



CREWS PROJECT STATUS REPORT (January – December 2025)

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) Disclaimer: Engagement with these national-level agencies is limited to technical discussions aimed at assessing gaps and needs for strengthening last-mile connectivity of early warning services to Afghan communities.	6. Project Duration/Timeframe (from year – to year)	2019-2026
7. Current year of implementation	6	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 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: Medium WMO Rating: Medium Overall Rating: Medium	WB: Following the project's restructuring in 2023, the program was extended in December 2025 for an additional year to enable completion of ongoing activities. The rate of delivery has improved over the past 12 months, with several flagship reports released in 2025, including Hydromet Roadmap 2.0, the Rapid Post-Disaster Assessment of the Flood Early Warning System, and the GRADE rapid report on the August 2025 earthquake. Several activities remain in progress, with deliverables expected in the end of 2026. WMO: During the reporting period, WMO advanced key regional and technical activities supporting flood, flash flood, landslide, and drought early warning services for Afghanistan. This included completion and regional validation of the National Capacity Assessment Tool (NCAT) and Concept of Operations for Flood Early Warning Systems, continued operation of regional flash flood and landslide forecasting through PARFFGS, and development of automatic flash flood bulletin tools. WMO also progressed hydrological, snowmelt, and drought modelling for the Kabul and Indus river basins, restored and upgraded AMD web services, finalized technical specifications prepared Terms of Reference for expert recruitment, with specialized experts brought onboard to strengthen modelling, forecasting, and warning provision. Implementation has been affected by the constrained operating environment, including limited in-country access and extended procurement timelines, which have influenced delivery pace but not the overall technical progress.
Rate of expenditure	 From WB side: High Total: \$2,255,000 (post restructuring) Disbursed: \$1,289,973 Committed: \$260,564 From WMO side: Total: \$1,410,000 (post restructuring) Disbursed:	WB: The rate of expenditure has steadily increased, in parallel with the completion of activities. Actual disbursement has reached 64% of total available funds (excluding administrative fees), while actual disbursement including commitments has reached 77%. The total disbursement for the reporting period of Jan-Dec 2025 is \$347,644. The total commitment as of Jan 15, 2026, is \$256,630. The available balance for 2026 is \$463,364. The program is on track to achieve full disbursement by the end of 2026. WMO: WMO has incurred total expenditures of \$802,146.89 under the CREWS Afghanistan Trust Fund, representing approximately 57 percent of the total post-restructuring allocation of \$1,410,000. Expenditure reflects delivery of analytical work, regional forecasting services, training, coordination activities, and staff costs, as well as indirect support costs. The remaining balance will be utilized during FY26 to complete ongoing modelling, early warning service operationalization, regional coordination, and capacity development activities in line with the approved project extension through December 2026.

	\$802,146 Committed: \$70,000	
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Section 3. Project Performance Progress

10. Progress summary	What has been achieved <u>during this reporting period</u>? – Please <u>list by project outcome in bullet points</u>: progress and main achievements WB: • Post-Disaster Assessment of the Flood Early Warning System (May 2024 floods). Following the severe floods of May 2024, the World Bank, with WMO’s contribution, conducted a Post-Disaster Assessment to evaluate the performance and effectiveness of the flood early warning system. The findings were published in March 2025. • Global Rapid Post-Disaster Damage Estimation (GRADE) Report for the Eastern Afghanistan earthquake (August 31, 2025): in response to the 6.0 magnitude earthquake that stroke Afghanistan’s eastern region in August 2025, the WB conducted the GRADE to estimate the economic damages caused by the event. The rapid assessment, completed in October 2025, provided insights on the economic damage incurred (estimated at US\$ 183 million) and documented 1,992 casualties, deadliest earthquake since 1998. • The Afghanistan Hydromet Roadmap 2.0. The Hydromet Roadmap 2.0 provides an analytical framework to inform future investments and coordination around hydromet and early warning services, with the objective of improving the protection of lives, assets, and livelihoods. The report was developed based on a desktop review and discussions with a broad range of national and international stakeholders in the country, including the Afghanistan Meteorological Department (AMD), Ministry of Energy and Water (MEW), Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation, and Livestock (MAIL), and the Afghanistan National Disaster Management Authority (ANDMA), as well as UNAMA and WMO. The report was completed in November 2025. The report is being utilized to inform the preparation of the pipeline operation and engagement of the Bank (FY27/28) in the country focusing on building resilience to shocks. • The Drought Decision Support Platform (DDSP, formerly DFEW) has been designed to deliver actionable information on drought status and forecasts by providing access to earth observation data and analytics. The tool, including semi-automated generation of drought bulletins, is fully developed. Discussions are underway with development partners, including FAO, to ensure complementarity and interoperability with other systems. Deployment options aligned with Afghanistan’s operational context are progressing, and the tool will be migrated to the WB Afghanistan Geodata Hub by June 2026. • Drought-Wise (An AI-Powered Language Model for Drought Decision Support): To further enhance accessibility, the WB is piloting Drought-Wise—an AI-powered conversational agent that will make DDSP data easier to query and use. Leveraging more than 25 years of historical data and forecasts, the agent will allow users to obtain drought-related insights via natural language, improving usability for both technical and non-technical audiences without requiring specialized database skills. Terms of Reference were issued in late 2025, firm selection is underway, and a proof-of-concept launch is planned for summer 2026. • Digital Climate and Agromet Advisory Services Prototype: The objective of this activity is to develop and pilot a Digital Climate and Agromet Advisory Services (DCAAS) platform prototype in Afghanistan, focusing on three crops in selected districts. This platform aims to provide actionable advisory information to farmers in selected areas as a pilot. A firm (RSMI India) was contracted in 2025, and the underlying datasets have been compiled. Target districts were identified, and farmer contact information was collected. FAO has played an important technical partnership role, supporting on-the-ground pilot implementation and farmer data collection. The platform is expected to be completed and delivered to the Bank by the end of 2026. There is a potential opportunity for the DCAAS to be scaled up in the implementation of the pipeline operation of the Bank (FY27/28) in the country focusing on supporting rural livelihoods
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	strengthening. • Afghanistan Emergency Preparedness and Response Assessment (R2R): as a complementary advisory product to the recently released Afghanistan Hydromet Roadmap 2.0, the WB launched in 2025 an assessment to describe Afghanistan's emergency preparedness and response capacity, using the WB's Ready to Respond (R2R) diagnostic tool. The R2R Tool is a comprehensive approach for assessing and designing system improvement, including costed investment options to enhance Afghanistan's Emergency Preparedness and Response (EP&R) capability. A firm was selected through competitive bidding in 2025, and the assignment is expected to be completed by June of 2026. • Climate-Migration Study, with a Particular Lense on Gender: To advance gender equality and deepen the understanding of the climate-conflict-gender nexus, the WB has engaged Samul Hall (consulting firm based in Kabul) to conduct a Climate Migration Study: a comprehensive technical note to provide a detailed analysis of the multi-sectoral impacts of climate-induced internal displacement on women, girls, and children. This will contribute to the Bank's understanding of the impact of climate. Insights gained from the analysis will inform the Bank's activities and projects, contributing to the design and implementation of appropriate interventions, to ensure that they are responsive to climate change impacts. Findings will also be used in technical dialogue and engagement with relevant stakeholders. The contract was awarded in Dec 2025. The final report will be completed by June 2026. WMO: • Completed the National Capacity Assessment Tool (NCAT) for Flood Early Warning Systems, including a draft roadmap and Concept of Operations, validated through a regional workshop hosted by Uzhydromet (Samarkand, November 2024). Completed in 2025. • Continued operation and maintenance of regional flash flood and landslide forecasting services through the Pakistan–Afghanistan Region Flash Flood Guidance System (PARFFGS). • Completed the installation and establishment of the bulletin server in Pakistan region and advanced the development of automatic flash flood bulletin generation tools and supporting web services; tailoring and operational testing are ongoing. • Progressed hydrological and flood forecasting tools for the Indus River Basin and Kabul River Basin using regional data and modelling workflows. • Initiated development of modelling tools and analytics covering flood, snowmelt runoff, glacio-hydrology, and drought to support forecasting and advisory services; work is ongoing. • Restored web services for enabling continued dissemination of life-saving extreme weather and early warning information to public. • Completed technical specifications for WIS2 transition, observation network upgrades, and data exchange workflows. The activity stopped due to procurement-related challenges. • Strengthened collaboration with regional service providers and WMO Regional Training Centres to support service continuity and capacity development.
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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 indicator¹ and provide a progress summary justification of the indicator. This summary should state the evidence on the indicator's progress and describe in detail what has been achieved and performed focusing on results.

CREWS Outcome 1: National and local multi-hazard early warning systems prioritized and funded

¹ CREWS Results Framework.

Indicator	Baseline level	End-of project target level	Target for reporting period	Progress by 31/12/25 (Set as a percentage)	Progress summary justification as of 31/12/25	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	6 (legal framework for AMD, CONOPS for AMD, Strategy for Service delivery for AMD, Hydromet Roadmap 2.0, NCAT Report – CONOPS for hydrology, Capacity Development Strategy)	6 completed (legal framework for AMD, CONOPS for AMD, Strategy for Service delivery for AMD, Hydromet Roadmap 2.0, NCAT Report – CONOPS for hydrology, Capacity Development Strategy)	100%	CONOPS - WB: 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. Guidance Note for an Hydromet legal framework for Afghanistan - WB: 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 -WB: 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	

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

					to develop and implement a Strategy for Service Delivery and provide broad guidance on the methodologies of implementing such strategies. Hydromet Roadmap 2.0 - WB: The Hydromet Roadmap 2.0 provides an analytical framework to inform future investments and coordination around hydromet and early warning services, with the objective of improving the protection of lives, assets, and livelihoods. Completed in 2025. NCAT Report, CONOPS for Hydrology - WMO: WMO completed the assessment to evaluate hydrological and flood early warning capabilities and identify technical and service delivery gaps. Completed in 2025. Capacity Development Strategy for AMD and GDWR – WB & WMO: developed following WMO Guide to Competency (WMO 2018), it provides guidance on developing, implementing and maintaining competency-based training for hydromet agencies. Released in 2021.	
# of coordination mechanisms strengthened or established to enhance collaboration on early warning among national or regional institutions	0	4	2.5 2 CREWS Afghanistan Steering Committee Meeting organized (2023, 2024) and Early Warning Sub-Group discussions initiated with relevant UN Agencies	63%	DRM and EW coordination remains fragmented, particularly in the absence of a fully functional national coordination mechanism. Since project inception, 2 CREWS Afghanistan Steering Committee Meetings have been organized, one in 2023 (Islamabad) and one in 2024 (Tashkent) to promote coordination and collaboration among technical agencies (AMD, WRD, ANDMA, MAIL). During the 2nd CREWS Afghanistan Steering Committee Meeting,	

					national technical stakeholders identified the need for improved coordination on early warning and preparedness. The World Bank and WMO are facilitating regular dialogues among key stakeholders, technical alignment, and information-sharing through regular CREWS Steering Committee Meetings. The Afghanistan Emergency Preparedness and Response Assessment will further inform options for strengthening coordination arrangements in a manner consistent with the current operational context. WB is co-leading a Technical Working Group on Early Warning to facilitate information and knowledge exchange of UN agencies and development partners working on anticipatory actions with related to drought in the country.	
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	6	5.5 (Hydromet ICT Assessment, GRADE report for Herat earthquake, Observation Network Assessment, Rapid Post Disaster Assessment of Flood Early Warning, GRADE for Kunar earthquake, R2R)	92%	Rapid Post Flood Assessment – WB & WMO: An 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 analyzing 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. Completed in 2025. Afghanistan Emergency Preparedness and Response Assessment (R2R) - WB: This is an assessment to describe Afghanistan's emergency preparedness and response capacity, using the WB's Ready to Respond (R2R) diagnostic tool. Expected completion by 2026. Two GRADE Rapid Earthquake Reports - WB: The Global Rapid Post-Disaster Damage Estimation (GRADE) report summarizes the direct economic damage to buildings and infrastructure caused by the magnitude 6.0 earthquake that struck Afghanistan on August 31, 2025. Another report was published in 2023 for the 6.3 earthquake that affected Herat Province in October 2023. Hydromet ICT Assessment - WB: provides a snapshot of the hydromet field systems and key ICT data collection systems used by AMD and GDWR in Afghanistan Observation Network Assessment (Station Rehabilitation) - WMO: WMO to provide more detail in the next reporting.	
Total volume of funds leveraged by national institutions and development partners (in USD) through	0	US\$ 238,000,000	US\$ 143,000,000	60%	Throughout the reporting period, CREWS Afghanistan Project team has coordinated closely with UNAMA to ensure that all project activities are implemented in line with prevailing political sensitivities and United Nations guidance. This	

CREWS investments					coordination supports a principled and risk-informed approach to engagement, including alignment with humanitarian and development partners, use of regional and remote service delivery mechanisms, and support to other UN agencies and stakeholders where appropriate. UNAMA guidance continues to inform activity design, partnerships, and operational modalities under the CREWS Afghanistan project. In parallel, WMO, in coordination with FAO, developed a proposal for follow-on financing under the Adaptation Fund to build on CREWS-supported analytical and early warning activities. While the proposal could not proceed due to eligibility and engagement constraints communicated by the Adaptation Fund Secretariat, coordination with FAO is ongoing to explore alternative financing opportunities to sustain and scale early warning and climate service interventions through other suitable funding windows. In 2025, the WB approved Afghanistan Community Resilience and Livelihoods Project (P178760) 2nd Additional Financing (USD 143 M). The project, implemented by UNOPS, include the scale up of Community Based DRM practices and SMS alert dissemination based on analytics supported through CREWS investments. The CREWS Project is currently supporting the design of the Afghanistan Resilience to Shock Pillar project	
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					(Pipeline) expected for board approval in 2027.	
# 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 31/12/25 (Set as a percentage)	Progress summary justification as of 31/12/25	Progress rating
EW Maturity Index	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	This 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	5 (flash floods, floods, landslide, agromet and drought)	3 (flash floods, floods, landslide)	60% (3 tools completed and 2 tools in advanced stage of development)	Flash Flood, Flood and Landslide Forecasting: WMO supports flash flood, flood and precipitation-induced landslide forecasting for Afghanistan through the Pakistan–Afghanistan Region Flash Flood Guidance System (PARFFGS). The system had certain challenges due to Hydrological Research Centre (developer) losing financing provided through WMO under FFGS Project, which was previously funded by USAID and terminated Feb-2025. Pakistan system server storages malfunction also hampered the operation and access to the system and due to USAID project	

					termination procurement of the replacement storages hampered system access and critical early warnings. It is planned to replace the Pakistan servers in 2026 and re-operationalize the system. Drought Forecasting: The WB has developed the Drought Decision Support Tool (DDSP), which is completed and is pending final deployment by 2026. In addition, the WB is piloting the deployment of AI-Powered language model to facilitate user experience in retrieving drought data. DCAAS Prototype: The objective of this activity is to develop and pilot a Digital Climate and Agromet Advisory Services (DCAAS) platform prototype in Afghanistan, focusing on three crops in selected districts. Expected to be completed and delivered to the Bank by the end of 2026.	
Output 2.1 Risk information and tools generated by countries to enable the delivery of impact-based early warnings						
# of risk data tools developed or strengthened to generate early warning products and/or support impact-based warnings.	0	4	3	75%	PARFFGS: The PARFFGS is already operational. The deployment of a tool for the automatic generation of flash - flood bulletins is being implemented. Further user training and	

					technical assistance by BMKG stopped due to termination of the FFGS project and USAID contract termination. It is planned to continue the activity within FY2026. Hydrological, snowmelt, and drought modelling: under implementation, delivery date 2026. NCAT Report, CONOPS for Hydrology: WMO completed the assessment to evaluate hydrological and flood early warning capabilities and identify technical and service delivery gaps. Completed in 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 - WMO)	0	25%	WMO support under this indicator has shifted from direct rehabilitation and procurement of observation stations to a regional operational approach, reflecting the current technical and political context. WMO is working closely with the regional centre in Uzbekistan to support the operational use, monitoring, and integration of Afghanistan's observation data within regional forecasting and	

					early warning workflows. In parallel, coordination is ongoing with China, where Afghanistan has received observation equipment, reducing the need for additional CREWS-funded procurement. Planned procurement and refurbishment of observation stations under CREWS were therefore discontinued due to a combination of factors, including overlapping equipment support from other partners, political constraints, and technical challenges affecting in-country deployment and customs clearance. Progress to date reflects early-stage strengthening of the observation system through regional coordination rather than physical upgrades, corresponding to an estimated 25 percent achievement level.	
# of hazards monitoring, analysis and forecasting processes developed or improved	0	5 (Flash Flood, Floods, Landslide, Drought, Agromet)	3 (Flash Flood, Floods, Landslide completed; Drought and Agromet in advanced stage of development)	80%	PARFFGS (WMO): The PARFFGS, covering Flash Flood & Landslide is already operational. Also the Amu Darya Flood Forecasting System has been completed. The deployment of a tool for the automatic generation of flash - flood bulletins is being	

# of warnings issued in CAP format	0	1	0	0	Afghan agencies are not currently issuing warnings in CAP format. The activity is currently under development with WMO and WB support (in progress)	
# of updated LDCs and SIDS entries in the WMO register of alerting authorities	0	1	1	100%	Activity currently not supported by the AFG CREWS program. In the WMO register of alerting authorities, " <i>Afghan Meteorological Authority</i> " is the alerting authority record for Afghanistan.	
# of communication channels through which warnings are disseminated in the area covered by a prediction service for a given hazard(s)	0	3 (AMD Website, Social Media, Piloting SMS alerting)	2 (AMD Website – WMO, Social Media – WMO)	70%	AMD website (WMO): 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. This is to ensure lifesaving information is provided timely to public. Social Media (Facebook), (WMO): AMD currently shares weather alerts via social media (Facebook). Piloting SMS alerting system (WB): The Post-Disaster FEWS Assessment and the Roadmap 2.0 revealed a huge gap in last-mile connectivity. The WB, through the CREWS and the	

					Community Resilient Livelihoods Project – Second Additional Financing (CRLP 2AF, P178760) will pilot the dissemination of flood early warning information in collaboration with UNOPS and private sector telecom services providers in the country in project covered areas. The project will become effective around March 2026. WMO will focus on establishing CAP capacities through WMO regional centres and partners to ensure public reach to early warnings.	
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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	1	0.5	50%	Drought Anticipatory Action Framework currently under discussion with UN agencies (OCHA, FAO, WFP, etc)	
# 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)	1.5	75%	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 31/12/25 (Set as a percentage)	Progress summary justification as of 31/12/25	Progress rating
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Level of integration of people centered and gender responsive approaches ³	Low	High	Medium	50%	Consultations with national stakeholders 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. Findings revealed that female faced greater challenges to responding to early warnings due to social and cultural barriers. In view of the findings above, the WB has hired a firm to conduct in 2026 a Climate Migration Study: a comprehensive technical note to provide a detailed analysis of the multi-sectoral impacts of climate-induced internal displacement on women, girls, and children.	
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.	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

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
# of women and men trained through X # of capacity building programmes provided by CREWS	0	1600 (including direct training in capacity building programs – pre-2021; staff of technical agencies attending meetings and workshops; training on CBDRM provided to communities)	80 (36 men and 0 woman through two trainings, pre-2021; 44 members of technical agencies attending workshops and meetings).	15%	Prior to 2021, 36 technicians from Afghan Agencies were provided with targeted training on forecasting/early warning skills and knowledge. Since 2024, 44 unique individuals attended a series of technical workshops related to CREWS Project tools and analysis (e.g. CREWS SCM, DDSP, DCAAS, R2R).	
# 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	0	2 (Rapid Post-Disaster Assessment of the Flood EWS; Scale up CBDRM & Pilot EWS)	1 (Rapid Post-Disaster Assessment of the Flood EWS)	50%	The Rapid Post-Disaster Assessment of Flood EWS includes gender-specific analytics	
Output 3.2 Private sector is engaged to foster innovation and sustainability in delivery of early warning services						
# of agreements with private sector to co-finance or co-implement EWS initiatives	0	1 (TELCO for the dissemination of alerts and EW)	0	0%	WB is engaging with Mobile Network Operators to support dissemination of alerts and warning through SMS (CRLP 2nd Additional Financing, ongoing in 2026).	

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.

12. Risk Status

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

Description of risk <i>What is the cumulative risk status of the project in comparison to what was identified in the project proposal?</i>	Risk management actions. <i>What mitigation measures have been developed to address the risk status? In bullet points</i>	Current situation <i>If mitigation measures have been undertaken, what is the current status of the risk? If a risk has been mitigated or is no longer a risk, please specify it here.</i>
Low commitment from national agencies to coordinate and collaborate at the national level (Risk level is Moderate)	The World Bank (WB) and WMO play active roles in facilitating coordination with national, local, and international stakeholders. Regular technical coordination with relevant hydromet and DRM agencies on emergency preparedness and response (EP&R).	Residual risk is Low . Commitment and engagement from stakeholders have increased over the course of implementation, including WB, ADB, UN agencies (e.g., WFP, UNDP, FAO, OCHA), and local and international NGOs working on DRM and climate resilience.
Delays due to natural hazards-induced disasters (Risk level is Moderate)	Built-in flexibility in activity planning, including the use of virtual meetings and remote implementation modalities.	Residual risk is Low , as adaptive implementation arrangements have minimized disruptions.
Complexity and coordination with development partners (Risk level is Moderate)	Need for enhanced collaboration and coordination with other development partners. WB and WMO take on active roles in facilitating coordination with local and international stakeholders in the country.	Residual risk is Low . The WB is well connected within UN and civil society organization (CSO) networks, enabling effective coordination and collaboration. Moreover, recent funding cuts affecting UN agencies have increased willingness for closer cooperation on the ground, particularly in EP&R as well as in analytical work.
Delays due to security situation in the country (Risk level is High)	Activities are largely implemented remotely. Each consulting firm is required to partner with a local NGO to facilitate access to communities and support data collection.	Residual risk is Moderate . The overall security situation has improved since 2021, although access constraints remain in certain areas.
Delays in Procurement process due to customs (Risk level is High)	Customs clearance procedures are obtained in advance from Afghan counterparts and shared with suppliers. Shipments are routed through UN agencies operating in Afghanistan.	Residual risk is Moderate , with improved predictability but remaining procedural delays.
Trainers and consultants are not keen to travel Afghanistan for delivering hands-on trainings, which are limiting the capacity development efforts (Risk level is High)	The approach emphasizes training of trainers and distance learning through the WMO Moodle platform. Travel to Afghanistan has become easier since 2025, with commercial airlines resuming operations.	Residual risk is Moderate . Travel to Afghanistan has become easier since 2025, with commercial airlines resuming operations, but hesitancy among some experts persists.

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 پيژندنې رياستد هوا پيژندنې رياست](#)
 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	WFP, FAO, ADB
Academic Institutions	None
Private Sector	Private sector telecom providers in Afghanistan: AWCC, Roshan, Etisalat, ATOMA.

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).

Starting from April 2024, Afghanistan experienced a series of devastating flash floods, resulting in widespread destruction, displacement, and a severe humanitarian crisis. Intense rainfall and rapid snowmelt triggered floods across thirty-three of the country's thirty-four provinces, affecting over 145,000 individuals and placing one million people at risk. According to MunichRE, the 2024 floods were the fifth deadliest natural disaster globally, with 478 deaths. Cumulatively, these flood events caused massive damage to properties, including 19,000 houses damaged and over 5,000 destroyed, with direct impacts on the livelihood of millions: 95,000 livestock perished, 5,400 km of irrigation canals damaged alongside the loss of 73,900 hectares of agriculture land, threatening long-term food security and economic stability. Soon after these events, the WB and WMO CREWS team launched a Rapid Post-Disaster Assessment on Afghanistan's Flood Early Warning System to provide data-driven evidence of the strengths and weaknesses of the early warning and response capacities of the Afghanistan institutions and communities, with the broad objective to further support to the country's hydromet and early warning agenda. WMO contributed technical analysis of flood and flash flood forecasting performance, including an assessment of regional forecasting products and lead times, to inform improvements in warning provision under constrained operating conditions.

The report paints a clear picture of last-mile realities: a majority of flood-affected households either did not receive a warning or received one too late to act, with many having less than six hours of lead time. People primarily learned about danger through informal channels: family, friends, and community leaders - while formal systems played a far smaller role. Even when alerts arrived, they often lacked practical guidance on what actions to take or where to evacuate, leaving households uncertain and exposed. These gaps are sharpened by socioeconomic constraints: many families lack transport, savings, or safe storage options, and the widespread absence of electricity and internet access means that low-tech, community-trusted channels like mosque loudspeakers, radio, sirens, and basic SMS must be central to dissemination. By focusing on how people actually receive and can act on warnings, the report underscores that early warning must be actionable, simple, and co-produced with communities to translate forecasts into life-saving behavior. These findings directly informed WMO's prioritization of operational forecasting, regional service provision, and simplified warning products focused on life-saving outcomes.

The assessment also surfaces the gendered dimensions of risk and response. Women are frequently excluded from preparedness training and EWS processes; their participation often depends on men's decisions and mobility, which constrains both information flow and the capacity to respond. Female-headed households face higher food insecurity and express stronger needs for coordination with local leaders and safe shelter options. The report argues for embedding gender-responsive design across the warning chain—through gender-disaggregated monitoring, engagement of women

in community EWS committees, and targeted outreach via trusted women's networks—so that services meet differentiated needs and do not leave anyone behind.

Beyond these service delivery insights, the report documents systemic gaps across the hydromet value chain: sparse observing networks, limited forecasting and nowcasting capabilities, and delayed or unclear warning dissemination. These weaknesses undermine public trust and reduce the effectiveness of the entire system. WMO analysis highlighted the importance of regionalized forecasting workflows, integration of remote sensing data, and interoperable systems to compensate for gaps in in-country observation and forecasting capacity.

This study was instrumental in informing a series of additional analytical assessments completed or under completion, including the Hydromet Roadmap 2.0 (led by WB), the National Capacity Assessment Tool (NCAT) for Flood Early Warning System (led by WMO) and the Afghanistan Emergency Preparedness and Response Assessment (led by WB). The NCAT results, validated through regional consultation, have guided WMO's transition toward regional service delivery models and targeted technical support for flood early warning. It also strengthened the case to pilot activities paring the dissemination of early warning messages through local mobile network operators (broadcasting SMSs) with Community-Based Disaster Risk Management activities at community level, which the WB is planning to launch in collaboration with the WB CRLP 2AF in 2026.

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 (<i>how much has been used, actual expenditure</i>):	\$ 1,289,973 – excluding commitment (WB) \$ 1,550,537 - including commitments (WB) \$ 802,146 - excluding commitment (WMO) \$ 872,146 - including commitments (WMO)
Percentage used as of (<i>state end date of reporting period</i>):	77% (WB) - including commitments 62% (WMO) - including commitments

	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 Decision Support Platform – Drought bulletin sample
2. WB – Drought Decision Support Platform – Mid-Term Report, including accuracy assessment
3. WB - Rapid Post-Disaster Assessment on Flood Early Warning System of Afghanistan final report
4. WB – GRADE Report for the August 2025 Eastern region 6.0 Earthquake – final report
5. WB – Afghanistan Emergency, Preparedness & Response Assessment – Inception Report
6. WB – Digital Climate Agromet Advisory Services – Inception Report

7. WB – Hydromet Roadmap 2.0 – Final Report

8. WMO- National Capacity Assessment Tool implementation as well as CONOPS for Flood EWS – Report PDF

9. WMO- Completed website transition to the new host and domain – Weblink: <https://amd.gov.af/>

10. WMO Observation network and WIS2 transition technical specifications inclusive - Document

11. WMO-Completed the development and installation of bulletin server and software implementation by Indonesia NMS (BMKG).- Web link: <https://ffgs.bmkg.go.id/alert/parffg/>

12. WMO Completed transition of the Remote Sensing near real time precipitation data access and utilization in AMD systems from Global Hydro Estimator to superior and publicly available Enterprise Rainfall Rate Algorithm- Link: <https://www.star.nesdis.noaa.gov/smcd/emb/ff/SCaMPR.php>

13. WMO – Technical review and assessment of the Baghlan flood- Report

14. WMO- Consultancies for Modelling and Forecasting: Snowmelt Runoff, Hydrological and Flood Modelling, Drought Modelling.- ToRs

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.