

CREWS PROJECT STATUS REPORT

January – December 2025

Section 1. General Project Information

1. Project title	Central Africa - Seamless approach to forecasting and warning for meteorological, hydrological and climate extremes	2. Project reference	CREWS/RProj/10 /Central African Region
3. Lead Implementing Partner of the project	WMO	4. Other Implementing Partners involved in the project	UNDRR World Bank
5. Operational Partners involved in the project	AGRHYMET, SMHI, AEMETC, ANACIM-RSMC Dakar, DGM Maroc (WIGOS Regional Center), ECCAS/CAPC-AC	6. Project Duration/Timeframe (from year – to year)	March 2022 – March 2026 (extension to be requested)
7. Current year of implementation	4 (Third)	8. Total Funding Approved by Steering Committee (in US dollars), including fees	4,850,000 USD
9. Reporting focal point(s) from Implementing Partners	WMO: Tania Gascon, taniagascon@wmo.int WB: Nathalie Wandel, nwandel@worldbank.org UNDRR: Muliro Mashauri, muliro.mashauri@un.org , Adair Ackley, adair.ackley@un.org , Stefanie Dannenmann-Di Palma, dannenmann@un.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		The project implementation continued at steady pace in 2025 and recovered from previous delays. Capacity building, operational training, and institutional strengthening support of regional entities were the focus.

		The main delay experienced is the implementation of the FANFAR flood forecasting system, which has required longer than expected coordination with countries for data collection. On the agrometeorological component, a training plan was prepared with AGRHYMET, CAPC-AC and in collaboration with the Joint Research Centre (JRC) to be carried out from Q1 2024. The coordination between all these institutions introduced additional delays to ensure proper alignment with ongoing regional initiatives, particularly the ClimSA Climate Station developed by the JRC. Furthermore, a feasibility study to run some of the ClimSA station tools under Climweb is underway. In addition, the work on Flash Flood Guidance was currently on hold due to the USAID co-funding pause. Alternative solutions are being explored with the support of AGRHYMET.
Rate of expenditure		• WMO: 1,089,368USD (54,8 %) • UNDRR: 969,845.93 (82%) • WB:676,302 (58%)

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. WMO During 2025, capacity building support was provided in various areas, a summary is provided below: At regional level: • Capacity building supported on observation systems and data exchange (WIGOS/ WIS 2.0, WHOS): Guided designed WIGOS Regional Centres (in Congo) on providing country assistance to the new WMO approach for global, regional and local data sharing (transition to WIS 2.0), included the preparation of regional training plan on the MCH database system and WHOS to allow harmonised hydrological data management practices in Q1 2026. • Under the Severe Weather Forecasting Programme (SWFP) Central Africa, trainings to 10 regional Central Africa forecaster were delivered on satellite-based nowcasting using EUMETSAT NWC-SAF tools and products in collaboration with AEMET (NWC-SAF) and WMO specialists. It included online and two in-person training sessions at RSMC Dakar and at the Directorate of National Meteorology (DNM) of Cameroon (candidate RSMC Yaoundé) in June and July 2025. These activities combined satellite analysis, case studies and integration with numerical weather prediction, and are part of preparatory actions for the SEWA programme and the future African Meteorological Satellite Application Facility (AMSAF) on Nowcasting. As a result, the DMN began producing regional severe weather forecaster guidance products and providing regular briefing sessions to support Central African countries in preparing their national forecasters. • The development of a strategy for the development of sustainable agrometeorological services was carried out along with a capacity building plan by WMO consultants. It was based in a user needs consultation to NMHSs which will contribute to tailor training for 2026. As result of this strategy, WMO and JRC initiated collaboration and the inclusion of new tailor products for agrometeorological services into the ClimStation (supported by
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	ClimSA programme). WMO and JRC also prepared a plan to support CAPC-CA and AGRHYMET in the delivery of regional training. • A comprehensive capacity-building programme on hydrometeorological monitoring using satellite altimetry, precipitation and soil-moisture products was implemented during 2025. This programme combined 8 online training sessions that brought together more than 700 participants, and 1 face-to-face “training of trainers” workshop held in Lomé (March 2025). It was delivered in collaboration with LEGOS, CNES, EUMETSAT H-SAF consortium, and the Congo River Basin Organization (CICOS). These activities strengthened capacity of NMHSs and River Basin Organizations to analyse hydrometeorological variability, produce regular bulletins and support flood risk monitoring in major Central African basins. It also supported the AfrHySpace school coordinated LEGOS to increase capacity targeting on increasing the number of specialists skilled in the use of satellites for hydrology. • The first workshop on FANFAR flood forecasting system for Central Africa was launched in May 2025, during the second CREWS Central Africa Steering Committee meeting. Initial activities focused on regional consultations, data collection and alignment with WHOS standards, as well as the development of a phased training programme covering hydrological modelling fundamentals, FANFAR system use and operational production of flood bulletins. It was also communicated that the implementation of the Flash Flood Guidance System (FFGS) for Central Africa funded by USAID and CREWS Central Africa, is currently on hold due to the suspension of USAID funding. • A second CREWS Central Africa Steering Committee meeting was held in May 2025 (Presentation, report) remotely, to update on the implementation of the regional components and review the priorities. From WMO side, it reviewed progress across observation, agrometeorological monitoring and forecasting, Severe weather forecasting, flood monitoring and forecasting components. On the UNDRR side, it updates on disaster risk reduction support and the consolidation of the ECCAS situation room. The meeting confirmed the need to accelerate structured data-sharing mechanisms, strengthen training follow-up, and clarify institutional roles between regional centres, the ECCAS Situation Room and national institutions. At national level in pilot countries: • Angola: A consultant was hired for the development of the INAMET Strategic Plan and National Framework for Climate Service (NFCS), the initial evaluation was completed, however the process was put on hold due to the consultant's illness. It will continue in 2026. • Rwanda: Technical exchanges continued to refine national priorities related to the update of the Meteo Rwanda National Strategic Plan and the development of a National Framework for Climate Services. • São Tomé and Príncipe: The Institutional support provided allowed the consolidation of the National Strategic Plan of the Instituto Nacional de Meteorologia (INM). Dedicated support for forecasters will continue in 2026. • Democratic Republic of Congo: • This support is coordinated with the CREWS Accelerated Support Window (ASW) DRC, it has ensured synergies on tailored capacity development for meteorologist in DRC. As a follow up of the training to forecaster and lectors from ISTA by EAMAC in 2024, in-depth training of trainers was provided to a METELSAT and 2 ISTA lector in EAMAC Niamey during 1 month in July 2025. In addition, a dedicated capacity building for 14 METELSAT forecasters was supported in September 2025. In addition, • Burundi, CAR, Congo, DRC has been supported to improve the communication and dissemination of weather forecasting and warning through the deployed ClimWeb.
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UNDRR

At regional level:

- This project supported the establishment of the multi-hazard situation room at the Centre for Climate Application and Prediction for Central Africa ECCAS (CAPC-AC). One Early Warning Systems and Disaster Operations Expert was recruited by UNDRR for deployment of technical assistance to national actors staffing the situation room. To build the capacity of the sitroom, four young Cameroonian university students or recent graduates were brought on as volunteers, all with requisite studies in meteorology and GIS. This led to strengthening the youth technical capacity in meteorology, GIS, and modeling. The sitroom has issued **26 multihazard bulletins** that were accompanied by more than **400 maps** highlighting hazards such as extreme rainfall, drought, malaria, dry air, and convective storm risks. This allowed Member States to access a rapid and reliable analysis of climate and hydrometeorological information. Targeted bulletins were prepared for DRC, Equatorial Guinea, and Burundi to support the Member States. The use of Python scripts and satellite data improved speed and accuracy. The sitroom also provided technical contributions to the capacity assessment on risk knowledge under the Early Warnings for All (EW4All) initiative, in Central Africa, notably Chad, São Tomé and Príncipe, and DRC. The ECCAS sitroom expert participated in a UNDRR-African Union Commission (AUC) Workshop on Impact-Based Africa Drought Watch co-development workshop, this strengthened the methodological foundation for integrating drought impacts and triggers into the ECCAS early warning systems and bulletins that feed into the AUC continental watch.

At the national level:

- **DRC:** This project has led to two DRR legal and institutional reforms in DRC. In November 2025, the Prime Minister adopted two decrees 1) No.25/038 on the establishment, organization, and function of the Disaster Risk Management Policy, and 2) No.25/039 on the organization and function of the General Directorate of Civil Protection (DGPC). UNDRR in collaboration with the UN Resident Coordinator's Office provided technical support to the Government of DRC to develop a Disaster Risk Management Policy. This has led to increased funding streams for DRC, including from the IMF and World Bank. Upon request from the UN Resident Coordinator, UNDRR supported the development and the validation of the DRC DRR strategy (2025-2030). Building on UNDRR's expertise, the Government of DRC requested UNDRR support on the development of their DRM Policy. UNDRR led the process that resulted in the adoption of the DRM Policy. The adoption of the DRM Policy made it possible for the Government to meet the reform Measure 8 of the IMF conditionalities for USD 1 billion budgetary support under the IMF's Resilience and Sustainability Facility. UNDRR technical support also led to a decree for the elevation of the Civil Protection Directorate into a General Directorate under the Ministry of Interior, as the primary agency responsible for coordinating disaster risk reduction and response. It also provided an opportunity to address the longstanding overlap in terms of mandates with the Ministry of Social Affairs, Humanitarian Action and Social Solidarity, established with a humanitarian mandate to support response to humanitarian crises affecting the country. For 2026, a high-level mission is planned by the UNDRR SRSG at the request of the Government of DRC to launch the Early Warnings for All and identify further areas of technical assistance.
- **Burundi,** a DRR-EWS expert was on-boarded in July 2025 to enhance national capacities for integrating risk knowledge into decision-making for early warning and early action, in line with the Early Warnings for All (EW4All) initiative. This project supported the operationalization of the national situation room. In September 2025, a mission was undertaken 'Technical Support to the Protection Civile of Burundi for the Establishment of a National Multi-Hazard Early Warning and Situation Room', with participation from UNDRR, ECCAS and other partners. Key activities included: **technical advisory services** to the Protection Civile leadership to review governance, mandates, and coordination roles; experience-sharing and peer-to-peer learning on the regional experience of the ECCAS Situation Room; Technical sessions with academia, UN agencies, Red Cross, and NGOs to **advance** sectoral contributions of MHEWS (Health, WASH, Agriculture, Logistics, Education, Protection); Presentation of a draft organigram and operational concept for the Situation Room; Simulation exercise on a flood scenario (Ruzizi basin, Lake Tanganyika) with a 15-day lead-time, testing anticipatory actions and coordination mechanisms. The results achieved were:

	identification of the infrastructure and ICT requirements to enable ongoing operation of the sitroom and its connection to the Africa Multi-Hazard Early Warning System and Early Action (AMHEWAS) Programme; agreement on organization/governance structure for the sitroom. • Chad: UNDRR and ECCAS participation in the Chad EW4ALL launch and roadmap set the stage to advance country-led prioritization of activities along the MHEWS value cycle to improve performance. The roadmap formed the basis for the design of the GCF EW4ALL Multi-country Initiative, leveraging \$12m in additional MHEWS finance for Chad to commence in 2026. Additionally, UNDRR participated in a mission to assess the requirements to establish a sitroom that will be funded by African Union Commission and GCF. World Bank • Burundi:
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11. Rating of progress towards achieving CREWS Indicators

Complete the following for the selected CREWS indicators in the project logical framework, at both outcome and output level. Use the unit of measure and disaggregation level defined for each indicator¹ and provide a progress summary justification of the indicator. This summary should state the evidence on the indicator's progress and describe in detail what has been achieved and performed focusing on results.

CREWS Outcome 1: National and local multi-hazard early warning systems prioritized and funded						
Indicator	Baseline level	End-of project target level	Target for reporting period	Progress by _____ (Set as a percentage)	Progress summary justification as of _____	Progress rating ²
# of LDCs and SIDS with national investment plans and budgets prioritizing multi-hazard early warning programmes	• 0	• 6 (Which are part of EW4ALL)	• 2 (DRC, Angola)	• 80 %	4 MHEWS plan/budget developed (Chad, Burundi, Rwanda and STP) 2 MHEWS plan under finalization (Angola and DRC) to be validated in 2026.	In-plan
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	• 5	• 2 (DRC, STP)	• 35 %	• 1 DRC Disaster Risk Management Strategy validated in September 2024 • 1 NSP INM developed for STP. • 1 NSP INAMET initiated in Angola. It was stopped and will be re-initiated in 2026. • Institutional support for Rwanda and CAR to agree in 2026 based on initiated	Delayed

¹ CREWS Results Framework.

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

					support from other projects. • Institutional support in Equatorial Guinea to be re-structured based on an in-country mission planned for 2026.	
# of coordination mechanisms strengthened or established to enhance collaboration on early warning among national or regional institutions	• 0	• 2	• 1	• 70 %	• 4 National EW4All Coordination mechanisms established (Burundi, Chad, Rwanda and STP) • 1 regional mechanism was introduced/ECCAS situation rooms to support countries in accessing products as support for early warning. Improvement of cooperation will continue in 2026. • DNM Cameroon has established operational approach to deliver regional SWF guidance products and provide regular assistance to country as support for national early warning. This is done as part of its RSMC Yaoundé demonstration process.	• On-going
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	1	1	0	40%	Baseline on hydrometeorological / early warning (to be updated in 2026)	On-going
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	1	0	100%	USD 250,000 leverage in DRC (CREWS ASW DRC) to address critical training needs.	

# of LDCs and SIDS benefiting from GCF resources through the GCF-SAP CREWS Scaling Up Framework	0	0	0	0	It requires a deep analysis to identify GCF/CREWS Scaling up. (To be carried out in 2026).	n/a
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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 — (Set as a percentage)	Progress summary justification as of —	Progress rating
EW Maturity Index	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
# of hazards which pose a risk of life and economic loss for which forecasting and warning services are in place in LDCs and SIDS through CREWS support	1 (Heavy rainfall)	4 (Heavy Rainfall, Flash floods, Riverine floods, Agriculture drought)	0	40%	The riverine flood forecasting system FANFAR is under development, and capacity building will continue in 2026. The deadline is addressed to continuous capacity building under planning. The support for flash flood (FFGS) is on-hold due to the USAID co-funding termination. Options will be explored with AGRHYMET. Agriculture drought support and tailored capacity building plan have been structured and will be delivered in 2026 in coordination with AGRHYMET, CAPC-AC and JRC. For Heavy rainfall, more than 10 regional forecasters have been trained in use of satellite based nowcasting	On going (action undertaken to face the initial delay)

					(NWC-SAF software and products) allowing to provide regular country support.	
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.	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
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	0	Technical specifications have been prepared for the development of a water level monitoring system by satellite in 2025. This will be deployed in 2026.	Delayed
# of hazards monitoring, analysis and forecasting processes developed or improved	0	4	0	0	From 2026 processes for forecasting and analysis for the 4 hazards.	On going
# of forecasting and prediction products developed and/or accessed from WMO Global Prediction Centers (GPCs), Regional Specialized Meteorological Centers (RSMCs) and NMHSs.	0	3 (Extreme weather, Hydrological trendies, Disaster risk reduction situation)	1	33%	1 regional guidance forecasting bulletin for extreme precipitation and dust in Central Africa was established by DNM Cameroun/RSMC Yaoundé candidate.	On going
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	10 (Rain/Flooding)	No identified (To be confirmed at the end of the project)	2	100%	Several CAP alerting delivered in Burundi (5), DRC (15), Congo (>50) for extreme weather	Completed

# of updated LDCs and SIDS entries in the WMO register of alerting authorities	5	11	3	50%	Support in preparation for the registration of other 5 ECCAS countries will continue in 2026.	On going
# of communication channels through which warnings are disseminated in the area covered by a prediction service for a given hazard(s)	1	0	3 (Congo, DRC, CAR)	100%	A CAP composer was included in the climate information system developed for Burundi, Congo, DRC, CAR. This to disseminate alerting and warnings.	Completed

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	TBD	0	1	n/a	Prepared a WMO/UNDRR workshop on mechanism for regional and national collaboration for forecasting and warning , which targets to develop and agree on related SOP. To be carried out in February 2026.	In planning
# of risk maps, advisory and other warning products that are available and adapted to the user group/development sector needs	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

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 ____ (Set as a percentage)	Progress summary justification as of ____	Progress rating
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Level of integration of people centered and gender responsive approaches ³	TBD	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Level of users' engagement satisfaction in the people-centered and gender-responsive approaches/activities ⁴	TBD	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	0	3	0	0	In 2026, prototype of climate and hydrometeorological information addressed to gender, youth, and displaced groups. This will be structured in collaboration with AGRHYMET and CAPC-CA specialist.	Delayed
# of women and men trained through X # of capacity building programmes provided by CREWS	0	TBD	n/a	n/a	UNDRR: ECCAS MS AMHEWAS training September 2024: 21 males/5 females.	
# of CREWS projects that have included gender equality in early warning as an objective or outcome						
# of targeted outputs and activities towards gender implemented	0	2	0	0	2 workshops on gender to be delivered in 2026.	In planning
Output 3.2 Private sector is engaged to foster innovation and sustainability in delivery of early warning services						

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.

# of agreements with private sector to co-finance or co-implement EWS initiatives	0	0	0	0	0	0
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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>
The risk identified in the project proposal remain the same.	In relation to Human Resources, 1 consultant has been engaged to assist coordination of implementation engaging closely countries in the region.	Medium is a persisting risk level.

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.

WMO

- [SWFP trainings strengthen regional forecasting in West and Central Africa](#)
- [Strengthening severe weather forecasting and early warning capabilities in the Democratic Republic of Congo \(DRC\)](#)
- [Training of trainers on Satellite-Based Hydrological Monitoring for Central Africa](#)

UNDRR:

[IMF: Democratic Republic of the Congo: Second Review Under the Extended Credit Facility Arrangement](#)

[WB: Democratic Republic of Congo - Urban Flood Resilience Project](#)

LinkedIn posts from the ECCAS Multi-Risk Monitoring Centre

- [On the launch of the LinkedIn page, with an introduction to the centre and its aims](#)
- [The Drought Monitoring Bulletin for October 2025](#)
- [The Multi-Hazard Watch Report for December 8-15 2025](#)



Measuring water level from Space: Training of the trainers. Lome- Togo, March 2025



Training visit from WMO and Meteo-France to DMN Cameroon within the SWFP, July 2025.

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	
Academic Institutions, regional centers, NMHSs	AGRHYMET, HRC, SMHI, AEMET, ANACIM (RSMC Dakar), DGM Morocco, CAPC-CA UNDRR: CIMA Research Foundation, Université de Douala, Polytechnique de Douala, IMF DRC
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).

WMO:

- In 2025, CREWS Central Africa focus was focused on providing tailored capacity building to weather forecasting and increasing the knowledge and operational use of satellite products mainly for Nowcasting and hydrometeorological monitoring. Strong regional collaboration was introduced between different institutions; the DNM Cameroun was supported by RSMC Dakar and initiated the operational process to become RSMC Yaoundé for Central Africa. CAPC-AC specialists in meteorology contributed to supporting capacity building to Yaoundé. This has allowed the development of severe weather guidance products for the 11 ECCAS countries.
- CICOS contributed to increasing the collaboration with other river basin organizations (Commission du bassin du lac Tchad – CBLT, and the Lake Tanganyika Authority) for hydrometeorological and flood risk monitoring. Tailored capacity building plan was structured for agrometeorological forecasting, severe weather and flood monitoring and forecasting to be delivered to NMHSs in 2026.

UNDRR:

- In 2025, the Democratic Republic of the Congo achieved a major milestone in strengthening disaster risk governance—thanks to sustained technical guidance from UNDRR in collaboration with the UN Resident Coordinator’s Office (RCO). This partnership directly enabled the adoption of two landmark decrees that now anchor disaster risk management (DRM) in national law and establish a robust institutional architecture for resilience. DRC faced recurring and severe natural hazards—including flooding, landslides, volcanic risks, epidemics, and displacement—without a coherent legal and institutional framework to coordinate prevention, preparedness, and response with some overlapping mandates between ministries. The Government recognized that comprehensive reform was required—not only to strengthen resilience but also to unlock sustainable financing from international institutions. Under the leadership of the Prime Minister, and guided by UNDRR’s technical work, the Government of DRC adopted two major decrees:
 - Decree No. 25/038: Establishing, organizing, and operationalizing the institutional framework for implementing the National Disaster Risk Management Policy.
 - Decree No. 25/039: Reorganizing and elevating the Civil Protection Directorate into the General Directorate of Civil Protection (DGPC) under the Ministry of Interior.

16. Financial management

Total financing approved (in approved project proposal):	4,850,000 USD: WMO – USD 2,500,000 WB - USD 1,170,000
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	UNDRR – USD 1,180,000
Cumulative amount for the reporting period (<i>how much has been used, actual expenditure</i>):	WMO – USD XXX WB - USD 676,302 UNDRR – USD 969,845.93
Percentage used as of (<i>state end date of reporting period</i>):	WMO – XX % WB – 58% UNDRR – 82%

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.

- WMO: This have been included in relation in the summary points to facilitate the tracking of documents.

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.