

CREWS PROJECT STATUS REPORT 2025

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)	Q1 2021 – Q4 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 , Bernardine Sima-a – sbernardine@wmo.int Adair Gloria Ackley – adair.ackley@un.org Marco Massabo – marco.massabo@un.org ; ; tsitsi.magadza@un.org ; Saira Ahmed – saira.ahmed@un.org ; Stefanie Dannenmann-Di Palma – dannenmann@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 to the late start of the AFD-funded IOC-led Hydromet project , which is expected to start in Q4 2024.
Rate of expenditure		Use of funds as of 31 Dec 2025: WMO – US\$490,118 actuals + US\$310,424 committed, with a total of US\$800,542 spent (46% of US\$1,750,000 received) WB – US\$1.44 million disbursed (92%) UNDRR – Total spent (obligations + actuals inclusive of PSC): US\$500,041.86 (100%) A request for additional financing (SWIO 2) as a follow-up is being prepared for submission to the CREWS Secretariat for consideration.
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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 REGIONAL: ☐ 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 February 2024, WMO supported a webinar on strategic planning for NMHSs, jointly organized with IOC within the framework of the GCF-funded HYDROMET project. ☐ Technical specifications for the acquisition of weather radar systems were developed, ensuring alignment with WMO standards and operational needs. 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 has assessed the sites for the installation of the weather radar, supported the development of technical specifications for the acquisition of a weather radar, assessed the O&M costs for the weather radar and advised on after selling services to address O&M issues and provide training to NMHSs' staff in weather radar equipment and products. In February and December 2025, WMO supported webinars that were organized jointly with IOC within the framework of the GCF-funded project.
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	❑ 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 2026. In parallel, RSMC La Réunion continued to progress with the improve the availability of Météo-France and its products, including through a server responding to specific needs of LDCs and SIDS. ❑ 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 2026 ❑ In October 2024, WMO participated in the GCF-funded HYDROMET Project Steering Committee meeting to align work plans and identify required support by CREWS. ❑ WMO organized a regional weather radar seminar (17 & 19 Feb and 5 Dec 2025) on tropical cyclones and the technical specificity of a weather radar. (See presentation 1 & 2) ❑ UNDRR, 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, 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 engagement with representatives from National Meteorological and Hydrological Services (NMHSs) and National Disaster Management Authorities (NDMAs), emphasized practical steps to they can take to scale-up their respective contributions to impact-based forecasting and early action. Additionally, UNDRR reactivated technical scoping discussions with Regional Specialized Meteorological Centre (RSMC) Pretoria to facilitate the sharing of RSMC Pretoria forecasts with SHOC, enhancing the development and distribution of potential impact advisories for Member States. ❑ In October 2025, UNDRR participated in the Southern Africa Indian Ocean Disaster Preparedness Workshop in Windhoek, Namibia, which was held during the Africa Regional Platform for DRR, in order to share good practices in disaster risk mapping and preparedness actions. Following this workshop, UNDRR engaged with the SADC Humanitarian and Emergency Operations Centre (SHOC) and WFP to explore cooperation to establish a coordinated drought trigger mechanism for the region, with potential co-financing from CREWS. NATIONAL: ❑ In Comoros,
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	○ WMO, UNDRR and WB developed together the baseline diagnostic of Multi-Hazard Early Warning Capacities and development of investment recommendations. Report ○ 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. ○ WMO signed an agreement with the meteorological service of Comoros (ANACM) to support the implementation of EW4ALL pillar 2 activities. This agreement contains a wide range of activities in different domains. see Agreement ○ 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 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. ○ WB is 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. ○ WB developed feasibility studies for investments in EW, funded under Regional Climate Resilience Program for Eastern and Southern Africa 1 Project (P506731 / P180171) and Comoros Post-Kenneth Recovery and Resilience Project (P171361) ○ 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. □ UNDRR: ○ On 15-16 April 2025, UNDRR organized a Technical National workshop on Risk knowledge pillar 1, in collaboration with the UN Resident Coordinator Office in Moroni, Comoros. . Participants gained a comprehensive understanding of the current landscape of national disaster risk management systems, which provided a foundation for targeted improvements. UNDRR introduced the "Pillar 1" approach, emphasizing the importance of prioritizing risk knowledge within the EW4All initiative, supported by best practices and learnings from country
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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

	case studies. Thematic focus sessions facilitated collaborative discussions on generating, accessing, and applying risk knowledge across sectors, ensuring a more integrated approach to risk management. Additionally, participants developed a national action plan aimed at enhancing the capacity of the Emergency Coordination Centre, updating data collection and analysis protocols, and establishing sustainable monitoring and evaluation systems. A strong commitment emerged among national authorities and UN partners to translate this knowledge into actionable strategies, reinforcing the country's resilience and preparedness efforts. The roadmap for Comoros for pillar 1 has been finalized ○ To translate governance frameworks into practice, UNDRR organized a Tabletop simulation exercise in September 2025, simulating a complex multi-hazard scenario (tropical cyclone, cholera outbreak, and volcanic activity). This exercise was jointly designed by the Directorate General of Civil Security and the Comorian Red Crescent, in collaboration with UNDRR and the Italian Red Cross. It effectively translated governance frameworks into practical application by testing the operationalization of institutional arrangements, coordination mechanisms, and early warning responsibilities outlined in the National Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) Law and Strategy. The exercise provided a valuable platform for national and local authorities, technical services, and humanitarian partners to rehearse decision-making processes, validate standard operating procedures, and enhance their response capacities for complex multi-hazard scenarios, including tropical cyclones, cholera outbreaks, and volcanic activity. Additionally, the exercise strengthened inter-agency collaboration, clarified roles and responsibilities, and identified areas for improvement in anticipatory action and disaster response systems. Overall, UNDRR technical assistance has enhanced institutional readiness, operational coordination, and practical understanding of DRR governance, thereby contributing to a more resilient and prepared national disaster management framework. ○ UNDRR organized Training on Multi-Hazard Risk Assessment (MHRA) held in Nairobi, Kenya from 3-4 November 2025 yielded significant outcomes for the delegates from Comoros. The training strengthened their capacity to identify, interpret, and quantify a range of hazards, with a particular focus on climate-related risks, which are crucial for developing an effective risk assessment framework. Participants gained valuable skills in systematically defining the scope, objectives, and key parameters necessary for producing a comprehensive and targeted scoping paper, aligned with international standards. The training also facilitated regional data sharing and the exchange of best practices, enabling Comoros to access regional hazard information and integrate this knowledge into their risk assessment processes. Furthermore, the collaborative environment fostered regional cooperation and networking, empowering Comoros to develop a robust risk assessment that prioritizes climate-related hazards and enhances disaster risk management and climate resilience planning. Overall, this capacity-building effort provided the delegates with essential technical tools and regional insights to support more informed and effective disaster preparedness strategies. ○ UNDRR organized the regional roll out workshop on DELTA Resilience (Disaster & Hazardous Events, Losses and Damages Tracking & Analysis system) in October, with participation by Government of Comoros, co-organized by UNDRR Regional Office for Arab States (ROAS) and the Government of Qatar. The two-day workshop kicked off the regional rollout of DELTA Resilience, an enhanced disaster tracking system designed to help countries generate, manage, and apply high-quality data on hazardous events, losses, and damages. Building on the long-standing, country-owned loss databases enabled by DesInventar.net, DELTA Resilience leverages new technology and expanded methods co-
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	developed with data users and producers. Partner UN entities have advanced data standards, metrics, and methods for sector-specific impacts including IOM (disaster displacement), FAO (agri-food), UNEP and UNU-EHS (biodiversity and ecosystem services) to support interoperable, multi-sector analytics. ○ UNDRR organized Training on Impact based forecasting and Anticipatory Action with support from the WMO, ICPAC and Climate risk centre and delivered meaningful outcomes for the participants from Comoros. The training significantly strengthened the capacity of Comorian disaster management agencies, meteorological services, and relevant ministries to develop, implement, and sustain Impact-Based Forecasting (IBF) services that support Anticipatory Action (AA). Through an intensive two-day program featuring conceptual learning, practical exercises, and collaborative group work, participants enhanced their technical understanding of IBF, including methods for conducting risk and impact assessments and developing effective forecast products. The training also emphasized the importance of partnership and co-production among producers, intermediaries, and users of weather and climate information, fostering a more integrated approach to early warning and disaster risk management. Additionally, the participation of women, representing 23 percent of attendees, highlighted the growing gender inclusivity in climate and disaster risk initiatives. Overall, the training provided Comoros with improved technical skills, practical tools, and strengthened collaboration frameworks to support more effective impact-based forecasting and anticipatory actions, ultimately contributing to enhanced resilience and disaster preparedness. ○ UNDRR organized Training on Handbook on Risk Knowledge on MHEWS for Comoros in August 2025. In Comoros, a UNDRR-organized training on the Handbook on Risk Knowledge in November 2025 marked a significant step towards enhancing the country's disaster resilience. Participants from various sectors, including government, emergency services, and local communities, gained a deeper understanding of how to incorporate risk data into early warning systems, particularly for hazards such as cyclones, droughts, and landslides. They successfully developed detailed impact scenarios for these hazards, which will serve as vital tools for preparedness planning and disaster risk reduction across the archipelago. The training also equipped attendees with practical skills in vulnerability mapping, crafting targeted warning messages, and translating risk assessments into clear, actionable alerts tailored to the specific needs of Comoros' diverse population and geography. □ In Madagascar, ○ WMO, UNDRR and WB developed together the baseline diagnostic of Multi-Hazard Early Warning Capacities and development of investment recommendations. Report ○ 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 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) ○ Draft strategic plan and legal documents have been developed through through the recruitment of 2 consultants who supported Madagascar in
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	(i) to develop a strategic plan and (ii) carry out a feasibility study to transition from a Directorate to and Agency ○ WMO hired a consultant to design a modernized DGM hydrological and meteorological data management systems, and a weather and hydrometeorological forecasting room, making optimal use of license-free, lifetime licence or open-source solutions. See ToRs ○ WB developed feasibility studies for investments in EW, funded under Regional Climate Resilience Program for Eastern and Southern Africa 1 Project (RCRP1, 2023-2028) ○ WB has upported 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 Investment Plan in both English and French. The R2R Methodology was used for this assignment which comes with the recommendations for implementation plan. ○ 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. □ In Mauritius, ○ Detailed diagnostic of Multi-Hazard Early Warning Capacities and development of investment recommendations. Report ○ Mauritius National Strategic Plan (NSP) 2025-2029, Another consultant is being recruited to update the strategic and operational plan ○ 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 available. However, there is a need to update the document and request validation . ○ WMO mobilized the Australia Bureau of Meteorology (BoM) to update the climate data management system (CLIDE) as soon as possible in 2025. The
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	climate data management system (CLIDE) of Mauritius has been updated by the Australia Bureau of Meteorology (BoM) and operational. BoM proposed a couple of recommendations for next steps. ○ 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 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. ○ UNDRR conducted one mission at the margins of the SWIOCOF-13 (September 2024) to present the EW4All initiative to Indian Ocean Commission Member States. □ In Mozambique, ○ Mozambique EW procedures for Cyclone ○ 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. ○ WB developed feasibility studies for investments in EW, funded under Regional Climate Resilience Program for Eastern and Southern Africa 1 Project (RCRP1) ○ 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.
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□ In Seychelles,

- Detailed diagnostic of Multi-Hazard Early Warning Capacities and development of investment recommendations. [Report](#)
- 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 development of a Regulation for aviation meteorological services fees linked to the Meteorology Act, 2015 with the recruitment of a [consultant](#). Regulation is expected to be enacted in Q1/2026.
- 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 preparation of the Early Warning for All Roadmap and Action Plan ([EW4ALL](#))
- 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.
- [Seychelles ISO 9001:2015 recertification](#)
- [Seychelles IT tool for Results-based Management](#)
- 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)
- WMO supported Seychelles Meteorological Authority (SMA) in the update of its meteorological act (2015) to include associated Statutory Instruments with regulations to enable cost recovery mechanisms for aeronautical and other meteorological services and to enhance governance structures and align with evolving global best practices. Regulation for cost recovery. Another consultant is being recruited to draft an amendment to the act to ensure that the legal framework effectively reflects the Authority's mandate and evolving responsibilities. ToRs for the recruitment of a consultant.
- WMO supported SMA in developing an IT tool for the implementation of the SMA Results-based Management (RBM) framework that would monitor staff and overall SMA performance and support the implementation of the Quality Management Systems. Because additional modules have been requested into the IT tool for RBM, WMO has recruited a consultant for the additional module to track staff timing among others. See ToRs.
- WMO supported the preparation of the [SMA Annual Report 2025](#), which will serve as template for future Annual Reports. 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: 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. • UNDRR supported Seychelles to develop a “Framework and Capacity Building Plan to enhance the production, access and use of Risk Knowledge, including Loss and Damage Data.” As a result, a workshop was held with Seychelles Government and partners to validate the framework. The Seychelles underwent institutional and leadership changes within Seychelles’ disaster risk management architecture. The Disaster Risk Management Division (DRMD) was restructured and is now established as the Department of Risk and Disaster Management (DRDM), operating under the Office of the Vice President of the Republic of Seychelles. The Department is now headed by a Principal Secretary. Past this project end date, UNDRR is supporting the new DRDM which has elevated DRR in the country with risk governance technical support. • Following the risk knowledge framework validation in Seychelles, UNDRR rolled out the Inclusive early warning early action: checklist and implementation guide. The findings show that Preparedness and Response is the strongest area, with 63% of respondents indicating full inclusion. In contrast, Dissemination and Communication reveals the most significant gap, with 57% reporting no inclusion. Disaster Risk Knowledge shows moderate progress, with 38% indicating full inclusion and 42% reporting partial implementation. For Detection, Monitoring, Analysis, and Forecasting, half of the responses noted partial inclusion, while only 19% reported full integration. Governance presents a mixed picture, with 44% indicating no inclusion and 41% reporting full integration. Overall, while there are signs of progress, especially in preparedness and response, the results highlight the need for more comprehensive and consistent inclusion of gender and disability perspectives across all EWS pillars in Seychelles. Should funding be available in the future, UNDRR will continue to support Seychelles under Pillar 1 Risk Knowledge. • In 2025, UNDRR also organized a Risk Knowledge Workshop bringing together Mauritius and Seychelles, in an effort to operationalize the Risk Knowledge Framework for Seychelles while encouraging peer-learning with Mauritius. Participants capacities were improved to collect, analyze and use risk knowledge to improve EWS. • UNDRR in collaboration with UNESCO organized a workshop on Disaster Preparedness and Response for Media Professionals in Seychelles in 2025 to help media executives develop disaster preparedness and business continuity plans for their media institutions. A key element of the workshop was also helping to strengthen the collaboration and trust between media professionals, government institutions, and scientific/technical actors.
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	In Madagascar, UNDRR organised a multi-stakeholder risk knowledge workshop, which brought together stakeholders from national government and academia and research institutions. They shared feedback on the gaps present in Madagascar's disaster risk management planning, then presented their recommendations on strengthening national capacity. At the end of the workshop, these stakeholders drafted a capacity building plan for enhancing the production, access and use of risk knowledge in early warning systems in Madagascar.
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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 2025 (Set as a percentage)	Progress summary justification as of December 2025	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 4	100% 60%	EW4All Roadmap and Action Plan finalized for Mozambique; Seychelles; Comoros (Pillar 1 and 3) and Mauritius Strategic and Operational Plans developed for SMA and DGM with that of SMA published. Process initiated for the development of a Strategic Plan for MMS and DTM.	
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 1 NFCS 1 Met Act Outdated	4 NMHS Strategic and Operational Plans with budget 1 additional NFCS Update 4 Met Acts	4 1 1 egislation	25% 10% 50%	Strategic and Operational Plans developed for SMA and DGM with that of SMA published. Process initiated for the development of Strategic Plans for MMS and DTM. Process for the development of a NFCS for Mauritius initiated with a survey. The Met Act of Seychelles updated to include aeronautical cost recovery	

² CREWS Results Framework.

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

	Warning dissemination legislation in Mozambique (2022)	Update 1 legislation			Another update of the art initiated to ensure the legal framework effectively reflects the Authority's mandate and evolving responsibilities As of December 2025, the Disaster Risk Management Division (DRMD) was restructured and is now established as the Department of Risk and Disaster Management (DRDM), operating under the Office of the Vice President of the Republic of Seychelles. The Department is now headed by a Principal Secretary.	
# 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, Madagascar and Comoros; while in process of establishment for 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	6	0	100%	7 in total - Detailed diagnostics for each island + regional level done in previous years + Cabo Delgado flood + Mozambique EW4All gap analysis	
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)	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	

through CREWS investments					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 , 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. The Indian Ocean Commission is now an accredited entity to receive GCF funding.	

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 2025	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	0	4	2 (tropical cyclone and floods)	60%	Monitoring and forecasting of climate and weather, including seasonal and subseasonal outlooks, tropical cyclones and floods were improved	

are in place in LDCs and SIDS with CREWS support					with new products shared by RSMCs. WMO proposes a detailed road map with regards to flood forecasting (urban, coastal, riverine) for each country.	
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%	1 Seychelles Risk Information Framework developed	
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 . No activity planned in 2025.	
# 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 in progress 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 2026 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 2025	Progress rating
Level of integration of people centered and gender responsive approaches ⁴	Low	Medium	0	50%	UNDRR supported Seychelles and Comoros to undertake the EWS Inclusive checklist which identified gaps and recommendations.	
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	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

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 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.

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.

early warning as an objective or outcome						
# 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

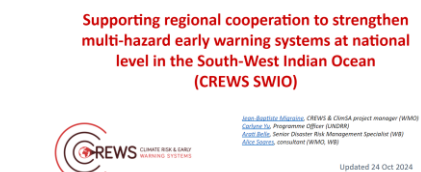
Insert ALL the risks identified at project proposal, those from previous/current project status reports, and the new risk identified for the current reporting period. If a risk has been mitigated or is no longer a risk, please specify it in the "current situation" column.

Description of risk <i>What is the cumulative risk status of the project in comparison to what was identified in the project proposal?</i>	Risk management actions. <i>What mitigation measures have been developed to address the risk status? <u>In bullet points</u></i>	Current situation <i>If mitigation measures have been undertaken, what is the current status of the risk? If a risk has been mitigated or is no longer a risk, please specify it here.</i>
Environmental risks Hazards such as tropical cyclones and other severe weather, floods and drought have the potential to cause delays in project implementation.	To mitigate this risk, flexible adjustment of the sequence of activities as well as regular project reviews are required.	Missions and project activities scheduled outside the TC season.
Commitment from the country 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.	- 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	CREWS SWIO project focal points from the different national institutions were appointed

	informed of needs, developments, and progress. The implementing partner to request a no cost project extension to ensure the completion of activities not completed within the project timeline	
Human resources / capacity risks 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.	- 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. - Hiring of national and international consultants to assist with the implementation of activities.	Guidance has been provided to national institutions on WMO and UNDRR procedures relevant to the activities and discussions being held. National and international consultants have been hired to assist with the implementation of activities.

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.



[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](#)

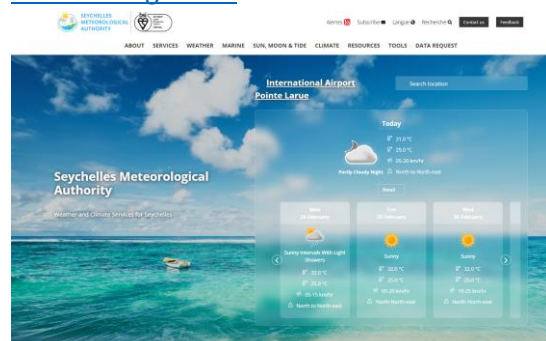


**SEYCHELLES
METEOROLOGICAL
AUTHORITY**



and

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

bsi.

This is to certify that: **Seychelles Meteorological Authority
Seychelles International Airport
Pointe Larue
Mahe
1604 Seychelles
Seychelles**

Holds Certificate No: **FS 761461**
and operates a Quality Management System which complies with the requirements of ISO 9001:2015 for the following scope:

The provision of aeronautical meteorological services to the aviation industry at the Seychelles International

For and on behalf of BSI:

Original Registration Date: 2022-02-22
Latest Revision Date: 2025-02-21

Effective Date: 2025-02-22
Expiry Date: 2028-02-21

Page: 1 of 1

...making excellence a habit™

- [Validation of the framework for enhancing production, access and use of risk information for Madagascar](#)
- [Inclusive early warning systems for Seychelles](#)
- [Comoros Enhances Early Warning... - UNDRR - Arab States | Facebook](#)



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- [Comoros: New disaster risk reduction strategy | UNDRR](#)
- [Arab States launch regional rollout of DELTA Resilience in Doha | UNDRR](#)



- [Regional Training workshop on Multi hazard risk assessment for Djibouti, Sudan, Somalia and Comoros](#)



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- [#disasterriskreduction #mhra #regionaltraining #resilience #earlywarningsystems #datadrivendecisions #undrr #itc #kenya #innovationindisastermanagement #regionalcollaboration | Saira Ahmed](#)
- [Video: Here are some highlights of MHRA training in Nairobi. Stay tuned for more updates ! | Saira Ahmed](#)
- [Regional Training on Impact based forecasting and Anticipatory Action](#)



-
- [#impactbasedforecasting #earlyaction #disasterriskreduction #climateresilience #ew4all #regionalcollaboration #nairobi | Saira Ahmed](#)

- [Video](#): Let us show you some key snapshots from our Impact based forecasting for Early and Anticipatory Action workshop. !!! | Saira Ahmed
- [Training on Handbook on Risk knowledge for Comoros](#)



-
- [Video: Training on Handbook on Risk Knowledge for MHEWS for Sudan](#)
-

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.



Risk knowledge and gender and disability inclusion in Early Warning Systems workshop (UNDRR)

A major stride was taken towards achieving the goals of the global "Early Warnings for All" initiative, when UNDRR hosted two national workshops in Seychelles to strengthen risk knowledge and Early Warning Systems (EWS). Amid rising climate threats, the two workshops, which took place during the same week, emphasized the key importance risk knowledge plays in early warning systems, as well as the need for inclusive disaster preparedness that ensures that gender, disability, and other vulnerable groups are not overlooked.

Christine Winslow, founder and chairperson for Ramp Up Rise Up spoke to the essential part inclusive EWS play for an island nation like Seychelles. Ramp Up Rise Up is a campaign in Seychelles that works to raise awareness on accessibility to wheelchair bound persons. She noted how the inclusion workshop had a positive impact, showing other stakeholders the critical importance of ensuring early warning systems are inclusive for persons with disabilities: "I feel it was a positive workshop for me personally because a lot of the people that came in that were sceptical and thought that accessibility wasn't important in all of this have actually left saying that, 'Wow, they now realize, and not just for the disaster part, but just in general in Seychelles, the importance of accessibility.' So this workshop highlighted a lot of things and opened people's eyes."

On the relevance and necessity of the risk knowledge workshop, Daniel Cetoupe, Principal Secretary of the Seychelles Department of Risk and Disaster Management (DRMD) shared his remarks. Mr. Cetoupe shared that the DRMD is committed to ensuring the national government has all the resources and capacities that they need to deal with a disaster. He affirmed that a key element of those resources and capacity is risk knowledge.

Tsitsi Magadza, a Project Management Officer at UNDRR also commented on joint importance of risk knowledge and inclusive EWS, as well as how they feed into one another to ensure the achievement of the Early Warnings for All initiative. "For us, risk knowledge is not just about understanding what will happen, but who will it affect, and more importantly, what are the considerations with gender and other accessibility issues. So it's really important to have all stakeholders in this group so that they can contribute their own perspectives"



Photo from the [gender and disability inclusion in Early Warning Systems workshop](#)

Impact Story from Comoros: Advancing Risk Knowledge to Strengthen Early Warning Systems in Comoros

The Union of Comoros marked an important step in strengthening its disaster resilience through a national workshop focused on Risk Knowledge, coordinated by United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNDRR) under the first pillar of the Early Warnings for All initiative.



Comoros is one of the pilot countries under this global initiative, and the workshop represented the first Pillar 1 engagement in the country. The process was led by UNDRR colleagues from the Regional Office for Arab States in Cairo, who brought together national partners and stakeholders in Moroni to work collectively on risk knowledge, an issue of critical importance for an island nation facing regular climate change impacts and disaster risks.

Nazira Chotia, Head of the UN Resident Coordinator's Office in the Union of Comoros, highlighted the significance of the workshop for the country and its communities. She noted that initiatives such as this can make a meaningful difference in the lives of people in Comoros and beyond. She emphasized that the workshop represents one step in a broader process to strengthen resilience and national capacity, particularly under Pillar 1, which focuses on Risk Knowledge.

A portrait of Nazia Chotia, a woman with dark hair pulled back, wearing a dark blue blazer over a patterned top. She is looking slightly to the left of the camera with a neutral expression. The background is a solid light yellow.

NAZIA CHOTIA

Head of RCO – Union of Comoros

“This was very important for an island like Comoros, which faces regular climate change issues and disaster risk. We believe that such initiatives can make a difference in the lives of the communities and the people in Comoros and further. This is just one step in the whole process to improve resilience and capacity, specifically Pillar One, which is related to Risk Knowledge.”

— Nazira Chotia, Head of the UN Resident Coordinator’s Office, Union of Comoros

The importance of risk awareness as the foundation of preparedness was further emphasized by Said Yassir Hamdani, Sous-Directeur des Études et de la Prévention at the Direction Générale de la Sécurité Civile (DGSC). He underlined that preparation begins with knowledge, and that improving understanding of risks is essential for preparing communities.

“We know why it is important to focus on risk awareness, because all preparation starts with knowledge. Risk awareness is how we prepare our communities.”

— Said Yassir Hamdani, Sous-Directeur des Études et de la Prévention, DGSC

While the DGSC is already engaged in disaster risk management activities at the national level, the workshop provided additional value through UNDRR’s technical support. This support will enable the development of activities and initiatives aimed at improving risk knowledge and strengthening preparedness for communities identified as the primary target of risk management as well as for political and governmental actors.

“Today we have the support of UNDRR, which is providing both technical and financial support. They are well experienced in this field, and this will enable us to set up activities and initiatives that will improve our knowledge of risks and better prepare communities, as well as political and governmental players.”

— Said Yassir Hamdani, Sous-Directeur des Études et de la Prévention, DGSC



SAÏD YASSIR HAMDANI

Sous Directeur d'étude et prévention à [redacted] communautés. Toute préparation débute par la

By bringing together partners and stakeholders around a shared understanding of risk, the workshop contributed to strengthening the foundations of Comoros' disaster early warning system, reinforcing the central role of risk knowledge in national efforts to reduce disaster impacts and improve preparedness.

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 1,431,886 WB – USD 1,440,000 UNDRR - USD 500,041.86 (100%) Total: USD 2,888,218
Percentage used as of (<i>state end date of reporting period</i>):	72.2%

17. Supporting documents

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