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

Section 1. General Project Information

1. Project title	DR Congo - Strengthening Hydro-Meteorological and Early Warning Services	**2. Project reference**	CREWS/CProj/01/DRC
3. Lead Implementing Partner of the project	World Bank	**4. Other Implementing Partners involved in the project**	WMO
5. Operational Partners involved in the project	Agence Nationale de Météorologie et de Télédétection par Satellite (Mettelsat)	**6. Project Duration/Timeframe (from year – to year)**	2017-2025
7. Current year of implementation	7	**8. Total Funding Approved by Steering Committee (in US dollars), including fees**	3,090,000
9. Reporting focal point(s) from Implementing Partners	**WB:** Keren Carla Charles – kcharles1@worldbank.org Eric Kipasa – ekipasa@worldbank.org **WMO** Tania Gascon – taniagascon@wmo.int Bernard Gomez – begomez@wmo.int Jean-Baptiste Migraine - jbmigraine@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		
Rate of expenditure	**From WB side: High** From a total of $2.5 million: Disbursed: $2,737,114.2 Committed: $43,130	

	From WMO side: **From WMO side: High** From a total of $ 300,000 Disbursed: $ 291,022 Committed: $ 0 Balance: $ 8,978	

Section 3. Project Performance Progress

10. Progress summary	What has been achieved during this reporting period? – Please list by project outcome in bullet points: progress and main achievements CREWS resources have been critical in advancing the understanding on climate risks and EWS in DRC. It has allowed team to: - conduct rapid assessments of EWS in critical cities focusing on flood EWS from rainfall, rivers, and lakes. This assessment helped to identify gaps in how the information developed by Mettelsat is communicated and interpreted. It also considered the information or lack of information provided by RVF/RVA. - engage with over 120 national, provincial, local and community stakeholders on early warning systems targeting decision-makers and the population at risk. - conduct 4 workshops on flood risk management, including the approach to disaster risk management, the importance of risk information, and the need for nature based solutions. The presentations for the workshops are included. The workshops included national ministers, in Kinshasa, provincial ministers in Kalemie, the Vice Governor of Kalemie, and the Mayors of Kalemie and Uvira, in their respective cities. - conduct training on integrated flood risk management to over 120 national, provincial, local, and community stakeholders. This training was conducted during the workshops. - mobilize global experts to provide technical and operational inputs to EWS, capacity building for more resilient urban planning, and climate resilient infrastructure works in Kananga. - develop City Scans for 4 cities, Kinshasa, Bukavu and Uvira (in South Kivu province) and Kalemie (in Tanganyika province). - conduct 2 missions to Kananga for technical experts to work directly with the Project Implementation Units, local officials, and community. - Review and provide strategic inputs into the Risk and Resilience Assessment, currently ongoing. Key achievements include: - Information that the CREWS program has improved the EWS monitoring and communication systems through anecdotal evidence provided by stakeholders through interview and conversation. - Information that the CREWS program has increased the technical capacity of Mettelsat, through consultations with the Mettelstat team and site visits to the EWS monitoring center in Kinshasa. The team also met with a representative from the Meteo office operating the hydro equipment in the Kalemie airport. An official evaluation was not conducted and the anecdotal evidence was provided through observation and conversation. - Over 120 people trained on flood risk management over 4 workshops in Kinshasa, Bukavu, Kalemie and Uvira, including representatives from civil society and women's groups. About 25% of the participants were female. - Hands-on technical support provided to the Project implementation Unit (PIU) in Kananga, which has improved project implementation for the Kananga Emergency Urban Resilince Project ("PURUK", P179292). - Leveraging US$200 million in IDA resources which would be used to strengthen flood early warning systems at the national level and for select cities, as well as to improve flood reduction infrastructure (such as drains). Urban Flood Resilience Project ("PRIUR", P508410). - A training in operational meteorology (dynamic meteorology and weather forecasting) was delivered to 5

	ISTA lectors and 17 METELSAT forecasters (Link) as part of the CREWS DR and CREWS Central Africa. This was done in the framework on a designed tailor training plan (see: Concept note). - Prepared a master plan for the meteorological observing network (Link), which has contributed to the definition of priorities for SOFF implementation. Key findings include: - Stakeholders in Kinshasa acknowledge receipt of flood early warnings in a timely fashion from Mettelsat. However, in cities such as Kalemie and Uvira, they do not receive warning and are not able to prepare for flooding. - River Congo monitoring systems to functional to some degree. However, Lake Tanganyika monitoring systems are either non-existent or not known. Resulting in extensive flooding in Uvira and Kalemie with no warnings. Next steps include: - Utilizing the gap analysis from the rapid assessment to develop an investment plan to strengthen flood early warning systems, emergency preparedness and response, and flood risk management infrastructure for key cities under PRIUR. - Conducting stakeholder validation for the proposed investment plans. - Continuing to provide technical support for the implementation of PURUK.

11. Rating of progress towards achieving CREWS Indicators

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

CREWS Outcome 1: National and local multi-hazard early warning systems prioritized and funded						
Indicator	**Baseline level**	**End-of project target level**	**Target for reporting period**	**Progress by January 31, 2025 (Set as a percentage)**	**Progress summary justification as of January 31, 2025**	**Progress rating[2]**
# of LDCs and SIDS with national investment plans and budgets prioritizing multi-hazard early warning programmes	NA	NA	NA	NA		
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	2	1	50%	Masterplan for the hydrological and meteorological networks has been finalized. CREWS resources also enabled the team to mobilize international experts to support the drafting of Terms of References to strengthen EWS and develop city contingency plans.	
# of coordination mechanisms strengthened or established to	0	1	0	100%	CREWS supported the development of the DRM platform	

[1] CREWS Results Framework.

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

enhance collaboration on early warning among national or regional institutions					to circulate EWS information. During this reporting, the team met with multiple stakeholders who confirmed that the platform was operational and that they were receiving the EWS alerts.	
Output 1.2 Multi-hazard needs, gaps and priority assessments, analyses and related investment plans for early warning systems in a country or region are driven by CREWS financing						
# of multi-hazard assessments, analyses and other mapping of needs, gaps priorities that inform investment requirements on early warning	0	4	4	100%	During this reporting period EWS assessments were conducted for 4 cities critical to the World Bank engagement in DRC. Including workshops and stakeholder consultations. The team also re-assessed the progress of the EWS engagement that had be previously established and reported on under CREWS. The outcomes of these assessment will be used to leverage US$200 million for improving flood risk management, emergency preparedness and response, and early warning systems in the select cities.	
Output 1.3. Partnerships and cooperation frameworks developed for financing and scaling up support to multi-hazard early warning systems						
Total volume of funds leveraged by national institutions and development partners (in USD) through CREWS investments	0	$208 million	$200 million	80%	CREWS allowed the country to leverage US$8 million under the Projet de Renforcement des Services Hydrométéorologiques et Climatiques de la RDC "HYDROMET-RDC" (P159217). It is also informing the Urban Flood Resilience Project, "PRIUR", (P508410), under preparation, for US$200 million. Board approval is scheduled for May 2025.	
# of LDCs and SIDS benefiting from GCF resources through the GCF-SAP CREWS Scaling Up Framework	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	

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 January 31, 2025 (Set as a percentage)**	**Progress summary justification as of January 31, 2025**	**Progress rating**
EW Maturity Index	NA	NA	NA	NA		
# of hazards which pose a risk of life and economic loss for which forecasting and warning services are in place in LDCs and SIDS through CREWS support	0	3	0	100%	Rainfall and River Congo flooding hazard for Kinshasa was supported in an earlier period. Assessments on lake flooding was conducted during the reporting period.	

					Improved capabilities on weather forecast analyses through delivered in-country training.	
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		0	100%		
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	0	100%	This indication was achieved in a previous reporting period. With support from CREWS, under the Hydromet Project, the monitoring and observation systems were improved in various cities throughout DRC. In addition, a Master plan for the meteorological observing network was developed and used as basic for SOFF evaluation and workplan preparation.	
# of hazards monitoring, analysis and forecasting processes developed or improved	0	1	0	100%	This indication was achieved in a previous reporting period. With support from CREWS, under the Hydromet Project, the monitoring, analysis, and forecasting processes were improved for Mettelsat.	
# of forecasting and prediction products developed and/or accessed from WMO Global Prediction Centers (GPCs), Regional Specialized Meteorological Centers (RSMCs) and NMHSs.	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	
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	0	100%	100%	100%	Mettelsat uses the CAP format to issue frequent alerts.	
# of updated LDCs and SIDS entries in the WMO register of alerting authorities	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	
# of communication channels through which warnings are disseminated in the area covered by a prediction service for a given hazard(s)	0	2	2	100%	Alerts are issued through the DRM Platform and via emails.	
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	0%		
# of risk maps, advisory and other warning products that are available and adapted to the user group/development sector needs	0	2	2	50%	EWS alerts are distributed at the national and community levels. Consultations highlight that this is not consistent at the local level,	

					with some cities, such as Kinshasa and Bukavu, receiving alerts, and other cities, such as Uvira and Kalemie, not receiving them. Risk maps are not distributed, and stakeholders are not aware of them.	

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 January 31, 2025 (Set as a percentage)**	**Progress summary justification as of January 31, 2025**	**Progress rating**
Level of integration of people centered and gender responsive approaches[3]	NA	NA	NA	NA		
Level of users' engagement satisfaction in the people-centered and gender-responsive approaches/activities[4]	NA	NA	NA	NA		
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	0	100%	100%	100%	Stakeholder consultations and workshops were conducted to inform the design of the climate information products. This was reported in an earlier reporting period.	
# of women and men trained through X # of capacity building programmes provided by CREWS	0	120	120 30 women (25%) 90 men (75%)	100 30 women (25%) 90 men (75%)	120 persons were trained on flood early warning systems in 4 cities. 4 workshops were conducted (one in each city).	
# of CREWS projects that have included gender equality in early warning as an objective or outcome	0	1	0	100%	This was completed under the Hydromet project.	
# of targeted outputs and activities towards gender implemented	0	0	0	0%		
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	NA	NA	NA	NA		

12. Risk Status

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

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

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

Description of risk *What is the cumulative risk status of the project in comparison to what was identified in the project proposal?*	Risk management actions. *What mitigation measures have been developed to address the risk status? In bullet points*	Current situation *If mitigation measures have been undertaken, what is the current status of the risk? If a risk has been mitigated or is no longer a risk, please specify it here.*
The rebels are advancing in Eastern DRC, which has resulted in protests and riots in Kinshasa and other parts of the country. It has also resulted in shifting focus for the Government. This is an ongoing situation and the extent that it may interrupt the CREWS engagement is not yet know. This can potentially stall future activities. The risk should be elevated from Medium to High.	The team is closely monitoring the situation.	The team will continue to provide technical support remotely.

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.
Workshops and training in Kinshasa (November 4, 2024), Uvira (November 12, 2024), Bukavu (November 13, 2024), Kalemie (January 23, 2024).

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	Mettelsat, Ministry of Interior, Department of Civil Protection.
Academic Institutions	
Private Sector	

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).
The workshops were well attended with, **Kinshasa** – the Minister of Interior, with the responsibility for disaster risk management, chaired the workshop, and high level officials, such as Secretary Generals and Directors of Cabinet, from key agencies and departments, such as Environment, Territorial Planning, Mettelsat, among others actively participated in the whole workshop. **Uvira –** the Mayor chaired the workshop, participants included civil society and representatives from women's groups. **Kalemie –** the Vice Governor and Mayor chaired the workshop, and provincial ministers from key ministries, such as infrastructure and public works, humanitarian affairs, and health, participated in the whole workshop. Participants also included representatives from civil society and women's groups.

16. Financial management

	WB	WMO (USD)
Total financing approved (in approved project proposal):	529,400.44	300,000
Cumulative amount for the reporting period *(how much has been used, actual expenditure)*:	226,080.04	291,022
Percentage used as of January 31, 2025*:*	43%	88%

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.

WB

National

- Presentation
- Urban_Flood_Resilience_FR_Nov2024_pourPartager.pdf

Kinshasa

- City Scans
- Kinshasa City Scan.pdf
- Kinshasa City Scan.pptx

Bukavu

- City Scans
- Bukavu City Scan.pdf
- Bukavu City Scan.pptx

Uvira

- City Scans
- Uvira City Scan.pdf
- Uvira City Scan.pptx
- Presentation
- Urban_Flood_Resilience_FR_Nov2024_Uvira_pourPartager.pdf

Kalemie

- City Scans
- Kalemie City Scan.pdf
- Kalemie City Scan.pptx https://wbcrp.quarto.pub/drc-kalemie/
- https://wbcrp.quarto.pub/drc-kalemie/ - a website version as also piloted for Kalemie.
- Presentation
- Urban_Flood_Resilience_FR_Jan2025_Kalemie_pourPartager.pdf

OMM

Development of Master plan for meteorological observing network

- FileCloud » Plan directeur météo.docx

Training on Operational Meteorology

- https://wmo.int/media/news-from-members/dr-congo-enhances-meteorological-capabilities-eamac-support
- https://impactnewsrdc.net/mettelsat-fin-de-la-formation-des-previsionnistes-par-les-experts-de-l-eamac?amp=1

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.