CREWS PROJECT STATUS REPORT
(*January – December 2024*)

Section 1. General Project Information

1. Project title	Afghanistan - AF-ECLIM: Enhancing hydromet, early warning and climate Services for Resilience	**2. Project reference**	CREWS/CProj/10/Afghanistan
3. Lead Implementing Partner of the project	World Bank (WB)	**4. Other Implementing Partners involved in the project**	World Meteorological Organization (WMO)
5. Operational Partners involved in the project	- Afghanistan Meteorological Department (AMD) - General Directorate of Water Resources (GDWR) under the Ministry of Energy and Water (MEW) - Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation and Livestock (MAIL) - Afghanistan Disaster Risk Management Authority (ANDMA)	**6. Project Duration/Timeframe (from year – to year)**	2019-2025
7. Current year of implementation	5	**8. Total Funding Approved by Steering Committee (in US dollars), including fees**	3,665,000
9. Reporting focal point(s) from Implementing Partners	**World Bank** Yunziyi Lang, Climate Change Specialist - ylang@worldbank.org Efrem Ferrari, Consultant - eferrari@ifc.org **World Meteorological Organization** Rokhaya Ba - rba@wmo.int Fatih Kaya - fkaya@wmo.int		

Section 2. Overall rating

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

	Rating	Comments on delays
Rate of delivery	**WB Rating**: High **WMO Rating**: Medium **Overall Rating**: Medium	**WB:** Following the project's restructuring in 2023, activities resumed at full capacity in 2024 and are being implemented according to plan. The delivery rate has significantly improved compared to previous years, thanks to a more favourable operational environment and ongoing engagement with local institutions. **WMO**: With the project's restructuring—which included new planned activities and a one-year extension—the rate of delivery has improved. However, further progress is needed, as the project is approaching its conclusion. The main causes of delay are the lengthy procurement processes and challenges related to visa approvals for Afghan.
Rate of expenditure	**From WB side: High** Total: $2,255,000 (post restructuring) Disbursed: $882,552 Committed: $240,255 **From WMO side:** Total: $1,410,000 (post restructuring) Disbursed: $555,900 Committed: $90,855	**WB**: The improved delivery rate is evident in the project's cumulative expenditure rate, which, including committed amounts, has reached 50% of the total approved Bank grant ($1,122,807 out of $2,255,000). This progress is largely attributed to: (i) aligning the CREWS Afghanistan program with the country management team's key programmatic analytical framework for climate resilience; (ii) ensuring comprehensive consultation and active engagement of key stakeholders from Afghanistan counterparts; and (iii) identifying and prioritizing of analytics and knowledge products, through the hiring of firms to implement project activities, that can provide long-lasting effects for future engagement in hydromet services delivery. **WMO**: With the additional transfer of $440,000 from WB to WMO, the total WMO grant amount increased to $1,410,000. The expenditure rate (including committed amounts) represents 46% of this updated WMO grant amount, consistent with the previous reporting period.

Section 3. Project Performance Progress

10. Progress summary	What has been achieved during this reporting period? – Please list by project outcome in bullet points: progress and main achievements **Joint WB – WMO:** • **Second CREWS Afghanistan Steering Committee Meeting** (8th – 9th November 2024, Tashkent, Uzbekistan). The SCM brought together 10 technical representatives from

	Afghanistan's hydromet-related agencies, including the Afghanistan Meteorological Department (AMD), the Ministry of Energy and Water (MEW), the Afghanistan National Disaster Management Authority (ANDMA) and the Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation and Livestock (MAIL). The meeting aimed to review the progress of WMO and WB supported activities and delve into key technical aspects. These included the updated Hydromet Roadmap (WB led), the Drought Forecasting and Early Warning Prototype (WB led), the National Capacity Assessment Tool (WMO led), the WMO Information System (WMO led), and the Flash Flood Guidance System (WMO led). **WB**: • **Update of the Hydromet Roadmap**, including the investment plan. This Roadmap provides an overview of the current capabilities of the AMD, GDWR-MEW, MAIL, and ANDMA and proposes a path for strengthening the existing capacities of these organizations. The document has been finalized with a review meeting planned for February 2025 prior to its completion in March or April of 2025. • **Drought Forecasting and Early Warning Tool (DFEW)**. The DFEW is designed to provide actionable information on the status and forecast of drought conditions in the country by providing access to earth observation data and related analytics. A Danish firm (DHI) was selected through a competitive bidding process to develop the tool in July 2024. After consultations with the technical agencies, a first prototype was developed in November 2024 and is currently undergoing further refinements. The semi-automated drought bulletin is expected to be launched in Spring 2025 before the tool's completion in July 2025. • **Post-Disaster Assessment of the Flood Early Warning System (May 2024 floods).** In May 2024, heavy rainfall led to flash floods and floods in several provinces of the country. The WB, with WMO's contribution, undertook an assessment to evaluate the flood early warning system's functioning and effectiveness. The WFP was hired to conduct a household survey targeting 1,600 households in both flood-affected and non-flood-affected districts of Baghlan and Ghor Provinces. The survey provided valuable insights into the accessibility of early warning messaging by local communities, including in remote rural areas. These insights are being further corroborated by Focus Group Discussions interviews to delve deeper into specific aspects. The overall findings of this analysis will be prepared into a comprehensive report by the end of March 2025. • **Digital Climate Agromet Advisory:** In December 2024 a Request for Proposal was issued to select a firm through competitive process for piloting the deployment of a Digital Climate Agromet Advisory platform. This platform aims to provide actionable advisory information to farmers, focusing on three staple crops in selected districts. The expected delivery date for this platform is November 2025. • **Administrative Update**: Within a regional policy to reduce the number of Advisory, Service, and Analytics (ASA) activities, the World Bank Afghanistan Country Management Unit (CMU) requested the closure of the AF-ECLIM ASA, which hosted the CREWS Afghanistan Program, and the reallocation of the remaining balance of the WB CREWS Afghanistan Trust Fund to the Climate Resilience Programmatic ASA (P500817) or other relevant regional activity on Hydromet engagement. This administrative change will not alter the scope of work outlined in the original grant proposal nor the remaining financial allocation. The complete application for this change is under preparation following guidance from the CREWS Secretariat. **WMO:** • **National Capacity Assessment Tool (NCAT) for Flood Early Warning System:** This assessment defines the status and gaps in hydrological and flood early warning in the country. The assessment was completed in October 2024 and a NCAT report (including a roadmap and Concept of Operations) is under development and to be finalized by March 2025. • **Rehabilitation of AMD website:** This website, which was down in 2024, is the main portal to access weather forecasts and hydrometeorological services produced by AMD. The website was restored, with a new layout, and editing rights provided to AMD. Handover of the website, including hosting, to MoTA to be done by the end of the project. • **Rehabilitation of key AMD stations reporting to the PARFFGS and reconnection to WMO WIS 2.0:** All weather stations reporting to the PARFFGS system are out of service, which affects the quality of the FFGS products. The goal is to restore those stations, procure spare parts and reconnect them to the WMO Information system (WIS 2.0) to

	facilitate data sharing. The procurement process has been initiated in Q4 2024 and expected delivery is September 2025. • **PARFFGS automatic bulletin tool and web service:** This tool will allow generation of flash flood bulletins for basins at risks and facilitate communication with relevant stakeholders (particularly disaster risk managers). The full development of the tool has been completed by BMKG (Indonesia Meteorological Agency) in November 2024: a workshop for verification, validation and training will be organized around June 2025. • **Training Activities:** Provision of trainings on 3DPAWS and key hydrometeorological topics such as impact-based forecasting, weather & hydrological forecasting and monitoring. Several trainings originally scheduled for September, October, and November 2024 at WMO Regional Training Centers were postponed to 2025 due to visa rejections for Afghan participants. During the Steering Committee Meeting in November 2024, it was decided to hold the trainings in Kabul instead. All trainings are scheduled to take place before September 2025.

11. Rating of progress towards achieving CREWS Indicators

Complete the following for the selected CREWS indicators in the project logical framework, at both outcome and output level. Use the unit of measure and disaggregation level defined for each indicator[1] and provide a progress summary justification of the indicator. This summary should state the evidence on the indicator's progress and describe in detail what has been achieved and performed focusing on results.

CREWS Outcome 1: National and local multi-hazard early warning systems prioritized and funded						
Indicator	**Baseline level**	**End-of project target level**	**Target for reporting period**	**Progress by 31/12/24 (Set as a percentage)**	**Progress summary justification as of *31/12/24***	**Progress rating[2]**
# of LDCs and SIDS with national investment plans and budgets prioritizing multi-hazard early warning programmes	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Activity currently not supported by the AFG CREWS program.	**N/A**
Output 1.1 A country and/or region has developed or strengthened legislative and/or institutional frameworks to support and sustain multi-hazard early warning systems						
# of national plans, strategies and legislations on early warnings approved and/or implemented	0	4 (legal framework for AMD, CONOPS for AMD, Strategy for Service delivery for AMD, Hydromet Roadmap 2.0)	3 completed (legal framework for AMD, CONOPS for AMD, Strategy for Service Delivery)	75%	**CONOPS**: This activity aimed at strengthening hydromet services in Afghanistan by developing a Concept of Operation (CONOPS) document that describes the scope and characteristics of the proposed modernized system and the way the system (or "system of systems") is used, ensuring a consensus among all stakeholders, from high-level decisionmakers to systems' operators.	

[1] CREWS Results Framework.
[2] Use scale system provided in Annex X of this document.

					Guidance Note for an Hydromet legal framework for Afghanistan: this activity led to the development of a Guidance Note supporting the definition of a legal framework governing the mandate and operations of the AMD. **Strategy for service delivery for AMD**: The goal of the Strategy is to help raise standards in the provision of products and services to users and customers. Aligned with the WMO guidance, the Service Delivery Strategies for AMD and GDWR discuss the principles of service delivery, why it is important for AMD/GDWR to develop and implement a Strategy for Service Delivery and provide broad guidance on the methodologies of implementing such strategies. **Hydromet Roadmap 2.0:** This is being completed in 2025 (see Output 1.2 for further details).	
# of coordination mechanisms strengthened or established to enhance collaboration on early warning among national or regional institutions	0	1	0	10%	Multiple agencies are engaged in disaster risk management, but the roles and responsibilities of each agency are often unclear and overlapping. This hampers coordination and decision-making, particularly ahead of potential hazardous weather and climate events. During the second CREWS Afghanistan Steering Committee Meeting, AMD, MEW, ANDMA, and MAIL have collectively proposed the establishment of a Committee on Disaster Risk Management. The WB and WMO teams endorsed the establishment of this multi-stakeholder **Disaster Risk Management Committee** to improve disaster preparedness, early warning, and inter-agency coordination, and offered technical assistance in this process.	
Output 1.2 Multi-hazard needs, gaps and priority assessments, analyses and related investment plans for early warning systems in a country or region are driven by CREWS financing						

# of multi-hazard assessments, analyses and other mapping of needs, gaps priorities that inform investment requirements on early warning	0	3 (Hydromet Roadmap 2.0, NCAT Assessment, Rapid Post Disaster Assessment of Flood Early Warning)	0	50% (Considering that all analyses are in the advanced draft stage)	**Hydromet Roadmap 2.0**: An Hydromet Roadmap was originally launched in 2018 (WB funded). Seven years from this initial engagement, the WB team has revised the roadmap to provide an updated overview of the current capabilities of the AMD, GDWR-MEW, MAIL, and ANDMA and proposes a path for strengthening the existing capacities of these organizations, including for early warning systems. Expected delivery date: March / April 2025. **NCAT Assessment**: WMO is undertaking the NCAT assessment to define the status of hydrological and flood early warning technical infrastructure and service delivery and to outlines technical and financial resources needed to its strengthening. The assessment was completed in October 2024 and a NCAT report (including a roadmap and Concept of Operations) is under development and to be finalized by March 2025. **Post Flood Assessment**: The WB and the WMO are undertaking a post disaster assessment to understand the effectiveness of the flood & flash flood early warnings issued ahead of the May 2024 floods. The assessment includes an evaluation of the flood forecasting (led by WMO) and an assessment of the Early Warning message dissemination (led by WB). For this purpose, a case study analysing the outputs and performance of the FFGS system was developed and a household survey was conducted in November 2024 to collect feedback from households in two affected provinces (Ghor and Baghlan) and focus group discussions are currently underway. Expected delivery date: April 2025.	
Output 1.3. Partnerships and cooperation frameworks developed for financing and scaling up support to multi-hazard early warning systems						

Total volume of funds leveraged by national institutions and development partners (in USD) through CREWS investments	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	The current operational environment in Afghanistan presents significant challenges for mobilizing resources from development partners. The instability and security concerns in the region make it difficult for international donors and organizations to commit resources. Additionally, budgetary constraints at the national level further hinder the mobilization of financial resources, limiting the government's ability to fund development projects and initiatives.	**N/A**
# of LDCs and SIDS benefiting from GCF resources through the GCF-SAP CREWS Scaling Up Framework	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Activity currently not supported by the AFG CREWS program.	**N/A**

CREWS Outcome 2: Improved early warning service delivery and accessibility by national and regional institutions						
Indicator	**Baseline level**	**End-of project target level**	**Target for reporting period**	**Progress by 31/12/24 (Set as a percentage)**	**Progress summary justification as of *31/12/24***	**Progress rating**
EW Maturity Index	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	This is indicator is yet to be developed.	**N/A**
# of hazards which pose a risk of life and economic loss for which forecasting and warning services are in place in LDCs and SIDS through CREWS support	0	3 (flash floods, landslide and drought)	2 (flash floods and landslide)	85% (2 tools completed and 1 tool in advanced stage of development)	**Flash Flood and Landslide Forecasting**: WMO is supporting flash flood and (precipitation-induced) landslide forecasting through the Pakistan Afghanistan Region Flash Flood Guidance System (PARFFGS), which is already operational. **Drought Forecasting**: The WB is developing a Drought Forecasting and Early Warning Tool (DFEW). Delivery date: July 2025.	
Output 2.1 Risk information and tools generated by countries to enable the delivery of impact-based early warnings						
# of risk data tools developed or strengthened to generate early	0	2	1	85%	As reported, the PARFFGS is already operational, while the DFEW will be operational in July 2025, including semi-	

warning products and/or support impact-based warnings.					automated generation of drought bulletins. The deployment of a tool for the automatic generation of flash - flood bulletins is being implemented (delivery date: March 2025).	
Output 2.2. Monitoring, analysis and forecasting of hazards that threaten the country/region are improved and sustained by the countries						
# of functioning monitoring and observation systems established or strengthened per hazard	0	1 (meteorological monitoring and observation system)	0	25%	WMO is rehabilitating and procuring spare parts for weather stations reporting to the Flash Flood Guidance System, including their connection to the new WMO Information System (WIS 2.0) environment, for global data sharing. The procurement process has been initiated in Q4 2024 and expected delivery is September 2025. AMD received a 3D printer and materials for producing 20 3D Printed Automatic Weather Stations (3D PAWS). 1 training was conducted in 2019 and 1 station was installed and operating. However, due to staff turnover, an additional training will be organized in 2025 to resume production.	
# of hazards monitoring, analysis and forecasting processes developed or improved	0	2	1	85%	As reported, the PARFFGS is already operational, while the DFEW will be operational in June 2025.	
# of forecasting and prediction products developed and/or accessed from WMO Global Prediction Centers (GPCs), Regional Specialized Meteorological Centers (RSMCs) and NMHSs.	3	3	3	100%	With CREWS contribution, AMD is accessing ECMWF products through the South Asia Hydromet Forum Data Exchange Tool (SAHF Data Ex). 2 NWP products (WRF, ICON) are provided by Pakistan NMHS (PMD), through the PARFFGS system.	

Output 2.3 Warnings are communicated by the countries based on common alerting protocols under agreed standard operational procedures (SOPs)						
# of warnings issued in CAP format	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Activity currently not supported by the AFG CREWS program.	**N/A**
# of updated LDCs and SIDS entries in the WMO register of alerting authorities	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Activity currently not supported by the AFG CREWS program. In the WMO register of alerting authorities, "*Afghan Meteorological Authority*" is the alerting authority record for Afghanistan.	**N/A**
# of communication channels through which warnings are disseminated in the area covered by a prediction service for a given hazard(s)	1	1	1	**70%**	The AMD website, which is one of the communication channels used by the meteorological agency, was down in 2024. The website was restored, with a new layout, and editing rights provided to AMD.	
Output 2.4 Warnings are received, understood, and acted upon based on co-produced preparedness and response plans by the countries						
# of preparedness and anticipatory action plans or Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) that are operational and linked to prediction and warning services	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Activity currently not supported by the AFG CREWS program.	**N/A**
# of risk maps, advisory and other warning products that are available and adapted to the user group/development sector needs	0	2 (flash flood bulletins and drought bulletins)	0	85%	Automated Flash flood bulletins under development (led by WMO), semi-automated drought bulletins under development (led by WB)	

CREWS Outcome 3: Early warning programmes are driven by people-centered and gender-responsive principles and promote private sector engagement						
Indicator	**Baseline level**	**End-of project target level**	**Target for reporting period**	**Progress by 31/12/24 (Set as a percentage)**	**Progress summary justification as of *31/12/24***	**Progress rating**

Level of integration of people centered and gender responsive approaches[3]	**Low**	**Medium**	**Medium**	50%	Consultations with national stakeholder have been conducted as can be gauged by the two CREWS SCMs organized in 2023 and 2024. Those high-level consultations, however, did not address specifically gender equality nor people centered approaches. The household survey conducted to assess the effectiveness of the Early Warning System, on the contrary, specifically targets women-headed households, and two Focus Groups Discussions will be organized targeting women only. This will provide gender specific information on the effectiveness of the flood early warning system. In addition, the upcoming Digital Climate Agromet Advisory will be developed adopting people-cantered approaches (consultation with farmers).	
Level of users' engagement satisfaction in the people-centered and gender-responsive approaches/activities[4]	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	This survey has not been planned under the CREWS Program. This needs to be tool or system specific, such as FFGS or DFEW. This might require additional time and resources to be conceptualized and implemented. Need further guidance from CREWS SC.	**N/A**
Output 3.1 People of different backgrounds, gender, youth, older persons, people with disability, poor, marginalized, displaced, and non-native, as well as related institutions have co-produced climate and weather information products tailored to their needs						
# of climate and weather information co-designed to users' needs by group representing vulnerable segments of exposed populations	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Activity currently not supported by the AFG CREWS program	**N/A**

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

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

# of women and men trained through X # of capacity building programmes provided by CREWS	0	160	0 women, 36 men (through 2 trainings)	15%	People with targeted training and applying strengthened forecasting/early warning skills and knowledge	
# of CREWS projects that have included gender equality in early warning as an objective or outcome	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Activity currently not supported by the AFG CREWS program	**N/A**
# of targeted outputs and activities towards gender implemented	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Activity currently not supported by the AFG CREWS program	**N/A**
Output 3.2 Private sector is engaged to foster innovation and sustainability in delivery of early warning services						
# of agreements with private sector to co-finance or co-implement EWS initiatives	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Activity currently not supported by the AFG CREWS program	**N/A**

12. Risk Status

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

Description of risk *What is the cumulative risk status of the project in comparison to what was identified in the project proposal?*	Risk management actions. *What mitigation measures have been developed to address the risk status? In bullet points*	Current situation *If mitigation measures have been undertaken, what is the current status of the risk? If a risk has been mitigated or is no longer a risk, please specify it here.*
Low commitment to coordinate and collaborate at the national level (risk level moderate).	• Carry out participatory and transparent processes and take small sustainable steps. • Organize Steering Committee Meeting with key direct and indirect stakeholders	Risk level low: Commitment from local stakeholders have increased over the course of the project.
Delays due to natural hazards-induced disasters (risk level moderate)	• Flexible adjustment to the activities, such as virtual meetings during COVID.	Risk level for large-scale natural disasters remains moderate
Complexity and coordination with development partners (risk level moderate)	• Need for enhanced collaboration and coordination with other development partners.	Risk level for coordination with development partner is currently low: after the ITA takeover in 2021, the number of active partners in Afghanistan has considerable decreased.
Delays due to security situation in the country (risk level high)	• None	While the security situation in the country has somehow improved, the operational environment remains very challenging.
(NEW) Delays in Procurement process due to customs	• Custom clearance procedure provided in	Risk level is high. Request was made to AMD colleagues to provide information

	advance by Afghan colleagues and shared with the selected supplier • Shipping done to one UN agencies in Afghanistan (for example UNICEF, UNFPA)	on custom clearance process.
(NEW) Trainers and consultants are not keen to travel Afghanistan for delivering hands-on trainings, which are limiting the capacity development efforts.	• focus on training of the trainers, distance learning through WMO Moodle platform	Risk level is medium. Most trainers (mostly from Türkiye) are eligible to travel to Afghanistan.

13. Knowledge management and social media

Provide a list of knowledge activities / products (when applicable) produced during this reporting period only. Include any links to press releases, videos or communication items and/or social media. Please attach with this report any supporting files, including photos, videos, stories, and other documents.
CREWS SCM Report, annexed. **AMD website:** د هوا پېژندنې ریاست هوا پېژندنې ریاست **CREWS Impact Story:** Flash Flood Preparedness in Afghanistan **Video** CREWS Ignite Stage 2025 Submission - Afghanistan with music

14. **Partnerships & stakeholder engagement**

Optional: If the project worked with any of the following partners in this reporting period, please provide a summary of the partnership activities.	
Civil Society Organisations and/or NGOs	The project engaged with WFP and local civil society organizations to undertake a post disaster assessment of the flood early warning system. Through direct household survey, it evaluated the awareness and preparedness of local communities, as well as the capacity to take response actions.
Academic Institutions	**None**
Private Sector	**None**

15. Impact stories

Provide a brief summary of any especially interesting and impactful project result that is considered to be worth sharing in the annual report to the Steering Committee, with concrete examples of the contributions to CREWS value propositions (gender-responsive, multiplier, people-centered, promote coherence, solution-oriented, unique) (max 500 words).
On May 10-11, 2024, heavy rainfall led to flash floods in northeastern Afghanistan affecting 21 districts across Baghlan, Badakhshan and Takhar provinces. According to WFP, the devastating events have resulted in 540 people dead and injured, around 3,000 houses fully or partially destroyed, 10,200 acres of orchards destroyed, and 2,000 livestock reported killed. The rains continued with further torrential downpours on May 16-17, 2024, causing additional flooding in the districts of Ghor, Faryab, Herat, and Mazar provinces, with Ghor being the worst affected. The WFP estimates that over 53 people have died, many are still missing, and thousands of livestock have perished. In Ghor alone, 2,500 houses have been fully or partially damaged. Early warning systems empower communities to take measures to protect lives and livelihoods. Based on past analyses, weaknesses were evident throughout the entire hydromet value chain of Afghanistan, encompassing the collection and processing of data, producing forecasts and warnings and their dissemination to the end-users. The devasting impacts of the recent flood events is a stark reminder that the flood early warning system is not fully functioning. This raises the crucial question: why is this the case?

To shed light on this question, through the CREWS Afghanistan Project, the WB and the WMO are conducting a Rapid Post-Disaster Assessment of the Flood Early Warning System in Afghanistan. This assessment aims to i) evaluate the system's functioning and effectiveness, focusing on flash flood monitoring and forecasting capacities (led by WMO), and ii) assess public access to actionable warnings before and during the recent events (led by WB).

The initial evaluation of the Flash Flood Guidance System highlights several key challenges, including the absence of high-resolution input data, risk and warning products; and a lack of capacity to provide impact-based forecasting.
Preliminary results from the household survey indicate several key points regarding flood warnings:

- Warning dissemination: Less than one-third of flood-affected households reported receiving warnings about the flood events.
- Timeliness: Of those who received warnings, more than half received them with less than 6 hours lead time.
- Sources of Warning: Nearly 50% of those who received warnings got them from relatives (family and friends), while only 22% received warnings from local authorities via loudspeaker or radio.
- Message Content: Early warning messages should be simple to understand and include actionable advice. However, 56% of respondents indicated that the warning message delivered did not include any advice.
- Advance Warning: Most respondents (53%) stated that the warning should be provided at least 24 hours in advance to be effective.
- Trust in Warnings: Despite the issues, 99% of respondents trusted the flood early warning system.

16. Financial management

Total financing approved (in approved project proposal):	$3,665,000 $2,255,000 (WB) $1,410,000 (WMO)
Cumulative amount for the reporting period *(how much has been used, actual expenditure)*:	$186,851 (WB) $125,751 (WMO)
Percentage used as of *(state end date of reporting period):*	8% (WB) 9% (WMO)

	Grant	IP Fee	Total
Original Project			
WB	2,450,000	245,000	2,695,000
WMO	858,407	111,593	970,000
Total	**3,308,407**	**356,593**	**3,665,000**
Post Restructuring			
WB	2,010,000	245,000	2,255,000
WMO	1,247,788	162,212	1,410,000
Total	**3,257,788**	**407,212**	**3,665,000**

17. Supporting documents

List and annex to the report any documents providing details on project activities conducted during the reporting period such as reports of training sessions, assessment reports, online solutions and tools, manuals, summaries of high-level discussions etc.

1. WB – Drought Forecast and Early Warning – User Needs and Tool Specifications Summary Report
2. WB - Rapid Post-Disaster Assessment on Flood Early Warning System of Afghanistan
3. WMO – WB – Second CREWS Afghanistan Steering Committee Meeting Report – November 2024
4. WMO - FFGS step 3 training report – January 2024
5. WMO - Assessment report of AMD stations to be rehabilitated
6. WMO - NCAT assessment matrix
7. WMO - PARFFGS automatic bulletin tool and web service (not final tool)

18. Certification on Use of Resources

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

19. Annex. Progress rating

Interpretation of color coding		
Achieved		The indicator has achieved its end-of-project target.
Partially achieved		The indicator is on track to achieve its end-of-project target.
Not achieved		The indicator has not had any advancement towards achieving its end-of-project target.