






CREWS PROJECT STATUS REPORT 2024

Section 1. General Project Information

1. Project title	Strengthening Operational Forecasting & Early Warning Systems in the South-West Indian Ocean (CREWS SWIO)	2. Project reference	CREWS/RProj07/South West Indian Ocean
3. Lead Implementing Partner of the project	WMO	4. Other Implementing Partners involved in the project	World Bank UNDRR
5. Operational Partners involved in the project	<u>Regional:</u> Indian Ocean Commission (IOC), RSMC La Réunion, RTC and RSMC Pretoria, EUMETSAT, RWC Casablanca <u>National:</u> meteorological, hydrological, civil protection and DRR services from Comoros, Madagascar, Mauritius, Seychelles and Mozambique	6. Project Duration/Timeframe (from year – to year)	Q3 2020 – Q2 2025
7. Current year of implementation	5	8. Total Funding Approved by Steering Committee (in US dollars), including fees	4,000,000
9. Reporting focal point(s) from Implementing Partners	Jean-Baptiste Migraine – jbmigraine@wmo.int , Alice Soares - asoares@wmo.int Carlyne Yu – carlyne.yu@un.org , Adair Gloria Ackley - adair.ackley@un.org Nicholas Callender – ncallender@worldbank.org		

Section 2. Overall rating

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

	Rating	Comments on delays
Rate of delivery		During the reporting period, the rate of delivery is satisfactory. The project is still delayed overall in relation with the late start of the AFD-funded IOC-led Hydromet project , which is expected to start in Q4 2024.
Rate of expenditure		<p>Use of funds as of 31 Dec 2024:</p> <p>WMO – US\$721,970 actuals + US\$366,940 committed, with a total of US\$1,088,911 spent (62% of US\$1,750,000 received)</p> <p>WB – US\$1.44 million disbursed (92%)</p> <p>UNDRR – Total spent (obligations + actuals inclusive of PSC): US\$359,307 (72%)</p> <p>A request for additional financing (SWIO 2) as a follow up is being prepared for submission to the CREWS Secretariat for consideration.</p>

Section 3. Project Performance Progress

10. Progress summary	<p>What has been achieved <u>during this reporting period</u>? – Please <u>list by project outcome in bullet points</u>: progress and main achievements</p> <p>REGIONAL:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • WB, WMO and IOC had a 2-day intensive meeting in Geneva, in mid-January 2024, to coordinate ongoing initiatives, ideas for future activities, and discussing potential actions in the pipeline from other organizations. GCF-funded HYDROMET project, implemented by IOC, was one of the prevailing themes, as well as the WB Regional Climate Resilience Programme (RCRP) activities in Comoros and Madagascar, to ensure harmonization of technical specifications and approaches. • In February 2024, WMO supported a webinar on Hydrology jointly organized with IOC within the framework of the GCF-funded HYDROMET project. • In March 2024, WMO supported a webinar on strategic planning for NMHSs, jointly organized with IOC within the framework of the GCF-funded HYDROMET project. • WMO hired a Weather Radar consultant to provide guidance and technical support initially the NMHS of Madagascar, but now expanded to all NMHSs in the SWIO region. This expert will assess the sites for the installation of the weather radar, support the development of technical specifications for the acquisition of a weather radar, assess the O&M costs for the weather radar and advise on after selling services to address O&M issues and provide training to NMHSs' staff in weather radar equipment and products. • WMO hired a QMS consultant to support NMHSs in the development and implementation of the quality management systems of national meteorological and hydrological services, as well as another consultant to support the Technical Coordination with the NMHSs in the SWIO region, as well as with the development partners working in these countries. • RSMC La Réunion undertook the reanalysis of tropical cyclones (cat 3-4 equivalent on the US Saffir Simpson scale), led by the former chief forecaster of RSMC La Réunion (see ToR). The results will be published made available in 2025. In parallel, RSMC La Réunion continued to progress with the improve the availability of Météo-
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	<p>France and its products, including through a server responding to specific needs of LDCs and SIDS.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • WMO, in partnership with the U.S. Agency for International Development/Bureau for Humanitarian Assistance (USAID/BHA), the National Weather Service (NWS) of the U.S. National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), the Hydrologic Research Center (HRC) and the Seychelles Meteorological Authority (SMA), hosted the Southwest Indian Ocean Early Warning System for Flood (SWIO EWS-F) and Flash Flood Guidance System (SWIOFFGS) workshop in July 2024 to define the work plan for the EWS-F/FFGS. • WMO supported the organization of the SWIOCOF-13 and facilitate the discussions for the implementation of the SWIO RCC-Network, in September 2024. An implementation plan for the SWIO RCC-Network was prepared and discussed with the countries involved, with the demonstration phase planned to be initiated in Q1/2025. • In October 2024, WMO participated in the GCF-funded HYDROMET Project Steering Committee meeting to align work plans and identify required support by CREWS. • During the Africa Multi-Hazard Early Warning and Early Action System (AMHEWAS) Programme (AMHEWAS) training in Gaborone, Botswana (September 2024), supported by the Italy funded Disaster Risk Reduction Capacity Building in Africa – Phase IV Project, UNDRR showcased its planned Early Warning for All (EW4All) Pillar 1 (Disaster Risk Knowledge) support on risk assessment under the CREWS initiative and other projects. This presentation, aimed at representatives from National Meteorological and Hydrological Services (NMHSs) and National Disaster Management Authorities (NDMAs), emphasized contributions to impact-based forecasting and early action. Additionally, UNDRR reactivated discussions with Regional Specialized Meteorological Centre (RSMC) Pretoria to facilitate the sharing of RSMC Pretoria forecasts with SHOC, enhancing the development of potential impact advisories for Member States. • In October 2024, UNDRR participated in the Southern Africa Indian Ocean Disaster Preparedness Workshop in Windhoek, Namibia which was held during the Africa Regional Platform for DRR. Following this workshop, UNDRR engaged with the SADC Humanitarian and Emergency Operations Centre (SHOC) and WFP to discuss creating a coordinated drought trigger mechanism for the region, with potential co-financing from CREWS. • In November 2024, UNDRR took part in the virtual SADC Regional Multi-Hazard Preparedness and Response Plan 2024/2025 Workshop. During this event, UNDRR provided crucial updates on the EW4All initiative in the SADC region, highlighting key activities supported by CREWS. These efforts are pivotal in enhancing regional preparedness and response capabilities. <p>NATIONAL:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In Comoros, <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ WMO supported capacity building of 1 DTM staff (Master degree in Climate Change and Sustainable Development), with a specific research topic related to agrometeorology. ○ WMO supported a field survey of 203 manioc farmers in the communes of Hamanvou and Ivenbeni to determine their vulnerability to extreme weather events, and climate change, and the potential benefits of agrometeorological warning services, that informed the Master's research mentioned above. ○ WB built from the 51-page investment plan with emphasis on EP&R, entitled "COMORES : FEUILLES DE ROUTE POUR AMÉLIORER LE SYSTÈME NATIONAL D'ALERTE PRÉCOCE; Recommendations techniques pour renforcer le système national d'alerte précoce (SAP) hydrométéorologique aux Comores. Contributions à un plan d'investissement, en mettant l'accent sur la préparation et la réponse aux
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	<p>situations d'urgence.¹ delivered to the Comorian Government in November 2023 . The outputs of this consultancy informed the RCRP project being implemented in Comoros, by providing material to a new set of Terms of Referenced being tendered nationally.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ WB launched a request for manifestation of interest for a feasibility study for implementing cell broadcasting as a communication medium for MHEWS. Discussions with WMO and ITU have been initiated within the framework of CREWS and an international consulting firm is likely to be recruited for this activity under the RCRP. The Terms of Reference has been prepared with the support of CREWS, and the EOI was launched in 2024; however, noting that this was not advertised extensively, there were very few responses from bidders, and therefore readvertised again. ○ UNDRR, in coordination with WMO, organized the EW4All Workshop from 17 to 19 April 2024 (see Agenda / documents), convening 51 participants who completed a gap analysis checklist, discussed key priorities, and explored a potential stakeholder mechanism for the country's Early Warning System (EWS). WMO, through CREWS, facilitated the engagement of DGM Morocco, acting as SOFF advisor (see SOFF Readiness), and HWR, managing implementation of FFGS, to ensure that their work plans were included as part of the EW4All Roadmap and Action Plan. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In Madagascar, <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ WMO supported the procurement of printing services for 1000 copies of COPE flood and cyclone books for children in Malagasy, provided to different schools (through the Ministry of Education) at World Met Day. ○ WMO supported the repair of the PUMA station, providing access to model outputs and satellite data in the forecasting office with the satellite EUMETCAST flux (free of charge). See report. ○ WMO published a request for expression of interest for the development of a strategic plan for DGM, a feasibility study for the transition of the DGM to an agency/authority, and a socioeconomic benefit analysis of hydrometeorological services in Madagascar. Recruitment process was ongoing at the end of the reporting period. ○ WMO supported DGM (Direction Générale de la Météorologie) with regular biweekly meetings to ensure different partners involved in implementation of EW4All pillar 2 provide optimal contributions in line with DGM priorities (see partner coordination mechanism) ○ WB is supporting BNGRC (Bureau Nationale des Gestions des Risques et des Catastrophes) for the development of a National Emergency Operations Plans (NEOP) which has been completed in July 2024. The Final NEOP has been produced maintaining the important role of the UN and other partner agencies in post disaster recovery but introduces a more structured Government-led coordination system to improve emergency preparedness and response within existing legislation. The NEOP clarifies the role of early warning in the disaster management cycle, and the importance of effective warning dissemination and effective early action at both national and sub-national levels. Elections in late 2023 delayed the finalization and adoption of the NEOP. It is intended that the NEOP will be approved by the Cabinet in the form of a Decree and thereafter the WB will conduct a national validation workshop followed by training of agencies in its operationalization at national and sub-national levels. ○ WB supported in conducting a National EP&R Assessment and Investment Plan. The project delivered an EP&R Assessment Report and an
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¹ Translation: COMOROS: ROADMAPS TO IMPROVE THE NATIONAL EARLY WARNING SYSTEM (EWS). Technical recommendations to strengthen the national hydrometeorological EWS in the Comoros. Contributions to an investment plan, with emphasis on emergency preparedness and response



	<p>Investment Plan in both English and French. The R2R Methodology was used for this assignment which comes with the recommendations for implementation plan.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The WB is providing technical advisory expertise to support the BNGRC with the implementation of a National EW Platform capable of issuing geo-localized emergency alerts to the population. A draft ToR has been produced for the deployment of Cell Broadcast System with a planned mission in February 2025 for a series of consultations with the national hydromet agencies (DGM & APIPA), the BNGRC, telecom regulator, mobile network operators, media (TV and Radio), UN agencies and NGOs and other relevant agencies to assess the readiness for the implementation of the CBC and also address gaps/ challenges. The ToR will be then finalized during a multi-stakeholder workshop for recruitment of firm to conduct a full feasibility study for the implementation of the CBC. ○ On the margins of the 9th Africa Regional Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction, UNDRR held a bilateral meeting with Madagascar's BNGRC. The discussions led to the refinement of priorities and the development of a Pillar 1 workplan for 2025, that will utilize resources from the CREWS SWIO, CREWS Accelerator in LDCs and SIDS, and the EU funded Resilience Building and Disaster Response Management (RDRM) Programme. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In Mauritius, <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ WMO hired two consultants to support MMS in the development of its strategic plan (NSP) and the Government with a National Framework for Climate Services (NFCS). A launch workshop was held in Oct 2024 (see report) and the first drafts of the documents are expected as of Q1 2025. ○ WMO mobilized the Australia Bureau of Meteorology (BoM) to update the climate data management system (CLIDE) as soon as possible in 2025. ○ The WB is engaged with the Government of Mauritius to support in coordination between the NDRRMC, MMS, LDA, WRU, Ministry of Environment for the development of a National Flood EWS. A National Workshop was conducted in April 2024 regrouping all the above agencies in order to identify the gaps/ challenges and strength/ opportunities to take this forward. There has been a break in communication due to the General Elections in December 2024 and presently the WB intends to have a follow up in this action. A Mission will be planned in March 2025 to engage on this action along with other initiatives such as solid waste management and coastal resilience. ○ Under the CREWS EW4ALL project and reported as well there, UNDRR supported the participation of one representative each from NDRRMC and MMS to the Workshop on the Use of Risk Knowledge in MHEWS held in December 2024 in Nairobi, with the last day focusing on the inclusive early warning early action checklist. The workshop enhanced participants' understanding and skills in integrating risk knowledge in early warning and early action, providing actionable insights to enhance MHEWS implementation in the country. ○ UNDRR facilitated the participation of the Senior Chief Executive (SCE) of Mauritius' Ministry of Local Government and Disaster Risk Management in May 2024 in St. John's, Antigua and Barbuda to the 4th International Conference on Small Island Developing States (SIDS). The SCE shared crucial insights on implementing Multi-Hazard Early Warning Systems (MHEWS) in Mauritius, emphasizing local community integration. This exchange highlighted both the differences and shared challenges between Indian Ocean and Caribbean SIDS in MHEWS implementation. ○ During the Emergency Operations Centre (EOC) Training and Tabletop Exercise held in Port Louis in August 2024 and supported by the EU funded Resilience Building and Disaster Response Management (RDRM) Programme, UNDRR took the opportunity to provide updates on the EW4All Initiative, CREWS, and RDRM. UNDRR also met with the Resident
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	<p>Coordinator's Office (RCO) and the National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Centre (NDRRMC) to enhance coordination and strengthen synergies among activities implemented by UNDRR and other partners in Mauritius.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ UNDRR conducted one mission at the margins of the SWIOCOF-13 (September 2024) to present the EW4All initiative to Indian Ocean Commission Member States. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In Mozambique, <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ WMO, in coordination with UNDRR, coordinated all the consultations and the preparation of the EW4All Roadmap for Mozambique, which was launched by President Filipe Nyusi in August 2024. The follow-up was supported under the Sweden contribution to EW4All. ○ UNDRR leveraged other EWS funding to support Mozambique on a Training on Anticipatory Action and MHEWS, held from 26 June to 5 July 2024, and supported by the Italy funded Disaster Risk Reduction Capacity Building in Africa – Phase IV Project. During the Training, UNDRR provided crucial updates on the EW4All Initiative, CREWS, and the Sweden EW4All project, underscoring their significant roles in enhancing early warning and anticipatory action. • In Seychelles, <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ WMO hired a consultant to support SMA in the finalization of its Strategic Plan for the period 2025-2029, which was formally adopted in December 2024. ○ WMO supported SMA in the development of its Operational Plan, reorganizational structure, the development of Job Descriptions for all SMA positions against competencies, and a training programme for new recruits and for continuous development. ○ In 2024, WMO supported the initiation of the review of the Meteorology Act with the recruitment of a consultant. ○ WMO participated at the EW4All launch workshop and conducted two missions (July and October 2024) to support SMA with the optimal planning and phasing of EW4All, NFCS and its Strategic Plan. ○ WMO supported the visit of the CEO SMA and PR of Seychelles with WMO to Geneva, alongside with two consultants, for working sessions on institutional strengthening and showcase the strategic planning process. ○ WMO supported an in-country R-Instat Training on generating basic climate statistics, with the intention to have SMA a resource institution to support the SWIO region. ○ WMO supported the development of the new SMA website with CAP composer (for issuance of warnings through multiple media) and WIS2box (to ensure international sharing of observations and improvements to the skill of the different models covering Seychelles, including AROME 1.3km) ○ UNDRR, in coordination with WMO, supported the national EW4All launch workshop in July 2024, which brought together around 65 participants to conduct a gap analysis, discuss key priorities, and explore a potential stakeholder mechanism for the country's Early Warning System. WMO and UNDRR further supported the refinement of Pillars' gaps and priorities as well as the finalization of Seychelles' EWS Roadmap and Action Plan, which the validation by stakeholders was planned in January 2025. ○ UNDRR has initiated in 2024 the drafting of an operational framework to enhance the production, access, and use of risk knowledge in early warning and early action. This framework aims to:
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Identify lead agencies responsible for developing and updating hazard, exposure, and vulnerability assessments. ii. Establish mechanisms for data access and sharing among stakeholders. iii. Propose methodologies for developing these assessments. iv. Outline technical capacity-building needs to support the production and use of risk information in early warning and early action.
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11. Rating of progress towards achieving CREWS Indicators

Complete the following for the selected CREWS indicators in the project logical framework, at both outcome and output level. Use the unit of measure and disaggregation level defined for each indicator² and provide a progress summary justification of the indicator. This summary should state the evidence on the indicator's progress and describe in detail what has been achieved and performed focusing on results.

CREWS Outcome 1: National and local multi-hazard early warning systems prioritized and funded						
Indicator	Baseline level	End-of project target level	Target for reporting period	Progress by December 2024 (Set as a percentage)	Progress summary justification as of <i>December 2024</i>	Progress rating ³
# of LDCs and SIDS with national investment plans and budgets prioritizing multi-hazard early warning programmes	0	5 EW4All Roadmap and Action Plans with investment plan and budget	4	65%	EW4All Roadmap and Action Plan finalized for Mozambique; launch and significant progress in the preparation of the EW4All Roadmap and Action Plan for Seychelles; which the ones for Comoros and Mauritius still need to be finalized.	
			2	60%	SMA Strategic and Operational Plans developed and published. Process initiated for the development of a Strategic Plan for MMS.	
Output 1.1 A country and/or region has developed or strengthened legislative and/or institutional frameworks to support and sustain multi-hazard early warning systems						
# of national plans, strategies and legislations on early warnings approved and/or implemented	4 outdated Strategic Plans	4 NMHS Strategic and Operational Plans with budget	4	25%	SMA Strategic and Operational Plans developed and published. Process initiated for the development of Strategic Plans for MMS, DTM, and DGM.	
	1 NFCS	1 additional NFCS	1	10%	Process for the development of a NFCS for Mauritius initiated with a survey.	


² CREWS Results Framework.

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

	1 Met Act Outdated	Update 4 Met Acts	1	50%	Review of the Met Act of Seychelles initiated.	
# of coordination mechanisms strengthened or established to enhance collaboration on early warning among national or regional institutions	0	5	4	65%	National Coordination mechanisms for EW4II confirmed for Mozambique and Madagascar; while in process of establishment for Comoros, Mauritius and Seychelles.	
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	4	0	0%	Detailed diagnostics done in previous years.	
Output 1.3. Partnerships and cooperation frameworks developed for financing and scaling up support to multi-hazard early warning systems						
Total volume of funds leveraged by national institutions and development partners (in USD) through CREWS investments	0	USD 100M	0	0%	Leveraged resources from several initiatives in the region such as the World Bank (WB)-funded Mozambique Disaster Risk Management (DRM) and Resilience Program (96 million USD, P166437), the French Development Agency (AFD)-WB DRM program with Cat-DDO in Madagascar (50 million USD, P167941), the EU-funded Intra-ACP Climate Services Programme (6 million EUR through AFD, ClimSA), the EU-funded 11th EDF Resilience building and Disaster Response Management in the Indian Ocean (pipeline), WMO Severe Weather Forecasting Programme, WMO RA I Tropical Cyclone Committee, GCF-AFD Building Resilience through Strengthened	



					Meteorological, Hydrological and Climate Services in the Indian Ocean Commission Member Countries (68 million USD, Hydromet Project).	
# of LDCs and SIDS benefiting from GCF resources through the GCF-SAP CREWS Scaling Up Framework	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Discussions with countries is ongoing to assess the interest in GCF proposals.	


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 December 2024 (Set as a percentage)	Progress summary justification as of December 2024	Progress rating
EW Maturity Index	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	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	4	2 (tropical cyclone and floods)	60%	<p>Monitoring and forecasting of climate and weather, including seasonal and subseasonal outlooks, tropical cyclones and floods were improved with new products shared by RSMCs.</p> <p>WMO proposes a detailed road map with regards to flood forecasting (urban, coastal, riverine) for each country.</p>	

Output 2.1 Risk information and tools generated by countries to enable the delivery of impact-based early warnings

# of risk data tools developed or strengthened to generate early warning products and/or support impact-based warnings.	0	5 EW stakeholders are contributing risk information at national level in each IOC LDC & SIDS	0	0%	<p>UNDRR has initiated in 2024 to build national capacity for developing, using and maintaining Disaster Loss Databases, in line with Sendai framework reporting requirements and new generation DLD / DesInventar-Sendai-Aligning the new tracking system for hazardous events and disaster loss and damages to support</p>	
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					the EW4ALL initiative Mauritius and Seychelles.	
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	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
# of hazards monitoring, analysis and forecasting processes developed or improved	0	4 twinning arrangements ensure provision of guidance from developed NMHSs to developing NMHSs	2	100%	TCC and TC RMSC La Réunion supported the provision of guidance about tropical cyclone, coastal inundation and storm surge forecasting. RSMC Pretoria supported the provision of guidance about severe weather forecasting.	
# of forecasting and prediction products developed and/or accessed from WMO Global Prediction Centers (GPCs), Regional Specialized Meteorological Centers (RSMCs) and NMHSs.	0	2	2	100%	RSMC La Réunion presentation – expansion of the open access AROME high-resolution model, now covering Seychelles. EUMETSAT (left) and JAXA (right) – collaboration to ensure optimal use of rainfall space-based products (EUMETSAT MPE and JAXA GSMaP) for Severe Weather Forecasting programme (SWFP) and Space-based Weather and Climate Extremes Monitoring (SWCEP) over SWIO.	
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	N/A	N/A

# of updated LDCs and SIDS entries in the WMO register of alerting authorities	0	5 CAP Operational	0	0%	DTM, DGM, MMS and SMA already the registered alerting authorities. Na activity planned in 2024.	
# of communication channels through which warnings are disseminated in the area covered by a prediction service for a given hazard(s)	0	4	2	75%	New SMA website launched and initiated for DTM.	
Output 2.4 Warnings are received, understood, and acted upon based on co-produced preparedness and response plans by the countries						
# of preparedness and anticipatory action plans or Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) that are operational and linked to prediction and warning services	0	4	0	0%	SOPs will be developed in 2025 under the framework of EW4All.	
# of risk maps, advisory and other warning products that are available and adapted to the user group/development sector needs	0	5 EW stakeholders are contributing risk information at national level in each IOC LDC & SIDS and Mozambique	0	0%	In Mozambique, the World Bank is enhancing risk information in two river basins in the province of Cabo Delgado, with the view to identify priority areas and enhance flood forecasting skills for warning	

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 December 2024 (Set as a percentage)	Progress summary justification as of December 2024	Progress rating
Level of integration of people centered and gender responsive approaches ⁴	Low	Medium	0	0%	UNDRR supported Mauritius in local community integration	

⁴ Please grade your project based on the following criteria: **Low**- The project did not perform consultations, activities to promote gender quality, and activities /developed products with a people-centered approach. **Medium**- There is evidence

Level of users' engagement satisfaction in the people-centered and gender-responsive approaches/activities ⁵	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	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	N/A	N/A
# of women and men trained through X # of capacity building programmes provided by CREWS	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Even if not specifically planned under the project, a gender balance is always sought in all capacity building activities supported by CREWS-SWIO.	N/A
# of CREWS projects that have included gender equality in early warning as an objective or outcome	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
# of targeted outputs and activities towards gender implemented	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	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	N/A	N/A

12. Risk Status

of the project performing at least one consultation, one activity to promote gender equality, and one activity/product developed with a people-centered approach. **High**- There is evidence the project performed more than one consultation, activities to promote gender equality, and activities/products developed with a people-centered approach.

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

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.

<p>Description of risk <i>What is the cumulative risk status of the project in comparison to what was identified in the project proposal?</i></p>	<p>Risk management actions. <i>What mitigation measures have been developed to address the risk status? <u>In bullet points</u></i></p>	<p>Current situation <i>If mitigation measures have been undertaken, what is the current status of the risk? If a risk has been mitigated or is no longer a risk, please specify it here.</i></p>
<p>Environmental risks</p> <p>Hazards such as tropical cyclones and other severe weather, floods and drought have the potential to cause delays in project implementation.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To mitigate this risk, flexible adjustment of the sequence of activities as well as regular project reviews are required. 	<p>Missions and project activities scheduled outside the TC season.</p>
<p>Commitment from the country</p> <p>The risk of lack of commitment, by national institutions and authorities in the 5 countries, in the implementation of this project is considered low. However, the complex structure of the various institutions and authorities involved in the project along with the potential administrative complications may compromise implementation.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Implementing Partners will establish and maintain strong communication lines with national institutions and authorities and the different stakeholders through national networks/offices. This CREWS project is realized through the nomination of focal points from key national hydrometeorological and DRR institutions, who will create a systematic communication channel with the stakeholders to ensure that they are informed of needs, developments, and progress. 	<p>CREWS SWIO project focal points from the different national institutions were appointed</p>
<p>Human resources / capacity risks</p> <p>The human and technical capacity of the national hydrometeorological and disaster management institutions and authorities to support the project activities on top of their regular activities is a risk that can impact the project outputs. While some of the training requirements of the staff can be supported through the project, the issue of scarce human resources may not be fully addressed through the project, though efforts will be made to provide guidance to the Institutions on a long-term hiring strategy and on the overall institutional strengthening.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Through close collaboration, the partners will provide support and offer administrative guidance on WMO and UNDRR-related procedures on contracts, procurement and budgeting to the NMHSs and National Disaster Management Offices (NDMOs) to facilitate the management of any extra demand brought upon by the project. 	<p>Guidance has been provided to national institutions on WMO and UNDRR procedures relevant to the activities and discussions being held.</p> <p>National and international consultants have been hired to assist with the implementation of activities.</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hiring of national and international consultants to assist with the implementation of activities. 	
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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.

Supporting regional cooperation to strengthen multi-hazard early warning systems at national level in the South-West Indian Ocean (CREWS SWIO)



[Juan Bautista Salazar](#), CREWS & CIMA project manager (WMO)
[Catherine Du Puy](#), Programme Officer (UNDRR)
[Amit Bhatia](#), Senior Disaster Risk Management Specialist (WFP)
[Olivia Santos](#), Consultant (WFP, WMO)

Updated 24 Oct 2024



[Project presentation](#)

[SWIO Flash Flood Guidance System \(FFGS\) and Early Warning System for Floods \(EWS-F\)](#)

[EW4All Roadmap and Action Plan validated by the Government of Mozambique](#)

[EW4All Launch workshop in Seychelles](#)




Strategic Plan
for the period 2025 - 2029



SEYCHELLES
METEOROLOGICAL
AUTHORITY



**Seychelles Meteorological Authority
Strategy 2025 to 2029**



Strengthening SMS to contribute to societal development and economic growth in Seychelles



and

[SMA Strategic Plan](#)



[New SMA website](#)

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	N/A
Academic Institutions	N/A
Private Sector	N/A

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).

For the first time in a CREWS project, strategic and operational plans, alongside with the full reorganization of the Seychelles Meteorological Authority (SMA) and development of Job Descriptions against competencies were developed to fully drive the multi-development partner engagement.



16. Financial management

Total financing approved (in approved project proposal):	USD 4,000,000
Cumulative amount for the reporting period (<i>how much has been used, actual expenditure</i>):	WMO – USD 1,088,911 WB – USD 1,440,000 UNDRR - USD 359,307 Total: USD 2,888,218
Percentage used as of (<i>state end date of reporting period</i>):	72.2%

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.

N/A

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.