






CREWS PROJECT PROGRESS REPORT

(July – December 2022)




1. Project title	Greater Horn of Africa – Strengthening early warning and early action systems for meteorological, hydrological and climate extremes	2. Project reference CREWS/RProj/11/Horn of Africa
3. Implementing Partners involved in the project	World Bank, World Meteorological Organization (WMO), United Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNDRR).	4. Operational Partners involved in the project International Federation of the Red Cross (IFRC)
5. Project Duration/Timeframe (from year – to year)	2022-2026	6. Total Funding Approved by Steering Committee (in US dollars), including fees 5,240,998
7. Reporting focal point(s) from Implementing Partners	Makoto Suwa (msuwa@worldbank.org) (WB), Jason Watkins (itwatkins@wmo.int) / Moyenda Chaponda (mchaponda@wmo.int) (WMO), Luca Rossi (rossil@un.org) (UNDRR)	
8. Project overview	<p>Please include objectives, key project deliverables, leveraging, contextual information/statistics, significant events during the reporting period <u>in bullet points</u>. (max 250 words)</p> <p>Objective: To enhance the capacities for regional and national entities to produce and use climate, weather, and hydrological services, including early warning systems.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> An Implementing Partners kick-off meeting was held on 6 July 2022 to agree processes on coordination and reporting. This meeting was followed up by an interim coordination meeting (20 December 2022). An external kick-off meeting was held on 25 August 2022, on the side of the 62nd Greater Horn of Africa Climate Outlook Forum. The meeting was attended by regional stakeholders. 	

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Somalia Crisis Recovery Project (SCRP) has allocated an initial budget of \$2.5 million to support hydromet activities, which will leverage the CREWS funds. Successful implementation of these SCRCP resources could provide accesss to more financing. • The World Bank / IDA supported “Ethiopia Flood Management Project” was approved by the World Bank in 2022. This project will provide \$300 million in grant financing to improve flood risk management, of which, a sub-component directly targets impact-based flood early warning systems. • The World Bank has, per its Operational Policy, suspended engagement with the de facto government of Sudan. • There are no key deliverables in the reporting period.
9. Progress summary	<p>What has been achieved <u>during this reporting period</u>? – Please list <u>in bullet points</u> the most significant and tangible outcomes? (max 250 words)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An implementing partners’ (WB, WMO, UNDRR) inception meeting was held to agree on coordination roles and responsibilities. • An external kick-off meeting was held on the margins of the 62nd Greater Horn of Africa Climate Outlook Forum (GHACOF), attended by implementing partners, beneficiaries from Somalia, Ethiopia, and Sudan, CREWS secretariat, International Federation of the Red Cross, and other regional hydromet actors (e.g. NMHS representatives). • An internal WMO-World Bank coordination meeting was held on 20 December 2022. • UNDRR has conducted consultative meetings with ICPAC on the gaps and needs in the operationalization of the situation room • The process for the recruitment of the consultant to support the capacity of ICPAC in impact-based forecasting is online • The implementing partners have initatied discussions with key government stakeholders to identify activities and prepare draft ToRs for these activities. • The WMO has prepared a detailed work plan for 2023-2026. • Two decision makers from the Federal Government of Somalia’s Ministry of Energy and Water Resources (The Minister and Chair of Hydromet Working Group) was supported to attend COP27.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Supported the Government of Somalia to prepare ToRs on (i) hydromet monitoring (ii) community engagement (iii) and (iv) public and private engagement (PPE) and the flood modeling software ToR and justifications. These projects will be financed through the ongoing Somalia Crisis Recovery Project. The implementing partners have consulted with the International Federation of the Red Cross (IFRC) to identify an approach to collaboration under the project. IFRC is supporting stronger national alerting systems, including the use of a free and open source CAP editor.
--	---

Interpretation of color coding		
High		Good progress; on track in most or all aspects of delivery
Medium		Moderate progress or on track in some aspects of delivery
Low		Less than moderate or poor progress. Not on track in critical areas of its delivery. Requires remedial attention

10. Project Performance

	Rate of expenditure	Rate of delivery	Alignment of Objectives
Coding			

Narrative	<p>Since the formal kick-off in August, the rate of expenditure has been low, but this is largely to be expected while discussions with client countries take place.</p> <p>From WB side: Disbursed: 120,053 (5.4%) Committed: 55,362 (2.5%)</p> <p>From WMO side: Disbursed: 0 (0%) Committed:</p> <p>From UNDRR side: Disbursed: 0 (0%) Committed:</p>	<p>As with the rate of expenditure, delivery has been low, but this is in line with expectations. The first half of 2023 should see an increased rate of expenditure and delivery.</p>	<p>There have been no deviations from the objectives.</p>
------------------	---	--	---

11. Risk Status

Risk Status	<p>What is the current risk status as compared to what was identified in the project proposal? The risk status largely remain the same, i.e. medium. The main risks identified in the proposal related to (i) coordination (ii) political instability (iii) sectoral policies, and (iv) social risks.</p> <p>Coordination has been maintained. An internal inception meeting was held to agree coordination roles and responsibilities, and coordination meetings have been held.</p>
--------------------	---

	<p>Political instability remains similar. In Ethiopia, a peace deal was agreed in November 2022. Somalia appointed a new president in May 2022 and a new government has been formed. In Sudan, the situation remains as before. The World Bank remains barred (due to its current operational policy) from having direct communications with the Government of Sudan.</p> <p>As for sectoral policies and social risks, the situation remains as before, and no changes to the mitigation measures are proposed.</p>
Measures to address	<p>What mitigation measures have been developed to address the risk status? <u>In bullet points</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To support coordination, a project management committee has been established and meetings have been held. The purpose of the project management committee is risk mitigation is to ensure clear communication between partners on planned and ongoing activities to ensure that resources can be used efficiently for maximum impact.

12. Contributions to CREWS Output(s)

(use number for activities and products and % for project component completion)

12.1 National Output(s)

CREWS Output(s) 1: National Meteorological and Hydrological Services service delivery improved, including the development of long-term service delivery strategies and development plans

State Project Output(s) in this section	Overall Project Target	Progress by June 2022	Target for reporting period	Progress by December 2022
Ethiopia: A set of guidelines prepared on the preparation of new climate services, including a focus on gender-responsive services.	Yes	0%	-	0%

Ethiopia: Guidelines / technical specifications of hydromet systems, including observation, data management and archiving, data analysis, and forecasting. Multi-stakeholder to include private and academic sector.	Yes, technical guidelines / specifications prepared.	0%	-	EFMP approved and discussions initiated with GoE on Technical Specifications (5%)
Somalia: Partnerships formulated to provide improved climate services	Services provided (TBD)	0%	-	ToR prepared on the public-private enterprise with CREWS resources and submitted for procurement by FGS (5%)
Somalia: Advisory services / technical specifications for critical elements of the hydromet systems meeting WMO standards	Specifications prepared	0%	-	0%
Somalia: Preparation of relevant policy and operational documents including annual budgets	Policy / operational documents published	0%	-	0%
Somalia: Donor coordination meetings to support development of integrated investment plan	5 donor coordination meetings	0%	-	0%

	Published integrated investment plan			
Sudan: Upgraded flood early warning system with validation exercises carried out.	Validation report published	0%	All WB-led activities for Sudan are suspended after the coup in 2021	0%
Sudan: Development of a roadmap for a fit-for-purpose hydro-meteorological network	Road map published	-0%	All WB-led activities for Sudan are suspended after the coup in 2021	0%
<p>Additional information: briefly indicate, with concrete examples, the contributions to CREWS value propositions (gender-responsive, multiplier, people-centered, promote coherence, solution-oriented, unique), as relevant (150 – 200 words). Please list in bullet points.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The WB has had discussions with Government of Ethiopia representatives to discuss specific areas of support on impact-based flood early warning and flash flood forecasting systems, related to three priority basins. • A draft set of ToRs have been prepared to support the Government of Somalia to promote public private enterprise in hydromet services, including service delivery. • Following its operational policy (OP 7.30), the WB has suspended disbursements to and engagements with the “de facto” Government of Sudan. This affects all activities related to Sudan with the World Bank. The WMO and UNDRR are still actively engaged with Sudan. 				

CREWS Output(s) 2: Risk Information to guide early warning systems and climate and weather service developed and accessible



State Project Output(s) in this section	Overall Project Target	Progress by June 2022	Target for the reporting period	Progress by December 2022
Sudan: Multi-hazard, prospective and probabilistic risk assessment at the national level for Sudan, on which losses caused by different hazards are quantified in different types of exposure				
Additional information: briefly indicate, with concrete examples, the contributions to CREWS value propositions (gender-responsive, multiplier, people-centered, promote coherence, solution-oriented, unique), as relevant (150 – 200 words). <u>Please list in bullet points.</u>				

CREWS Output(s) 3: Information and Communication Technology, including common alerting protocol, strengthened

State Project Output(s) in this section	Overall Project Target	Progress by June 2022	Target for the reporting period	Progress by December 2022
Sudan: Improved data management system operational	Operational platform established	-	-	-
Additional information: briefly indicate, with concrete examples, the contributions to CREWS value propositions (gender-responsive, multiplier, people-centered, promote coherence, solution-oriented, unique), as relevant (150 – 200 words). <u>Please list in bullet points.</u>				

CREWS Output(s) 4: Preparedness and response plans with operational procedures that outline early warning dissemination processes developed and accessible

State Project Output(s) in this section	Overall Project Target	Progress by June 2022	Target for the reporting period	Progress by December 2022

Ethiopia: Design and piloting of mechanism for the early distribution of financial resources ahead of potential disaster / publication of standard operating procedures for resource distribution		-	-	-
Ethiopia: Design and development of Standard Operating Procedures for Impact-Based Forecasting and Warning, considering NMHS and DRM agencies, and inputs from end-users where relevant.		-	-	-
Ethiopia: Impact-based warning products developed and approved, ready for piloting.	3	-	-	EFMP approved and discussions initiated with GoE on ToR (5%)
Ethiopia: Number of dams with SOPs developed on operation and EWS information	TBD	-	-	-
Somalia: Operational plan for the National Emergency Operations Centre /Multi-hazard Early Warning Centre	Operational plan published	-	-	-
Sudan: Community based EWS developed (their operation and use complementary with national system)	Number of systems TBD	-	-	-
Sudan: Community contingency plans: template developed and training of trainers completed	Number of communities supported TBD	-	-	-

Sudan: Prepared revised standard operating procedure detailing roles and responsibilities in flood early warning	SOPs published	-	-	-
Additional information: briefly indicate, with concrete examples, the contributions to CREWS value propositions (gender-responsive, multiplier, people-centered, promote coherence, solution-oriented, unique), as relevant (150 – 200 words). Please list in bullet points. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In preparation for the Ethiopia Flood Management Project (recently approved), discussions have been had with representatives of the Government of Ethiopia to develop activities that will be supported using CREWS resources. 				

CREWS Output(s) 5: Knowledge products and awareness programmes on early warnings developed

State Project Output(s) in this section	Overall Project Target	Progress by June 2022	Target for the reporting period	Progress by December 2022
Ethiopia: Technical guidelines on promoting last-mile dissemination	Published	-	-	-
Somalia: Workshops to strengthen the development and delivery of services to the priority farming and pastoralist communities	At least 300 participants (120 women or 40%)	-	-	-
Additional information: briefly indicate the contributions, with concrete examples, to CREWS value propositions (gender-responsive, multiplier, people-centered, promote coherence, solution-oriented, unique), as relevant (150 – 200 words). Please list bullet points.				

CREWS Output(s) 6: Gender-sensitive training, capacity building programmes provided

State Project Output(s) in this section	Overall Project Target	Progress by June 2022	Target for the reporting period	Progress by December 2022
Ethiopia: Workshops to support end-users to demand, understand and utilize climate and impact based early warning information, products and services	At least 40% women. Number of participatory workshops TBD.	-	-	-
Somalia: Capacity development / training courses for staff in priority technical areas (observation, data management and analysis, meteorological and hydrological forecasting)	50 Technical staff trained. > 30 % women in workshops.	-	-	Discussions initiated with Somalia Ministry of Energy and Water Resources on training needs (5%)
Somalia: Guidance document on mainstreaming gender and access to services by disadvantaged or under-represented groups	Document published	-	-	-
Additional information: briefly indicate, with concrete examples, the contributions to CREWS value propositions (gender-responsive, multiplier, people-centered, promote coherence, solution-oriented, unique), as relevant (150 – 200 words). Please list in bullet points. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Through the Somalia Crisis Recovery Project, the WB has begun discussions with the Somalia Hydromet Working Group to identify training needs, that relate to both service creation and building capacity among the users of early warning services. 				

12.2 Regional Output(s) (for Regional Projects)

CREWS Regional Output(s): Institutional and human capacities at Regional WMO and Intergovernmental organizations to provide regional climate and weather services to LDCs and SIDS increased				
State Project Output(s) in this section	Overall Project Target	Progress by June 2022	Target for the reporting period	Progress by December 2022
Strengthened Regional User Interface Platform and Regional Climate Outlook Forum, to include knowledge exchange activities	Number of attendees TBD	-	-	Discussion between implementing partners, members and ICPAC underway on Climate Outlook for a (5%)
Developed Climate Sector Action and Communication Plans for key sectors	Number of plans TBD	-	-	
Climate Services Toolkits (CSTs) tailored to the operational needs of NMHSs and piloted	3 toolkits developed and piloted in Ethiopia, Somalia, and Sudan	-	-	-
Establishment of improved Long-Range Forecast Models at ICPAC.	Operation status of models TBD	-	-	-
Gridded quality controlled regional climate dataset established and available for use by regional partners	Number TBD	-	-	-

Technical report to detail procedures to obtain, pre-process and analyze seasonal and annual to decadal climate information from multiple sources.	1 report published	-	-	-
Enhanced national capacities for WGIOS and WIS: Technical support to enhance the operation of observing stations providing data internationally following GBON requirements	Number of observations exchanged every six months. Baseline and target to be determined after baseline analysis	-	-	Plan to support Regional Centres on WIGOS and WIS developed (5%)
Enhanced national capacities for WGIOS and WIS: technical support to the Regional WIGOS centre	Number of incident targets related to WIGOS data which are registered and followed up. Baseline and target TBD	-	-	Plan to support Regional Centres on WIGOS and WIS developed (5%)
Country Hydromet Diagnostics for benchmarking NMHS capabilities.	Number of completed diagnostic reports: 3	-	-	-
Published guidelines on identifying the needs of populations most at risk for early warning to be used by Ethiopia, Somalia and Sudan as relevant.	Report published: Yes	-	-	-
Piloting of transboundary flood contingency plans	Number piloted: 1	-	-	-



Establishment of platform for regional exchange of real-time data (precipitation and river discharge) using common data formats	Platform established: Yes	-	-	-
Workshops with regional staff from emergency operating centres at the newly established IGAD Disaster Operations Center	Number of participating staff participating TBD	-	-	Development of ToR
Training events on transboundary planning and cooperation.	Number of joint training events TBD	-	-	-
Additional information: briefly indicate, with concrete examples, the contributions to CREWS value propositions (gender-responsive, multiplier, people-centered, promote coherence, solution-oriented, unique), as relevant (150 – 200 words). <u>Please list in bullet points.</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discussion between implementing partners, members and ICPAC underway on when is best to host UIP and Climate Outlook Fora • Plan to support Regional Centres on WIGOS and WIS in connection with SOFF developed and will be presented to members in Q1 2023 • TOR for the recruitment of consultant to support the implementation of impact-based-forecasting of the IGAD/ICPAC situation room developed 				

13.Certification on Use of Resources

This needs to be provided at the end of the year as part of the submission of the 2nd semester report. Each Implementing Partner to provide a certification of the use of resources signed by their authorized representative.

14. Visibility products

- a. *Insert or copy any links to press releases, videos or communication items and/or social media links produced during the reporting period only*



News report on Kick-off meeting: <https://www.meteorologicaltechnologyinternational.com/news/early-warning-systems/crews-launched-for-greater-horn-of-africa.html>

Social media on kick-off meeting: https://twitter.com/icpac_igad/status/1562783829890240512

15. Supporting documents

a. 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.

- Minutes of Implementing Partners Meeting – 6 July 2022

16. Project History

a. Highlight key achievements since project started in bullet points, include all visibility and supporting documents other than those from the last 12 months

These are as above in Section 9.

- An implementing partners' (WB, WMO, UNDRR) inception meeting was held to agree coordination roles and responsibilities.
- An external kick-off meeting was held on the margins of the 62nd Greater Horn of Africa Climate Outlook Forum (GHACOF), attended by implementing partners, beneficiaries from Somalia, Ethiopia, and Sudan, CREWS secretariat, International Federation of the Red Cross, and other regional hydromet actors (e.g. NMHS representatives).
- An internal WMO-World Bank coordination meeting was held on 20 December 2022.
- UNDRR has conducted consultative meetings with ICPAC on the gaps and needs in the operationalization of the situation room
- The process for the recruitment of the consultant to support the capacity of ICPAC in impact-based forecasting is online
- The implementing partners have initiated discussions with key government stakeholders to identify activities and prepare draft ToRs for these activities.
- The WMO has prepared a detailed work plan for 2023-2026.



- Two decision makers from the Federal Government of Somalia's Ministry of Energy and Water Resources (The Minister and Chair of Hydromet Working Group) was supported to attend COP27.
- CREWS resources have been used to support the Government of Somalia to prepare ToRs on (i) hydromet monitoring (ii) community engagement (iii) and (iv) public and private engagement (PPE) and the flood modeling software ToR and justifications. These projects will be financed through the ongoing Somalia Crisis Recovery Project.
- The implementing partners have consulted with the International Federation of the Red Cross (IFRC) to identify an approach to collaboration under the project. IFRC is supporting stronger national alerting systems, including the use of a free and open source CAP editor.

There are no visibility documents to report.



Annex: Supporting Documents



CREWS Horn of Africa – Implementing Partners Meeting (6 July 2022) – Minutes

Participants

WMO

- Moyenda Chaponda
- Tamara Comment
- Jason Watkins
- Wilfran Moufouma Okia
- Ana Laura Zuanazzi

UNDRR

- Luca Rossi
- Muliro Mashauri
- Saira Ahmed
- Rania Hammad

World Bank

- Makoto Suwa
- Abdirizak Farah
- Azeb Belachew
- Ko Takeuchi
- Yukio Tanaka
- Toshihiro Sonoda
- Michael Hammond

Agenda

- Launch event
- Formation of the Project Management Team
- Presenting next steps by each partner

Discussion

Launch event

1. The purpose of the meeting and a list of attendees was presented. The list of invitees proposed as:
 - a. WMO, UNDRR, WB (The three implementing partners)
 - b. ICPAC
 - c. ENTRO / NBI
 - d. NMHS and Disaster Management authorities



- e. International Federation of Red Cross (National Societies, Red Cross Red Crescent Climate Centre)
 - f. CREWS Secretariat
 - g. CREWS international advisors (UK Met Office, GIZ, FMI)
 - h. FAO, other interested donors
2. In addition to the above, it was proposed to invite the World Food Program, the UN Office for the coordination of humanitarian affairs (UNOCHA), and UN Resident Coordinators.
 3. In terms of the date, it was proposed to explore the feasibility of holding a hybrid meeting that is aligned with the 62nd Greater Horn of Africa Climate Outlook Forum (scheduled from August 23-25), to be held in Mombasa. It was agreed that the preferred choice would be **August 25**.
 4. The preference is for a hybrid event, although international travel still remains difficult for some partners, especially the World Bank.
 5. WMO agreed to contact ICPAC to explore the feasibility of these dates, and to see if the facilities would allow for a hybrid event. If this period would not be possible, other explores would be subsequently considered.
 6. WMO has recently run a similar meeting for the kick-off of the CREWS Cambodia and Lao PDR regional project. WMO would share a copy of that meeting's agenda to provide ideas. WMO shared that they made use of their communication teams as well as the communications teams from the World Bank and UNDRR to promote the meeting.
 7. The World Bank agreed to prepare a draft agenda of the meeting, which it would subsequently share with other partners.
 8. Given that the meeting would be held in Kenya, it was asked whether Kenyan authorities should be invited. It was agreed that it was not explicitly necessary.

Project Management Team

PMT

9. It was agreed that the PMT would consist of representatives from each of the three implementing partners.
10. A minimum of biannual meetings was proposed, and these meetings would be aligned with the reporting periods. It was proposed that this would be in June and December. Subsequent research suggests that CREWS implementing partners are required to report by 1 May and 1 November every year. These periods should be confirmed. UNDRR raised the need to have more frequent meetings. It was agreed that more frequent meetings could be considered, especially in the early phase of the project.
11. It was also agreed that the regional partners should be invited to parts of these meetings as observers, to keep abreast of progress and to provide feedback / input.

12. It was initially agreed that the set of tasks for which the PMT is responsible are as follows. These following tasks would be reviewed as the project progresses.
 - a. Review of implementation progress.
 - b. Management of project risks.
 - c. Guidance and recommendations for developing synergies and leveraging opportunities with other initiatives.
 - d. Ensuring alignment with relevant frameworks, strategies and priorities in the region and countries along with assessing the project progress.
 - e. Mechanism to engage with key regional stakeholders.
 - f. Monitoring and evaluation, and reporting to the Secretariat
13. There was discussion on the need for focal points. Each entity has focal points in each country. Where multiple implementing partners are working in the same country, there may be multiple focal points. This is relevant in Somalia and Sudan. In the former, the World Bank's primary interlocuter is the Hydromet Water Group, chaired by the Ministry of Energy and Water Resources. For UNDRR, it is most likely the Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs and Disaster Management. Both entities are members of the Hydromet Working Group, and WB and UNDRR will seek ways to ensure coordination in Somalia. Sudan is more complicated, and further discussions are needed (see paragraph 18).
14. Given the need for more frequent meetings, it was proposed to hold a next meeting in advance of COP 27, which is scheduled to take place from 7 – 18 November 2022.

Initial actions / next steps by each partner

15. Each partner gave a brief presentation on their progress and short-term plans. The **World Bank** has yet to begin **regional** activities and more discussion and thought is required.
16. In **Ethiopia**, activities are aligned with the Integrated Disaster Risk Management Project. Initial support will focus on flash flood and impact-based early warning systems, and could involve support to design an integrated approach, taking account of technical capacities and institutional responsibilities. Support could also include the preparation of Terms of Reference and technical specifications. Another area of support could be tied to community engagement and determining service needs and dissemination approaches, which could be undertaken in partnership with the Red Cross.
17. In **Somalia**, World Bank activities are aligned with the Somalia Crisis Recovery Project. The World Bank is working closely with the Hydromet Working Group, and initial support will focus on institutional development. This could include (i) targeted technical training (ii) support to develop policies and strategies, and (iii) operational support (e.g. the preparation of budgets and maintenance plans).
18. The political situation in **Sudan** has resulted in the World Bank choosing (as policy) not to engage with government representatives. As a result, activities are on hold until the situation changes. If the situation does not change within a reasonable timeframe, the World Bank will consider working with



non-government actors (NGOs and others). A bilateral meeting is proposed between the World Bank and UNDRR to discuss a way forward in Sudan.

19. The **WMO** has made initial plans which will focus on (i) the establishment of national climate outlook forums, which could include making use of climate services toolkits, or CSTs (see below), and developing climate sector action and communication plans (ii) Support to develop CSTs tailored to the operational needs of NMHSs in the three countries, which will include stocktaking of capacities, developing CST roadmaps, and training; and (iii) Building capacity to deliver operational data services to support operational long-range forecasting and climate monitoring.
20. **UNDRR** has made initial plans to (i) support the Situation Room at ICPAC, where terms of reference have already been published for specialists and (ii) supporting the operationalization of the National Emergency Operations Centre / Multi-Hazards Early Warning Centre in Somalia, when an implementation plan has been developed; and (iii) preparing risk assessments for floods and droughts in Sudan, where probabilistic approaches will be applied.

Agreed actions

21. WMO to communicate with ICPAC about the feasibility for a hybrid inception event meeting on 25 August, aligned with the 62nd GHACOF.
22. WMO to share agenda from kick-off event in Cambodia and Lao PDR project.
23. World Bank to prepare agenda for meeting and share with partners
24. World Bank and UNDRR to meet bilaterally to discuss arrangements and next steps in Sudan.
25. World Bank to share minutes of meeting.
26. Next meeting to be held in October / November, in advance of COP 27.