

Stakeholder Engagement Plan

Multi-Country Proposal

Early Warning Systems for all

December 2024

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ACRONYMS

CSO	Civil Society Organization
DAE	Direct Access Entities
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction
EAP	Executive Action Plan
E&S	Environmental and Social
EW	Early Warning
EWS	Early Warning System
EW4ALL	Early Warning for All
FGDs	Focus Group Discussions
GBV	Gender-Based Violence
GCF	Green Climate Fund
GRM	Grievance Redress Mechanism
IFRC	International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies
IP	Indigenous People
ITU	International Telecommunication Union
KII	Key Informant Interviews
MHEWS	Multi-Hazard Early Warning Systems
NDA	National Designed Authority
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NHMS	National Hydrological and Meteorological Services
NPM	National Project Manager
O&M	Operations and Maintenance
PMU	Project Management Unit
SEAH	Sexual Exploitation Abuse and Harassment
SECU	Social and Environmental Compliance Unit
SGIE	Safeguards Gender and Inclusivity Expert
SES	Social and Environment Standards
SEP	Stakeholder Engagement Plan
SOFF	Systematic Observations Financing Facility
SRM	Stakeholder Response Mechanism
UNDRR	United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction
WMO	World Meteorological Organization

Executive Summary

This document is called the Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) and it has been prepared for the Multi Country Proposal for Early Warnings for All (EW4All) project. The SEP has been prepared in line with UNDP's Social and Environmental Standards (SES). This document is considered a living document and shall be modified and updated in line with the changing situation or scope of the activities. The Executive Summary should not be relied for full information; the full SEP should be read for this purpose.

The Multi-country Project (MCP) proposal is part of a global initiative to advance Early Warnings for All (EW4All) as announced by the United Nations Secretary General in March 2022 and articulated in the EW4All Executive Action Plan (EAP). Initially targeting seven countries, namely Antigua and Barbuda, Cambodia, Chad, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Fiji, and Somalia, this MCP aims to accelerate the delivery of EAP priority actions by stimulating the design and funding of multiple regional delivery mechanisms to support the financial and technical needs of the targeted countries. National projects tailored to each participating country's needs will establish Multi-Hazard Early Warning Systems (MHEWS) and their effective use by the most vulnerable communities.

The MCP has two Outputs:

- **Output 1 – Enhancing enabling conditions** – both globally and regionally to promote country-level actions towards the EW4All goals. This output will address barriers pertaining to both support for country level actions as well as gaps in global and regional policies, standards and inter-agency coordination to scale up coherent national strategies for end-to-end MHEWS. The output will be led by WMO and UNDRR in collaboration with global and regional organizations.
- **Output 2 – Accelerating actions towards EW4All goals** – will design national level projects which implement priority investments listed under the four pillars in the EAP based on the context of each participating country: namely Antigua and Barbuda, Cambodia, Chad, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Fiji, and Somalia. This will be led by WMO, UNDRR, ITU, IFRC and UNDP, in collaboration with other key partners.

The Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) seeks to ensure that Project-affected communities, as well as other Project stakeholders, are informed and involved in all the stages of Project preparation and implementation. The SEP provides a framework for the overall project and outlines project stakeholders and specific methods and timelines to engage them at different stages of the project, as well as the overall project Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM). Country-specific SEPs have been prepared under Output 2 in order to more accurately capture and establish the role of women, Indigenous peoples and vulnerable groups firmly within the consultation process. The country-specific SEPs should be read for Output 2 as they describe in detail relevant stakeholders in each of the countries. This SEP briefly summarizes the main stakeholder engagement activities undertaken so far, though country-specific SEPs should be referred to for full details, including country-specific grievance redress mechanisms.

1 Introduction

With global temperatures likely to cross the 1.5 °C threshold before 2030, climate change-related impacts are progressively pushing human and natural systems beyond their ability to adapt, with potentially irreversible consequences. Increases in the frequency and intensity of climate and weather extremes have reduced food and water security, hindering efforts to meet Sustainable Development

Early Warning for All (EW4All) aims to ensure every person on Earth is protected by early warning systems within five years. Early warning systems are a critical investment to enhance national and community climate resilience by providing essential information to guide risk management and make informed long-term decisions that can result in avoided losses. Well-functioning Multi-Hazard Early Warning Systems (MHEWS) allow people, institutions and businesses to prepare for and respond to multiple hazards, including those occurring simultaneously or cumulatively over time, and their potential interrelated impacts.

The objective of this Multi Country Proposal (MCP) is to accelerate the design and implementation of EW4All through coordinated global support involving all the key actors across the EW4All value chain. This project, through its country interventions, will target communities whose livelihoods depend on climate sensitive sectors, those with greater physical exposure to climate hazards, with clear emphasis on including women, poor and vulnerable groups within these communities. It will lead to the enhanced production of actionable multi-hazard early warnings and impact-based forecasts to inform and trigger preparedness, early and anticipatory actions. The MCP will strengthen multiple channels of communication to ensure timely and effective dissemination of these warnings and information to the last mile. The project will also prepare disaster management and supporting agencies at national and the sub-national level as well as communities to make effective use of these early warnings and advisories for early and anticipatory action which allows them to adapt to, avoid and facilitate recovery from climate change hazards.

The MCP has two Outputs:

- **Output 1 – Enhancing enabling conditions** – both globally and regionally to promote country-level actions towards the EW4All goals. This output will address barriers pertaining to both support for country level actions as well as gaps in global and regional policies, standards and inter-agency coordination to scale up coherent national strategies for end-to-end MHEWS. The output will improve existing global support architecture to scale-up access to technical expertise, operational support, collaboration and knowledge sharing and the existing global support architecture and will be led by WMO and UNDRR in collaboration with global and regional organizations.
- **Output 2 – Accelerating actions towards EW4All goals** – will design national level projects which implement priority investments listed under the four pillars in the Executive Action Plan (EAP) based on the context of each participating country. This will be led by WMO, UNDRR, ITU, IFRC and UNDP, in collaboration with other key partners.

The project is being prepared under UNDP's Social and Environment Standards (SES). The SEP provides a framework for the overall project, and outlines project stakeholders and specific methods and timelines to engage them at different stages of the project, as well as the overall project Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM). Country-specific SEPs have been prepared under Output 2 in order to more accurately capture and establish the role of women, Indigenous peoples and vulnerable groups firmly within the consultation process. The country-specific SEPs should be read for Output 2 as they describe in detail relevant stakeholders in each of the countries. This SEP also briefly summarizes the main stakeholder engagement activities undertaken so far, though country-specific SEPs should be referred to for full details, including country-specific grievance redress mechanisms.

1.1 Objective of the Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP)

The Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) serves as a roadmap for engaging stakeholders effectively, promoting open dialogue, and ensuring that their inputs positively shape the project's direction and outcomes. The SEP outlines how the project team will communicate with stakeholders and includes a mechanism by which people can raise concerns, provide feedback, or complain about project activities or any activities related to the project. The SEP seeks to ensure that Project stakeholders are informed and involved in all the stages of the Project.

UNDP ensures stakeholders' meaningful, effective and informed participation in formulating and implementing UNDP programmes and projects. Meaningful, effective, informed stakeholder engagement seeks to build and maintain a constructive relationship with stakeholders to avoid or mitigate potential risks promptly. Ensuring robust and meaningful stakeholder engagement during project preparation and implementation will ensure that the critical programming principle of “leave no one behind” is achieved. Moreover, stakeholder consultation plays a crucial role in project success by ensuring the needs and constraints of stakeholders are taken into account as the project is designed, in particular those of vulnerable and marginalised groups such as women, the poor, Indigenous peoples, youth, the elderly and people with disabilities.

Meaningful, effective and informed consultation processes will be:

- Free of external manipulation, interference, coercion, and intimidation.
- Gender and age-inclusive and responsive.
- Culturally appropriate and tailored to the language and accessibility preferences and decision-making processes of each identified stakeholder group, including disadvantaged or marginalised groups. Where applicable, it includes differentiated measures to allow effective participation of disadvantaged or vulnerable groups, including persons with disabilities.
- Based on prior and timely disclosure of accessible, understandable, relevant and adequate information, including draft documents and plans.
- Initiated early in the project design process, continued iteratively throughout the programme and project life cycle, and adjusted as risks and impacts arose.
- Addresses social and environmental risks and adverse impacts, as well as the proposed measures and actions to address these.
- Seeks to empower stakeholders, particularly marginalised groups, and enable the incorporation of all relevant views of affected people and other stakeholders into decision-making processes, such as project goals and design, mitigation measures, the sharing of development benefits and opportunities, and implementation issues.
- Documented and reported in accessible form to participants, particularly the measures taken to avoid or minimise risks and adverse impacts on the project stakeholders.

The SEP is in line with the project's Social and Environment Screening Procedure (SESP) and the low E&S risks identified. The SEP is proportional to the low risks of the project.

1.1.1 Stakeholder engagement under Output 1

Stakeholder engagement is embedded into Output 1 activities. Among other things, Output 1 activities will support knowledge exchange among countries at different stages of implementation of the EW4All EAP across all Pillars and implementing partners. Countries will be assisted in developing plans to improve their MHEWS and anticipatory action approaches and systems, ensuring that each approach takes a people-centric view with ensured last-mile communications and including all stakeholders. This will be linked to the SOFF community of practice and will bring together peer advisors and implementing entities to document lessons learned.

1.1.2 Stakeholder engagement under Output 2

Each country under Output 2 has prepared its own Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) which is part of each country's Funding Proposal package. At the country level, these SEP serve as a roadmap for engaging stakeholders effectively, promoting open dialogue, and ensuring that their inputs positively shape the project's direction and outcomes. The seven-country SEPs outline how the project team will communicate with stakeholders and includes details on the country-specific grievance mechanism, as well as detailed analysis of relevant stakeholders in each of the countries. In all countries, the SEP seeks to ensure that Project communities, as well as other Project stakeholders, are informed and involved in all the stages of the Project. The Project recognises the need to seek representative and inclusive feedback, and the SEP looks to establish the role of women and vulnerable groups within the consultation process. Depending on the country, the SEP also provides relevant information on context and engagement with Indigenous Peoples (Ecuador, Chad, Somalia, Ethiopia, Fiji, Cambodia) and conflict (Chad, Somalia, Ethiopia). Country SEPs also include information on context and engagement with peoples with disabilities. The SEPs are complemented by the Gender Analysis and Action Plans (GAAPs) which have also been prepared for every country, and have a focus on engaging with women. The SEPs are considered a flexible and adaptable document, and as such will continue to be updated during project implementation to reflect the needs of the project stakeholders.

During project preparation, for the seven countries under Output 2, consultations and stakeholder mapping aimed to understand the needs and challenges of stakeholders in different areas, identify risks, and develop strategies to address them. Various national, provincial, and in some cases local stakeholders were consulted in designing each country proposal. Evidence of these consultations is provided in Annex 4.

Consultations focused on understanding the challenges faced by those most affected by climate change, particularly women, Indigenous peoples' representatives, people with disabilities, the elderly and youth, to ensure their perspectives were included in the project design. Consultations addressed topics such as:

- Stakeholders' perceptions of disaster impact and how these impacts them and their activities
- Stakeholders' perceptions of 4 pillars of the EW4All initiative
- Proposed solutions to enhance alert information on disasters and barriers to their implementation
- Gender dynamics and roles in communities, specific capacities, needs, and interests
- Potential social and environmental risks/impacts on communities from Project activities
- Identify critical actors and implementing partners involved in EW4All

Consultations were conducted using a gender-sensitive approach, with most of the gender-specific findings used to inform the GAAPs.

During project implementation, consultations will continue with a bigger focus of engaging at the local level. Moreover, under Output 2, a knowledge management framework will also be developed to systematically capture, document, and disseminate lessons learned. Processes and protocols for knowledge sharing among stakeholders will be established and a repository developed that is open access and online for the dissemination of knowledge products. A UN global knowledge bank for EWS will be created as a common digital public good to improve easy access by country-level actors to robust tools, guidance, peer-learning, and reliable technical guidance from multiple UN and non-UN sources on themes cutting across EWS.

1.2 Project's Institutional Arrangements at the Global Level

UNDP will be the Executing Entity of the EW4All-MCP and will be responsible for the overall project.

The global implementation arrangement will comprise of a Project Board or Project Steering Committee (PSC) comprised of representatives of the Pillar Leads (WMO, UNDRR, ITU and IFRC) who have co-developed this project. PSC meetings will be held virtually, two times a year¹. In addition, the members of the committee will meet physically every year for a knowledge sharing meeting. Three such meetings will be held during the implementation of the first seven country projects. These meetings will be attended by the EW4All Pillar Leads, GCF, UNDP and two representatives from each of the country projects, including at least one from the relevant national governments.

The Project Board is responsible for making, by consensus, management decisions when guidance is required by the Project Manager. Project Board decisions will be made in accordance with standards that shall ensure management for development results, best value money, fairness, integrity, transparency and effective international competition. In case a consensus cannot be reached within the Board, final decision shall rest with the UNDP Executive Coordinator.

A global Project Management Unit (PMU) will be constituted within UNDP for the overall project coordination, oversight and monitoring, including implementation of this SEP. The PMU will also provide technical support help the country PMUs in accessing regional and international resources through networking. The PMU comprises of three full time staff: a Project Manager, an Administrative and Finance Assistant and a Procurement Specialist. Part-time staff on the PMU will include a Technical Advisor, a Monitoring Evaluation and Learning Officer, a Communications Expert, a Safeguards, Gender and Inclusivity Expert (SGIE) and other subject experts brought in on an as needed basis.

The Project Manager will run the project on a day-to-day basis on behalf of the Project Board within the constraints laid down by the Project Board. The Project Manager function will end when the final project terminal evaluation report and other documentation required by the GCF and UNDP has been completed and submitted to UNDP. The Project Manager is responsible for day-to-day management and decision-making for the project. The Project Manager's prime responsibility is to ensure that the project produces the results specified in the project document, to the required standard of quality and within the specified constraints of time and cost. Safeguards, Gender and Inclusivity Expert (SGIE) will work under the supervision of the PM to implement this SEP.

1.3 Project's Institutional Arrangements at the Country Level

Under Output 2, UNDP will implement the Project under the Direct Implementation Modality (DIM) in all seven countries. The main institutions for project implementation under the four pillars of EW4All will depend on each country, and these are detailed in the country-level SEPs. Generally these include the national agencies responsible for meteorology and disaster management.

At the country level, each country will have a Project Board or Steering Committee made of the relevant country agency with overall responsibility for the project and the National Designated Authority (NDA) for GCF. As the Senior Beneficiary, the implementing partner will be part of the board. Furthermore, as the Senior Supplier, UNDP will provide quality assurance for the project and ensure adherence to the guidelines for the implementation modality. The Project Board will be responsible for making, by consensus, management decisions when the National Project Manager (NPM) requires guidance. Project Board decisions will be made per standards to ensure management for development results, best value money, fairness, integrity, transparency and effective international competition. This commitment to fairness and transparency in decision-making will help build trust in the project.

¹ Though, if needed, additional meetings may be called to address grievances relating to the project. See section 4.



If a consensus cannot be reached within the Board, the final decision shall rest with the UNDP Programme Manager.

The NPM will run the project on a day-to-day basis. The NPM is responsible for day-to-day management and decision-making for the project, including compliance with E&S measures laid out in the project documents including this SEP. In this regard, the NPM will be supported by a National Safeguards, Gender and Inclusion Expert (NSGI) expert.

2 Stakeholder Identification and Analysis

Stakeholders are persons or groups directly or indirectly affected by a project, as well as those who may have interests in a project and/or the ability to influence its outcome, either positively or negatively. This section highlights relevant stakeholders for all Outputs. Stakeholders will of course be more localized based on the country (i.e. a specific NGO), and this level of detail is provided in the country-specific SEPs.

2.1 Methodology

To meet best practice approaches, the project will apply the following principles for stakeholder engagement:

- Openness and life-cycle approach: Public consultations for the project(s) will be arranged during the whole life cycle, carried out openly, free of external manipulation, interference, coercion, or intimidation.
- Informed participation and feedback: Appropriate information will be provided to and widely distributed among all stakeholders; opportunities are provided for communicating stakeholder feedback and analysing and addressing comments and concerns.
- Inclusiveness and sensitivity: Stakeholder identification is undertaken to support better communications and build effective relationships. The participation process for the projects is inclusive. All stakeholders are encouraged to be involved in the consultation process at all times. Equal access to information is provided to all stakeholders. Sensitivity to stakeholders' needs is the fundamental principle underlying the selection of engagement methods. Special attention is given to vulnerable groups that may be at risk of being left out of project benefits, particularly women, the elderly, persons with disabilities, migrant workers and communities, and the cultural sensitivities of diverse Indigenous groups.

2.2 Key Stakeholders

Key stakeholders in the project include national stakeholders such as governments, Non-Governmental Organizations (NGO) and Civil Society Organizations (CSO), National Designated Authorities (NDA), Direct Access Entities (DAE), relevant agencies at the regional, national and sub-national level, and the EW4ALL pillar leads (UNDRR, WMO, ITU and IFRC).

Key stakeholders also include national, regional and local authorities, local representatives and communities in the seven countries. There is a special focus on vulnerable groups, including women, youth, underrepresented or marginalized groups and people with disabilities. Depending on the country, there is also a focus on Indigenous Peoples (where IPs are part of the population) and conflict-specific situations which may include refugees and Internally Displaced People (IDPs), among others. At length-details on specific stakeholders, such as names of organizations representing the interest of these groups, and specific details about their interest in the project, is provided in the country-level SEPs.

2.3 Other Stakeholders

Other relevant stakeholders in the project who may have an interest in the project's activities or who may be involved in the project's activities include government ministries not directly involved in the project, Multilateral Development Banks, private foundations, bilateral donors, multilateral agencies, international and local NGOs, private sector agencies across relevant sectors (such as telecommunications, aviation, financial services and tourism), financial organisations and the SOFF community of practice.

3 Stakeholder Engagement Program

3.1 Summary of Stakeholder Engagement during Project Preparation

During project preparation, consultations and stakeholder mapping aimed to understand the needs and challenges of stakeholders in different areas, develop the MCP and identify risks and strategies to address them. Consultations with key stakeholders were conducted, including national-level consultations detailed in the country-level SEPs. This section, and relevant Annexes, summarize the consultations carried out during project preparation. Additional consultations with women were also conducted under Output 2 countries and form part of the baseline analysis of the GAAPs in these countries.

Consultations addressed topics such as:

- MCP and/or country-specific proposal
- Stakeholder needs and ways to improve and maximize the MCP and/or country-specific
- Gaps, vulnerabilities and areas to take into account in the MCP and/or country-specific
- Potential roles for various stakeholders
- Ways to maximise different technologies, including AI
- Partnerships
- Potential environmental and social impacts from project activities, and management plans developed, as well as the grievance redress mechanism
- Identify critical actors and implementing partners

Consultations took place during the course of a year, starting in June 2023 and throughout 2024. A summary of consultations is included in Annexes 1 and 5. At the country level, a great deal of consultations have taken place and these are described at length in the country-level SEPs and summarized in Annex 5. Most consultations have been at the national level, focused on identifying pillar leads and other implementing partners and designing the project. As much as possible, some consultations were also conducted with local-level stakeholders to more fully understand needs of vulnerable populations. This has been integrated in both the SEP and project design, for instance taking into account language needs or different access to technologies. Moreover, the Gender Analysis and Action Plans (GAAPs) have integrated findings of the consultations with women into its analysis and specific actions. Annex 5 provides a summary for each country of some of the consultations conducted. More details are provided in country-specific SEPs and GAAPs. It is important to note that the emphasis on local level consultations will be done during project implementation, when specific activities are being implemented. This is when the “crux” of consultations and engagement will take place, since it’s when early warnings will be planned, developed and disseminated. Moreover, for the few small works in the countries, locations have not been identified during project design and hence consultations will take place with local people once the locations are known. This is detailed in Table 1 below.

3.2 Stakeholder Engagement Plan

Given that stakeholders under Output 1 are mostly at the institutional level, consultation methods will mainly include meetings, workshops and trainings. In contrast, Output 2 activities engage directly with local level stakeholders, including communities, and have more varied engagement methods. The country-specific SEPs provide more details as to the specific stakeholders engaged at the country level, specific activities and timeline.

Table 1: Stakeholder Engagement Plan

Project Activity	Target Stakeholders	Methods	Topic of Consultations	Implementation Timeline	Responsible entity
Project Inception workshop at the national level	All Key Stakeholders and some interested stakeholders	Workshop	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The objectives of a project inception report typically include defining the project scope, goals, resources needed, timelines, and stakeholders involved. The workshop established a common understanding among project team members and stakeholders regarding the project's goal, expected outcomes, potential risks, and mitigation strategies. Additionally, it set the direction for the project implementation phase by outlining each agency's initial steps, deliverables, and responsibilities. Ultimately, the project inception report aimed to lay a solid foundation for successful project planning and execution. 	In the beginning of the project implementation	UNDP
Information gathering for Project Design	All Key Stakeholders and some interested stakeholders	Workshops, meetings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Understanding gaps, opportunities and ways to maximise the MCP Taking these into account in the project proposal to ensure the project is inclusive and leaves no one behind 	During the preparation of the project proposal	UNDP and implementing partners
Project launch	All Key Stakeholders and some interested stakeholders	Workshop/ meetings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To kick-off project implementation and keep stakeholders informed about the project 	In the beginning of project implementation	UNDP and implementing partners
Coordination activities under Output 1, including knowledge sharing and trainings	Key Stakeholders and interested stakeholders	Workshop/ meetings Summaries available on website or email	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MCP activities 	During project implementation	UNDP and implementing partners

Project Activity	Target Stakeholders	Methods	Topic of Consultations	Implementation Timeline	Responsible entity
Project launch at the country level (Output 2)	Regional and local-level authorities and community people, including men, women, people with disability, the elderly, youth and IP groups as relevant. In some countries key groups may also include refugees and IDPs.	Workshop/ meetings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To ensure the inclusion of critical relevant stakeholders in the project implementation. 	In the beginning of the project implementation	UNDP and implementing partners
EW4ALL Awareness Campaigns at the country level	Regional and local authorities, community people, any other key target groups identified	Campaign through speakerphones, SMS, brochures, TV, radio, meetings, etc., with translation and accessibility needs taken into account	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To increase awareness about the EWS among community people in the project target communes. 	Defined in country-level SEPs, but expected to be at least twice per year	UNDP and implementing partners
Promote Early Warning champions for community members, including women, people with disability, the elderly, youth, and IP groups at the country level	Country-specific NGOs, women, people with disability, youth, and IP groups. In some countries key groups may also include refugees and IDPs.	Trainings, meetings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To ensure women, people with disability, the elderly, youth, IP groups and any other vulnerable group identified can access EWs. Awareness of prevention of Gender-Based Violence (GBV)/ Sexual Harassment (SH)/ Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA) Project Grievance Redress Mechanism 	Throughout the project implementation	UNDP, implementing partners

Project Activity	Target Stakeholders	Methods	Topic of Consultations	Implementation Timeline	Responsible entity
Installation, repairs/upgrades of EW equipment at the country level	Local communities and local authorities	Meetings, trainings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Scope of small works, timing and Environmental and Safeguard (E&S) mitigation measures such as the Environment and Social Code of Practice (ESCAP) • Job opportunities if available • Codes of Conduct, prevention of Gender-Based Violence (GBV)/ Sexual Harassment (SH)/ Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA) • Project Grievance Redress Mechanism 	Ahead and during small works	UNDP, implementing partners, contractors
Trainings for contractors part of small-works at the country level	Local contractors	Trainings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mitigation measures and requirements covered in the ESCOP • Codes of Conduct, prevention of Gender-Based Violence (GBV)/ Sexual Harassment (SH)/ Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA) • Project Grievance Redress Mechanism 	Ahead of small works	UNDP, implementing partners, contractors
Trainings on O&M for community at the country level	Local communities and local authorities	Trainings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • O&M measures covered in the ESCOP • Codes of Conduct, prevention of Gender-Based Violence (GBV)/ Sexual Harassment (SH)/ Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA) • Project Grievance Redress Mechanism 	During or after small works	UNDP, implementing partners, contractors

3.3 Special Considerations for Vulnerable Groups

During project design and implementation, the project will need to take into account special considerations for vulnerable groups to ensure they are meaningfully consulted and that their needs and constraints are taken into account to inform the project's activities. Depending on the country, vulnerable or marginalised groups may include women, Indigenous groups, persons with disabilities, youth, the elderly, the poor, refugees and Internally Displaced Peoples (IDPs). Specifically, for EWS to reach the most vulnerable, the project needs to understand how to get information to them and overcome barriers effectively. Vulnerable groups, for example, may be more remote and more likely to be excluded, or face constraints due to language, access to technology, etc. These needs are important for the project to take into account when determining how and when to send early warnings. Logistical needs will also need to be taken into account when conducting consultations including

- Timing of consultations (ensuring women are available to participate)
- Location (so that it is suitable for women, Indigenous groups and people with disabilities, etc.)
- Language and communications (especially for Indigenous groups, minorities and those with disabilities)
- Format (suitability for all groups, including for youth)

3.4 Disclosure

Disclosure refers to making information accessible in a manner that is appropriate and understandable to interested and affected parties.

Project information should be disclosed in a way that is appropriate to the different range of stakeholders. Translation of key documents may be required. For example, under Output 2, during project preparation countries will be translating at minimum executive summaries of SES documents, including the SEP. During project implementation, Output 2 countries will ensure translation and disclosure of documents relating to E&S risks of activities, the grievance mechanism and, most importantly, information relating to early warnings which is the crucial focus of the project. This is detailed in the country-level SEPs.

During MCP preparation, the project proposal and related Social and Environment documentation will be disclosed in the UNDP website. During project implementation, MCP information will continue to be disclosed through the project's website, such as press releases or summaries from global activities. The project-supported UN global knowledge bank for EWS will also be a common digital public good.

Information on accessing the project's global Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) will be available in the project website².

² Country-level GRM arrangements are described in the country-level SEPs.

4 Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM)

Stakeholders who may be adversely affected by a UNDP project can communicate their concerns about the social and environmental performance of the project. Potentially affected stakeholders are informed about available entry points for submitting their concerns as part of the stakeholder engagement process.

Given the multi-country nature of the project, there will be a project-wide GRM under the global PMU, and country-specific GRMs which are described in each country's SEP.

In general, the GRMs will:

- (i) Receive and address any concerns, complaints, notices of emerging conflicts, or grievances alleging actual or potential harm to affected person(s) arising from the project's social or environmental performance;
- (ii) Assist in the resolution of grievances between and among project stakeholders;
- (iii) Conduct itself at all times in a flexible, collaborative, and transparent manner aimed at problem solving and consensus building.

The functions of the GRMs will be to:

- (i) Receive, log and track all grievances received;
- (ii) Process and propose solutions and ways forward related to specific grievances within a timely period as described in the country-level SEPs;
- (iii) Identify trends in grievances and recommend possible measures to avoid these;
- (iv) Provide regular status updates on grievances to Claimants, Project Board (PB) members and other relevant Stakeholders, as applicable;
- (v) Collaborate with Partner Institutions and other NGOs, CSOs and other entities to conduct outreach initiatives to increase awareness among Stakeholders as to the existence of the GRM and how its services can be accessed;

A Grievance can be sent by any individual or group of individuals that believes it has been or will be harmed by the Project due to its social or environmental impacts. The GRM shall maintain a flexible approach with respect to receiving Grievances in light of known local constraints with respect to communications and access to resources for some Stakeholders. A Grievance can be transmitted to the GRM by any means available (i.e. by email, letter, phone call, meeting, SMS, etc.). All Grievances and reports of conflict will be received, assigned an ID number, acknowledged to Claimant, recorded electronically, and subject to periodic updates to the Claimant as well as the office file.

4.1 Project-Level GRM

Complaints related to the E&S performance of the overall project can be submitted to the project-level GRM managed by the global-level Project Management Unit (PMU). Contact details will be provided/updated during project implementation once the PMU has been set up.

The global PMU will set up a GRM Committee consisting of the following staff:

- Safeguards, Gender and Inclusivity (SGI) expert
- Communications Expert
- Project Manager

The following stages apply to the Global project. Specific contact information will be updated and disseminated once the project PMU is set up.

Stage 1

The SGI expert in the PMU shall be responsible for managing the project-level GRM. Within one (1) week of receiving a Grievance, the SGI will send a written acknowledgement to Claimant of the grievance received with the assigned ID number and this shall be tracked in the GRM Log Book. Within the same week, the SGI will notify the GRM Committee of the receipt of the grievance. The GRM Committee will determine whether they can respond to the grievance directly, or whether they need to consult the project's Technical Advisor, Senior Advisors or individuals drawn from the Project Board and/or their respective institutions to develop a response to the grievance. In cases where a complaint may be related to one of the countries under Output 2, the GRM Committee may decide to refer the complaint to that country-specific GRM and inform the Claimant of this. The objective of all investigative activities is to develop a thorough understanding of the issues and concerns raised in the Grievance and facilitate consensus around a proposed solution and way forward.

The GRM Committee members will procure the cooperation of their respective staff with the investigation. At any point during the investigation, the GRM Committee members may determine that an onsite field investigation is necessary to properly understand the Grievance and develop an effective proposed solution and way forward. At any point after receiving a Grievance and through to implementation of the proposed solution and way forward, the GRM Committee members may seek the technical assistance and/or an advisory opinion from any entity in the country which may reasonably be believed to be of assistance.

The GRM Committee will promptly engage the Claimant and any other relevant Stakeholders deemed appropriate, to gather all necessary information regarding the grievance. Through the GRM Committee, the GRM will have the authority to request from relevant government institutions any information (documents or otherwise) relevant to resolving the grievance and avoiding future grievances of the same nature. In all communications with the Claimant and other stakeholders, the GRM will be guided by its problem-solving role, non-coercive principles and process, and the voluntary, good faith nature of the interaction with the Claimant and other stakeholders.

The GRM Committee will submit a resolution to the Claimant within a period not to exceed thirty (30) days from receipt of the grievance. The GRM Committee members will communicate to the Claimant one or more proposed actions or resolutions and clearly articulate the reasons and basis for proposed way forward. If the Claimant does not accept the resolution, the GRM Committee members will engage with the Claimant to provide alternative options. If the Claimant is satisfied with the resolution (and/or any adjustments agreed as necessary), the grievance can be closed and noted in the log book. However, if the Claimant is not satisfied, the grievance shall be referred to Stage 2.

Stage 2

In Stage 2 the GRM Committee submits the grievance, including details from the resolution proposed under Stage 1, to the Project Board for their consideration. The Project Board will consider the matter following similar procedures than in Stage 1 and propose a resolution to the Claimant within a period not to exceed sixty (60) days from receipt of the grievance. If the Claimant is satisfied with the resolution (and/or any adjustments agreed as necessary), the grievance can be closed and noted in the log book. However, if the Claimant is not satisfied, he/she has the right to pursue further redress via UNDP's Stakeholder Response Mechanism (SRM). At any stage a Claimant may file a complaint with UNDP's Social and Environmental Compliance Review Unit (see Section 4.4).

4.2 Country-Level GRMs

Specific GRMs for each country under Output 2 are detailed in the country-specific SEPs. Complaints submitted to the project GRM will not impede access to the country's legal redress system. In general, country-level GRMs function in the following manner:

Stage 1: Stakeholders who have a complaint, concern, feedback or suggestion relating to the Project may submit this directly, either in writing or verbally, to the Country Project National Safeguards, Gender and Inclusivity (NSGI) officer in the Country PMU. Complaints can also be submitted to local authorities, implementing partners or contractors. Complaints relating to small works may be able to be readily solved by the contractor, who will log and assess the grievance and relate the resolution to the Country PMU. Otherwise, the Project NSGI officer will log and assess the grievance in line with the project documentation and the SES, and propose a resolution for approval for the National Project Manager. Sensitive issues will be scaled up immediately to Stage 2 by the NSGI officer. The Project NSGI officer may also have further discussions with the complainant. The National Project Manager will decide on the grievance, and the NSGI officer will get back to the complainant within ten business days. If desired, the Complainant also has the option to skip Stage 1 and go directly to Stage 2.

Stage 2: If the complainant is satisfied with the response, the grievance is considered closed, which will be reflected in the grievance log. If the complainant is not satisfied with the response, or if the Project team has not made a decision within ten business days, or if the complainant wishes to, the complainant can escalate the grievance to the National Project Board. The Project NSGI officer shall assist the complainant with this process. The National Project Board will review the grievance and call a meeting with the aggrieved individual/organisation to understand the grievance. The National Project Board will have 30 business days to resolve the grievance and get back to the complainant.

If desired, and dissatisfied after Stage 2, complainants can also take their complaints to overall project GRM, described above (Section 4.1). Complainants also have the right to pursue further redress via UNDP's Stakeholder Response Mechanism (SRM). At any stage a Claimant may file a complaint with UNDP's Social and Environmental Compliance Review Unit (see Section 4.4).

There are no fees or charges for lodging or processing a complaint. However, complainants also have the right to file a suit with the Courts at their own cost. Specific contact information will be included in the country-level SEPs once the national PMUs are set up.

4.3 SEAH Considerations

Any grievance related to a complaint of SEAH needs to be managed confidentially through the following process. A survivor-centered approach is followed under which:

- The safety of the survivor shall be ensured at all times. Potential risks to the survivor will be identified and action taken to ensure the survivor's safety and to prevent further harm including ensuring that the alleged perpetrator does not have contact with the survivor. If the survivor is an employee, reasonable adjustments may be made to the survivor's work schedule and work environment to ensure their safety, where possible these adjustments will alter the alleged perpetrator work schedule and environment rather than the survivor.
- All actions should reflect the choices of the survivor, but this does not stop the programme deciding on disciplinary measure relating to the alleged perpetrator.
- All information related to the case must be kept confidential and identities must be protected. Only those who have a role in the response to an allegation should receive case-level information, and then only for a clearly stated purpose and with the survivor's specific consent.
- The survivor must provide informed consent to progress with each stage of the complaints process. Survivors may withdraw their consent during the process at any time. If this occurs,

depending on the nature of the complaint and available information, the programme may be able to continue disciplinary procedures without the survivor's consent.

Complaints of SEAH can be received by:

- The existing channels of the GRM Process
- Specific channels as detailed for Output 2 countries in the respective country-level SEP

Step 1: Receiving and Gathering information on Complaint

The person who received the complaint will:

- Document and register the allegation.
- Refer the case to the SEAH Focal person in the PMU. The SEAH Focal person is the Safeguards, Gender and Inclusivity (SGI) expert.

The SEAH Focal person will explain the SEAH complaints and reporting process to the survivor including:

- That they (the survivor) can choose whether they want to make a formal complaint

That if they choose to make a formal complaint:

- They control whether and how information about the case is shared with other agencies or individuals;
- All information will be kept confidential. Only those who will respond to the case will be told about their complaint / situation;
- They can change their mind and withdraw their consent at any time. Depending on the nature of the complaint and the information available, while the survivor's participation in the process will stop, the PMU may continue disciplinary proceeding against the alleged perpetrator.

Information about the complaint will be kept confidential. All information should not identify the survivor, perpetrator or include any other information that will identify the survivor or perpetrators of a specific situation.

The SEAH Focal Point should be the only person to communicate with the survivor. This communication should include:

- Responding to any questions or concerns from the survivor
- Ensuring that the survivor has received appropriate support
- Asking for the survivor's consent at each stage in the process
- Gathering any further information that may be required from the survivor
- Explaining that where the allegation involved a criminal offence the survivor should consider going to the Police

The survivor will be provided ongoing feedback on the development and outcome of their case

Step 2: Assessing if the Allegation is likely linked to the project

The SEAH Focal Point will determine the likelihood of the allegation being linked to the project. If the allegation is determined to be likely linked to the project, the GCF will be notified within 48 hours of the determination being made of a) the nature of the allegation; b) if the alleged perpetrator is, to the survivor's best knowledge, associated with the project (yes/no); c) the survivor's age and/or sex (if available); and d) if the survivor was referred to services.

No further information, including name and contact details of the survivor or alleged perpetrator would be shared (except in the context of referral for services or verification, with the consent of the survivor).

Step 3: Verification and Action

If an allegation is determined to be likely linked to the project, the SEAH Focal Point will convene the ad-hoc SEAH Grievance Committee to review the complaint and decide on the verification process within 48 hours of determining that the allegation is likely linked to the project. The goal of the verification is to:

- Assess the likelihood that the incident occurred.
- Recommend disciplinary measures towards the alleged perpetrator of SEAH.

The SEAH Grievance Committee will be formed on an ad hoc basis where verification and action is required. It will be composed of:

- Members of the PMU's GRM Committee
- Relevant expertise depending on the nature of the complaint and the country (for instance, relevant country ministry, NGO or referral service)

All verification steps and meetings must be documented with information kept confidentially.

Step 4: Document and Monitor Complaints of SEAH

As for other complaints within the GRM system, each individual complaint of SEAH will be documented and registered and regularly reported to the PMU/Board. However, for SEAH complaints these reports should be numerical only and not contain any information with the potential of being identified, including names and contact details of survivors, their families, or of alleged perpetrators.

For cases of SEAH the project shall endeavor to ensure that timely services and redress for SEAH survivors includes, as appropriate, medical care, psychosocial support, legal assistance, community-driven protection measures, and reintegration services.

4.4 UNDP's Accountability Mechanism

In addition to the project and country-specific GRMs, UNDP's Accountability Mechanism is also accessible to project stakeholders. UNDP has in place:

- A Social and Environmental Compliance Review Unit (SECU) to respond to claims that UNDP is not in compliance with applicable environmental and social policies of a project; and
- A Stakeholder Response Mechanism (SRM) that ensures individuals, peoples and communities affected by projects have access to appropriate grievance resolution procedures for hearing and addressing project-related complaints and disputes.

Social and Environmental Compliance Unit (SECU)

SECU responds to complaints that UNDP may not be meeting its social and environmental commitments. Any person or community who believes the environment or their wellbeing may be affected by a UNDP-supported project or programme may file a complaint. A representative, such as a civil society organization, may also file a complaint on behalf of affected communities. People who file complaints may request that SECU protect their names and identities.

Stakeholder Response Mechanism (SRM)

UNDP's Stakeholder Response Mechanism (SRM) helps project-affected stakeholders, governments and others partners jointly resolve concerns and disputes. It is available when the project-level



stakeholder engagement processes has not successfully resolved issues of concern. The UNDP Country Office management normally leads the SRM, with support from UNDP headquarters. The request must relate to the UNDP-supported project and a possible environmental or social impact, and identify how the Requestors have been, or may be, adversely affected by the UNDP project or programme.

If a person or community has a concern about the ability of the UNDP Country Office to respond fairly and effectively to the request, they have the option to file the request directly with the Stakeholder Response Mechanism at UNDP Headquarters in New York. Requests can be sent to the SRM through the Internet or through the mail.

Further information, including how to submit a request to SECU or SRM, is found on the UNDP website at <http://www.undp.org/content/undp/en/home/operations/accountability/secu-srm/>.

4.5 GCF's Independent Redress Mechanism

The Independent Redress Mechanism (IRM) addresses complaints by people who believe they are negatively affected or may be affected by projects or programmes funded by the Green Climate Fund (GCF). More information can be found here: <https://irm.greenclimate.fund/about>

5 Implementation of SEP, Monitoring, Reporting and Budget

5.1 Implementation responsibilities for Global-Level SEP

The Project Manager will oversee the Stakeholder Engagement Plan, with final oversight from the Project Board.

The Safeguards Gender and Inclusivity Expert (SGIE), overseen by the Project Manager, will be responsible for:

- Leading or supervising consultations, as per the SEP;
- Leading or supervising the disclosure of information, as per the SEP.

Table 2: Staff and Responsibilities for SEP Implementation

Staff	Responsibility
Project Board	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Commits to implement the SEP when undertaking Project consultations, disclosure and other Project-supported activities • Reviews and approves reports on stakeholder engagement • Has overall responsibility for the SEP including the GRM
Project Manager	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Oversees the process of stakeholder engagement and grievance redress outlined in the SEP • Submits reports to the Project Board as needed
Project SGIE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Oversees stakeholder engagement activities as described in the SEP, including consultations, disclosure and management of grievance redress • Prepares reports as needed on SEP and GRM implementation • Acts as SEAH Focal Point
Implementing Partner	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implements stakeholder engagement activities as described in the SEP

5.2 Implementation responsibilities for Country-Level SEP

At the country-level, the National Project Manager for a specific country will oversee the stakeholder engagement Plan, with final oversight from the National Project Board for that country.

The National Safeguards, Gender and Inclusivity (NSGI) officer, overseen by the National Project Manager, will be responsible for:

- Leading or supervising consultations, as per the SEP;
- Leading or supervising the disclosure of information, as per the SEP.

Table 3: Staff and Responsibilities for SEP Implementation

Staff	Responsibility
National Project Board	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Commits to implement the SEP when undertaking Project consultations, disclosure and other Project-supported activities • Reviews and approves reports on stakeholder engagement • Has overall responsibility for the SEP including the GRM
National Project Manager	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Oversees the process of stakeholder engagement and grievance redress outlined in the SEP • Submits reports to the National Project Board as needed • Provides annual reports on SEP implementation to the Global PMU (after approval from the Project Board)
Project NSGI Officer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Oversees stakeholder engagement activities as described in the SEP, including consultations, disclosure and management of grievance redress

Staff	Responsibility
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prepares reports as needed on SEP and GRM implementation
Implementing Partner	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implements stakeholder engagement activities as described in the SEP
Contractors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implements stakeholder engagement activities as described in the SEP

5.3 Budget

Engagement with stakeholders is a significant part of the project's activities both at the global and national level. Thus budget for engagement is embedded within the costing of the project's activities. Specific budget for the SEP is the hiring of the Project SGIE at the global level, and the hiring of NSGI officers at the country level (one per country). These costings are provided in the Funding Proposal.

ANNEX 1: Summary of Consultations with Stakeholders at the Global Level

The following table summarises global level meetings with stakeholders during MCP preparation.

Date	Attending	Summary
2023/06/08	Pillar leads and representatives from Pillar Leads (UNDRR, WMO, ITU, IFRC), GCF and UNDP	Status of the concept note for the Multi-Country Project Advancing Early Warnings for All (EW4All)
2023/08/24	Pillar leads and representatives from Pillar Leads (UNDRR, WMO, ITU, IFRC), GCF and UNDP	Global coordination meeting of the EW4All initiative
2024/02/28	GeoGlam team, UNDP and others	Webinar run by the GeoGlam team on geo-knowledge hub for agricultural monitoring and capacity development
2024/03/05	WMO focal persons and EW4All UNDP project development team	Presentation and discussion on the WMO dashboards to help with rapid assessments of NMHS status and triangulation with SOFF assessments. These provide a consolidated baseline for EW4All
2024/03/06	UNDRR focal persons and EW4All UNDP project development team	Presentation on work done by UNDRR in targeted countries including gap analysis, vulnerability analysis and collection of information on institutional capacities. Urged the EW4All team to utilise this information in the country proposals.
2024/03/11	UNDP experts on social protection and EW4All project development team	Presentation by experts and discussion on how social protection measures build adaptation and resilience and why EWS is a good entry point for social protection to address loss and damage and adaptive capacity.
2024/03/12	Pillar leads and representatives from Pillar Leads (UNDRR, WMO, ITU, IFRC), GCF and UNDP	Formal launch of the EW4All Multi-Country Project preparation process after approval of the concept note and PPF by the GCF
2024/03/13	Pillar leads and representatives from Pillar Leads (UNDRR, WMO, ITU, IFRC), GCF and UNDP	Formal launch of the EW4All Multi-Country Project preparation process after approval of the concept note and PPF by the GCF - repeat of earlier meeting for partners in South East Asia and Pacific region.
2024/03/22	WMO regional team (AGRHMET) and UNDP global and Chad project development teams	Discussion on current work being done by WMO and challenges in the generation and use of weather data for EWS in Chad, limitations of the Chadian met institutions and capacities.

2024/03/25	Chadian Red Cross and UNDP global and Chad proposal development team	Discussion on possible role of the Chadian Red Cross in the project and on the proposal design process
2024/03/26	UNDRR focal persons and EW4All UNDP project development team	Follow up discussion on coordination of UNDRR regional offices with the country proposal development process
2024/03/26	Cambodia IFRC and UNDP global and Cambodia project development teams	Introducing the GCF / UNDP EW4All multi-country programme proposal for Cambodia and make first contacts with IFRC as a Pillar lead.
2024/04/05	ITU and GSMA focal persons with UNDP global and Chad country proposal development team	Critical technologies and involvement of the telecom sector in the project, primarily focussed on implementation of the Common Alerting Protocols, cellular broadcast and other technologies. Discussion spanned different countries and types of challenges faced including privacy concerns.
2024/04/26	Microsoft AI for Good with UNDP EW4All global and country development teams	The work done by AI for Good and its potential use to EW4All was presented. Discussions explored ways in which the AI for Good team can participate in the project. It was explained that most of the partnerships between the Pillar Leads and AI for Good are already in place.
2024/04/30	Crisis Bureau UNDP with UNDP EW4All global proposal development team	Discussion on the types of activities that the CB can support the project with, largely focussed on dissemination, preparedness and response.
2024/05/01	Paul Venton from Harvard with UNDP EW4All global and Chad country project development teams	Exploring community centred, participatory EWS which are self reliant and autonomous yet utilise innovative IoT technologies and devices.
2024/05/14	INMAHI Ecuador with UNDP EW4All global and Ecuador country proposal development teams	Discussion on key hazards and available technologies and analysis being used for EWS in Ecuador, discussion on key gaps and needs to improve MHEWS and the possible role for the GCF project
2024/05/20	WMO regional team (AGRHYMET) and UNDP global and Chad project development teams	Follow up discussion on current work being done by WMO and challenges in the generation and use of weather data for EWS in Chad, limitations of the Chadian met institutions and capacities.
2024/05/23	VIAMO team with UNDP EW4All global and Chad country development team	Discussion on innovative mobile communication technologies that can be used in the Chadian context and in other countries for dissemination of early warnings and for collection of data and monitoring of use and impacts of MHEWS. Potential engagement of VIAMO as a service provider was discussed.

2024/05/27	WMO regional team (AGRHMET) and UNDP global and Chad project development teams	Follow up discussion on current work being done by WMO and challenges in the generation and use of weather data for EWS in Chad, limitations of the Chadian met institutions and capacities.
2024/07/03	SOFF and UNDP EW4All global proposal development team	Discussion to better integrate SOFF work with the proposal so that the GCF project leverages and builds on the significant work by SOFF on assessments and on support to participating countries.
2024/07/12	Crisis Bureau, SDG AI and UNDP Nature and Climate team with UNDP EW4All global proposal development team	Importance of partnerships between different UNDP expert groups and the GCF proposal and mechanisms to ensure this expertise is utilised during project implementation across the countries
2024/07/16	IFRC, WFP and UNDP EW4All global and Chad country proposal development team	Exploring collaborations with IFRC and WFP in the Chad country project. Discussion on the unique situation in Chad and possible approaches and activities.
2024/07/17	Netherlands RC and 510 team with UNDP EW4All global project development team	Development and use of triggers for anticipatory action and the process of engagement with key stakeholders both at the government and at the community level. Relevance of this work for the country projects was to be discussed in a follow up meeting.
2024/08/26	Netherlands RC and 510 team with UNDP EW4All global and country project development team	Follow up meeting to discuss the country applications of technologies and techniques being developed by the Netherlands RC and 510 team
2024/09/02	Pillar leads and representatives from Pillar Leads (UNDRR, WMO, ITU, IFRC) and UNDP global team	Discussion on mechanisms for fund-flow and implementation of the project at the global and country levels
2024/09/02	Crisis Bureau UNDP with UNDP EW4All global proposal development team	Update meeting to discuss integration of the menu of activities proposed by the CB into the country projects and the global technical project support
2024/09/03	Netherlands RC and 510 team with UNDP EW4All global and country project development team	Follow up meeting to discuss the country applications of technologies and techniques being developed by the Netherlands RC and 510 team



ANNEX 2: Sample Grievance Redress Log

[illegible]

Annex 3: Sample Grievance Submission Form

NAME OF COMPLAINANT (or Anonymous):

GENDER: _____

CONTACT

DETAILS: _____

STATEMENT OF GRIEVANCE (Reason for complaint and activity leading to complaint. Please include as many details as possible to answer the following questions: (i) what happened, (ii) when did it happen, (iii) who did it happen to, and (iv) what was the impact of what happened. Include additional information as needed/desired.

REMEDY REQUESTED BY COMPLAINT:

SIGNATURE: _____

DATE: _____

FOR ADMIN USE ONLY:

Date Grievance Received: _____

In person

In writing

Grievance Received by: _____

Action taken or required: _____

ANNEX 4: Summary of Consultations with Stakeholders at the Country Level

A great deal of consultations have taken place in each country under Output 2, and these are described at length in the country-level SEPs. Most consultations have been at the national level, focused on identifying pillar leads and other implementing partners and designing the project. As much as possible, some consultations were also conducted with local-level stakeholders to more fully understand needs of vulnerable populations. This has been integrated in both the SEP and project design, for instance taking into account language needs or different access to technologies. Moreover, the Gender Analysis and Action Plans (GAAPs) have integrated findings of the consultations with women into its analysis and specific actions. Below is a summary for each country of some of the consultations conducted. More details are provided in country-specific SEPs and GAAPs.

CAMBODIA

Institution / Agency	Meeting date	Purpose of meeting	Assessment of interest, concern and support on the project/programme.	Strategic fit with EW4All discussed [Yes/No]	Aligned with Pillars [Yes/No]	Notes
Ministry of Water Resources and Meteorology (MoWRAM)	11-Apr-24	The purpose of the meeting is to introduce the GCF EW4All project and address any inquiries from the RGC about it. The primary goal is to align efforts towards safeguarding Cambodians from dangerous weather, water, or climate conditions by implementing an effective early warning system to save lives.	MoWRAM is interested in this project because they believe it has the potential to enhance their data collection and forecasting systems. By utilising this project, MoWRAM aims to strengthen its capabilities in gathering accurate information and improving its forecast accuracy. Furthermore, by expressing a desire to be involved as one of the project implementers, MoWRAM seeks to play an active role in executing the project's activities, likely allowing them to tailor the implementation to suit their specific needs and requirements better. This involvement could also lead to increased ownership of the project outcomes and foster collaboration between MoWRAM and other stakeholders involved in the initiative. Overall, MoWRAM's interest in the project reflects a commitment to enhancing its data management and forecasting practices while actively contributing to the successful execution of the project.	Yes, especially on Pillar 2 of EW4All.	Pillars 2 and 3	MoWRAM is interested in participating in the field assessment for the proposal development.

National Committee for Disaster Management (NCDM)	12-Apr-24	The purpose of the meeting is to introduce the GCF EW4All project and address any inquiries from the RGC about it. The primary goal is to align efforts towards safeguarding Cambodians from dangerous weather, water, or climate conditions by implementing an effective early warning system to save lives.	<p>NCDM is highly interested in the project because it significantly contributes to implementing its National Action Plan (NAP) on Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) for 2024-2028. Their interest stems from the project aligning closely with the goals and objectives outlined in their strategic plan for disaster risk reduction.</p> <p>Moreover, NCDM has expressed interest in coordinating the project based on its existing mandates and expertise in disaster management. By leveraging its experience and authority in this area, NCDM aims to ensure effective collaboration among stakeholders, streamline processes, and maximise the project's impact in line with its organisational responsibilities.</p>	The NAP on DRR 2024-2028 is well aligned with the pillars of EW4All, especially on pillars 1 and 4.	Pillars 1, 3 and 4	Coordination between NCDM and MoWRAM is challenging for all EW projects in Cambodia. However, NCDM is willing to coordinate with MoWRAM for this project.
General Secretariat for National Social Protection Council (GS-NSPC)	6-May-24	To explore the linkage between Anticipatory Actions and Shock Responsive Social Protection (SRSP) mechanisms within the country.	NSPC mentioned that Anticipatory Action is a very new concept in Cambodia. It is still early to discuss it. However, NSPC's main priorities lie in enhancing their institutions' capacity to implement the SRSP framework's operational plan, which the RGC has already approved.	Yes. On pillar 4	Pillar 4	
Ministry of Post and Telecommunication	24-Apr-24	The meeting aims to introduce the GCF EW4All project and address any inquiries from the RGC, especially on pillar 3.	MPTC is particularly interested in pillar 3 of this project. Due to MPTC mandates, they aim to improve telephone coverage nationwide. However, this has very high costs.	Yes. On Pillar 3	Pillar3	
WFP	18-Mar-24	WFP is a coordinator of EW4All in Cambodia.	WFP organised the EW4All National Consultation meeting in October 2023. It has also conducted stakeholder mapping for EW4ALL, which has not yet been finalised. WFP is willing to support and coordinate with UNDP for this project.	Yes	Coordinator for EW4All in Cambodia	
FAO	21-Mar-24	FAO is implementing the "to enhance the climate change resilience of smallholder farmers and local communities in the Northern Tonle Sap Basin (NTSB) project" with funding from GCF. This project aims to increase smallholder farmers' access to growing premium market segments and use improved market access to incentivise their transition to climate-resilient practices, mainly through effective public-social-private partnerships. Therefore, it is important to strengthen the coordination between GCF projects within the country.	FAO is willing to coordinate with UNDP to implement the project.	Yes	Align with all four pillars	

CREWS	4-Apr-24	WMO leads globally in pillar two and executes the CREWS project in Cambodia and Laos. The CREWS project offers financial support to conduct RIMES assessments within MoWRAM, mapping out the requirements and improvement areas for pillar 2. As such, a meeting with the CREWS focal point is crucial to identify priority gaps for implementing pillar two within MoWRAM.	Through the CREWS project, WMO is interested in supporting the implementation of this project, especially in pillar 2, as it is well aligned with their project and global lead mandate. In the consultation workshop, WMO presented gaps and areas for improvement in pillar 2.	Yes. Pillar 2	Pillar 2	
IFRC	26th Mar 24	IFRC leads globally in pillar 4. Therefore, it is important to get their support to identify the gaps and improvement areas for pillar 4 in Cambodia.	IFRC shows an interest in providing support for the implementation of Pillar 4 in Cambodia	Yes. Pillar 4	Pillar 4	
People in Need	10-Apr-24	The PIN is an organisation that established EWS1294 in 2013. The system has since been handed over to NCDM. EWS1294 was the first voice-based mobile phone early warning information dissemination system piloted in three flood-prone villages in Pursat province in 2013. Over the past nine years, with support from international donors and close collaboration with NCDM, EWS1294 has made progress in expanding across Cambodia. Given their strengths, it is essential to organise a meeting with them to discuss gaps and areas for improvement for implementing the EW4All project in Cambodia.	Based on their experiences, PIN is interested in becoming an implementing agency for Pillar 3. In the consultation workshop, they presented the gaps and areas for improvement to implement Pillar 3 of EW4All.	Pillars 2 and 3	Pillars 2 and 3	

Action Aid	6-May-24	Action Aid is implementing a Women-Led Climate Change Alternative in Cambodia and a drought early warning system. Therefore, organising a meeting with Action Aid to learn more about their project initiatives was very helpful.	Action Aid is a potential partner for drought early warning systems if the project design focuses on drought early warning systems.	Pillar3	Pillar 3	
DCA	10-Apr-24	DCA implemented a drought information hub and cash transfer for flood response projects in Cambodia.	Not much relevant	Pillar 4	Pillar 4	
Save the Children	23-May-24	Save the Children is implementing Disability in Climate Actions in Kampong Chhnang and Koh Kong. In addition, Save the Children also distributes cash transfers to people with disability as anticipatory actions to reduce their risks.	Save the Children is a potential IP for inclusion in EW4ALL and anticipatory actions in Koh Kong province if the province is selected.	Pillar 4	Pillar 4	

FIJI

Institution / Agency	Meeting Dates	Assessment of interest, concern and support on the project/programme	Strategic fit with EW4All discussed [Yes/No]	Aligned with Pillars [Yes/No]	Notes
National Disaster Management Office (NDMO)	16th May 24th June	The aim of the meeting was to discuss some of the key activities that came out during the first Fiji Early Warnings for All (EW4All) Stock take Workshop Report activities under Pillar 1 that needs to be clarified and justified. Since I was appointed after the workshops, I assumed that all key stakeholders especially the Pillar leads should have a clear understanding about the EW4All project. We also discussed key stakeholders that I had to consult with, especially the pillar lead. Some contacts were provided.	Yes, especially on Pillar 2 of EW4All	Align with Pillar 1 and Pillar 4	Will support Pillar 4 in terms of capacity building of government official at subnational level for the implementation of CBDRM training

		<p>They know that they are the main custodian of the EW4All projects/programme as they are mandated under the Natural Disasters Management Act.</p> <p>Main areas of needs are to have a centralised data base system. For storage of data from all across agencies, assessing and the data can be openly shared amongst agencies.</p> <p>Database will be operated as a centralised system, as all the data are all within the Ministries and very difficult to access. Having a centralised database system saves time when needed for early warning or any other disaster risks activities. It will serve government stakeholders at all levels both during disaster and non-disaster situations</p> <p>Lidar is very useful remote sensing method that uses light in the form of a pulsed laser to measure ranges (variable distances) to the Earth.</p> <p>Natural disasters such as cyclone, floods, earthquakes, forest fires, can cause widespread devastation, leaving communities in urgent need of assistance. In these critical moments, swift and effective disaster response is essential to saving lives and minimising damage. LiDAR technology is emerging as a powerful tool for empowering disaster response and recovery efforts, providing responders with invaluable insights and capabilities to navigate complex and rapidly changing situations. With Fiji geographical made up in terms of mountainous and also remote islands, invest in this kind of technology is an important priority when considering the complexities of disasters we are experiencing now</p>			<p>NDMO will coordinate all the EW4All projects/programs from all the four Pillars (1-4). The EW4ALL project sits at the NDMO who is the main custodian. This is because the four fundamental pillars of the EW4ALL have all DRR activities as a whole.</p>
Fiji Meteorological Services (FMS)	24th May& 30th August	<p>The aim of the meeting was to gather information on the activities under Pillar 2 that came out during the Early Warning for All (EW4ALL) stock take workshop Report and needs to clarified by the FMS. The first National Workshop stocktake workshop gave the introduction about the EW4All programs/project for Fiji and FMS since all its work is on Early Warning and the main provider of early warning on hydrometeorological hazards is familiar of its operation. Some key areas that we discussed were on the need of AWS to be installed in black spot areas. For that to happen FMS have to identify the land as well as the costs of the AWS. Considering the time, to go through new land lease etc, suggestions on working on land owned by state, or government stakeholders such as WAF, FHTA, and FSC. Also, we discussed on Drought Hazard Mapping which is part of the proposal. Also, the instruments needed for flood forecasts were discussed. This include flood modelling that measures streamflow and three is needed, one for Suva, Nadi, Lautoka. Importance of supporting capacity building/ training for hydro-met staff was also raised. Costs of trainings is needed to</p>	Yes, especially on Pillar 2 of EW4All	Align with 2 and Pillar 3	<p>With the support that will be provided under the EW4All project/programs FMS will be able to continue to fulfill its vision of providing a safe and secure communities through the provision of dynamic and quality weather, climate, and hydrological services</p>

		be submitted together with the costs of the instruments needed. Overall costs and itemized costs are needed to be submitted to Janita. Also, some discussions on current improvement on existing infrastructure like the Radar was brought up and that can be supported according to Janita, but the construction of a new one cannot be supported by the GCF.			
Commissioner Central Divisional Office (CCDO)	25th May & 21st August 2024	The meeting aimed to discuss the EW4All project/program, with Fiji being one of the seven beneficiary countries and the first in the Pacific. The discussion highlighted the benefits for Fiji, especially in enhancing early warning systems. The session reviewed activities from the First Nation stocktake workshop under pillar 4, seeking further clarification on the execution of the TOT workshop, including its target audience, location, and frequency. The commissioners requested that CBDRM TOT be conducted for the staff which he planed to be integrated into the division's business plan. This effort seeks to address community challenges following NGO training by empowering government officials, such as Provincial Administrators and District Officers, to conduct training within the communities. The meeting also deliberated on the new NDRM Bill 2024, which proposes the establishment of the NDMO at the divisional level, headed by a Disaster Risk Management Officer to coordinate and manage all disaster risk management efforts across divisions, districts, and local communities. Furthermore, the meeting also discussed the ongoing drought in Fiji and the division, which has caused water shortages on Beqa and Yanuca islands, leading to the costly measure of water cartage for the government.	Yes, especially on Pillar 4	Align with Pillar 1	The Commissioners Office at the 4 divisions will facilitate the implementation of Pillar 4 through CBDRM training. The office of the Commissioners will support the impl
Community-Nakaile Village	21st at 4 to 5pm	Consultation meeting with the Village Turaga ni Koro or village head and his disaster management committee members which are mostly men from different church denominations. The women representatives are their wives. The aim of the meeting is to find how they find the warning in terms of its contents and to find out the needs they have to make improvement for the warning provided. It was also an opportunity to find out the inclusion of women, children, people with disability with regards to disaster management at the community level. Also, an opportunity to touch base on the CBDRM training that five of the villages attended the training. According to the village head, the warning is too long, and they suggested that the warning should have more emphasis especially on how it is relayed through the media to cause people to do some actions. The village or community warned should be announced first then reading all these technical jargons. The difficulty in understanding the wind speed kilometres per hour, and the direction.	Yes	Aligned with Pillar 4	After the CBDRM training that Pacific Conference of Churches organised, the community still awaited for their certificates and their Village Disaster Management Plan. They also requested if a CBDRM training can be conducted for the village. The importance of monitoring and evaluation of system and process after the training is important.

Ministry of Women & Social Protection	28th June & 23rd August at 9-10.00am	<p>The consultation aimed to discuss gender analysis in Fiji in accordance with the EW4ALL project. The meeting's primary purpose was to collect information from the Ministry of Women to complete the questionnaire provided by the international gender specialist. I received numerous documents on gender issues from the gender policy, which require thorough analysis before responding to the questionnaire. A specialist is needed to address these significant gender issues comprehensively. The workshop did not substantially cover gender concerns. Hence, it is crucial to gather information on groups impacted by EW, such as people with disabilities, children, and the elderly.</p> <p>While there is no specific legislation for women, the Domestic Violence Act includes provisions that protect women.</p>	Yes	Aligned to Pillar 4	Gender mainstreaming is needs to be carried out across all sectors and all levels. Safety of women, children. The current National Disaster Risk Management Bill, include women and the most vulnerable to be included in the Divisional Disaster Risk Management Committee and District Disaster Risk Management Committee.
Ministry of Rural and Provincial Development Commission Eastern Division	23rd August, 2024 at 12-1pm	<p>The aim of the consultation was to engage with the Commissioner Central division regarding the EW4All project and explore how it can aid in providing early warning system access to the maritime islands served by the Office. The Commissioner Central's office primarily caters to maritime islands such as Kadavu, Lomaiviti, Lau, and Rotuma. Transportation is predominantly by boat, and communication remains challenging on some islands due to poor mobile phone signals and underdeveloped communication infrastructure. For instance, on certain islands, mobile signals are only available in specific areas. Consequently, residents often incur high costs by paying boat owners to transport them to these areas to communicate with their relatives.</p> <p>The second topic of discussion focused on the CBDRM training to be implemented across the four divisions under the EW4All project. It centered on gathering their perspectives and strategizing for the rollout, taking into account the logistical challenges posed by the dispersed islands and the location of some officials on these islands. It was agreed that the CBDRM Train the Trainers (TOT) to be conducted in the division. 14 provincial representatives and staff from the commissioner central office to be included. This strategy is implemented basically to build the capacity of the staff of the commission office and also the participants from each province can go down to train the villages.</p>	Yes	Aligned to Pillar 4	The issue can be raised during communication cluster meeting to address these issues. It is also possible that the Government has already developed strategies to tackle the communication challenges across all maritime islands. All the costs of the training will be provided by the Commission Office.
Ministry of Provincial Development	29th August, 2024	<p>The team outlined to CWD the objectives of the meeting, which included brief updates on the current status of the EW4ALL program.</p> <p>The most effective level of intervention to reach vulnerable populations is through the CBDRM TOT training. The proposal to conduct Training of Trainers (TOT) at the Provincial level has been agreed upon by both CCD and CED. The training sessions will</p>	Yes	Aligned to Pillar 4	

<p>Commission Western Division</p>	<p>be held in the 1st, 3rd, and 5th years, respectively. This will include the evaluation of CBDRM tools and the improvement of feedback mechanisms that are already present in the National Disaster Management Structure.</p> <p>The Commissioner of the Western Division (CWD) commented that the proposal to conduct a CBDRM TOT is timely. They emphasized the prioritization of key thematic areas in the Ministry's overall plan and the significance of closely engaging with other Commissioners. The CWD also highlighted the necessity of standardizing risk data and establishing a database system, as well as the importance of mapping out all assistance provided by partners in the division and assessing its impacts. The main challenges are...the macrolevel or community and how do they response and act on the early warning provided. According to the Commissioner Western warning should be designed to suit the community's level of understanding and ability to respond effectively. Workshops should provide support, including the provision of essential early warning equipment for the community. Some challenges raised include the following: Lack of communication signals at three office locations is currently an issue. The affected stations are: Assistant District Officer (ADO) Navarai in Nakorotubu Ra, District Officer Nadarivatu, and District Officer Navosa.</p> <p>- Activities are being conducted in isolation within the Ministry, and unexpectedly, between this Ministry and others, indicating a need to reassess the internal and external structures and systems. Information gathering during emergencies is fragmented, relying on the village headman (Turaga ni Koro) and advisory councillors.</p> <p>-Effective data management is crucial, encompassing not only the collection but also the analysis of data. Examining trends and additional information can prompt the revision of outdated policies and plans, provided that qualified individuals are in place to undertake the task.</p> <p>The absence of data profiling was noted; in our previous meeting with the Ministry of I Taukei Affairs, it was mentioned that they possess profiles for all villages in Fiji. The significance of data sharing and the execution of a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) are crucial, and should be spearheaded by the NDMO. The forthcoming National Disaster Risk Management Bill will empower the NDMO to address such issues effectively.</p>			
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Fiji Red Cross Society (FRCS)	21/05/24	<p>I had the opportunity to meet with Nete Logavatu, the Divisional Manager Eastern Central of the Fiji Red Cross Society, who participated in the EW4ALL National Workshop. Nete shared insights that are also included as an attachment in the report. The information provided by Mr. Nete primarily concerns the Red Cross's experiences and the best practices/tools they employ when engaging with local communities. The FRCS has emphasized the critical need to ensure the sustainability of programs post-completion of Community-Based Disaster Risk Management (CBDRM) training and related assistance. The continuation of Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) activities centers on this, requiring support from the government and other stakeholders. Often, the absence of such support leads to a loss of momentum once the program or project they provide ends.</p> <p>Hence, it is crucial for NGOs who have conducted the training to submit all CBDRM reports and the Community Disaster Management Plan (CDMP) to the NDMO. It is the responsibility of the NDMO to review all CDMPs, assess the funding needs for these projects, and formulate a budget to finance all DRR initiatives</p>	Yes	Aligned with Pillar 4	The best practice Community DRR tools implemented by FRCS such as VCA, can serve as a guide for enhancing the current CBDRM manual, which requires review and simplification of its contents.
Fiji Broadcasting Company (FBC)	15th July, 2024	<p>Outline below are the information that FBC provided that need to be clarified as requested.</p> <p>Output 3 Warning Dissemination and Communication Activity 3.3 & 3.4</p> <p>1. Leverage existing AM frequency: FBC's AM broadcasting is crucial for reaching rural and remote areas. To enhance this: Upgrade AM & FM transmitters for better signal strength and clarity -Develop a system to quickly interrupt regular programming for emergency broadcasts. Create specific EWS content tailored for AM/FM radio listeners, considering potential limitations in signal quality</p> <p>2. Explore alternative solutions: a) Satellite communication: -Implement VSAT (Very Small Aperture Terminal) systems in key locations -Consider partnerships with global satellite phone providers for emergency communication -Explore using satellite internet services like Star link for remote area connectivity</p> <p>b) Terrestrial Communication Towers: -Conduct a coverage analysis to identify gaps -Install new towers in underserved areas, potentially using renewable energy sources -Implement redundancy measures to ensure tower functionality during disasters</p> <p>c) Maritime communication:</p>	Yes	Aligned to Pillar 3	Some of the proposals that FBC presented are included in the National EW4All proposal.

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Establish interior and coastal village radio stations around the 14 provinces in Fiji, Rotuma, Rabi and Kioa Island -Explore partnerships with maritime authorities and provincial council offices for comprehensive sea-based warnings <p>3. Automate EWS communication:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Implement a CAP-compliant alert origination software -Develop interfaces between the CAP system and FBC's broadcasting infrastructure -Create automated triggers for different types of alerts across all FBC platforms -Conduct regular drills to test the automated system's effectiveness <p>4. Improve messaging:</p> <p>a) Cell broadcast:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Collaborate with telecom regulators and mobile operators to implement cell broadcast technology -Develop protocols for different types of alerts (e.g., tsunami, cyclone, flood) -Conduct public awareness campaigns about cell broadcast alerts <p>b) Location-based services:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Develop a mobile app for location-based alerts -Implement geofencing technology to target specific areas -Ensure privacy safeguards in the collection and use of location data <p>5. Multi-language warnings:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Establish a team of translators available 24/7 for quick translations -Develop a glossary of standardized emergency terms in all three languages -Create pre-translated templates for common warning scenarios -Implement a quality control process to ensure accuracy of translations <p>6. Incorporate traditional knowledge:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Conduct research to document traditional weather prediction methods -Establish a network of local observers in different regions -Develop a system to integrate local observations with scientific data -Create educational content highlighting the value of traditional knowledge in EWS <p>7. Enhance regional communication:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Establish formal partnerships with broadcasters in neighbouring countries -Participate in regional EWS exercises and drills -Implement shared communication protocols for cross-border disasters -Explore the possibility of a regional EWS hub for coordinated responses <p>8. Streamline communication network:</p>			
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Sugar Research (SRIF) Institute of Fiji	30th August 2024	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -The CEO was briefed on the background on the EW4ALL project from both Mohseen and Janita -how early warning can be incorporated into the sugar research center. -The center has some information package on drought early warning provided by FMS climate division. -discussion was also focussed on the current long dry spell that is affecting the west and caught farmers off-guard. Drought affects many sugarcane farmers and it is one of the main problems. -for response to drought, irrigation system is the way and that can only be possible if farmers have irrigation machines and access to water - 16,800 registered cane growers and sugarcane farming still operate at subsistence level -Early warning for drought is very important for response. This will assist farmers to plan when to plant, replanting of seeds/funding, annual crop harvest/planting. -Technology Science and Research assist farmers in the development of sugarcane varieties that adapt to climate change. Media is the means of sharing information to farmers and some Aps where farmers access early warning information. -CEO suggests for the set up of one or two Agro-Met stations and can be included according to our national pen writer. The set up of Agro-Met station has certain factors to be considered and one of the factors is an area or location where there is no observation. -Dobuilevu climate station is where the Ministry of Agriculture Research Station is located and is where an AWS can be located and the land issue is not a problem. -Another location that was identified by CEO for the AWS to be installed is in Wainuku Rakiraki. The location is suitable considering its a black spot area and also a normal cyclone path. -Also, the use of AI was discussed and FCS Aps known as Farmers Information System Where Early warning can be included in the Aps. -One of the needs is capacity building for farmers and Sugar Research Staff and the farmers. 	Yes	Aligned to Pillar 2 & Pillar 4	Share cost with regards to the installation of Automated Weather Station (AWS) on some of FSC land sites can be shared

Ministry of iTaukei Affairs	July 2nd 2024	<p>The purpose of the meeting was to brief the team at iTaukei Affairs about the EW4All project and find out the role the Ministry of iTaukei Affairs (MOITA) assist the iTaukei communities during disaster situation. The MOITA is responsible for the development of the iTaukei villages and the overall administration of the iTaukei villages.</p> <p>Had a meeting with Mr. Jesoni who is a Training Officer and the Policy Officer Croline Mate. The following key issues were discussed;</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Discussed the importance of revitalize Traditional Early Warning System and integrate with the scientific EW4All help build community resilience. Better preparedness for disasters as communities have the traditional knowledge for example traditional early warning signs of cyclone, and other hazards. This can be done through signing of MOU between FMS and iTaukei Affairs where traditional warning can be included in the weather forecasts updates and also present in the FMS websites. 2. They also raised concerned that most of the people affected by disasters are the iTaukei people. The CBDRM training should be focussed on the iTaukei people this will bring a change of behaviour of the people as they are enlightened by the knowledge they received hence brings behavioural change. 3. They have also raised the importance of their MOITA staff to be trained first so that they can continue the training once the NGOs/CSO complete training the community. 4. Those that needed to be trained through (TOT) provided by NDMO include the Roko Tui, Assistant Roko and Provincial Roko Employees. Need capacity building of all including the whole of Fiji that include the, 14 provinces, 187 districts, and 1. 173 villages. 5. The same issue was raised by Commissioner Central that the Ministry of iTaukei Affairs have their system and structure in place where the core of their work is with the community. They will better monitor and provide feedback to the community and to Government (NDMO) on programs/projects implement at the community. 6. The MOITA iTaukei will embrace the CBDRM training and also assist them to address climate change impacts as this is part of their strategic plan 	Yes	Aligned to Pillar 4	The Ministry of iTaukei Affairs (MOITA) owns full data on all village profiles in Fiji within their database. They also have the expertise and resources to translate documents, such as training materials, into the iTaukei language. Their research work, particularly on early warning systems, is grounded in traditional knowledge. So, signing the Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with NDMO is crucial.
Fiji Business Disaster Resilience Council (FBDRC)	17TH July 2024	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The FBDRC work very closely with the relevant stakeholders to ensure Risk Reduction, Preparedness and timely Response and Recovery is well coordinated amongst the business communities who are members of the council. 	Yes	Aligned to Pillar 4	The FBDRC Officer requested if they can be invited to attend national workshops so that they be involved and

		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. EWS is very important to them in terms of providing them to their members especially timely and accurate warning. Warning has to be accurate and timely as the operation of the business is affected. 3. Loss of productive hours and they running at the loss when weather warning is not accurate especially when the warning about closing down of schools and business in the central division then turn out to be wrong forecast. 4. All these affect the business and generate revenue loss. They have to provide advice to their members 430 registered in case of cyclone warnings etc. 5. They rely on FMS and NDMO as the main source of weather warnings and public advisories. 6. Forecast Based is very important to ensure accuracy where specific areas are targeted rather than just generalised information. 			participate in disaster risk management activities in Fiji
Fiji Tourism Hotel Association (FTHA)	17th July, 2024	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. FTHA was not invited in the 1st National Stakeholders Workshop on EW4All around February. They play an important role to all its members by providing advice to their for any disaster events. 2. They received warnings from the FMS and their relationship is good in terms of getting regular warnings. FTHA also had contracted Nadraki to get regular weather information. This maybe the language used by Nadraki is simple to understand for a local example a farmer, fishermen, and a tourist. 3. MOU has been finalized with NDMO for FHTA to be included in the contact lists or groups for all key stakeholders in government, NGOs are included where they get the warning directly and other reports, SITREP. 4. Suggestions for improvement for the warning is that FTHA need immediate or urgent actions should be more emphasised first in the content then reading the rest of forecast later. The forecast appears to be too long without a sense of urgency for actions. 5. There were some discussions took place some years ago by the past leadership at FMS with regards to the use of land where resorts are located along the Mamanuca, Coral Coast, Taveuni and Kadavu. The resource owners in these areas would freely given portion of their land where AWS can be installed. 6. If this can be taken up if the need still there, to address black spot area. The land issue will be not be a problem because owners of the resort are willing to give a space of their land. This is a concept of public private partnership. 7. Importance of timely and accurate warning is needed, as the industry movement and logistic arrangements depends entirely on the weather. 	Yes	Aligned to Pillar 4	

Ministry of Trade, Co-operatives and Small and Medium Enterprises and Communications	22nd August	<p>Some key areas that need to be justified and clarified by the ministry of communication include the following;</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The need for the government to designate a WMO Registered Alerting Authority to issue the warnings. The Authority is required to streamline and validate our Early Warning dissemination process. NDMO and Fiji Met could have an update on the work being carried out relating to this. This designation will enable us to issue officially recognised alerts and the public's trust in our warning systems. We need to collaborate with the WMO to start the designation process and ensure compliance with international standards. 2. Importance of identifying telecommunications providers, international satellite operators, television and radio broadcasting, amateur radio, social media, etc). ITU and the Ministry of Communication must first identified all communication stakeholders that can effectively disseminate Early Warning messages. These stakeholders includes key players such as Vodafone Fiji Limited, Digicel (Fiji) Limited, Telecom Fiji Limited, Communications Fiji Limited, Fijian Broadcasting Corporation Limited, Fiji TV, and MaiTV. These organisations are part of the Emergency Telecommunication Cluster (ETC) and play a pivotal role in ensuring broad coverage and timely message distribution across various media and technologies 3. Another key area that was discussed was the clarification on the terms of regulatory framework for using operator/licensee's facilities for EWS during emergencies. According to the Ministry they must develop a regulatory framework that will allow the operators to have licensee to facilitate for EWS, including provisions for cell broadcasting. This framework should not only outline the conditions and mechanisms for access during crises but also ensure rapid and widespread message dissemination without legal or bureaucratic delays. To implement this effectively, the Ministry can consider amending existing licences for current operators and include these provisions for future ones. However, since this approach is relatively new, we are not entirely sure about the specific policies and legislative requirements that will drive these changes. I suggested it would be good to bring this issue up during the Communication cluster meeting where they can provide guidance on which legislation that has the power to support this. The NDMO new NDRMA current bill may accommodate this, its best to check with NDMO through the communication cluster meeting. 	Yes	Implement Pillar 3	
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		Another option suggested by the Ministry of communication was for them to consider collaborating with ITU to receive guided support on structuring these licence amendments. Their expertise will help ensure that our regulatory adjustments are well-founded and internationally compliant for integrating EWS into our national telecommunications infrastructure].			
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ETHIOPIA

	Stakeholder	Date of Consultation	Summaries of findings, interests and concern	Alignment with Pillars	Remarks
1.	EDRMC	October 23, 2024	EDRMC seeks to transition from reactive disaster management to a proactive approach, aligning its operations with the Early Warning for All (EW4All) framework. It is committed to strengthening Ethiopia's disaster resilience through a multi-hazard, impact-based early warning system. This includes coordinating risk knowledge (Pillar 1) and enhancing disaster preparedness and response (Pillar 4). EDRMC's interests also encompass integrating risk profiling and national databases to ensure informed decision-making, alongside gender-sensitive strategies to support women and vulnerable groups. Challenges include insufficient coordination with sectoral offices and stakeholders, resource limitations for disaster preparedness, and governance issues affecting the dissemination of early warning information. EDRMC also identifies gaps in gender-specific data and studies addressing vulnerabilities of marginalized groups, which impede tailored interventions. Additionally, high staff turnover and limited infrastructure hinder the consistent implementation of disaster risk management strategies.	Pillar 1 and Pillar 4	
2.	ERC	Oct 23, 2024	Focusing on enhancing disaster preparedness and response as its primary interest lies in building local capacities through anticipatory action protocols, early warning systems, and community-based disaster risk management (DRM) initiatives. ERCS is particularly committed to addressing the needs of vulnerable groups, including women-headed households and persons with disabilities, and integrating gender equality into disaster preparedness strategies.	Pillar 4 and Pillar 1	

			<p>ERCS faces challenges in resource mobilization, particularly in securing funding for anticipatory actions. Limitations in centralized data systems and outdated impact data hinder effective disaster modelling and planning. The organization also identifies logistical barriers, such as security issues in conflict zones and a shortage of drought-resistant seeds. Cultural norms restricting women's participation and difficulties in ensuring donor support for pre-disaster interventions further complicate ERCS's work.</p> <p>It facilitates community engagement via Enhanced Vulnerability and Capacity (EVC) assessments and maintains community-based DRM teams to implement disaster risk reduction measures. ERCS also promotes gender inclusion, leveraging its DRM policy to mainstream gender-sensitive strategies and emphasizing community feedback to refine its approaches.</p>		
3.	ENA		<p>Engages diverse stakeholders and delivering messages tailored to rural and vulnerable communities through its extensive branch network and multiple media platforms. ENA emphasizes building community trust and incorporating culturally sensitive messaging. As the lead for Pillar 3 (Communication and Dissemination of Warnings), ENA aligns its interests with promoting awareness and accessibility of critical early warning information.</p> <p>Logistical challenges, such as impassable roads, inconsistent power supply, and limited access to remote areas, hinder ENA's ability to disseminate early warnings effectively. Varying levels of trust and access to media outlets further complicate its outreach efforts to marginalized populations. Additionally, the legal framework governing media operations, while supportive, needs enhancement to improve the effectiveness and reach of ENA's early warning initiatives.</p>	Pillar 3 and 4	Although ENA is a lead for Pillar 4 it will also have contribution to the attainment of Pillar 4 objectives.
4.	EMI		<p>Focused on strengthening data infrastructure, expanding its network of meteorological stations, and ensuring that early warning systems are accurate, timely, and accessible to diverse communities. EMI is particularly focused on leveraging the National Framework on Climate Services (NFCS) to improve coordination and accessibility of climate forecasts. EMI faces challenges due to insufficient meteorological station coverage, limiting the comprehensiveness of its data. Structural barriers disproportionately hinder women, elderly individuals, and persons with disabilities from accessing climate</p>	EMI's activities are closely tied to Pillar 2.	Its collaboration with government and non-government stakeholders supports Pillar 1 addressing accessibility and coordination challenges.

			information. While indigenous knowledge systems are acknowledged, engagement with traditional communities remains underdeveloped. Capacity-building efforts for marginalized groups, especially women, are constrained by cultural norms and logistical barriers, such as low attendance in training sessions due to household responsibilities. These gaps affect the inclusivity and impact of EMI's early warning services.		
5.	World Bank	October 28, 2024	The World Bank plays a significant role in disaster risk management (DRM) and food preparedness in Ethiopia through its support for the Emergency Food Preparedness and Response Plan (EFPRP) and alignment with the Multi-Hazard Roadmap (2023–2030). Its primary interest lies in enhancing food and nutrition security (FNS) by addressing key hazards like drought, conflict, flooding, and locust infestations. The World Bank focuses on establishing robust risk knowledge and management systems to identify, forecast, and consolidate food security data. This supports Pillar 1: Risk Knowledge and Management of the EW4All framework by providing a foundation for informed decision-making and effective resource mobilization.	Supports pillar 1	
6.	HelpAge International		HelpAge International focuses on advocating for the needs of older persons and persons with disabilities (PWDs) in Ethiopia's disaster risk management (DRM) strategies. Its efforts span Oromia, Benishangul Gumuz, Afar, and Tigray, addressing critical issues such as healthcare access, cash and food assistance, and support for income-generating activities. A key interest lies in leveraging indigenous knowledge systems, particularly traditional weather forecasting by older community members, to enhance community resilience. Despite robust data synthesis and reporting at federal and regional levels, HelpAge highlights significant gaps in the dissemination of early warning information to communities. Vulnerable groups, particularly women, the elderly, and PWDs, are often excluded due to structural and resource limitations. For example, pastoral communities struggle with mobility and access, leaving households without able-bodied members exposed to risks such as destitution and gender-based violence. These gaps necessitate interventions tailored to the specific needs of marginalized populations.	Aligns with Pillar 1 and Pillar 3 as it envisages knowledge and information dissemination could be done by integrating traditional practices with formal systems.	

7	Tigray Bureau of Women and Social Affairs, Mekele, Tigray	30 October 2024	<p>Women in Tigray face severe challenges during emergencies, exacerbated by both conflict and disasters. Displacement has exposed them to gender-based violence (GBV), loss of livelihoods, food insecurity, and limited access to essential services like healthcare, education, and financial institutions. Many women who previously relied on farming, animal husbandry, or small businesses have lost these income sources due to conflict. Disasters also force households to adopt coping mechanisms, such as pulling girls out of school, worsening educational disparities, especially as destroyed schools require girls to travel long distances for education.</p> <p>The rise in women-headed households because of the conflict underscores their heightened vulnerabilities. Women face compounded challenges during droughts, as they are unable to plough lands or seek alternative livelihoods. Additionally, cultural norms limit women's access to information and early warnings, as they are often confined to household responsibilities.</p> <p>Women with disabilities face additional challenges, including limited resources and marginalization. Organizations like the Women with Disability Association, supported by the Bureau of Labor and Social Affairs and the Bureau of Women Affairs, are working to empower this group by helping them engage in livelihood activities. Despite these efforts, resources are insufficient to meet the growing needs of vulnerable women, including those with disabilities, pregnant women, and lactating mothers. Early warning mechanisms have been weakened due to the destruction of media infrastructure. The pre-war network of women's development groups and other women focused community groups, which played a crucial role in disseminating early warning information, has largely collapsed, leaving gaps in communication. Revitalizing these groups and embedding gender-specific indicators in monitoring frameworks are necessary to rebuild an inclusive early warning system. The Bureau's contributions span critical areas such as revitalizing networks, supporting vulnerable women, participating in emergency planning platforms, and advocating for gender-sensitive strategies.</p>	Pillar 1, Pillar 3, and Pillar 4,	The Ministry of Women and Social Affairs and the Bureau of Women and Children's Affairs isn't a lead within the EW4All framework but could closely work with the Pillar leads to support gender responsive early warning and DRM approaches.
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8	Tigray DRMC	31 October 2024	<p>The regional DRMC is trying to maintain flow of information from kebele to woreda and to regional level and back to the community although the system is weakened because of the conflict that lasted for two years. During the conflict the early warning process was discontinued as there was no available data source. Currently, some towns are relatively better at obtaining and disseminating early warning information as they have access to mobile phones and internet services. This however the same across the board. There are some rural communities that don't have access to any of the information channels. Early warning information is not specifically designed to reach the most vulnerable. However, during emergencies, the system tries to target the most vulnerable. The effectiveness of early warning has not yet been assessed. Resource limitation was raised as one of the obstacles to improve the early warning process. There are some local NGOs and CBOs that would be able to contribute to the early warning system if the necessary support is provided to them.</p>	<p>Pillar 3 by supporting NGOs and CBOs to take part in early warning information dissemination, Pillar 1 and 4 by building community capacity and raise awareness on early warning alerts to take the necessary preparedness measures.</p>	
9.	<p>-----</p> <p>Women Association in Hawzen Woreda and Megab Kebele Tigray</p>	<p>-----</p> <p>31 October 2024</p>	<p>-----</p> <p>Women and girls face compounded challenges such as early marriage, food insecurity, limited access to education, and GBV in times of disasters. Infrastructure damage and resource scarcity, including inadequate vehicles and communication tools, hinder the accessibility and dissemination of early warning information across the 23 kebeles. Climate change intensifies vulnerabilities, with women disproportionately affected due to their caregiving roles, limited resources, and reduced agricultural engagement. The persistent economic instability, including inflation and lack of school materials, exacerbates vulnerabilities, especially among children and women-headed households. The disintegration of community support systems, coupled with logistical barriers, further limits women's ability to access and respond to early warning systems. Cultural and structural barriers continue to restrict women's participation in decision-making processes, diminishing their ability to influence disaster preparedness and response strategies.</p> <p>The women's groups and associations in Hawzen Woreda, despite their decline due to conflict, represent a foundation for rebuilding social and economic networks. Associations like Idir and Ekub previously played a significant role in community support and early</p>	<p>-----</p> <p>Pillar 3-reviving community structures for early warning dissemination,</p> <p>Pillar 4- supporting women's leadership in associations and community activities as well as economic empowerment</p>	

10.	----- Male youth, Hawzen Woreda, Megab Kebele	31 October 2024	<p>warning dissemination. Reviving these networks offers an opportunity to restore social cohesion and improve information flow for early warnings. Also, women indicated they opt for small business ventures due to limited sustainable livelihood options for lack of resources, agricultural inputs and their status as female head of their household.</p> <p>-----</p> <p>The recent conflicts have had a severe impact on Tigray's agricultural sector. Many young people, as well as older community members, have been displaced, leading to loss of farmland, reduced access to resources, and interrupted farming cycles. The instability has disrupted traditional livelihoods, making agriculture a challenging pursuit. Youth farmers often face difficulties in accessing necessary resources like credit, quality seeds, fertilizers, and modern farming technology, which can make farming economically unviable. In some cases, access to these resources is further strained by "limited support by regional government especially in conflict-affected regions. The youth indicated that there isn't much for them to engage in such as construction work, farming, skill based activities which require capital. This challenge is forcing some into migration outside the country in search of livelihood options.</p> <p>There are different organizations both UN Agencies and development organizations in Tigray. These organizations either participate in climate related and livelihood and preparedness activities while others participate in safety net projects and women empowerment.</p> <p>Offering skill development in disaster risk reduction (DRR) and climate change adaptation can empower youth to take active roles in community resilience efforts. Re-establishing and involving youth associations such as those that supported farming and small businesses before the conflict can foster collective engagement in DRM activities. Introducing startup capital and access to micro-credit schemes for youth-led businesses can provide economic stability, encouraging them to engage in preparedness and response activities.</p> <p>-----</p>	----- Pillar 3 and Pillar 4	
11.	-----	-----	-----	-----	

12.	IDP communities, 70 Kare, Tigray	1 Nov 2024	<p>IDP communities, many of whom have been displaced multiple times, face a lack of clear plans for their reintegration or relocation. Before displacement, these communities received early warnings through community development groups and government structures, but the breakdown of these systems has left them vulnerable. Persons with disabilities and the elderly face particular challenges in accessing information and resources due to the absence of targeted support systems.</p> <p>IDPs report difficulties they had before displacement in accessing agricultural supplies, such as pesticides, which are both scarce and expensive. This limited and eventually will limit their ability to rebuild their livelihoods and increases their dependency on external aid. Community members, including men, contribute to resilience efforts by sharing food resources with vulnerable groups, though the economic strain remains significant. Early warning information is considered not important in the place of displacement as the IDPs are in collective site some KMs away from the town Mekele. Creating access to agricultural inputs through the provision of affordable and readily available pesticides, seeds, fertilizers, and modern farming tools can help displaced communities resume farming practices in their places of returns. This would reduce their dependency on aid and restore economic stability. In addition, targeted livelihood programs through introducing cash-for-work schemes and micro-loans for IDPs and vulnerable groups to rebuild their livelihoods would improve livelihood and economic status.</p>	Pillar 4-improved livelihood for preparedness	
13.	Irish Aid, Mekele	1 Nov 2024	<p>Irish Aid is one of the development partners in Tigray region. It is currently engaged in a project that capacitate farmers through the provision of climate adaptive seeds crops, build economic capacity of women headed households through direct cash support, infrastructure building and training communities to prepare for and mitigate the risk of disasters like flooding. These measures are believed to build the resilience capacities of communities.</p>	Pillar 4 through its various disaster preparedness and response projects	
	SNNPR DRMC	4 Nov 2024		Pillar 1 (Risk Knowledge and Management)	

14.			<p>Stakeholder engagement platforms in the Southern Nations, Nationalities, and People's (SNNP) region provide a collaborative opportunity for government agencies, INGOs, and UN organizations to jointly assess risks, prepare contingency plans, and mobilize resources for disaster response. However, the dissemination of early warning information faces significant challenges, with weak communication channels limiting the flow of alerts from regional to community levels. Women, elderly persons, and individuals with disabilities are particularly vulnerable due to cultural barriers, inadequate support structures, and insufficient access to early warning systems. Conflict-related disruptions further exacerbate these challenges, particularly in politically motivated incidents where scientifically supported conflict early warnings are lacking. The Ministry of Women and Social Affairs has a mandate to ensure DRM processes are gender-sensitive but struggles with limited budgets and capacity at local levels. Updating woreda disaster profiles with gender-specific indicators presents an opportunity to tailor early warning systems to community needs. Indigenous knowledge systems used in pastoral conflict resolution could also be integrated into formal structures.</p>	<p>through improved profiling, Pillar 3 (Communication and Dissemination of Warnings) by strengthening information flow to vulnerable groups, and Pillar 4 (Preparedness and Response Capabilities) by enabling targeted capacity-building and contingency planning.</p>	
15.	Amhara DRMC (Virtual)	6 Nov 2024	<p>In the Amhara region, disasters are primarily caused by drought, flooding, and conflict. The existing early warning system effectively alerts communities to natural hazards but struggles to address politically motivated conflicts. Despite ongoing unrest, the early warning structure remains operational, though its quality and reach have declined. Previously used verification processes at the kebele level are no longer functional due to the conflicts, limiting the system's effectiveness.</p> <p>Women, elderly individuals, and persons with disabilities are disproportionately affected, especially among the nearly 1 million internally displaced persons (IDPs) spread across 751 kebeles in the region. However, the multi-hazard, impact-based early warning roadmap (2023–2030) presents an opportunity to integrate gender-</p>	<p>Pillar 1 through vulnerability identification, and Pillar 4 through capacity-building initiatives to enhance inclusivity and responsiveness.</p>	

16.	<p>Oromia DRMC, Addis Ababa</p>	<p>5 Nov 2024</p>	<p>responsive approaches into the system. Tools like woreda disaster risk profiles help identify vulnerabilities and gather feedback from affected groups, while DRM and early warning sensitization platforms offer avenues for community engagement and input.</p> <p>The Oromia DRMC plays a key role in early warning and disaster response systems, supported by development partners like WFP and UN agencies. However, while the system alerts communities to natural hazards and resource-based conflicts, it lacks mechanisms to predict politically motivated conflicts. Women and vulnerable groups face barriers to accessing information due to deep-rooted social norms and limited dissemination channels. Health, nutrition, and economic data are collected to identify vulnerabilities, with efforts underway to promote women's leadership in emergency response through community networks and development agents. When it comes to economic empowerment, there are livelihood projects in rural locations to support women to engage in petty trade and animal rearing. Resource mobilization and anticipatory actions, such as water harvesting and restocking livestock, demonstrate the region's proactive approach.</p> <p>Challenges include social norms, lack of gender-specific indicators, and weak capacity at the local level. Opportunities to address these include integrating gender-sensitive feedback mechanisms into early warning systems and leveraging existing community structures for enhanced outreach.</p>	<p>Pillar 1 for vulnerability data collection, Pillar 3 for information sharing via multiple channels, and Pillar 4 through anticipatory measures and community engagement.</p>	
17.	<p>Oromia Bureau of Women and Children Affairs, Addis Ababa</p>	<p>5 Nov 2024</p>	<p>The Oromia Bureau of Women and Children's Affairs (BoWSA) plays a vital role in addressing women's vulnerabilities during emergencies and disasters. The bureau operates down to the woreda level, recently piloting kebele-level structures to expand its reach. Women in Oromia face compounded challenges, including gender-based violence (GBV), psychological trauma, food insecurity, loss of livelihoods, and limited access to healthcare and education. The bureau identifies these vulnerabilities through tools like updated woreda disaster risk profiling and supports women via grassroots development groups and self-help associations, which empower</p>	<p>BoWSA's contributions align with Pillar 1 through profiling tools, Pillar 3 via grassroots networks, and Pillar 4 through capacity-building and resource mobilization.</p>	

			<p>them socially and economically. These networks also facilitate early warning dissemination and community preparedness. Key opportunities include utilizing self-help groups and influential community members for early warning system (EWS) dissemination and engaging in anticipatory actions such as resource mobilization for health, agriculture, and education in drought-affected zones. BoWSA collaborates with partners like UN Women and ILO to train women in entrepreneurship and provide start-up cash support, enhancing their disaster resilience and response capacity. Challenges include cultural attitudes that hinder early warning uptake and settlement in disaster-prone areas. Awareness campaigns and mapping vulnerable locations are critical to overcoming these barriers.</p>		
18.	<p>----- Women Association, Gelan Woreda, Oromia</p>	<p>----- 15 Nov 2024</p>	<p>----- Women in Gelan Oromia face significant economic challenges, exacerbated by low wages, high inflation, and limited access to resources. Despite government land acquisition efforts, many women lack capital to use the land effectively, and the high cost of cattle prevents agricultural engagement. Women are highly affected by disaster risks, particularly floods, which destroy crops and lead to food insecurity, impacting their livelihoods. In addition to floods, landslides around Hararghe, where women go to fetch water, result in fatalities. Women's social networks, like Idir and Ekub, play a crucial role in disseminating early warnings, supporting vulnerable groups, and fostering socio-economic empowerment. However, cultural barriers and limited access to timely information hinder effective disaster response and preparedness.</p> <p>Opportunities for the EW4All project include leveraging women's development groups programs to improve early warning dissemination and response. By empowering women through entrepreneurship, land access, and capacity building, the project can contribute to economic resilience and disaster preparedness.</p>	<p>----- Addressing gaps around limited access to timely early warning information, insufficient infrastructure for effective communication, and socio-cultural barriers hindering the full participation of women and vulnerable groups in disaster risk management (DRM) activities contribute to Pillar 1 and Pillar 4</p>	
19.	<p>----- Male Youth Group, Gelan Oromia</p>	<p>----- 15 Nov 2024</p>	<p>----- Youth in Gelan Oromia primarily engage in factory work and agriculture, but they face challenges such as lack of capital and access to financial services, which hinder their ability to utilize land and resources effectively. Although the government offers skill-</p>	<p>----- Pillar 3 through the use of community networks</p>	

	<p>-----</p> <p>Persons with disabilities Gelan, Oromia</p>	<p>-----</p> <p>15 Nov 2024</p>	<p>building programs in agriculture and livestock rearing, financial constraints and unreliable water supply, such as the untimely release from nearby dams, undermine their farming efforts. Youth frustration with limited economic opportunities often leads to migration through irregular channels. The early warning systems provide information on flood risks, but the lack of timely warnings and inadequate evacuation measures hinder the youth's ability to protect their livelihoods.</p> <p>Opportunities for the EW4All project include leveraging youth skill-building programs to improve early warning dissemination and response. By empowering the youth through entrepreneurship, land access, and capacity building, the project can contribute to economic resilience and disaster preparedness.</p> <p>-----</p> <p>Persons with disabilities in Gelan Oromia face barriers in accessing economic resources and social support. The lack of adequate social safety nets leaves many without the necessary support to cope with disasters or economic hardships. They are also impacted by the broader challenges of low income, food insecurity, and limited access to healthcare and education. Support for these individuals remains minimal, and there is a need for more inclusive disaster risk management and early warning systems that address their specific needs.</p>	<p>for information dissemination.</p> <p>Enhancing youth economic engagement would be aligned to Pillar 4 of the project.</p> <p>-----</p> <p>Pillar 1 and Pillar 4 through improving DRM and early warning systems to reach the most vulnerable and also through economic measures that recognize their unique needs.</p>	
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SOMALIA

Institution / Agency	Meeting date	Purpose of meeting	Assessment of interest, concern and support on the project/programme.	Strategic fit with EW4All discussed [Yes/No]	Aligned with Pillars [Yes/No]	Notes
Ministry of Energy and Water Resources (MoEWR), Somalia National Disaster Management Agency (SoDMA), Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation, Ministry of Planning, Investment and Economic development, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Communications and Technology (MoCT) and National Communication Authority (NCA)	15-16 Nov-23	The purpose of the Inception meeting was to introduce the GCF EW4All project and address any inquiries by the pillar leads. The primary goal is to align efforts towards safeguarding Somalia from dangerous weather, water, or climate conditions by implementing an effective early warning system to save lives. This meeting also aimed to ensure that all stakeholders are on the same page and to establish a clear roadmap for the project's implementation, focusing on collaboration and shared objectives.	The Ministry of Energy and Water Resources (MoEWR) is interested in this project due to its potential to enhance their data collection and forecasting systems, particularly for the National Hydrometeorological Services (NHMS). By participating as a project implementer for Pillar 2 as well aims to tailor the project's implementation to better meet their specific needs. This involvement is expected to increase ownership of the project outcomes and foster collaboration with other stakeholders. Overall, MoEWR's interest underscores their commitment to improving data management and forecasting practices while actively contributing to the project's success.	Yes, especially on Pillar 2 of EW4All.	Yes Pillar 2 and 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - MoEWR is interested in participating in the field assessment for the proposal development. - Leading the implementation of Pillar2
			The Somali Disaster Management Agency (SoDMA) is interested in this project due to its potential to enhance their data collection and emergency response and early warning services. By participating as a project implementer for Pillar 1, SoDMA aims to tailor the project's implementation to better meet their specific needs, focusing on dissemination and response. This involvement is expected to increase ownership of the project outcomes and foster collaboration with other stakeholders. Overall, SoDMA's interest underscores their commitment to improving disaster management practices while actively contributing to the project's success.	The Somalia National Disaster Risk Management Policy aims to embed disaster risk management and reduction within government structures, enhancing national capacities for disaster preparedness, response, mitigation, prevention, recovery, and resilience.	Yes on Pillar 1, 3 and 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The coordination between SoDMA and MoEWR is promising for all EW project. SoDMA is also willing to collaborate with all pillar leads and implementing partners on project execution, and impact realisation at all levels
			MoAI is interested in the project monitoring agricultural conditions and providing early warnings related to crop failures, pest infestations, and other agricultural threats. This helps in timely interventions to protect food security and support farmers	MoAI seeks collaboration on all pillars to enhance their timely interventions to	All pillars	All pillars

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				protect food security and support farmers		
			MoPIED is interested in the GCF EW4ALL project because it aims to enhance the country's planning on disaster preparedness, resilience and resilience.	MoPIED seeks collaboration on all pillars to reinforce the national planning, development and disaster response	All pillars	- All pillars
			<p>MOH mandate is to improve the health status of all Somalis.</p> <p>Somalia's Ministry of Health (MOH) is interested in the GCF EW4ALL project because it aims to establish Multi-Hazard Early Warning Systems, crucial for protecting public health. These systems enable timely dissemination of climate-related hazard information, allowing the MOH to prepare and respond effectively to health emergencies, aligning with its mandate to safeguard public health by reducing disaster impacts on health services and infrastructure.</p>	MoH seeks collaboration on all pillars to to prepare and respond effectively to health emergencies, aligning with its mandate to safeguard public health by reducing disaster impacts on health services and infrastructure.	All pillars	- All pillars
			<p>The Ministry of Communications and Technology in Somalia plays a vital role in the EW4ALL (Early Warning for All) project by leveraging its expertise in telecommunications to enhance the dissemination and accessibility of early warning systems.</p> <p>MOCT is interested in the GCF EW4ALL project because it aims to establish Multi-Hazard Early Warning Systems. These systems are crucial for enhancing</p>	Standardized EW4ALL systems I for enhancing disaster preparedness and resilience, which aligns with MOCT's goals to improve communication infrastructure and ensure timely dissemination of	Collaboration on all pillars	- Leading the implementation of Pillar2

Institution / Agency	Meeting date	Purpose of meeting	Assessment of interest, concern and support on the project/programme.	Strategic fit with EW4ALL discussed [Yes/No]	Aligned with Pillars [Yes/No]	Notes
			disaster preparedness and resilience, which aligns with MOCT's goals to improve communication infrastructure and ensure timely dissemination of critical information to protect communities from climate-related disasters.	critical information to protect communities from climate-related disasters.		
			NTA is interested in the GCF EW4ALL project because it aims to establish Multi-Hazard Early Warning Systems. These systems rely heavily on robust telecommunications infrastructure to disseminate timely warnings and critical information to communities at risk. By participating in this project, the NTA can enhance its role in disaster risk management and improve the resilience of communication networks during climate-related disasters	Standardized EW4ALL systems I for enhancing disaster preparedness and resilience, which aligns with NTA's goals to improve communication infrastructure and networks during climate-related disasters	Pillar 3	- Pillar 3
Ministry of Energy and Water Resources (MoEWR)	25-Aug-24	The technical meeting with the UNDP EW4ALL project design team focused the design and areas of priority for MOEWR for the Somalia EW4ALL project.	The Director emphasized the need to enhance hydrometeorological infrastructure, focusing on improved data collection, real-time monitoring, and dissemination of early warnings, particularly in remote areas. The discussions also covered aligning the project with national strategies for integrated water resources management, disaster risk management, and climate adaptation. They explored partnerships with international organizations for technical support and sustainable funding to ensure the project's success and sustainability. The Director highlighted the importance of inclusive stakeholder engagement and coordinated efforts at federal and state levels for prioritized interventions. By leveraging existing hydrometeorological services, integrating advanced technologies, and enhancing community engagement and public awareness, the project can provide timely	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - aligning the project with national strategies for integrated water resources management, disaster risk management, and climate adaptation - inclusive stakeholder engagement and 	Collaboration on all pillars	Leading the implementation of Pillar1

Institution / Agency	Meeting date	Purpose of meeting	Assessment of interest, concern and support on the project/programme.	Strategic fit with EW4ALL discussed [Yes/No]	Aligned with Pillars [Yes/No]	Notes
			and accurate early warnings, ultimately protecting lives and livelihoods across Somalia.	coordinated efforts at federal and state levels for prioritized intervention		
Somalia National Disaster Management Agency (SoDMA)	23-July-24	Technical meeting with the UNDP EW4ALL GCF Project design team focused on enhancing the Early Warning (EW) road, improving its infrastructure, and including government stakeholders in the roadmap. This collaborative effort aims to create a robust and sustainable early warning system in Somalia	Key challenges discussed included infrastructure limitations, coordination issues among government agencies, and resource constraints. To address these, the meeting prioritized infrastructure development, stakeholder engagement, and capacity building.	The formation of the Early Warning Taskforce was a significant outcome, with its Terms of Reference (TOR) outlining its objectives and responsibilities. The meeting underscored the importance of government inclusion and resource mobilization to support the early warning systems across Somalia	Pillar 1, 3 and 4	Same as above
	10-Jun-24	Desk Review meeting on available Early warning documentation and studies as a baseline for the GCF FP Feasibility study	Baseline information to inform the GCF FP Feasibility studies, and shaping a more effective and inclusive roadmap.	key early warning documents, providing valuable insights and data that will inform the EW4ALL project's strategies and objectives	Yes, on 1, 3 and 4	Pillar 1 lead

Institution / Agency	Meeting date	Purpose of meeting	Assessment of interest, concern and support on the project/programme.	Strategic fit with EW4All discussed [Yes/No]	Aligned with Pillars [Yes/No]	Notes
	3-Sep-24	Follow up on the finalisation of the Roadmap for Implementation of Early Warning for All (EW4All) Initiative 2024-2027	Its alignment to the Somalia's national priorities and agreed and coordinated priorities of stakeholders incorporated into the GCF FP after thorough review, validation and acceptance by all Stakeholders and pillar leads	Yes: EW4ALL Project alignment to the Somalia's national priorities Inclusive review and validation of the Draft road by all project stakeholders	Pillar 1, 3 and 4	Same as above
UNDP Resident Coordinator's office, the United Nations Country Team (UNCT)	15-16-Nov-24	To explore the linkage between Anticipatory Actions and Shock Responsive Social Protection (SRSP) mechanisms within the country.	The UNDP Resident Coordinator's office and the United Nations Country Team (UNCT) are interested in the GCF EW4ALL project because it aligns with their mission to support sustainable development and enhance resilience to climate-related disasters. The project aims to establish Multi-Hazard Early Warning Systems, which are crucial for protecting vulnerable communities and ensuring timely responses to disasters. This initiative supports the UN's broader goals of reducing disaster risk, promoting sustainable development, and ensuring no one is left behind	Yes engagements and coordination on all pillars	Collaboration on all pillars	Collaboration on all pillars
BBC Media Action	29-May-24	enhancing early warning and early action mechanisms to better prepare for and respond to disasters in Somalia. The meeting facilitated a comprehensive dialogue on the current state of early warning systems and the necessary steps to improve them. BBC Media Action shared insights on effective communication strategies for disseminating early warnings to the public.	BBC Media Action is particularly interested in pillar 3 of this project. However, due to MOCT mandates, they aim to collaborate in raising the profile and wider coverage as well as communication	Yes. On Pillar 3	Pillar3	Collaboration raising the profile and wider coverage as well as communication

Institution / Agency	Meeting date	Purpose of meeting	Assessment of interest, concern and support on the project/programme.	Strategic fit with EW4ALL discussed [Yes/No]	Aligned with Pillars [Yes/No]	Notes
Hear Women Organisation with 61 Women CSOs under its network across all the federal member states	7-July-24	Gather baseline for the EW4ALL Gender Assessments and Action Plan and profile active women CSOs across Somalia	HWO is interested on collaborate on gender mainstreaming across EW4ALL Pillars	Yes, across all pillars	Yes, across all pillars	Yes, across all pillars
MoECC-FGS	9-July-24	Discuss and present the Progress of EW4ALL project to the NDA. The NDA emphasized his role in coordination and oversight, highlighting the importance of inclusive stakeholder engagement and alignment with national and sub-national priorities. The meeting focused on harmonized information sharing and participatory proposal development, ensuring that all relevant parties are involved and that the project aligns with broader Early Warning for All (EW4ALL) goals to enhance the effectiveness and impact of the EW4ALL initiative in Somalia.	Interested in the coordination and oversight as the NDA is GCF Country focal point Keen on harmonized information sharing and participatory proposal development, ensuring that all relevant parties are involved and that the project aligns with broader Early Warning for All (EW4ALL) goals to enhance the effectiveness and impact of the EW4ALL initiative in Somalia.	Yes, across all pillars	Yes, across all pillars	Yes, across all pillars
NTA	22-July-24	To discuss the critical role of the Authority in the project. The meeting emphasized the importance of expanding internet and telecommunication infrastructure to facilitate the dissemination of early warnings. The discussions concluded with a	NTA showed interest on engagement and expanding internet and telecommunication infrastructure to facilitate the dissemination of early warnings	Yes on pillar 1, 3 and 4	Pillar 3	Collaborate with MOCT in the implementation of pillar 3

Institution / Agency	Meeting date	Purpose of meeting	Assessment of interest, concern and support on the project/programme.	Strategic fit with EW4All discussed [Yes/No]	Aligned with Pillars [Yes/No]	Notes
		firm commitment to strengthening infrastructure, integrating early warning systems into national policies, engaging communities, and leveraging advanced technology. These measures are essential for providing timely and accurate early warnings, ensuring that all communities across Somalia are better prepared for potential disasters.				
Somali Disability Network (SDN)	22-July-24	Identify areas of engagement in the EW4ALL Project for Somalia's disability networks.	SDN are interested in the Community Engagement aspect of the EW4ALL project, which focuses on involving vulnerable groups, including people with disabilities, in planning and executing early warning systems.	Yes, on all pillars	All the 4 pillars	Engagement on all pillars
WMO	26-July-24	Technical meeting to gather inputs for the GCF FP Project feasibility study including available resources, and data	WMO leads globally in pillar 2 and is currently executing the CREWS project in across many countries including Somalia. The CREWS project offers financial support to conduct RIMES assessments within MoEWR, mapping out the requirements and improvement areas for pillar 2. As such, a meeting with the WMO country focal point is crucial to identify priority gaps for implementing pillar 2 within MoEWR as well connecting with the Global CREWS/WMO Project team	WMO through CREWS project is interested in supporting the implementation of this project especially in pillar2 as it is well aligned with their project and global lead mandate. WMO will make a presentation on gaps and areas for	Yes. Pillar 2	Collaborates with MOEWR in Pillar 2 implementation

Institution / Agency	Meeting date	Purpose of meeting	Assessment of interest, concern and support on the project/programme.	Strategic fit with EW4All discussed [Yes/No]	Aligned with Pillars [Yes/No]	Notes
				improvement on pillar 2 in the consultation workshop.		
UNDRR	22-23-July-24	Advancing Risk Knowledge to Improve Somalia's Disaster Early Warning System Pillar 1 Workshop	<p>Because the project aligns with UNDRR's mission to enhance global resilience to climate-related disasters through effective risk reduction and early warning measures</p> <p>Review the Roadmap for Implementation of Early Warning for All (EW4All) Initiative 2024-2027 according to Somalia's national priorities and agreed and coordinated priorities of stakeholders in collaboration with all the pillar leads, other key stakeholders and implementing partners</p>	Yes, pillar 1	Yes, pillar 1	Pillar 1 lead implementation in collaboration with SoDMA
FAO	11-12-Sep-24	FAO has a GCF Pipeline Project on Climate Smart Agriculture with funding from GCF. It is important to strengthen the coordination between GCF projects within the country.	FAO is willing to coordinate with UNDP for the project implementation. Also nominated by IFRC to lead the coordination and implementation of pillar 4 on their behalf.	Yes	Align with all 4 pillars	Nominated lead by IFRC on pillar 4
IFRC	13-Marc-24	IFRC leads globally in pillar 4. Therefore, it is important to get their support to identify the gaps and improvement areas for pillar 4 in Somalia.	IFRC shows the interest to provide support for the implementation of pillar 4 in Somalia.	Yes. Pillar 4	Pillar 4	Nominated FAO to lead the coordination and implementation of pillar 4

ECUADOR

PARTICIPATING INSTITUTIONS	MEETING/WORKSHOP DATES	PURPOSE OF THE MEETING/ WORKSHOP	ASSESSMENT OF INTEREST, CONCERN AND SUPPORT IN THE PROJECT	ALIGNED WITH THE PILLARS
Ministry of Environment, Water and Ecological Transition MAATE	June 3, 2024	The objective of the meeting was to present and discuss the implementation of the EW4All project, led by the World Meteorological Organization (WMO) and the United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNDRR), whose purpose is to strengthen Early Warning Systems (EWS) at the national level. During the meeting, the integration of the EWS into the National Plan for Adaptation to Climate Change (PNA) was analyzed and regulatory advances were reviewed, such as the new Risk Management Law and the process of construction of the Climate Change Law, in order to achieve complementarity that enhances both the NAP and the Risk Reduction Plan (PRR). In addition, the importance of the financial sustainability of the project, the participation of the GADs and other key actors, as well as the strategies for mainstreaming climate change in planning and infrastructure were highlighted.	The Ministry of Environment, Water and Ecological Transition (MAATE) of Ecuador has a robust framework of regulatory, technical and management capacities for financing, which position it as a key player in the implementation of the Project. In terms of regulatory and strategic planning capacities, MAATE has significant experience in the creation and development of key regulatory frameworks that integrate risk management and climate change adaptation. The implementation of the Risk Management Law, led by the National Secretariat for Risk Management (SNGR), together with the construction of the Climate Change Law, led by MAATE, establishes a complementary regulatory framework that strengthens adaptation policies in the country. These laws are giving legitimacy to the National Plan for Adaptation to Climate Change (PNA) and the Risk Reduction Plan (PRR), which provides an effective integration of Early Warning Systems (EWS) as a key measure to reduce vulnerability to climate change.	Pillars 3.4
National Institute of Meteorology and Hydrology INAMHI	June 3, 2024 July 18, 2024 July 29, 2024	The objective of the meeting was to coordinate and advance the development of the EW4All project proposal, focusing on the identification and closing of institutional gaps within INAMHI, which are crucial to contribute to Pillar 2 of the initiative. During the meeting, the need for a detailed diagnosis and feasibility study to ensure the sustainability of the meteorological network and improve the technological infrastructure of the institution was discussed. In addition, the progress in the institutional restructuring of INAMHI and the	The National Institute of Meteorology and Hydrology (INAMHI) is decisively supporting the development of the EW4All project, thanks to its advances in financial sustainability and institutional strengthening. It has undertaken key initiatives to secure funding for its weather network through public-private partnerships and the creation of a trust, which is critical for the continued and efficient operation of weather stations. In addition, INAMHI is in the process of restructuring, adapting its management model	Pillars 2.3

		<p>importance of strengthening inter-institutional cooperation and strategic communication for the success of the project were addressed.</p> <p>In the two subsequent meetings, INAMHI's institutional needs were deepened, especially on the strengthening of the network of meteorological stations, reaching the construction of the number, technical specifications and the necessary budget for repowering. In addition, the technological needs for the processing and analysis of the climate institution that can contribute to the implementation of the EW4All project were defined.</p>	<p>and expanding its territorial presence with new technical offices, which will strengthen its monitoring capacity. Collaboration with the National Secretariat for Risk Management (SNGR) and other actors, although not always formalized, is vital for data integration and the effectiveness of the project.</p>	
National Secretariat of Risk Management SNGR	<p>June 4, 2024</p> <p>August 5, 2024</p>	<p>The objective of the meeting was to coordinate and strengthen the implementation of Early Warning Systems (EWS) in Ecuador, addressing the gaps identified in the development and management of these systems, particularly in relation to the threats of floods, tsunamis, and mass movements. It sought to define clear responsibilities among the institutions involved, such as INAMHI and SNGR, and explored the expansion of the coverage of the EWS, as well as the need to train the GADs to ensure the sustainability of these systems at the local level. Lessons learned from past experiences, such as the flood SAT in Chone City, to improve the future effectiveness of the EWS in the country were also discussed.</p>	<p>The SNGR is a fundamental actor for the development of the EW4All project, thanks to its risk monitoring system and its capacity to coordinate with technical-scientific organizations such as INAMHI and the Geophysical Institute. The SNGR has implemented mechanisms to engage communities in risk management, such as Community Risk Management Committees and the Climate Observer Network - VOLUNCLIMA, and has developed a multi-level governance strategy to integrate information from the territory to the national level. However, the SNGR faces challenges, such as the need for 24/7 monitoring and the creation of an Early Warning Center that centralizes and facilitates access to critical data, elements that are crucial for the effectiveness of the project. In addition, it has made progress in including cultural considerations in its early warning systems, strengthening response capacity in diverse communities</p>	<p>Abutments 1,3,4</p>
Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock MAG	<p>June 4, 2024</p>	<p>The objective of the meeting was to identify the level of collaboration between institutions involved in climate risk management in the agricultural sector. This will be achieved through the identification of key</p>	<p>The MAG can significantly support the EW4All project through its experience in climate risk management in the agricultural sector, its institutional presence throughout the national</p>	<p>Abutments 1,3,4</p>

		<p>areas of cooperation, such as the articulation of common projects, the strengthening of technical capacities, the improvement of inter-institutional coordination, and the optimization of the use of and access to agroclimatic and risk information. It also seeks to explore the implementation of anticipatory actions and the standardization of indicators of adaptation to climate change, all within the framework of the National Climate Change Strategy and with a focus on reducing risks in livelihoods.</p>	<p>territory, and its ability to develop and execute contingency plans for adverse weather events. The MAG, with its 2500 technicians distributed in all provinces, has the infrastructure and knowledge necessary to implement adaptation and mitigation actions, in addition to having tools such as the Matrix of Effects on Production Areas (MAAPEA) to monitor and respond to adverse events. Its coordination with entities such as INAMHI and MAATE in the creation of Agroclimatic Technical Committees and the development of indicators for adaptation to climate change strengthens the integration of climate rationality into agricultural policies, which is crucial for the success of the project.</p>	
Municipality of Quito.	June 4, 2024	<p>The objective of the meeting with the Metropolitan District of Quito (DMQ) is to establish an effective collaboration to strengthen the Early Warning Systems (SAT) in the city. This includes the integration of the municipality's meteorological and hydrological stations, the opening of warning systems to users, and the improvement in cooperation with INAMHI to ensure the proper functioning of radars and the application of climate modeling methodologies at the local level. In addition, it seeks to explore financing opportunities and the implementation of pilots in the SAT model, taking advantage of available municipal resources, such as the environmental fund and the safety tax.</p>	<p>The DMQ can support the EW4All project by integrating its 57 weather and hydrological stations into a wider early warning system, opening up access to this data to improve the response to adverse weather events. In addition, their participation in climate data modeling at the local level, in coordination with INAMHI, will strengthen national and local capacities in risk management. Quito also has a community early warning model in the Caupicho parish, which could serve as a pilot to replicate in other areas. The DMQ can leverage its environmental fund and safety infrastructure to implement and fund EWS projects, thereby contributing to the success of the project.</p>	Pillar 1
Ministry of Public Health MSP	June 4, 2024	<p>The objective of the meeting with the MSP is to explore possible collaboration to develop and implement an early warning system (EWS) in health, which allows monitoring and responding in a timely manner to disease outbreaks related to climate change. The meeting sought to identify key areas</p>	<p>The MSP can support the EW4All project by integrating and systematizing data on disease outbreaks and climate vulnerability in the country, contributing to the development of a national health early warning system. This support is crucial given the impact of climate change on</p>	Pillar 4

		where the MSP can integrate its data and infrastructure, such as disease and vulnerability monitoring, with other institutions and sectors, ensuring a coordinated and effective response to climate risks. In addition, it is intended to advance in the creation of safety guides and protocols for health infrastructure, improving the preparedness and resilience of the health sector in the face of extreme weather events.	public health, such as the emergence of new mosquito-borne diseases. However, the MSP faces significant institutional limitations, such as the lack of a consolidated early warning system, the lack of interoperability between its units and with other institutions, and problems of high staff turnover. In addition, the absence of general guidelines and protocols for the safety of health infrastructure limits its capacity to respond to natural disasters. Integrating this scattered information and developing appropriate guides are key challenges to strengthen your contribution to the project.	
UNDP, UNDRR, MAATE, INAMHI, SNGR, MAG, CELEC, IIGE, MINTEL, International Centre for Research on the El Niño Phenomenon CIIFEN, GIZ, Others	June 5, 2024	Collaborative design workshop of the project proposal: "Early Warning for all people". The objective of the workshop was to reflect on the current situation of Early Warning Systems (EWS) in Ecuador, as well as the main gaps to be considered in the proposal that allow the collection of information for the proposal. This workshop will be a space to, in a collaborative way, design the key ideas that will guide the proposal. Framed in the four pillars that make up the EW4All project: 1. Disaster risk knowledge, 2. Hazard monitoring, analysis and forecasting, 3. Communication of warnings, 4. Preparedness and response capabilities.	<p>The main institutional strengths are INAMHI, which has advanced capabilities in numerical modeling and weather forecasting, in addition to having operational weather stations and valuable products such as drought monitoring and weather alerts. Likewise, the MAG demonstrates a solid knowledge of the territory and a capacity for articulation at the local level, developing contingency plans and tools such as MAAPEA to support farmers. On the other hand, the DMQ has made progress in the implementation of local EWS and in the integration of meteorological data with key actors, showing good practice in the dissemination and response to threats.</p> <p>However, important institutional weaknesses were identified. INAMHI faces significant limitations in technological infrastructure, staff training, and hydrological monitoring, which hinder the production of accurate forecasts and the operability of systems such as nowcasting. The MSP lacks a consolidated early warning system and suffers from high staff turnover, which limits interoperability and proper information handling.</p>	Pillars 1,2,3,4

			In addition, the lack of inter-institutional integration and coordination is a recurring challenge, especially in data management and response at the local level, where Decentralized Autonomous Governments (GADs) still need to strengthen their risk management structure. These institutional gaps reflect the urgent need to improve inter-institutional collaboration, ongoing training, and data governance to ensure an effective and timely response to natural disasters and extreme weather events in Ecuador.	
Electric Corporation of Ecuador CELEC	June 6, 2024	The objective of the meeting with CELEC was to explore potential for strategic collaboration to integrate and strengthen Early Warning Systems (EWS) in the watersheds that are essential for hydroelectric power generation in the country. The meeting sought to coordinate efforts between CELEC, INAMHI and other organizations to improve hydrological and climate monitoring, ensuring the sustainability of the energy matrix through probabilistic models and monitoring tools that allow predicting and mitigating risks such as droughts, floods and erosion. In addition, it is intended to review and update existing agreements to ensure effective data operationalization and the implementation of a robust SAT that considers critical variables for the electricity sector.	CELEC can support the EW4All project through its experience in the management of key watersheds that are fundamental for hydroelectric power generation in Ecuador, contributing its infrastructure and knowledge in the implementation of Early Warning Systems (EWS). Currently, CELEC is developing a SAT on the Coca River to monitor and mitigate the risks of erosion and sedimentation affecting the Coca Codo Sinclair hydroelectric plant, and recognizes the importance of coordinating with INAMHI to optimize hydrological and climate forecast models. This collaboration will strengthen probabilistic models and monitoring tools, ensuring better data operationalization and the sustainability of the country's energy matrix.	Pillars 1,2,3,4
Institute of Geological and Energy Research IIGE	June 6, 2024	The objective of the meeting with the IIGE was to explore the possibility of collaboration in the management of geological, seismological and volcanological risks, particularly in the implementation of Early Warning Systems (ATS) for mass movements. The meeting sought to integrate the capacities of the IIGE, such as its experience in geological data collection and its collaboration with JICA (Japanese cooperation) in knowledge transfer,	The IIGE can support the EW4All project through its expertise in the investigation and monitoring of natural hazards, especially in mass movements, and its ability to collect and analyse geological and meteorological data in critical areas. The IIGE has demonstrated a collaborative approach, participating in international projects and adapting advanced methodologies, which positions it as a valuable partner in risk	Pillar 4

		with the efforts of the EW4All project to improve forecasting and response to natural disasters. In addition, it was intended to explore opportunities for mutual support in the development of predictive methodologies and the improvement of governance in risk management, as well as in the use of relevant climate and energy data to anticipate the impact of climate change on energy demand.	management. However, it faces institutional weaknesses, such as the lack of its own Early Warning System, limitations in the transmission of meteorological data, and budgetary restrictions that may affect its capacity to intervene. These weaknesses highlight the need to strengthen inter-agency collaboration and improve data integration to maximize its effectiveness within the framework of the project.	
Ministry of Telecommunications MINTEL	June 6, 2024	The objective of the meeting held with MINTEL in the framework of the EW4All project was to analyze the technical and legal feasibility of the country's accession to the Tampere Convention (within the framework of the Intergovernmental Conference on Telecommunication in Emergencies), which would improve communications and early warnings in case of natural phenomena. During the meeting, the need to carry out a joint analysis and obtain the ratification of the authorities before submitting the proposal to the Assembly and the President was discussed. Likewise, the importance of making necessary regulatory modifications to enable frequency bands and other communication instruments was addressed.	MINTEL can support the EW4All project by facilitating and regulating telecommunications to improve early warnings in the event of natural phenomena. Their support is key to analysing and, eventually, adhering to the Tampere convention, which would make it possible to enable specific frequency bands and other instruments necessary for disaster management. However, an institutional weakness is the limited dedication of personnel specialized in the use of telecommunications for disasters, with only two people in charge of this area. In addition, the process of accession to the agreement requires a prior technical and legal analysis, as well as the ratification of authorities, which could delay the implementation of improvements in the alert system.	Pillar 3
UN Women	August 1, 2024	The objective of the meeting with an expert was to obtain information on the behavior of women in the face of natural disasters and the existence of related projects and programs.	UN Women can support in several areas: (1) contribute to the modification of institutional design regulations and implementation of public policies to support women in the face of disasters and in the implementation of response mechanisms; (2) inclusion and promotion of resilience within the framework of projects, for the benefit of women in rural and indigenous communities; (3) strengthening national and subnational institutions, through technical	Pillar 4

			assistance in the development of protocols, standards, and tools to prevent violence against women and girls.	
COUNTESAN Women and Women Foundation Asphalt Women UNDP	August 8, 2024	The objective of the meeting held with CONDESAN within the framework of the EW4All project was to learn about the activities that CONDESAN has been developing in terms of activities with rural women and towns and nationalities and their access to production factors for sustainability purposes.	CONDESAN can incorporate elements related to early warnings into its training processes for actors in conservation and restoration areas. The articulation approach involves gender, peoples and nationalities, and vulnerable populations.	Pillar 4
Ecuadorian Red Cross	August 15, 2024	The objective of the meeting held with the Red Cross was to learn information regarding the impacts of natural disasters on gender and vulnerable populations.	The Ecuadorian Red Cross can support the following topics: providing community-level information on vulnerabilities and capacities; develop early action protocols to ensure the rapid response of localities to alerts and community needs; ensure that alerts reach communities; Provide information about how community members use alerts.	Pillar 4
Public consultation	August 22, 2024 to August 30, 2024	The objective of the survey is to know information on the capacity to respond to early warnings, considering gender and vulnerable population.	Most respondents are not aware of early warning systems and do not receive enough information about what early warnings are and how to act. It is perceived that there are differences between women, men, boys and girls, peoples and nationalities and vulnerable groups, when it comes to receiving early warnings, based on different forms of learning, poor access to information, other language, territorial location, cultural and social barriers, technological means, among others. There is training on early warnings, but it is quite limited. Information through workshops, social networks, and communities would be useful. They recommend the establishment of programs that include needs for vulnerable people, training processes, accompaniment, simulation and evaluation of alerts.	Pillar 4

CHAD

Institution / Agency	meetings dates	Purpose of the meetings	Assessment of interest, concern and support for the project/programme.	Discussion of strategic fit with EW4All [Yes/No].	Aligned with the pillars [Yes/No].	Notes
National Meteorological Agency (ANAM) / MTCANM	5-June-24 11 June 24 12 June 24 30-Sep-24	Several meetings were held in N'Djamena with the aim of harmonising expectations and priorities in terms of climate forecasting and warning systems. They identified the current capacities of the ANAM and the specific needs for reinforcement in terms of infrastructure and human and material resources. In addition, they helped to prepare the national consultation workshop by defining the points to be addressed, such as national and provincial priorities, warning communication and expectations. Finally, the meetings were used to define the project budget and to lay the foundations for protocols for collecting and sharing meteorological information to ensure robust, effective and inclusive intersectoral coordination.	ANAM has a strategic interest in the EW4ALL project, recognising its potential to strengthen national capacities in forecasting and managing climate risks. As a key entity for the collection and dissemination of meteorological data, ANAM is particularly interested in the integration of its data into a national and cross-sectoral early warning system that relies on modern technologies and inclusive communication channels, thus reaching vulnerable communities with timely and accurate forecasts. However, ANAM also has concerns about current resources, which may limit its effectiveness in providing national coverage and detailed local impact-based forecasting. It would like the project to support investment in weather monitoring infrastructure and the acquisition and maintenance of automated weather stations. It is concerned about the current lack of synergies between the various institutions involved in disaster management and the absence of a national operational centre for monitoring and coordinating warnings. EW4ALL is responding directly to these concerns by offering support for the development of a unified and integrated early warning system. ANAM is therefore ready to become actively involved in the project, seeing EW4ALL as an opportunity to improve its technical and human resources, its observation network, its data management, and its capacity to disseminate climate information to vulnerable communities, thereby making a significant contribution to the country's resilience in the face of climate risks to meet the challenges associated with the extreme weather events that regularly affect the country.	Yes	Pillars 1, 2 and 3	
Water Resources Department (DRE) / MWE	5-June-24 11 June 24 12 June 24 30-Sep-24 7-Oct-24	Several meetings were held in N'Djamena with the aim of ensuring the effective integration of hydrological and meteorological data into the national early warning system. The meetings identified current capacities and gaps in water level monitoring, flash flood warnings and	The Direction des Ressources en Eau (DRE) has expressed a strong interest in the EW4ALL project because of the opportunity it represents to improve water resource monitoring and management infrastructures, which are crucial in a country often affected by episodes of drought and flooding. The DRE recognises that the project could make a significant contribution to the modernisation and rehabilitation of its hydrological stations, either directly or indirectly, enabling more accurate and faster data collection, which is essential for an effective	Yes	Pillars 1, 2 and 3	

		<p>water resource management, ensuring that the project takes into account the specificities and vulnerabilities of flood-prone areas. They also helped to define the priorities for the national consultation workshop, addressing ways of strengthening real-time data collection, upgrading hydrological stations and sharing information. Finally, they were used to define the project budget and lay the foundations for robust, effective and inclusive cross-sectoral coordination.</p>	<p>warning system. It sees the project as an opportunity to strengthen its technical and human capacity to respond proactively to risks to water resources.</p> <p>However, the ERD is concerned about the operational challenges that could limit the project's effectiveness. In particular, it wishes to ensure that funds will be available for the long-term maintenance of water monitoring infrastructures and for the training of local agents. In addition, the ERD fully supports the idea of integrating hydrological data into an inter-institutional warning system that would enable information to be coordinated effectively with other entities, such as ANAM, and to reach communities at risk quickly.</p>			
World Food Programme (WFP)	<p>5-June-24 11 June 24 12 June 24 18 Sep 24 20-Sep-24 23 Sep 24 30-Sep-24</p>	<p>Several meetings were held in N'Djamena and in the provinces, with the main objective of analysing WFP interventions, particularly anticipatory actions and ways of ensuring a rapid response to reduce the impact on communities in the event of floods or droughts as part of the implementation of pillar 4. This includes identifying the most vulnerable areas and populations as well as possible response mechanisms. The meetings also provided an opportunity to prepare the project budget and the national consultation workshop, incorporating contributions from the WFP to guide discussions on resilience mechanisms and the pre-positioning of resources. The aim is to align the WFP's objectives with those of the other partners in order to ensure optimum coordination between the stakeholders, thereby enabling effective and inclusive anticipatory action at local, provincial and national level.</p>	<p>The WFP is showing a keen interest in the EW4ALL project, particularly for its anticipatory actions (AA) and crisis preparedness, in which the WFP plays a central role under pillar 4 of the initiative at global level. The project represents a strategic opportunity for the WFP to improve the effectiveness of its interventions, by relying on accurate forecasts based on impacts and early climate warnings, which would enable better planning and pre-positioning of resources in at-risk areas before crises occur, based on thresholds and triggers that will enable the activation of CERF funds and access to additional internal resources. This interest stems from the direct impact that anticipatory actions could have for vulnerable populations, by reducing dependence on last-minute assistance and strengthening food security.</p> <p>However, the WFP is also concerned about the logistical challenges and the inter-institutional coordination needed to deploy anticipatory actions effectively. The WFP would therefore like to ensure that the project includes mechanisms for monitoring, sustainable funding and information sharing to guarantee a coordinated and rapid response to disaster risks. It has expressed the need to work on tolerance of false alarms, institutional capacity building to avoid duplication of financial and material support, and so on.</p> <p>As a full supporter of the EW4ALL project, the WFP is committed to providing its expertise in crisis management and logistical preparedness, while advocating greater integration of national and international efforts to strengthen the resilience of communities to climate hazards.</p>	Yes	Pillars 4	

Food Security and Early Warning Information System (SISAAP) / MAPI	6 June 24 11 June 24 12 June 24 3-Aug-24 5-Aug-24 6-aout624 19 Sep 24 23 Sep 24 26-Sep-24 10-Oct-24	Several meetings have been held in N'Djamena and in the provinces, with the aim of identifying ways of integrating early warning mechanisms specific to food and nutrition crises into the project. These meetings also aimed to explore coordination possibilities for the analysis and dissemination of critical data on climate risks affecting food security, such as droughts, floods and others. The national consultation workshop explored issues of synergy between EW4ALL and local SISAAP data collection structures, in particular to ensure a continuous flow of information between the two systems. There was also discussion of how to align SISAAP's data collection priorities and methodologies with those of the other project stakeholders.	SISAAP is very interested in the EW4ALL project, recognising its potential to strengthen the resilience of communities to food and nutrition crises caused by extreme weather events. SISAAP sees EW4ALL as an opportunity to extend its prevention capabilities through more integrated data collection mechanisms and real-time dissemination of accurate alerts, aligned with its own food vulnerability monitoring efforts. Its main concern is to harmonise data collection and analysis systems to avoid duplication and guarantee reliable information. SISAAP could actively support the project by facilitating access to its network of field observers and its data analysis structures at provincial and central level. It will also contribute to awareness-raising, warning and preparedness activities, thereby strengthening the effectiveness of early warning and early action in the food and nutrition field.	Yes	Pillars 2, 3 and 4	
Institute of Research for Development (IRD)	6 June 24 11 June 24 12 June 24 2-oct-24	In addition to preparing the national consultation workshop and the project budget, the aim of the meetings is to capitalise on IRD's expertise in hydrology and flood forecasting, in particular through the equipment, applications and hydrological forecasting models developed as part of the CREWS project. The aim is to identify areas for collaboration to integrate advanced telemetry techniques, rainfall cells and the FANFAR and Modèle Grand Bassin (MGB) hydrological models into the national early warning system, and to strengthen the training of local players for optimum disaster anticipation.	The IRD is very interested in the EW4ALL project, which it sees as an opportunity to extend and deepen its hydrological risk management initiatives in Chad. The IRD is particularly keen to contribute its technical expertise in telemetry and hydrological forecasting, and to ensure continuity in the training of local stakeholders. As a research institute dedicated to improving the DRE's hydrological capacities and strengthening flood forecasting, the IRD actively supports the EW4ALL project. Indeed, the IRD is actively contributing to technological innovation for risk management in Chad, in particular with the introduction of Raincell and FFGS technologies as well as flood modelling in N'Djamena. In response to the floods of 2022, the IRD notes that, although the warning system did not work effectively, the monitoring of water levels enabled the flood to be anticipated. The IRD has also mobilised funding to equip the DRE with a monitoring room, strengthening its capacity to monitor and respond rapidly to climate crises as part of the EW4ALL project. However, IRD is concerned about the challenges of integrating advanced models into existing infrastructure and systems, particularly	Yes	Pillars 1, 2 and 4	The IRD runs a Master's degree in Geosciences and Environment, offering specialised training to build the capacity of ministerial executives in risk management. Faced with extreme heat waves causing up to 50 to 60 deaths a day, the IRD stresses the urgent need for a retrospective

			given the disparities in local skills and resources. For this reason, IRD considers that capacity building, equipment maintenance and ongoing training of local technicians will be critical to the success and sustainability of the project. In short, the IRD is ready to provide technical support and share its resources and expertise to ensure that the EW4ALL project achieves its objectives in a sustainable manner that is adapted to local specificities.			survey and a study on heatwaves.
Directorate-General for Civil Protection (DGPC) / MTAD	6 June 24 11 June 24 12 June 24 1-oct-24 8-Oct-24	The aim is to define the DGPC's contribution to early warning and response systems, ensuring that warning procedures include coordinated logistical planning with civil protection for the management of evacuation, relief and first aid in the event of disasters. It also involves preparing the project budget and the national consultation workshop by identifying the DGPC's current capacities, its infrastructure and training needs, and the coordination protocols with other risk management players.	<p>The Direction Générale de la Protection Civile (DGPC) has expressed significant interest in the EW4ALL (Early Warning for All) project, seeing it as an opportunity to strengthen its management and rapid response capabilities in the event of natural disasters. The project is a direct response to the DGPC's priorities of ensuring the safety of the population by offering opportunities to improve warning systems, equipment and the training of its agents in the field, thereby optimising the DGPC's response to climatic risks.</p> <p>Nevertheless, the DGPC is concerned about the material and logistical resources available to ensure a rapid and effective response. It therefore fully supports the EW4ALL project, particularly in terms of inter-institutional coordination, in the hope that the project will facilitate smooth collaboration with other entities. This support is motivated by the need to put in place alert and mobilisation protocols that meet the needs of vulnerable populations and strengthen the resilience of communities in the face of disasters.</p>	Yes	Pillars 3 and 4	

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC)	7 June 24 11 June 24 12 June 24	In addition to preparing the national consultation workshop, the aim is to define strategies and priorities for a rapid and coordinated response to climate-related disasters. The meetings also aim to harmonise preparedness and response approaches, by putting in place clear mechanisms for mobilising financial resources, human resources, relief equipment and emergency stocks. The aim is to obtain feedback from the IFRC on crisis management, the pre-positioning of resources, and coordination with local and national players, so that anticipatory actions and interventions are adapted to the specific needs of vulnerable communities.	<p>The International Federation of the Red Cross (IFRC) is very interested in the EW4ALL project in Chad, considering that it represents a crucial opportunity to strengthen preparedness and response capacities in the face of natural disasters. As the lead agency for pillar 4, the IFRC sees this project as an opportunity to consolidate rapid response infrastructures, improve anticipation mechanisms and thus reduce the impact of disasters on vulnerable populations. The IFRC is particularly interested in the possibility of coordinating anticipatory interventions using an integrated and inclusive warning system, which would respond to the specific needs of local communities, particularly those exposed to the risks of drought and flooding. The IFRC is therefore committed to providing its expertise and logistical support to ensure effective implementation, while advocating for the strengthening of the resilience of Chadian communities through better structured and integrated preparedness and response actions.</p> <p>However, the IFRC is concerned about the capacity of local actors to respond effectively, particularly due to limited resources in terms of training, equipment and funding. It fully supports the EW4ALL project, hoping that it will strengthen inter-institutional coordination, the integration of early warning data, and the development of clear protocols for the rapid mobilisation of relief teams.</p>	Yes	Pillar 4	
Chad Red Cross (CRT)	7 June 24 11 June 24 12 June 24 28 June 24	The main objective is to define the roles, responsibilities and needs of the CRT in terms of community mobilisation and disaster risk awareness. Unlike the International Federation of the Red Cross (IFRC), which supports the implementation of the project at a strategic and coordination level, the CRT plays an operational role in the field, in direct contact with vulnerable populations. The meetings provided an opportunity to integrate the CRT's local knowledge to ensure the effectiveness of awareness-raising and preparedness actions within communities, taking into account the specific cultural and linguistic characteristics of Chad. The	<p>The Chad Red Cross (CRT) is showing a keen interest in the EW4ALL (Early Warning for All) project, recognising its potential to strengthen local disaster preparedness and response capacities. As a grassroots player in direct contact with vulnerable populations, the CRT sees this project as an opportunity to improve community involvement, awareness of climate risks and rapid mobilisation in the event of a crisis. CRT is particularly interested in actions that would enable it to strengthen its capacity to train local volunteers, coordinate evacuations and provide direct support to communities exposed to floods and droughts. As a full supporter of the EW4ALL project, CRT is committed to playing an active role in its implementation, contributing its expertise in community mobilisation and local crisis management, while advocating for the strengthening of the resources and capacities needed for an effective and rapid response.</p> <p>Nevertheless, the CRT is concerned about the material and logistical resources available for an effective response, especially in remote areas of Chad. It would like the project to include increased support for</p>	Yes	Pillar 4	The CRT has trained Community Intervention Teams (CIT) in the provinces of Tandjilé and Mayo Kebbi East in early warning and flood preparedness.

		meetings also provided an opportunity to prepare for the consultation workshop and to define how CRT could share its experience of training needs, gaps in equipment for emergency response and communication with communities.	equipping staff and volunteers, and for strengthening communications to reach at-risk areas.			
French Red Cross (CRF)	7 June 24 11 June 24 12 June 24 28 June 24	<p>The aim is to explore the possibilities for technical, financial and logistical support that this organisation could provide, capitalising on its experience in risk management and crisis response. Unlike the Chad Red Cross (CRT), which operates mainly in the field, the French Red Cross can contribute at a strategic level by providing resources, tools and methodologies to build local capacity in early warning and disaster preparedness.</p> <p>These meetings helped to prepare the national consultation workshop and to identify specific areas where the French Red Cross could play a key role, in particular international best practice, the integration of technological innovations in alert communication, and inter-institutional coordination.</p>	<p>The French Red Cross has shown a strong interest in the EW4ALL project, recognising its alignment with its priorities and its potential to strengthen disaster management systems and improve the resilience of vulnerable communities.</p> <p>Drawing on its experience in disaster preparedness and crisis management internationally and in Chad with the PACIN project, the French Red Cross sees the EW4ALL project as an opportunity to support early warning initiatives in Chad by providing technical and methodological support, particularly in terms of training, capacity development and the integration of technology into warning systems. The French Red Cross fully supports the initiative and is ready to provide logistical and financial support, working with the Chad Red Cross and other partners to build local capacity and ensure the sustainability of the project's achievements.</p> <p>However, it expresses concern about the challenges of implementation in remote provinces, where infrastructure and human resources remain limited. It is also concerned about coordination between local and international stakeholders, which is crucial to the project's effectiveness.</p>	Yes	Pillar 4	The French Red Cross is also setting up a surveillance system in the NDJAMENA communes.
Integrated project for flood control and urban resilience in N'Djamena (PILIER)	7 June 24 11 June 24 12 June 24 28 June 24 3-oct-24 10-Oct-24	<p>The main objective is to identify possible synergies between the PILIER project and the EW4ALL project, with a view to building an integrated and complementary early warning system.</p> <p>These meetings provided an opportunity to gather information on practices for setting up community preparedness and response committees, as well as on the</p>	<p>The PILIER project has shown a strong interest in the EW4ALL project, recognising the opportunity to create synergy in the areas of preparedness and early warning, with a particular focus on flood management and community response. Its experience with women-led preparedness and response committees, as well as its efforts to modernise hydrometeorological infrastructure and set up crisis centers, align PILIER's objectives well with those of EW4ALL. However, PILIER expresses certain concerns regarding the coordination of efforts to avoid redundancies, particularly in the management of resources and</p>	Yes	Pillar 4	

		methodologies for modernising hydrometeorological and data processing infrastructures currently being supported by PILIER. They also provided an opportunity to discuss the complementarity of activities, particularly with regard to emergency plans, standard operating procedures and communication strategies, so as to avoid duplication and maximise resources. They also provided an opportunity to prepare the national consultation workshop and the project budget.	the training of players, as well as the need to ensure that warning messages are consistent and effectively relayed to local communities. The PILIER project is therefore ready to support EW4ALL by sharing its experience and working together to build the capacity of national and local agencies, with the aim of establishing an early warning system that incorporates best practice in community preparedness and emergency response. This support includes the active participation of its teams in coordination and training activities, as well as in the harmonisation of efforts for more integrated and inclusive disaster risk management in Chad.			
Agence Nationale d'Appui au Développement Rural (ANADER) / Société de Développement du Lac Tchad (SODELAC) / MAPI	10 June 24 11 June 24 12 June 24 29 June 24 30-June-24 3-Aug-24 5-Aug-24 19 Sep 24 27 Sep 24	The main objective is to ensure the active participation of ANADER or SODELAC (in the case of Lac) in the EW4ALL project and to identify how its provincial branches and agricultural advisers can be mobilised to optimise the early warning system in rural and agricultural areas. The aim is also to explore ways of integrating ANADER's practices for raising awareness and passing on warnings to producers, in order to disseminate warnings effectively in the agricultural sectors, in coordination with the Provincial Action Committees, in which ANADER is a key player. In addition, these meetings provided an opportunity to prepare the national consultation workshop and	ANADER is very interested in the EW4ALL project because of its mission to support producers and its commitment to disseminating information and climate alerts. For ANADER, EW4ALL represents an opportunity to improve its own capacity to raise awareness and prepare for disasters in rural areas, by strengthening farmers' resilience to the risks of natural disasters. ANADER also recognises the added value that modernising warning transmission methods and improving awareness-raising tools could bring to better meet the needs of rural communities. Nevertheless, ANADER is concerned about the logistical challenges of covering isolated areas and the ongoing training of its staff to adapt to the new warning methods proposed by EW4ALL. Despite these challenges, ANADER is prepared to actively support the project by drawing on its extensive network of branches and agricultural advisors, and by integrating its awareness-raising and training activities for producers into the project. This support would ensure that warnings reach farmers quickly, strengthening the response capacity of rural and farming communities in the event of disasters.	Yes	Pillars 2, 3 and 4	
Food Systems Resilience Programme (PRSA)	10 June 24 11 June 24 12 June 24 8-Oct-24 8-Oct-24	The main objective is to discover the mechanisms and tools developed by PRSA to strengthen weather warning and agri-advisory services and to identify possible synergies for integrating these solutions into the	The PRSA has shown a strong interest in EW4ALL, as it could complement its efforts to prevent agricultural and food crises by strengthening Chad's early warning and climate crisis management systems. Through its investments in hydrometeorological infrastructure and digital advisory services, PRSA sees EW4ALL as an opportunity to strengthen the transmission chain of climate information to rural	Yes	Pillar 4	

		<p>EW4ALL project. The aim is also to understand how the agricultural and food crisis prevention systems put in place by PRSA, such as digital services and the call center, could support the rapid and effective dissemination of early warnings to farmers, livestock breeders and other rural stakeholders, thereby strengthening climate resilience in the target areas. The meetings also provided an opportunity to prepare the national consultation workshop and the EW4ALL project budget.</p>	<p>communities. PRSA's interest also lies in the possibility of improving coordination between the two initiatives, maximising the reach and effectiveness of the warning services disseminated via the call center and digital platforms.</p> <p>However, PRSA is concerned about the capacity of local infrastructures to absorb and make full use of the new technologies and data provided. PRSA insists on the need to reinforce the continuous training of technicians and to ensure regular maintenance of equipment to guarantee the sustainability of early warning services. PRSA is ready to support the EW4ALL project by making its call center and virtual forums available for disseminating alerts, and by sharing its digital and agri-advice methodologies, with the aim of developing an integrated and comprehensive framework for managing agricultural and climatic crises in Chad.</p>			
The Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWS NET)	11 June 24 12 June 24	<p>The main objective is to discuss synergies and complementarities between the EW4ALL project and the USAID-funded FEWS NET early warning network, which is already operating in Chad to analyse food security. The aim is to explore how the information produced by FEWS NET on food security conditions and crisis forecasts can be integrated into the early warning system to improve disaster preparedness and response. This includes coordinating methodologies and finding ways of adapting FEWS NET analyses to the needs of the EW4ALL project, particularly in rural and vulnerable areas.</p>	<p>FEWS NET has shown a keen interest in EW4ALL because of the opportunities it represents to enrich and extend food security early warning capabilities. As a major player in the provision of food analysis in Chad, FEWS NET sees the potential of the EW4ALL project to fill gaps in food security and climate monitoring, and to strengthen impact forecasting in food-risk regions.</p> <p>However, FEWS NET is concerned about the overlap of warning systems and the consistency of data between the two initiatives. The definition of clear roles and a secure data sharing framework tailored to FEWS NET's needs would be crucial to avoid duplication of efforts. Nevertheless, FEWS NET is ready to actively support the EW4ALL project, in particular by offering access to its databases and sharing its expertise in food risk assessment. This collaboration could improve warning capabilities and enhance the effectiveness of the response to food crises for vulnerable populations in Chad.</p>	Yes	Pillars 1 and 2	
U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID)	13 June 24	<p>The main objective is to mobilise USAID's technical and financial support for the EW4ALL project by building on existing initiatives that the agency supports in Chad, particularly in the areas of food security and early warning. It will also discuss USAID's climate resilience and risk</p>	<p>USAID has shown significant interest in EW4ALL because of its mission to build resilience and promote food security in vulnerable regions of Chad. USAID sees the project as an opportunity to increase national capacity to anticipate and respond to disasters, particularly in rural and pastoral areas. Thanks to its experience in crisis management and support for the agricultural sector, USAID sees EW4ALL as a</p>	Yes	Pillar 1	

		management priorities to ensure that the EW4ALL project is aligned with USAID's strategic objectives, and identify specific areas where the agency's assistance could strengthen the project's design and implementation.	complementary project to its existing programmes, aimed at mitigating the impact of climate hazards on people's livelihoods. However, USAID is concerned about coordination between the different actors involved in warning systems in Chad and the need to ensure coherence between existing initiatives and the new project. USAID also wants to ensure that the approaches used in the EW4ALL project are sustainable and adapted to local realities. Despite these concerns, USAID is prepared to actively support the project by providing technical expertise, access to its databases and funding support, with the aim of strengthening national and local capacities for early warning and rapid response to disasters.			
Flood Crisis Support Project (PACIN) / Agence Française de Développement (AFD)	11 June 24 12 June 24	The main objective is to coordinate efforts to integrate lessons learned and results achieved in flood risk management into the EW4ALL project. By collaborating with PACIN, which is already underway in N'Djaména and funded by AFD, EW4ALL could benefit from the effective practices put in place at community and institutional level to build resilience to flooding. It is also a question of aligning the flood management and community early warning system (EWS) components between the two initiatives, particularly for peri-urban and urban areas.	PACIN has shown a marked interest in the EW4ALL project, particularly with a view to strengthening the capacity of communities to anticipate and respond to flood risks beyond N'Djaména. PACIN sees EW4ALL as an opportunity to multiply the impact of its initiatives, by extending the participatory approach and community awareness-raising developed as part of its activities to other at-risk regions in Chad. However, PACIN is concerned about the coordination of flood management activities between the different projects to avoid duplication of effort and maximise available resources. PACIN would like to ensure that warning systems are well integrated into local arrangements and aligned with the Civil Protection and Municipal Police services to ensure a rapid and coordinated response. Despite these concerns, PACIN is willing to support the EW4ALL project by sharing its experience and good practice, particularly in strengthening community resilience, and to work together to ensure the continuity of flood risk preparedness and response efforts at national level.	Yes	Pillar 4	
European Union Humanitarian Office (ECHO)	11 June 24 12 June 24 14 June 24 18-Jul-24	The main objective is to coordinate efforts between EW4ALL and ECHO's DRR initiatives, with a view to strengthening and replicating Red Cross achievements under the Programme Partnership Pilot Project (PPP), particularly in the areas of disaster management and local authority training. The aim is to map the projects and identify the successful elements of the training of Provincial,	ECHO's DRR initiatives are showing a strong interest in the EW4ALL project, as it represents an opportunity to consolidate the results achieved in training and risk reduction efforts, particularly in community-based disaster management. ECHO sees EW4ALL as an opportunity to extend the impact of its initiatives by building local capacity and improving community warning systems, while integrating lessons learned from the PPP and activities with the Red Cross. However, ECHO is concerned about the complementarity and alignment of interventions to ensure that training, warning systems and preparedness measures remain consistent across different initiatives. ECHO also wishes to ensure that the processes and tools introduced by	Yes	Pillar 4	A Disaster Prevention Strategy 2025-26 is being drawn up with the support of ECHO.

		Local and Departmental Action Committees (CPA, CLA, CDA) in Bongor and consider extending them to other vulnerable areas, in order to optimise risk management and early warning capacities.	EW4ALL are compatible with the approaches used in the areas covered by its projects. Despite these concerns, ECHO stands ready to provide support by facilitating the sharing of best practice and actively participating in coordination to ensure the effectiveness and sustainability of risk reduction and early warning efforts across Chad.			
Ground Truth Solutions (GTS)	23-Jul-24	The main objective is to coordinate and integrate GTS's community consultation approach within the EW4ALL project, in order to ensure that early warning mechanisms and anticipatory actions are aligned with the perceptions, preferences and priorities of local communities. Drawing on GTS's experience in co-developing participatory processes, the aim is to discuss methods for strengthening community ownership and ensuring that early warning programmes respond effectively to the specific needs of the most vulnerable populations, particularly in flood-affected areas.	GTS is very interested in the EW4ALL project, seeing it as an opportunity to amplify the voice of communities in disaster preparedness and to integrate their perceptions more fully into early warning processes. Building on its current work in Chad, GTS sees EW4ALL as a means of strengthening community ownership, ensuring that climate and early warning interventions are genuinely perceived as useful and responsive by local communities. However, GTS is concerned about the effectiveness of the consultation and feedback mechanisms and wants to ensure that community feedback is taken into account on an ongoing, rather than ad hoc, basis in the EW4ALL project. Despite these concerns, GTS is ready to support the project by providing its expertise in consultation and participatory monitoring, thereby helping to strengthen community resilience and responsiveness to climate-related disasters through an inclusive and community-based framework.	Yes	Pillars 1 and 2	
Viamo	16-Jul-24	The aim is to explore and plan innovative digital solutions for a mobile technology-based early warning system in Chad. The meeting defined the role that Viamo could play in providing effective communication channels such as interactive messaging campaigns, hotlines and digital distance learning. These tools aim to reach remote and vulnerable communities without internet access, relying on mobile phones for real-time warning messages adapted to their linguistic and cultural needs.	Viamo has a strong interest in the EW4ALL project because its expertise in digital communication technologies, adapted to remote and poorly connected contexts, aligns with Chad's early warning needs. Viamo is particularly concerned about the need to ensure that warning information is accessible to isolated communities, overcoming the challenges of literacy and network coverage. Its support would involve setting up an alert system based on Interactive Voice Response (IVR) and SMS messages, enabling users to receive alerts and access crucial information via a free support line, in partnership with local mobile operators. Viamo is committed to providing a sustainable and scalable platform for the project, with awareness campaigns and digital surveys enabling real-time monitoring of impact and user perceptions, ensuring better adaptation to local needs and increased community participation.	Yes	Pillar 3	

Overseas Development Institute (ODI)	22-Jul-24	The aim is to take advantage of ODI's expertise in research and policy on disaster risk management and climate change. The meeting provided an opportunity to define how the ODI could contribute to the project by providing knowledge and analysis based on global best practice, particularly in terms of reducing the vulnerability of communities to climate impacts. The aim is to integrate targeted research, anticipate risks and strengthen local policies for a more effective response to disasters.	ODI, funded by the CDFO, has a strong interest in the EW4ALL project as it supports efforts to build community resilience to climate risks, a priority shared with the CDFO. ODI is particularly concerned about the need to adapt early warning strategies to local contexts in Chad and to ensure that approaches are evidence-based and inclusive. Its support for the project would involve providing studies and analyses of climate resilience, assessing community vulnerability and developing policy recommendations that incorporate local knowledge and people's concerns. In addition, ODI could provide technical resources to build the capacity of Chadian institutions and improve communication and disaster response strategies, promoting an anticipatory and results-based approach.	Yes	Pillar 1	
Community-based climate risk management project in Chad (PGCRCT) / UNDP	11 June 24 12 June 24 14 June 24	The meetings aimed to harmonise climate risk management efforts and strengthen the integration of early warning mechanisms at community level. They provided an opportunity to explore the synergies between the EW4ALL project and the activities of the PGCRCT, particularly in the common intervention zones and by capitalising on the risk transfer and community resilience mechanisms already in place. The aim is to gather feedback from the PGCRCT on the implementation of agricultural insurance systems and strategies for responding effectively to early warning signals in the event of climatic disasters.	The PGCRCT is very interested in the EW4ALL project, recognising the opportunity to pool efforts to strengthen the resilience of vulnerable communities to climate risks. Given its mandate to support community-based early warning systems, the PGCRCT shares the concern to see these systems become more robust and inclusive, adapted to local needs. Its support could include making available data on modelled climate risks, agricultural insurance and compensation mechanisms for local producers, as well as sharing expertise in community risk management. In addition, the PGCRCT's experience in micro-insurance and financial risk transfer could enrich the anticipatory component of EW4ALL, contributing to the shared objective of protecting the livelihoods of communities in at-risk areas.	Yes	Pillars 1, 2, 3, 4	
Ministry of the Environment, Fisheries and Sustainable Development (MEFSD) / AND GCF	11 June 24 12 June 24 18 Sep 24 24-Sep-24 2-oct-24 8-Oct-24	Several meetings were held in N'Djamena and in the provinces with the main objective of coordinating the strategic orientations of the EW4ALL project with national priorities in the fight against climate change and risk management. These meetings made it	The MEFSD is the supervisory ministry for the AND/GCF and the DLCC. It is therefore an ideal and consensual institutional anchor for the project, given its familiarity with vertical funds and UNDP procedures. It demonstrates a marked interest in EW4ALL with a view to strengthening national capacities in early warning and response to climate-related disasters. Recognising the need for robust prevention systems for communities at risk, the AND/GCF supports the project for	Yes	Pillars 1 and 2	

		possible to ensure consistency between EW4ALL's objectives and the MEFSO's expectations in terms of climate financing, climate risk reduction and adaptation for vulnerable communities. The aim is to define the institutional anchoring of the project and to determine the role that the AND/GCF could play in supervising and supporting the governance of the project and aligning activities with national and international strategic frameworks on climate.	its potential to reduce climate vulnerability and build community resilience, essential elements in Chad's commitments to the GCF. The AND could provide substantial support in terms of governance and coordination, helping to align the project with the standards and requirements of the GCF. Its major concern lies in the sustainability of EW4ALL's actions beyond the initial funding, hoping that the project will develop sustainable institutional strengthening mechanisms and integrate early warning systems into national policies to ensure a prolonged impact.			
Ministry of Transport, Civil Aviation and National Meteorology (MTCANM)	11 June 24 12 June 24 7-Oct-24	The purpose of the meetings with the Minister, the Secretary General, the Adviser and the Director General is to define the technical and logistical requirements for setting up a risk management monitoring room within the MTCANM. The aim of this consultation is to coordinate resources and clarify responsibilities for housing the watch room and integrating meteorological monitoring and risk and impact forecasting tools to ensure a rapid, centralised response to climate crises.	<p>The MTCANM is very interested in the creation of this watch room, as it will strengthen its central role in the collection and dissemination of weather and climate information. This system is seen as an asset for improving the ministry's responsiveness to risks and for coordinating the efforts of all the departments under its authority.</p> <p>The ministry is concerned about logistical challenges, including sustainable funding for the watch room and the availability of modern telemetry and observation equipment. Coordination with other ministries and agencies to ensure a smooth flow of information between stakeholders is also a key concern.</p> <p>The MTCANM fully supports the initiative and undertakes to mobilise its resources and skills to ensure the success of the monitoring room. The ministry also proposes to play an active role in training agents and technicians to use the room's equipment, and to collaborate with the other institutions concerned to ensure a coherent and effective approach to climate risk management.</p>	Yes	Pillars 1 and 2	
Ministry of Territorial Administration and Decentralisation (MTAD)	11 June 24 12 June 24 2-oct-24	The purpose of the meetings with the MTAD is to identify and estimate the financial resources needed to implement the EW4ALL project, taking into account the specific local needs in terms of decentralisation and governance. The aim is to assess the costs associated with infrastructure,	<p>The MTAD has expressed a strong interest in the project, which is in line with its mission to strengthen the risk management capabilities of local authorities and decentralised committees. The Ministry considers that the EW4ALL project will be able to strengthen the warning and response system, particularly in rural areas where the population is most vulnerable to climatic disasters.</p> <p>However, the MTAD is concerned about the sustainability of funding, in particular to ensure the continuity of training, equipment and</p>	Yes	Pillars 3 and 4	

		training for local action committees (CPA, CDA, CLA) and administrative coordination mechanisms at all levels, while ensuring that the project budget is realistic and tailored to the needs of the target provinces.	awareness-raising activities at local community level after the project implementation period. The Ministry also wants to ensure that budget allocations cover all levels of administration, including remote areas that are often marginalised in national projects. The MTAD gives its full support to the project and undertakes to coordinate with the other ministries concerned and the humanitarian community to ensure that budgetary and logistical efforts are harmonised. The Ministry proposes to contribute to the monitoring of the project, and to participate in the formulation of action plans adapted to local contexts to maximise the effectiveness of early warning and crisis response interventions.			
Ministry of Livestock and Animal Production (MLAP)	11 June 24 12 June 24 7-Oct-24	One of the aims of the meetings was to define the financial resources needed to implement a specific component for livestock breeders and pastoral communities in the EW4ALL project, taking into account the specific needs linked to the mobility and vulnerability of these populations to climatic disasters. These meetings provided an opportunity to discuss the costs associated with transhumance monitoring infrastructure, early warning systems for livestock farmers and equipment for local action committees in pastoral areas. The aim is to ensure that budgeting is realistic and appropriate for the effective inclusion of nomadic and transhumant pastoral communities in the project.	The MLAP is very interested in the project, which it sees as essential for improving the resilience of livestock farmers to natural disasters and the effects of climate change. The ministry sees EW4ALL as an opportunity to integrate nomadic and transhumant livestock farmers into the early warning system, thereby contributing to better risk management among these groups and more broadly in the livestock sector. MLAP is concerned about the potentially high costs of the infrastructure needed to monitor and issue warnings in transhumance areas. It would like to ensure that the budget provides sufficient funds to take action in remote rural areas where livestock farmers are more vulnerable to the impact of disasters. The MLAP fully supports the project and offers to provide its expertise to better adapt forecasts and alerts to the needs of livestock farmers. The ministry is also committed to facilitating the project's activities in livestock farming areas, by supporting awareness-raising and training for pastoral communities, and by ensuring coordination with veterinary and pastoral monitoring services.	Yes	Pillars 3 and 4	
United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)	11 June 24 12 June 24 4-Sep-24 20-Sep-24	Meetings were held in N'Djamena and in the provinces. The aim of the meetings is to integrate issues of forced migration and displacement into the EW4ALL project in order to meet the specific needs of refugees, returnees and internally displaced people in Chad. The aim is to better define the warning and monitoring	The UNHCR is very interested in EW4ALL, as this project represents an opportunity to improve the security and resilience of refugees, who are particularly vulnerable to climate crises and conflicts. Concerned about the management of refugees in crisis situations, the UNHCR fully supports the initiative, hoping that it will help to better anticipate risks and improve the dissemination of warnings to displaced populations and humanitarian services to ensure an appropriate, effective and inclusive humanitarian response.	Yes	Pillars 3 and 4	

		systems for populations under the UNHCR mandate.				
International Organisation for Migration (IOM)	22-Oct-24	The aim of the meeting is to integrate issues of forced migration and displacement into the EW4ALL project in order to meet the specific needs of refugees, returnees and internally displaced persons in Chad. The aim is to integrate the IOM's migration monitoring tools, particularly for transhumant herders and returnees, into the early warning mechanisms.	The IOM is very supportive of the EW4ALL project, seeing it as a framework for optimising its monitoring of internal and cross-border migratory movements. It is concerned about the vulnerability of returnees and transhumant herders to climatic hazards and resource-related tensions. The IOM fully supports the project, particularly in the integration of its transhumance monitoring tool (TTT) into early warning systems, in order to strengthen the capacity of decision-makers to react to migratory flows in real time. It is also providing support for the implementation of anticipatory actions under the CERF funds with OCHA.	Yes	Pillars 3 and 4	
National Commission for the Reception and Reintegration of Refugees and Repatriates (CNARR)	12-Sep-24	The aim of the meeting is to integrate issues of forced migration and displacement into the EW4ALL project in order to meet the specific needs of refugees, returnees and internally displaced persons in Chad. The aim is to ensure better coordination for the management of displaced populations at national level, so that they can be integrated into the early warning system.	CNARR sees EW4ALL as an opportunity to improve coordination and responsiveness in the management of displacement crises. Keen to strengthen the resilience of refugee and returnee populations, including the issue of nomadic refugees, which increases the risk of conflict, CNARR actively supports the project and hopes that it will contribute to better integration of warning mechanisms for vulnerable and displaced populations.	Yes	Pillar 3	
IFAD projects	2-oct-24	The aim of the meeting is to explore ways of working together to strengthen the resilience of rural communities to natural disasters and improve warning systems in the agricultural sector. The aim is to coordinate actions between projects to ensure the integration of data collection activities and the dissemination of warnings to farmers and livestock breeders, populations that are particularly vulnerable to climate impacts.	IFAD is showing a keen interest in EW4ALL because of its potential to improve early warning for farmers and herders in rural areas, who are particularly affected by droughts, floods and other natural disasters. IFAD sees EW4ALL as a means of amplifying its own climate information and training efforts, which would contribute to better decision-making for farmers. Its main concerns lie in the need to ensure that warnings are adapted to local realities and directly usable by farmers and stockbreeders. By supporting the project, IFAD could provide technical resources and expertise in disseminating climate advice specific to the agricultural sector, thereby strengthening the capacity of rural communities to adapt to climate shocks.	Yes	Pillar 4	
Civil Society Organisations	11 June 24 12 June 24	In addition to the discussions during the national consultation workshop,	CSOs and CBOs are showing a keen interest in the EW4ALL project, as it represents a unique opportunity to improve the resilience of their	Yes	Pillars 3 and 4	CSOs and CBOs are active in

(CSOs) and Grassroots Community Organisations (CBOs)	South (29-Sep-24 to 6-Oct-24) North (12-Sep-24 to 24-Sep-24)	other consultations took place in the provinces during the 2 missions organised in the south and north of the country respectively. The aim of the meetings with CSOs and CBOs (including women's organisations, youth organisations, disabled people's organisations, farmers' organisations, nomadic herders' organisations, etc.) is to gather their perspectives and ensure that the needs and priorities of these groups are incorporated into the EW4ALL project. The aim is to strengthen community participation by facilitating the involvement of these CSOs and CBOs in the co-construction of warning systems and anticipatory actions so that they are inclusive, culturally relevant and effective for vulnerable groups.	communities to natural disasters, particularly for the most vulnerable groups. Women's, youth and disabled people's organisations see this project as essential to ensure early warning adapted to the specific needs of each community. CSOs and CBOs express concerns about the accessibility of warning information for less connected populations, including rural communities, nomads and people with disabilities. They also stress the need for more training and awareness-raising to ensure that each group can understand and respond appropriately to warnings, but fear that their particular needs may be overlooked in implementation. CSOs and CBOs strongly support EW4ALL, convinced that an inclusive approach will improve community resilience and coordination in the event of a crisis. They are ready to play an active role in disseminating information and getting involved in the awareness-raising process at local level, as well as providing feedback to refine and adapt warning messages to the specific realities of the groups they represent.			various areas of training, risk awareness and disaster relief. Their means of action remain limited, but the human investment is very important to make up for the shortcomings and obstacles that suddenly arise with disasters.
Journalists and the media	29-Jul-24 30-Jul-24 2-Aug-24 4-Aug-24 6-Aug-24 12-Sep-24 26-Sep-24 24-Sep-24	The aim of these meetings with the media is to define effective and inclusive mechanisms for disseminating early warnings and risk management information, in order to reach as many communities as possible, including the most remote areas. By integrating community radio stations, the aim is to strengthen the media's capacity to broadcast warning messages in formats and languages adapted to different audiences, while optimising the reliability and speed of dissemination.	Journalists and the media see the EW4ALL project as an opportunity to increase their role as essential vectors of information in times of crisis. Community radio stations, in particular, are particularly committed, aware of their ability to reach rural populations directly and to communicate in local languages. The media highlight the logistical and technical challenges that could hamper real-time broadcasting, especially in the event of extreme weather emergencies. They also express concern about the lack of resources (equipment and training) to ensure consistent media coverage and accurate information, particularly in remote areas and among vulnerable populations. The media, particularly community radio stations, actively support the EW4ALL project and are willing to work together to ensure that early warning information is tailored to the specific needs of different communities. They offer to adapt their programmes to include segments dedicated to raising awareness of disaster risks and are also willing to support training to improve the accuracy and quality of emergency warning broadcasts.	Yes	Pillar 3	

Administrative, communal and traditional authorities / MTAD	29-Jul-24 30-Jul-24 31-Jul-24 3-Aug-24 5-Aug-24 10-Sep-24 11-Sep-24 12-Sep-24 20-Sep-24 26-Sep-24 23-Sep-24 24-Sep-24	The aim of these meetings in the provinces is to mobilise administrative, communal and traditional authorities to work together to define early warning strategies adapted to local realities and to strengthen their role in raising community awareness of disaster risks. The aim is to establish a framework for collaboration that will enable the authorities to intervene rapidly in the event of an alert, drawing on existing traditional, administrative and humanitarian networks to maximise the dissemination of information and the effectiveness of anticipatory action.	<p>The administrative, communal and traditional authorities are showing a keen interest in the project, recognising the importance of strengthening local capacities to prevent natural disasters and protect vulnerable communities. Aware of their key role as intermediaries between central government and local populations, they see EW4ALL as an opportunity to increase their capacity to respond in a proactive and organised manner.</p> <p>The authorities are expressing concern about the technical and logistical resources needed to play their role effectively in the warning chain. The lack of equipment, training and resources available for a rapid and appropriate response in certain remote areas is a point of concern, as is the ability to ensure consistent coverage in all communities.</p> <p>The authorities actively support the EW4ALL project and are prepared to play a central role in disseminating early warnings and coordinating awareness-raising and response actions. They offer to use their formal and traditional networks to circulate emergency information and are committed to mobilising local leaders to ensure that the messages are understood and applied effectively by the population.</p>	Yes	Pillars 3 and 4	
Action Committees	29-Jul-24 1-Aug-24 10-Sep-24 11-Sep-24 23-Sep-24 24-Sep-24 26-Sep-24	The aim of these meetings in the provinces is to involve the Action Committees at different levels (provincial, departmental, local) to ensure that they play an active role in setting up and managing the early warning system. The aim is to get them involved in coordinating and disseminating warning information, and to strengthen their capacity to plan and carry out anticipatory actions in collaboration with the other players involved in risk management.	<p>The Action Committees have shown a strong interest in the EW4ALL project, given their role in coordinating disaster response and supporting local communities in crisis situations. They see the project as an opportunity to strengthen their capacities, better anticipate climate risks and reduce the impact of disasters on vulnerable populations.</p> <p>The committees are concerned about the means and resources available to meet their early warning responsibilities. They underline the need for specific training, adequate communication materials and logistical resources to facilitate the rapid dissemination of warnings and the implementation of prevention actions in remote areas.</p> <p>The Action Committees are providing significant support for the project and are ready to collaborate actively in disseminating information and coordinating prevention and response measures. Their commitment is reflected in their willingness to use their local networks to raise awareness in communities and to establish clear protocols with partners for a rapid and structured response in the event of an emergency.</p>	Yes	Pillars 2, 3 and 4	Action committees are made up of technicians from decentralised government departments, including provincial delegates at CPA level. The latter often wear several hats and are involved in flood management and other committees.
Religious leaders / MTAD	6-Aug-24 11-Sep-24	The aim of these meetings in the provinces is to involve religious leaders	Religious leaders are showing a strong interest in the project, because of their role as guides within communities and their concern for	Yes	Pillars 3 and 4	The CSAI is very influential in the

	12-Sep-24 24-Sep-24	as influential communication relays with local communities to raise awareness and disseminate early warning information. Their involvement aims to ensure that messages about prevention, anticipation and preparedness for natural disasters are relayed in an accessible and credible way, while taking into account the cultural and religious values of the local population.	<p>collective well-being. They recognise that natural disasters directly affect their followers and see the EW4ALL project as a way of contributing to the protection and resilience of their communities.</p> <p>Religious leaders expressed concern about the understanding of technical warning messages by their followers, particularly the illiterate. They stress the importance of translating the messages into simple, understandable terms, adapted to local beliefs and contexts, to avoid the messages being perceived as heretical.</p> <p>Religious leaders are committed to actively supporting the project by integrating warning and awareness messages into their sermons and encouraging their followers to adopt preparedness behaviours. Their support is reflected in their willingness to work closely with the other players in the early warning system to maximise the reach of information and increase community support for risk prevention and anticipation measures.</p>			north, particularly in Abéché, while CARITAS and other Christian organisations have a vast network in the southern provinces.
Farming communities	21-Sep-24 25-Sep-24	meetings with farming communities aim to gather their perceptions of climate risks, understand their traditional disaster management methods and identify their specific needs in terms of warning communication and preparedness. The aim is to adapt the EW4ALL project so that early warning information and prevention measures are clear, accessible and relevant to farmers, whose activities are directly dependent on climatic conditions.	<p>Farming communities are showing great interest in the EW4ALL project, as they are particularly vulnerable to droughts, floods and other climatic hazards that directly affect their crops, livestock and livelihoods. They see this project as an opportunity to strengthen their resilience and better anticipate crises.</p> <p>Farmers are concerned about rapid and regular access to warning information, particularly given the challenges associated with limited access to information. They stress the need for a system that takes into account their limited access to the Internet or affordable telephone networks, as well as the simplification of warning messages.</p> <p>Farming communities fully support the EW4ALL initiative and are ready to participate actively in awareness-raising activities and simulation exercises to strengthen their response capacity. They are also committed to sharing their local knowledge and resilient practices, thereby contributing to an integrated approach to climate risk management that is adapted to the local context.</p>	Yes	Pillars 2, 3 and 4	Farming communities have traditional and ancestral knowledge that enables them to forecast climate risks, establish seasonal calendars and anticipate impacts.
Refugee communities	12-Sep-24 20-Sep-24	meetings with refugee communities aim to gather information on their specific vulnerabilities to climate risks, as well as their particular needs in terms of communication and access to early warning information. The aim is	<p>The refugee communities have shown a keen interest in the project, because they are extremely vulnerable to climate risks, which exacerbate their precarious living conditions. For them, access to early warning information is crucial to guaranteeing their safety.</p> <p>Refugees are concerned about their limited access to local information channels, including language barriers and the possibility of being</p>	Yes	Pillars 2, 3 and 4	

		to adjust EW4ALL project actions to ensure that refugees receive warnings adapted to their displacement situations and limited resources, while taking into account their integration into local preparedness and response plans.	<p>forgotten or having late access to warning information and support resources. They stress the need for inclusive communication and logistical support to enable them to protect themselves effectively in the event of a climate crisis.</p> <p>The refugee communities support the EW4ALL project and are willing to cooperate in the implementation of a warning system that integrates their specific needs. They express their willingness to participate in awareness-raising and training activities, thereby contributing to the resilience of all displaced populations, while helping to strengthen their integration into the warning mechanisms of their host areas.</p>			
Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)	11 June 24 12 June 24 24-Sep-24 26-Sep-24	The aim of the meetings is to coordinate the anticipatory actions of the EW4ALL project with those already in place within FAO programmes and projects, particularly in the field of food security and the resilience of rural communities. The aim is to define the synergies and alignments needed to integrate early warning mechanisms targeting vulnerable agricultural and pastoral populations, with a view to strengthening anticipatory actions and mitigating the impacts of climate crises. The aim is also to identify specific budgetary resources for implementing joint interventions and to maximise the benefits for populations by combining the expertise and resources of the FAO and other stakeholders.	<p>The FAO has shown great interest in the EW4ALL project, recognising its importance in strengthening the resilience of farming communities to climate shocks. The project is seen as an extension of the FAO's efforts to secure agricultural livelihoods through proactive interventions that minimise the impact of natural disasters on food production and the resources of farmers and livestock breeders.</p> <p>The FAO is concerned about the coordination and alignment of early warning systems to avoid duplication with its own existing early warning systems. It also wishes to ensure that warning messages are well adapted to local realities and are disseminated in such a way as to be rapidly understandable and accessible to rural communities.</p> <p>The FAO fully supports the project and is ready to collaborate on early warning mechanisms by sharing its agricultural monitoring tools, climate information and dissemination channels. It is also committed to providing technical assistance and integrating the EW4ALL project into its strategies for responding to food and agricultural emergencies, thereby helping to strengthen the effectiveness of anticipatory actions in the country.</p>	Yes	Pillars 2, 3 and 4	
Provincial delegations	3-Aug-24 5-Aug-24 6-Aug-24 11-Sep-24 12-Sep-24 18-Sep-24 23-Sep-24 24-Sep-24 26-Sep-24	The aim of these meetings is to coordinate the role of the decentralised technical services in the implementation of the project, particularly in terms of mobilising the necessary skills in risk management and disaster response. The aim of these meetings is to inform and strengthen the links between the	<p>The sectoral technical services are showing a strong interest in EW4ALL, seeing it as an opportunity to coordinate their efforts and benefit from a unified framework for building local capacity in food security and disaster management. The project is aligned with their technical and operational support missions for vulnerable rural and urban populations.</p> <p>They express concern about the availability of sufficient resources to cover logistical, material and human needs in order to respond effectively to crises. The lack of prior coordination between the various</p>			

		sectoral delegates in each area (agriculture, livestock, water, environment, fisheries, health, development, social action, women, finance, planning, etc.) for an integrated and concerted response to climate crises. In addition, their specific contributions, the human and technical resources available and the additional needs to ensure risk preparedness and anticipation need to be clarified.	services in the regions also poses challenges for the effective management of information and rapid decision-making in the event of disasters. The deconcentrated services actively support the project and are ready to participate in training, awareness-raising and alert deployment actions, by sharing their data and specific technical skills. They are also willing to contribute to the implementation of local contingency plans and to collaborate in monitoring and disseminating critical information, ensuring that communities benefit from appropriate prevention and anticipation measures.			
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ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA

Consultation Description	Key Discussion Points
<p>Inception Meeting 15 July 2024 UNDP Office in A&B Attendees:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sherod James – Director of National Office of Disaster Services • Dale Destin – Director of ABMS • Diann Black-Lyne – Director of Department of Environment • [xx] – Department of Environment • Jade Morrissey - UNDP • Robert Raw – International Consultant • Arry Simon – National Consultant • Mali Barnes – UNDRR 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An inception meeting was held to provide a foundation for the rest of the mission consultations. The meeting included the directors of the three agencies most centrally involved in disaster preparedness and early warnings in A&B – namely the National Office for Disaster Services, Antigua and Barbuda Meteorological Services (ABMS) and Department of Environment (DOE). • All stakeholders were aware of the initiative, and had themselves, or through representatives, been involved in the initial multi-stakeholder consultations. • The meeting provided valuable additional insights into the current gaps and needs for improving MHEWS and AA in A&B. • The Disaster Management Act of 2002 needs to be updated to ensure it encompasses best practice and acts as a fulcrum for coordination of DRM actions. • Approaches to DRM in A&B require systemic mechanisms, with processes properly integrated into various government agencies. This should include identifying the requirements for the role of each agency and assigning suitable budget. This includes assigning resources to monitoring and engaging in early warnings, which few agencies currently do. The systemic programmes need to link monitoring to action, linking these systems into development planning. • At the core of much of the discussion was the need to filter DRM down through all sectors, integrating into national development programmes and sectoral policies, and harmonising policies across different sectors. Planning processes need to be adaptable, and mandates and responsibilities need to be clear. • NODS is noted as the core agency responsible for coordinating action across the various sectors. However, it was also noted that most people view them as a response organisation, as opposed to the coordination role they are mandated to

	<p>fulfil. There is a need for clearer mandates at the agency level, and for different sectors to properly equip themselves for their individual responsibilities.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Currently, agencies don't have access to the resources they need to act together and at the same time. It was suggested that a fund be established to provide the resources needed for urgent action on DRM, to ensure maintenance of systems and coordinated action. This could be built on a similar structure to the Sustainable Island Resilience Framework (SIRF) Fund. • The tourism sector was flagged as a key focus, given the sectors significant contribution to GDP and employment in the country. • For ABMS, infrastructure was noted as the biggest challenge currently facing the met service. Specifically, their current premises are too small and not adequately prepared for major disasters. For example, at least 1/3rd of the building is not hurricane resilient, posing considerable risk to the lives of staff and the function of the service at the most critical times. • ABMS also noted that IbF requires more human resources, but that they are currently severely constrained in their ability to bring on additional resources. These constraints are partly financial, with limited budget available for hiring additional staff, but also infrastructural, with the current ABMS office lacking the space needed to accommodate new staff. Availability of suitably trained staff is also a challenge, as there is need for graduate level training in meteorology, as well as suitably trained oceanographers. However, training programmes for these roles are not readily available or popular. The lack of suitable offices and working conditions was further highlighted as a barrier to young people wanting to join the met service. • In addition to needing additional staff, current staff require training; however, staff shortages mean that there are currently no redundancies in place to fill gaps when staff attend training, so for anyone to attend a training course means that there is a gap in the function of the office. • A legislative review and update is required for ABMS, which currently has no legislation formally establishing the mandate of the met service. A draft was produced 5 years ago, but never formally adopted. This draft needs to be updated and finalised. • The Director of DoE suggested that having a physical space to bring key agencies together for disaster management would have considerable impact for improving coordination, particularly during an extreme event. Such a space could accommodate key agencies such as ABMS and NODS, which would address the infrastructure needs of ABMS while simultaneously removing many barriers to coordination by having key actors all in one place (it was noted that during a storm, comms often go out, and flooding prevents physical access between ABMS and NODS). • It was further suggested that outside of high-risk periods, a shared space would enable the establishment of a Think Tank for innovation in the DRR space, with various students and researchers coming in and engaging with government agencies. Linked to this, the need for provision to be made for research and science in the revised legislation.
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is a need to fast-track the implementation of the Emergency Operating Centre (EOC) model across different sectors. While the standards are in place (including the need for the EOCs to be in safe locations and resilient buildings), few sectors have established EOCs and processes for their operation. • It was noted that there is need for warning dissemination to become more modular, getting down to community level, with sirens and broadcast systems on all emergency service buildings (fire, police, military). • Rescue vehicles are needed to go out into communities. • The maintenance of shelters is a concern – questions raised as to the safety of shelters if not properly maintained. The suggestion was made to have regulations in place so that new public buildings are designed to double as shelters. • While most of the discussion centered on hurricanes and extreme rainfall events, droughts were also mentioned as a concern for agriculture. The need for larger water troughs and infrastructure to get water to farmers was mentioned. • It was noted that CDEMA is engaging the private sector at the regional level, but more work is required to engage at the local level. This should include creating incentives for private sector to contribute to the emergency response fund proposed above. • An economic valuation for MHEWS was proposed to provide a stronger financial case for providing met services. In line with this, the costs of having to retrofit critical national infrastructure that were not adequately considered up front needs to be considered. • A Staffing requirement assessment was proposed, looking at needs for developing and sustaining MHEWS and AA systems. • A ‘safety audit’ of existing infrastructure. Rank building/infrastructure against different storm return periods (1:20, 1:50, 1:100) to identify where resources are needed to bring infrastructure up to standard. A coding system for buildings should also be introduced as a legal requirement, displaying the rating of a building outside for public information. The banking and insurance sectors are also interesting in such ratings. • MoF should bring in financial solutions, including tax incentives for resilience work.
<p>Ruleta Thomas – Deputy Parks Commissioner 15 July 2024 Virtual Attendees:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Jade Morrissey - UNDP • Robert Raw – Int. Consultant • Arry Simon – Nat. Consultant • Mali Barnes – UNDRR 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As with the previous meeting, the need to assess building stock was emphasized, stressing the need to reassess buildings more regularly – including after extreme events. • Building codes exist, but there is a cost factor in building to code that many can’t afford – therefore the building code is not being implemented – people can’t afford to be prepared. • Need to consider cumulative impacts – <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ the interaction between development and watersheds should be considered. ○ Planning tools need to cut across disciplines – eg hydrological models need to be brought into drainage codes ○ Planning needs constantly updated data, with a system for reassessment.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coastal people highly vulnerable. Example used of people at the docks in Barbuda during Hurricane Irma, when they were caught off guard by the excessive storm surge, something they had never experienced before and didn't know how to prepare or act. • During recovery, the national grid is a major issue – most grid infrastructure exposed and damaged during a storm, impacting recovery processes. • Coastal monitoring needed, including on the use of natural systems for coastal protection (reefs, seagrasses, mangroves). • Coral bleaching is a major problem, raising questions about future role of reefs for wave attenuation. Cost effective solutions required, considering new ways for long term preparedness. • Risk of slope failure and landslides in some areas, particularly where there is degradation. • Issue of cumulative event impacts was raised – no process to document impacts between events. Post-disaster assessments focus on what failed (i.e. destroyed buildings/infra), but little consideration of what might have survived, but still been damaged – leaving it more vulnerable to future events. • Bottlenecking at key access points a concern during a disaster.
<p>University of West Indies (UWI) 16 July 2024 UWI Five Islands Campus Attendees:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Paula Lee (UWI – Executive Director of Lifelong Learning Unit) • Justin Robinson (UWI Campus Principal) • Robert Raw – Int. Consultant • Arry Simon – Nat. Consultant • Mali Barnes – UNDRR 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UWI expressed considerable interest in collaborating with the government of Antigua and Barbuda on matters of DRM, particularly regarding the generation interpretation and management of risk knowledge, as well as in developing training courses tailored to the needs of the sector. • A Centre of Excellence for Oceanography and Blue Economy has been established, and a new director, Branson Bell, is taking the lead of the center from August. This CoE was noted as being a key structure in UWI for engagement with the project, particularly given the urgent need for improved monitoring and forecasting of marine conditions. There is potential to link the CoE with ABMS, supporting the management of data and provision of trained staff. • The regional nature of UWI, with an OECS mandate, means that the institution can focus regionally and draw on resources across the wider university. • UWI noted the need for improved communication, with year-round support and changing the culture of how people engage with information. • 25% of the population speak Spanish, so there is need for improvement in the availability of Spanish communications related to disaster risks and early warnings. • Similarly, there is need to develop more inclusive systems for PWDs. • The UWI has a School of Computer Science and AI that could potentially support in developing AI-based forecasting models. • A follow-up discussion has been scheduled for August to further discuss opportunities for collaboration, bringing in more key stakeholders from the university, government and project development team.

<p>Ministry of Finance 16 July 2024 MoF Offices Attendees:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gail Imhoff-Gordon • Jade Morrissey - UNDP • Robert Raw – Int. Consultant • Arry Simon – Nat. Consultant 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It was noted that the country is in a major economic deficit, and that the budget is severely constrained. • As a result of the constraints, it is not possible to direct additional funds to disaster preparedness. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Individual sectors would need to rework their existing budget allocations to incorporate additional investments in DRM actions, rather than having additional funds added on top • The notion of establishing a disaster preparedness fund was supported in theory, but with the major caveat that it could not rely on government funding to capitalise the fund and should instead seek external funding. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Any fund that is established will need to run through MoF and align with the rules set out in the Finance Administration Act (FAA). ○ Details will be needed on the proposed administration of the fund. ○ Several steps are needed to establish such a fund in A&B, which will need to be accounted for in the project design. The MoF committed to preparing a guidance document on this matter. • The 2011 Procurement Act makes provision for an emergency procurement mechanism, which can help shorten the procurement process for emergency functions and could potentially be used under a disaster preparedness fund to mobilise resources quickly when needed.
<p>Ministry of Tourism 16 July 2024 MoT Offices Attendees:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • • Jade Morrissey - UNDP • Robert Raw – Int. Consultant • Arry Simon – Nat. Consultant • Mali Barnes – UNDRR 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is a need to setting up more formalised and coordinated systems for emergency action within hotels. Someone must be assigned to take responsibility for coordination during an emergency. • During an extreme event, particularly during a hurricane, communications often go down, leaving people disconnected and stranded, which can result in panic or severe anxiety for tourists. Hotel staff need to be trained on how to manage such situations. • There is a need for early action protocols for tourism establishments to be integrated into legislation. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Opportunity to integrate disaster preparedness into existing inspections. ○ There is currently a checklist that is used for annual inspections of all tourism establishments as part of license renewals, so the systems are already in place (although there is a shortage of inspectors); however, disaster preparedness actions, such as emergency evacuation protocols and information for guests, is not currently included in the checklists. ○ Once the necessary regulations are in place to ensure that every establishment has suitable procedures and information in place, verification of this should be included on an annual basis through the inspections. • Based on previous notes from DoE, the risk of cumulative impacts of multiple events was discussed. It was acknowledged that this could be a challenge for tourism, as there is currently no system in place to inspect the structural integrity of buildings year-on-year. The idea was put forward that the annual inspections could also be used to check for the structural integrity of buildings, at least at a superficial level. This would require the inspectors to be trained to identify signs of potential structural damage (for example cracks in the foundations or main structure, loose roofing, erosion around foundations) as well as checking for inadequate maintenance of drainage systems etc.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Better systems and plans required for managing mandatory evacuations – how to transport tourists, where they should go, how to manage panic and keep people informed. • Informing tourist about the need to keep travel documents safe during a crisis. The loss of travel documents often leads to a ‘crisis after a crisis. Tourism establishments should provide zip lock bags and inform people to evacuate with nothing but the essentials, including their travel documents. • Short-term stays, guesthouses and Airbnb’s are the most difficult to manage. Hotels generally have better systems in place, aided by the fact that multiple staff are on site to support. However, other short-term rentals often lack the presence of on-site personnel to manage and direct emergency procedures, and often of not provide adequate information to guests about the resilience level of the building, what level of threat might require evacuation, and where and how to evacuate should the need arise. • The yachting sector is another sector that is difficult to monitor. • A crisis response manual was established for the tourism sector, intended to inform people on how to act during a crisis. However, it is not readily available and is somewhat outdated. There is a need to update the manual in line with changing needs and legislation, and to adequately disseminate the manual within the sector. • It was noted that hotels are highly resistant to paying additional fees to contribute to something like a disaster preparedness fund. They feel they are already paying a lot of taxes. It was suggested to possibly look at assigning a proportion of the existing tourism taxes to such a fund, rather than asking for additional contributions.
<p>DoE Technical Advisory Committee 17 July 2024 MoT Offices Attendees:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DoE TAC • Ato Lewis – Senior Environment Officer • Robert Raw – Int. Consultant • Arry Simon – Nat. Consultant • Jade Morrissey - UNDP 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The project was presented to the DoE Technical Advisory Committee (TAC) during their monthly meeting. The TAC includes members of the DoE, as well as various sectors, including private sector. The project was generally well received, and no specific issues were raised. • After the TAC meeting, the consultants met with Ato Lewis, a senior environmental office at DoE. • Coral bleaching was raised as a major concern, with a 2023 event killing 90-95% of coral reefs. There is now a need to rebuild the reefs. Research needed into whether those that survived have a higher resilience, and what the potential loss of diversity from promoting more resilient species might be. • There is some regional infrastructure for monitoring reefs, including SST and bleaching events. • The impacts of CC have been noted recently in the agriculture sector this past year. For example, the Mango season was very short – an Annual Mango Fest that usually happens in August was cancelled because the season ended too early. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Need for more research on the impact that heat and changing climate is having on crops and vegetation. • CC having impacts on outdoor activities- sports seasons and game times are shifting to avoid periods of high temperature. Also impacting several cultural elements. • Heat stress having impact on health – for example through increased incidence of strokes.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is a programme to supply fans to schools to combat rising temperatures, but there is a need to measure the impacts of temperatures on schools, for example increases in absences from illness. Impact of flooding should also be considered. • Mold is becoming increasingly problematic due to increased heat and humidity; and is of major concern, affecting air quality, with buildings often having to close. • The Barbuda landfill has effectively deteriorated into a dump, without proper management and treatment – leaving it extremely susceptible to flooding. Major health and environmental risk when floods occur. • Need for better monitoring of waterways. Suggestion of video capture and need for improved efforts to keep waterways clear. • Mandates for managing waterways and drainage not well defined – not clear who is responsible, leading to finger pointing and inaction. • Changes in governance structures (shifting ministries and departments) has led to loss of internal partnerships. This needs to be considered when defining mandates to ensure that they are adaptive to changes. • Deforestation is a problem, increasing flood and landslide risk. Areas often cleared just for land surveys. Needs better monitoring to reduce, as well as promotion of modern land surveys that don't require areas to be cleared. • Livestock took a serious hit during the second to last drought event. • Some dams/reservoirs have been damaged by storms and never repaired.
<p>Ministry of Agriculture 17 July 2024 Attendees:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Owolabi Elabanjo – Chief Agriculture Extension Officer • Jade Morrissey - UNDP • Robert Raw – Int. Consultant • Arry Simon – Nat. Consultant • Mali Barnes - UNDRR 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Around 2011, FAO worked with MoA on an EWS. The initiative worked with Met Office and CIMH in Barbados to provide actionable notes from forecasts to the Agri sector. • MoA is responsible for disseminating the knowledge, which includes packaging the data into advisories for farmers. • Dissemination primarily through social media and WhatsApp (WhatsApp Dominant method). <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Knowledge spatially separated across the five districts ○ Chat groups set up for each district, with two officers per district who disseminate info through the chat group. ○ MoA maintains a database of farmer contacts ○ Currently doing a reregistration process • MoA has free access to government media – including radio and TV to disseminate information. However, there is still room to strengthen dissemination channels. • Not all officers have working cellphones, and those that do, often have issues with data (including downages which restrict access). • Alternative options noted include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Issuing cellphones with decent data packages to extension officers. ○ Installing broadcast speakers on vehicles

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Providing improved transport for officers within MoA – needed to overcome delays getting out and access impacts. Officers need to get out within 48 hours of an event but lack access to suitable transport to do so. ○ Need for improved internet access for extension services – chief extension officer currently doesn't have internet in his office. ● Need to do additional training on DRM with farmers. Currently training is provided at least once or twice a year, but attendance is low because farmers view it as repetitive. Need to integrate seasonal forecasts and actionable items into training to keep relevant, along with awareness of such changes to encourage attendance. ● Pests are currently not included in warnings. New technologies available for tracking of pests, for example radar tracking. ● There is a need to develop a DRM manual for the agriculture sector. Extensive data has been collected over the years linking specific events to specific impacts, with photos and explanations, but resources needed to compile and structure this data into a user-friendly booklet. ● Farmers are on their own in the event of a storm. MoA provides warning and guidance, but anticipatory action and recovery is entirely the responsibility of each individual farmer (although MoA does do some broader scale flood reduction work). ● Currently there is no agricultural insurance available in A&B, not is there any social protection.
<p>Barbuda Council and People With Disabilities Association 17 July 2024</p> <p>Attendees:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● xx ● Jade Morrissey - UNDP ● Robert Raw – Int. Consultant ● Arry Simon – Nat. Consultant ● Mali Barnes - UNDRR 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● A combined meeting was held with members of the Barbuda Council and People with Disabilities (PWD) Association on the sidelines of another workshop. <p>Barbuda Council</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Issues in Barbuda date back all the way to Hurricane Luis (1995) when people were surprised by the event – exacerbated by a severe lack of localised information. ● There is limited trust in ABMS, largely due to lack of localised information. Instead, people in Barbuda tend to rely on their phones and online sources (global weather apps) for weather information. ● The dump is an issue, especially since Irma. It is currently not functioning, and landfill services currently on hold. ● Barbuda Council is struggling to prepare sufficient shelters. There is a community centre under construction that has been designed to double as a shelter, but apart from that schools and churches are currently designated, but often are not entirely suitable. As a result, shelters get crowded, particularly while the storm is passing. Given the crowding, it is necessary for 75% of people to move out soon after the storm, with limited space to accommodate people long term (i.e. if houses are damaged). ● Shelters are further burdened by people bringing too much stuff. Ahead of an event, people try bringing whatever they can carry to the shelters (including food, water, clothes and valuables), but results in overcrowding and mobility issues within the shelters. A suggestion has been made to make storage facilities available alongside shelters to allow people to store their stuff without overcrowding the shelter itself. This could be supported by ensuring adequate provision of food and

	<p>water within the shelter (which can be managed in a central area) to limit outside food and water spread across the shelter.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Equipment is needed to support early warnings in Barbuda, including sirens and a broadcast system. • First responders need better training. • Need for VHF radios or other suitable communication devices that are not reliant on vulnerable cellular networks. <p>PWD Association</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Communication needs to be broken down to meet different needs. For example, there is currently no sign-language interpretation on warning broadcasts, despite extended efforts to lobby for it. PWD are not adequately included in the conversations about how to disseminate information. Information is considered ‘murky’, without enough detail on the outcome of information. • PWD Association say they have developed a database of what is needed, but decision makers don’t recognise the skills of the group. As a result, the PWDA feels that NODS don’t use the information adequately. • PWD often don’t go to shelters because they lack basic services for their specific needs. Shelters are often not accessible, there are few transport options for PWD, and there is limited provision for those that are bedridden (including lack of privacy). Instead, PWD often prefer to stay at home in comfort and risk the storm. • Vulnerable groups, including the poor and especially those with disabilities, often lack the resources needed to prepare for an extreme event. Creative solutions needed to support, including for food, water and medications. • Some options were proposed, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ To provide rations to vulnerable people ahead of a hurricane. Best practice is for people to keep emergency rations, but vulnerable groups generally don’t have the means to buy extra in case of emergencies. ○ Early transportation for PWD, including provision of fuel to transport providers to cater to PWD, as well as improved communication on transport options and where to go. ○ PWD representatives should be involved in the approval process for shelters to ensure adequate facilities and accessibility for PWD.
<p>Ministry of Health 17 July 2024 Attendees:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lori-Ann Henry-Johnson – Health Disaster Coordinator • Jade Morrissey – UNDP • Robert Raw – Int. Consultant 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All-Hazard Plan has been set up for the health sector, however it tends to get lost in the system. Questions on how to properly action the plan and get policies formally adopted. The AHP currently set for review by 24 August. • Drills are run, during which appropriate sections of the AHP and people are refreshed on the detail. • A&B adopted the One Health approach – people, animals, environment. • Need for more consistent and regular intersectoral meetings – at least quarterly. • Need to prioritise actions and move together and communicate what is in place across different sectors. • Anticipatory Action: people would benefit from more visual info.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Arry Simon – Nat. Consultant • Mali Barnes - UNDRR 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited resources – different people dedicated to different roles but need funds to physically act and disseminate info. • Health surveillance – should stay at ports of entry. Surveillance unit needs tools to better capture data. • Extra programmes for preparedness and response put added strain on staff – no funds for overtime or extra staff, so people don't buy into the responsibilities. • Need support getting data from private and public facilities • Updating the plan leads to the need for expanding the team. <p>CAPCAP</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MoH has been involved with the use of the CAPCAP app for hazard warnings. Roll out has had mixed reception. It was noted that the app does not work on all devices, and when searched for the consultants, found it was not available on the Google App Store. It was also noted that it needs to be more user friendly. • There has been some training on use of the CAPCAP system, including for health, police and fire departments. • The system was not used during Covid but has been useful in Tsunami drilling. Has not yet been tested for climate disasters. • A shortfall of the app is that it requires internet, which not only makes it inaccessible to some groups, but also means that it will likely go down during an extreme event when updates are needed the most. However, could still function ahead of a storm to enable people to prepare; just needs to be linked with other methods for disseminating updates during a hurricane. • There is a need to sensitize people and build trust in the system. • Alerts need to be extended to other media: Television, radio, push notifications, broadcast speakers.
<p>National Office of Disaster Services 18 July 2024 Attendees:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sherrod James – Director of National Office of Disaster Services • Robert Raw – Int. Consultant • Arry Simon – Nat. Consultant • Mali Barnes - UNDRR 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The discussion continued from the initial discussions from the inception meeting. • A disaster Management and Response Plan was drafted in 2002, but never published. An updated plan is currently under development and is expected to be approved in the next couple of months. • The Disaster Management Act needs to be updated in terms of language (aligning with latest governance structures), introducing the latest best practices, and defining mandates and roles across various actors. This includes the need to formally recognise the roles of the NODS secretariat as well as the district command volunteer network (act as local representatives of NODS during disasters). <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Requires reference to other legislation. • Sectoral policies need to be harmonised. Health and environment, agriculture, education, finance and tourism identified as the key sectors to focus on (CDEMA prioritised sectors). <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ A consultative process needed to highlight the main principals of government legislation and policy, where they align, and where they don't. ○ Several steps have been noted for revising the governance structures.

- Reviews should start with a broad multi-sectoral consultation workshop to conduct a gap assessment of current policy environment and compile a database.
 - Next, each sector should be assessed individually, while accounting for opportunities and needs for cross-sectoral coordination/interactions. A matrix approach should be adopted to assess the connections between each of the priority sectors with each of the others.
 - The sectoral assessments should be presented back to the stakeholders, culminating in a policy harmonisation brief that can be used by each sector to update the necessary policies.
 - The assessment should consider three levels of governance sequentially: Policy → Legislation → Regulation
 - Each level should consider the recommendations of the former level.
- Examples of cross-sectoral considerations were provided:
 - Standards for roads, sidewalks and parking need to consider mobility for emergency services, as well as drainage.
- Legislation needs to provide the foundation and legal basis for DRM in each sectoral policy.
- Each response agency should have a dedicated EOC.
- EOCs should be in a secure location.
 - Health has defined an EOC, but it is in a coastal area that is not secure during a hurricane as it is vulnerable to storm surge and flooding.
- EOCs should be adequately staffed, equipped and budgeted.
- Each sector should have a CDM Plan.
 - Health has one, but not comprehensive – for example no redundancy if the EOC is compromised.
- Response agencies need to have adequate equipment, which should be defined in sector regulations. Equipment in use often not designed for use in disaster response, and not fit for purpose. For example, response vehicles for police and other agencies are not robust enough to remain reliable in post-disaster conditions and are not fitted with equipment such as snorkels to enable driving through floodwaters.
 - An assessment is needed to guide procurement processes to ensure procurement guidelines account for disaster response needs.
- Sirens are being installed, (while largely for Tsunami warnings, can serve multiple warnings) – need to be installed in all police, fire and military buildings to expand coverage.
- District Command Volunteer Network is in place, consisting of trained volunteers.
 - Containers have been procured to build district command centres, but need additional equipment, such as VHF radios.
 - 17 radio base stations required (\$200-300 per unit) and 10 hand radios per centre (~\$200 per centre; 170 total)

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Legislation for cell broadcast still under development. Gaps remain in knowledge about how best to integrate cellular networks for disaster response. • Proposal to have a free access number for emergency response (e.g. 911)
<p>Fisheries 18 July 2024 Attendees:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ian Horsford – Chief Fisheries Officer • Robert Raw – Int. Consultant • Arry Simon – Nat. Consultant • Mali Barnes - UNDRR 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fisherfolk have a lot of local and indigenous knowledge on weather – but need a pathway to mainstreaming this into policy. LEK needs to be captured. • EWS → Fisheries Early Warning and Emergency Response (FEWER) System in use in several other islands (St Vincent, St Lucia, Dominica). System underpinned by UWI in Jamaica. Provides communication pathways for emergency response, tying into the met services to get data for the warnings. Links with CAP. • Financial barrier to emergency preparedness in fisheries – need for technical support. CRFM and CDEMA have an agreement for the system, but there are interoperability issues. • AnB Supports fisheries damage assessments after extreme events, in the country and regionally. Has a team of 6 experts with a broad range of skillsets. Other countries also use A&B templates for these assessments. • Disaster management plans are needed for fisheries landing sites – Urlings, Parham, Point Wharf, St Johns, Barbuda. • Natural ‘hurricane holes’ exist – estuaries among mangroves that offer shelter – however extensive development has reduced accessibility to these areas, putting added pressure on landing sites. • All vessels must have VHF radio, which can serve to provide warnings. • Info provided by met service not specific enough for mariners. • Sargassum having a major impact on equipment – hydrogen sulfide produced by decay affects electronics. Also causes fish deaths and recruitment – reef fish, pelagic, turtles/hatchlings, eels, lobster larvae • Sargassum also acts like a fish aggregation device – fisherfolk often target it for this but tends to be mostly juveniles. • Fisheries are primarily demersal (reef) based. – very vulnerable to climate events. The reef/island structure means that reef fisheries are dominant. There is a need to shift to pelagic to adapt to impacts on reefs, although there has not been a marked impact on catch to date. • Coral bleaching alerts need to be paired with a programme to validate and assess impact.
<p>Development Control Authority (DCA) and Ministry of Land, Works and Urban Renewal 18 July 2024 Attendees:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clement Antonio – Parliamentary Secretary 	<p>DCA</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DCA responsible for building codes and local area planning. Local area plans currently not developed for most places, although there are some high-level plans. • DCA has increased the number of people to conduct inspections and ensure compliance, but short on vehicles. Currently implementing additional training of staff/inspectors. • Would be worth pursuing more regular inspections, particularly in terms of reinspecting buildings on more regular basis – but currently capacity constraints to do this.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • [xx] • Robert Raw – Int. Consultant • Arry Simon – Nat. Consultant • Mali Barnes - UNDRR 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regulations being put in place for construction contractors. <p>Works</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The works act is extremely outdated and needs updating – doesn't account for modern needs. • Need to define mandates and responsibilities for drainage maintenance. Works responsible for design, installation and physical repairs, but no clear mandate for maintenance (i.e. clearing drains). Currently split between CBH and Solid Waste, but where the responsibilities start and end for each is not clear, resulting in inaction as each agency claims the other is responsible.
<p>ABMS 19 July 2024 Attendees:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dale Destin • Robert Raw – Int. Consultant • Arry Simon – Nat. Consultant • Mali Barnes - UNDRR 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Challenges for Met service not just related to equipment and software, but also an issue of human resources and office space. • A tour was given of the facilities, demonstrating some of the challenges, including leaking roof, non-hurricane-resilient structure, no storage space, overcrowded office, with technical equipment stored in the office spaces. • Retrofitting only solves strength issues, not space. <p>Observations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Observation stations are needed but Met Service team still assessing the specific needs. There is a challenge identifying sites to place stations – need areas of adequate land and exposure, focusing on government buildings, with schools considered as a backup. • Tidal gauges and buoys are needed – need to consider wind, air temp, SST, swell, wavelength. • Dart buoys • Cameras – 30 cameras proposed at key sites (flood risk areas for example) – ABMS to provide a list of potential location • Request for a radar, noting that newer solid state radars cost ~\$250,000 and require less maintenance. Currently A&B relies on Guadeloupe but have no control and only get what data the Guadeloupe met service collects. Also affected by strikes and other down time in Guadeloupe, with no control on the availability. <p>Forecasting</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Need more validation of forecasts – buoys will help with this. • Need formalised feedback system for people who use the systems – particularly to assess accuracy of forecasts. • Swell model needed – provide guidance on height of surf likely to break on different coastlines – complete bathymetry data is available in DOE form LIDAR but requires model design and training on operation and maintenance of the system. • Need to revamp models to separate out individual forecasts for Barbuda. • IbF – colour coding system needing for forecasts and warnings, but currently nowhere close to being able to provide that. Requires considerable consultation with users, as well as training, public education and additional hardware and software.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Shifting to IbF also requires at a minimum a 4-month training (currently offered by CIMH in Barbados), but preferably staff with suitable degrees for more skilled positions. ○ A ToT approach is likely the best scenario, as limited capacity constrains ability to send staff for external training. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Need for a revamped website that makes data available for individual stations and localised alerts. <p>Dissemination</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Need for more targeted alerts with opt-in functions - People complain about alerts that aren't relevant to them. ● FEWER could also be integrated in for alerts. <p>General</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Recruitment of 12 persons planned across various roles, including technical and communication roles. ● Issue with shifting approaches – government staff have ToRs and are under no obligation to take on new responsibilities that fall outside their ToRs that might come with new systems. ● Strengthening the Met service requires political buy-in, with senior officials needing to be part of the process to get support from lower down, accompanied by policy updates to give authority on developments. ● Need for training on climate services – currently have one climatologist (who also does operational work in forecasting) but recruiting a second and possibly third member to bring greater research capacity. ● SOFF provides the most basic needs for GBON compliance. Only considers 5 parameters, which doesn't cover the needs of the met service. ● CREWS 2 – Met service hasn't seen specifics yet – seems to mostly be refreshing strategic plans. CREWS 1 provided a strategic plan, policies and workshops on using media to help understanding of forecasts. ● Bigger budgets needed for technical maintenance teams, as well as need for access to boats for maintaining marine observations and equipment calibration.
<p>Department of Blue Economy 19 July 2024 Attendees:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● ● Robert Raw – Int. Consultant ● Arry Simon – Nat. Consultant ● Mali Barnes - UNDRR 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Serves as a gap filler between multiple sectors and coordinates between multiple stakeholders. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Marine shipping and services ○ Environment ○ DCA ○ Coastguard ○ Port Authority ○ Fisheries ○ Barbuda Affairs ○ National Parks

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| | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Marine Spatial planning (with National Parks) under the Commonwealth Blue Charter – understanding exposure, mariculture, sand mining, mangrove protection.• Marine economy plan is the guiding document for their work. |
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