core indicator)	4 hazards predominant in PICs - Tropical Cyclones, Heavy Rain/Flooding, Coastal Inundation Earthquake and Tsunamis	4	0	0	No progress to update during this reporting period as discussions on the implementation workplan for 2026 was discussed in September 2025 and is to be endorsed in the first steering committee meeting planned for Q1 2026.	

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.	6	6			In progress. Consultations with governments took place during the inception workshop in Sep 2025 and activities confirmed for 2026.	
---	---	---	--	--	---	---

Output 2.2. Monitoring, analysis and forecasting of hazards that threaten the country/region are improved and sustained by the countries

# of hazards monitoring, analysis and forecasting processes developed or improved	0	8	1	12%	WMO has started planning and discussions with SPC on the feasibility study for coastal inundation forecasting system and an agreement is now in place ready 2026 implementation in Q1-Q3 2026. WIS Implementation discussions have also taken place and a concept note has been drafted in coordination with programmes with funding of WIS in country implementation including SOFF, WRP and CREWS. A mapping exercise on WIS was completed for the RAV including countries funded by the project. Additionally, WMO supported the Pacific Regions	
---	---	---	---	-----	---	---

					maintenance and standardization guidelines for observation networks through technical advisory.	
# of forecasting and prediction products developed and/or accessed from WMO Global Prediction Centers (GPCs), Regional Specialized Meteorological Centers (RSMCs) and NMHSs.	0	2 PICOF, 1 NCOF	0	0	No progress to report during this period.	
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	3 (Solomon Islands, Vanuatu, Tuvalu)	5	0	12	WMO, in coordination with WRP, has initiated discussions and planning for implementation in the Pacific. A concept note has been drafted and discussed with NZ-MetService as the lead agency for WRP-supported countries, while WMO will cover countries under the project. The delivery mechanism for the Pacific will follow the approach agreed in the concept note. Implementation is planned for 2026.	

# of updated LDCs and SIDS entries in the WMO register of alerting authorities	1	6	0	0	WMO in discussion with NZ-MetService for their access as a CAP Editor, this is planned for 2026 Q1.	
# of communication channels through which warnings are disseminated in the area covered by a prediction service for a given hazard(s)	5 (TV, Radio, Social Media, Billboards, Mobile Apps)	5	0	0	No update during this reporting period as plans for in country implementation on communication trainings and strategic plans are scheduled for 2026.	

Output 2.4 Warnings are received, understood, and acted upon based on co-produced preparedness and response plans by the countries

# of preparedness and anticipatory action plans or Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) that are operational and linked to prediction and warning services	1	2	1	30%	Supported the revision of the Fiji's Anticipatory Action Framework for Tropical Cyclones 2025-2027. Currently working with the Government of Palau and Tonga on developing the AA Framework	
# of risk maps, advisory and other warning products that are available and adapted to the user group/development sector needs	1	3	0	0	No progress update during this period as plans were discussed and verified during the Inception workshop for 2026.	

CREWS Outcome 3: Early warning programmes are driven by people-centered and gender-responsive principles and promote private sector engagement

Indicator	Baseline level	End-of project/programme target level	Target for reporting period	Progress by ____2025____ (Set as a percentage)	Progress summary justification as of ____2025____	Progress rating
-----------	----------------	---------------------------------------	-----------------------------	--	---	-----------------

Level of integration of people centered and gender responsive approaches ³	Low - gender considerations via GEDSI but not yet mainstreamed across NMHS planning processes	Medium- People-centred approach fully integrated the project activity implementation with active participation of women, youth and persons with disabilities in at least 5 countries.	0	5%	In progress. Currently discussing activities and potential collaboration with governments and organizations working with women and persons with disabilities	
Output 3.1 People of different backgrounds, gender, youth, older persons, people with disability, poor, marginalized, displaced, and non-native, as well as related institutions have co-produced climate and weather information products tailored to their needs						
# of climate and weather information co-designed to users' needs by group representing vulnerable segments of exposed populations (core indicator)	1 (Fiji)	1 (Solomon Islands)	0	0	No progress during this reporting period	
# of women and men trained through X # of capacity building programmes provided by CREWS	0	400 (200 men & 200 women)	Women – 6 Men – 20	6%	With support from the CREWS initiative, UNDRR convened a two-day regional workshop on “Measuring the Effectiveness of Early Warning Systems in the Pacific” (Sendai Target G) to strengthen the collection, analysis, and application of risk information for early warning and early action	

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

					through Sendai Framework Monitor in September 2025. The workshop brought together over 26 participants (6 women & 20 men) from National Disaster Management Offices (NDMOs), National Statistics Offices (NSOs), and National Hydro-Meteorological Services representing Fiji, Kiribati, the Republic of the Marshall Islands, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, and Vanuatu.	
# of CREWS projects that have included gender equality in early warning as an objective or outcome	1	3	0	30%	In progress. A CREWS ASW project for Solomon Islands focus on gender and disability equality	
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	No progress during this reporting period	

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>
---	---	---

Environmental risks (medium): Hazards such as severe weather, floods and drought have the potential to cause delays in project implementation.	Mitigation measures: To manage this risk, the project will adopt a flexible approach allowing for the adjustment of the sequence of activities. Regular project reviews will ensure that any delays caused by environmental factors are identified and addressed. As the project mainly provides technical assistance no large civil works are anticipated and hence, will not generate any negative environmental impact.	No changes
Commitment from the countries (low): The risk of lack of commitment, by national institutions, in the implementation of this project is considered low. However, the complex structure of the various institutions and authorities involved in the project along with the potential administrative complications may compromise implementation.	Mitigation measures: The Implementing Partners (WMO and UNDRR) will establish and maintain strong communication lines with national hydrometeorological and disaster management institutions. This will include the creation of a systematic communication channel with project stakeholders and beneficiaries and will anticipate – whenever possible – commitment and/or performance issues.	No changes
Human resources / capacity risks (medium): The human and technical capacity of the national hydrometeorological and disaster management institutions and authorities to support the project activities on top of their regular activities is a risk that can impact the project outputs. While capacity building is a key aspect of the project, the issue of scarce human resources and brain drain from Pacific SIDS may not be fully addressed through the project, though efforts will be made to provide guidance and support to the main project beneficiaries.	Mitigation measure: Whenever possible, UNDRR and WMO will consult and align priorities with projects and programmes being implemented in the Pacific region to avoid the overwhelming the capacity of NMHS and NDMA staff in implementing project activities. Furthermore, the project will take into consideration the existing funding landscape in the region in order to avoid investing in areas and countries that are already supported by other donors.	No changes
Financial capacity risks (medium): The financial capacity of NMHS and NDMA in the region to effectively utilize allocated funds presents a significant risk that must be accounted for during project implementation. Additionally, the timely reporting capabilities of beneficiaries and implementing partners pose another challenge, as substantial delays are likely to occur due to competing national and regional priorities and overcapacity of supporting staff.	Mitigation measure: The project will address this by establishing specifications for procurement including negotiation of regional agreements for warranty and maintenance. The project will be conducting SEB analysis that demonstrates likely losses and damage costs if an effective EWS is not maintained in comparison to the relatively small financial need for maintaining the equipment's, replacing damaged equipment, and continuing the outreach and communications to remote vulnerable communities and sectors.	No changes
Political Risk (low): The Governments may change in political leadership during national elections. This can	Mitigation measure: Identify and engage key stakeholders early in the project including Government	No changes

potentially lead to changes in priorities, policies and regulations that may impact the implementation of projects in a country.	officials and local communities when verifying planned activities. Regular communication through the PSC can help build awareness and address concerns that may arise and allow the project activities to continue with implementation.	
--	---	--

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.

[Inclusive Early Warning and Action in the Pacific project launched](#)



Photo: Inception Workshop in Honiara Solomon Islands.

14. Partnerships & stakeholder engagement

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

Civil Society Organisations and/or NGOs	SPC- WMO completed IP assessment to implement project activities and have a draft agreement in circulation for approval for activities to begin early Q1 2026.
Academic Institutions	Not for this reporting period
Private Sector	Not for this reporting period

15. Impact stories

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

Through the support of the CREWS initiative, UNDRR and WMO have significantly enhanced collaboration and coordination with existing regional initiatives such as Early Warnings for All (EW4ALL) and Weather Ready Pacific (WRP). Regular communication and information sharing have been key drivers of this progress. In 2025, CREWS SIEWAP co-hosted major Early Warning System (EWS) events, including the EWS Week in Solomon Islands, which featured an inception workshop, an innovative session on AI for EWS, and the WRP Steering Committee meeting. These gatherings provided a platform for sharing plans, aligning strategies, and discussing joint actions to strengthen resilience across the Pacific.

Furthermore, UNDRR, WMO, and IFRC have deepened collaboration with regional CROP agencies such as SPC and SPREP by establishing a Regional Multi-Hazard Early Warning Systems (MHEWS) Technical Working Group. This group serves as a hub for coordinating EWS initiatives, fostering synergy among partners, and ensuring that communities across the Pacific are better prepared for climate and disaster risks. These efforts have laid the foundation for a more integrated and effective early warning ecosystem in the Pacific, ensuring that no one is left behind in the face of increasing hazards.

16. Financial management

Total financing approved (in approved project proposal):	WMO: USD 4,003,025 UNDRR: USD 1,593,300 Total: USD 5,596,325
Cumulative amount for the reporting period (<i>how much has been used, actual expenditure</i>):	WMO: USD 161,302 (4%) UNDRR: USD 173,106 (11%) (pending approval) Total:
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.

Annex 1 – Inception workshop report
Annex 2 – target G report
Annex 3 – 2026 Draft Workplan

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.

