

CREWS PROJECT FINAL REPORT
December 2025

Section 1. General Project Information

1. Project title	Chad – Hydromet and Early Warning Services	2. Project reference	CREWS/CProj/11/Chad
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	- National Met Agency - ANAM - Agriculture and Rural Development Agency - ANADER - Food security Monitoring System - SISAAP - Water Resources Directorate - DRE - Civil Protection Directorate - DGPC	6. Expected Project duration/timeframe (from year – to year)	2019-2025 (see approved proposal and extension request)
7. Actual Project duration/timeframe (if no-cost extensions were approved)	2019-2025	8. Total funding approved by Steering Committee (in US dollars), including fees	3,150,000 (1,650,000 for WB and 1,500,000 for WMO)
9. Total funding executed in actual duration	WB: USD 1,499,874.1 (without fees) WMO:	10. Reporting focal point(s) from Implementing Partners	World Bank: Edouard Blanchet eereno@worldbank.org ; WMO: Jean-Baptiste Migraine, Head, Technical Coordination and GFCS Support Unit jbmigraine@wmo.int
11. Total funding leveraged by organization and what it was used for	5 million USD from PILIER (IDA) 1 million USD from FSRP (IDA) 3 million USD from IFM (AF) 13 million USD from EW4All (GCF) 4.5 million USD from SOFF 10k from NORCAP (ClimWeb)		
12. Report Certified Accurate by (with signature):			

Section 2. Overall Project Performance

13. Summary of outcomes and outputs	<i>Provide a detailed account by project/programme outcomes and outputs of what was achieved. Include, per outcome, information which also demonstrates people-centered inclusive and gender responsive-related achievements.</i> The grant enabled joint delivery of warning services by meteorological, hydrological and civil protection services in 3 rural pilot sites in Chad: Linia, Maïlaou-Tchendjou and Bongor. Specific bulletins were designed together with the communities, and disseminated through various channels, including via trained producers (280), extension agents from the agriculture agency (ANADER) and 3 local radios. In addition, at central level, ANAM was equipped with a Common Alerting Protocol (CAP) warning composer, which enabled further dissemination of warnings at the national level for three different hazards (drought, flood, and sand and dust storm). Capacity assessments and diagnostics (MHEWS, ANAM, civil protection) led to strategic and investments plans (ANAM, civil protection, early warning), either in draft form or already finalized and approved by the counterparts with some activities being implemented through both government and donor financing. The MHEWS¹ report provided a detailed assessment of baseline capacities, user needs and socio-economic benefits of EWS, as well as a good understanding of the institutional setting, which in turns led to the development of strategic plans. Another 2023 report focused on a prioritization of actions for capacity building at a more technical level. Finally, a R2R² diagnostics focused on a more integrated needs assessment of response capacities, focussing on institutional mandates, local and national coordination mechanisms, logistics, and training needs of first responders. As far as strategic plans go, the ANAM and DGPC strategic plans were produced through the CREWS. The strategic plan for the DGPC was also formally approved in January 2025. They also enabled a clear understanding of mandates and opportunities for collaborations, which facilitated building institutional ties between ANAM, DRE, SISAAP, ANADER and DGPC, with nowadays, established communication channels and collaboration. Technical assessments enabled targeted data collection campaigns of bathymetry, river levels and flows to revamp level curves, and complement datasets at key locations with satellite telemetry (HydroSatChad), which in turn enabled better understanding of correlations between stations and river flood dynamics along the Chari and Logone water basins, and was the bedrock of a detailed urban flood model for N'Djamena enabling detailed understanding of local flood dynamics. A pilot basin-wide EWS tool built in Matlab was developed and first trainings were given to the DRE and ANAM. Most importantly, WMO was able to train ANAM agents in severe weather, numerical weather prediction, sand and dust storms and sub-seasonal to seasonal predictions; and DRE agents in flood modelling. This data and models were instrumental to contingency planning and response operations over the past few years, and in particular during the 2024 floods and
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¹ Multi Hazard Early Warning System

² Ready to Respond

	are now used for protection investment prioritization for the city by a variety of institutions. An important output of these diagnostics is the prioritization of a hydromet monitoring and forecasting centre (see proposed technical specifications) and a response coordination centre for the DGPC. These will be financed through PILIER in the coming 2 years. The R2R investment plan amounts a total of USD28 million. Training activities and workshops led by WMO enabled true collaboration to be initiated between the different agencies, in particular the DRE, ANAM, ANADER, SISAAP and DGPC. Beyond the CAP, the 10 trainings were provided for seasonal predictions and early warning, study tours have been financed (to Agrhymet in Niger and ANACIM in Senegal). Trainings in villages on agro-meteorological monitoring, using crop calendar produced as part of this TA have also been delivered. A training plan has been developed for agents of the DRE and ANAM, with a focus on hydromet modelling use. Some training was already implemented, for instance in hydraulics and hydrology modelling (this training was centred on the model developed for N'Djamena and its potential uses). A point of improvement and future development concern trainings of responders. Finally, through the FSRP, the grant supported the operational capacity of the National Anti-Locust Agency. This support allowed for a timely response to the locust threat, helping to avert a major crisis and protect agricultural productivity and food security. In parallel, capacity-building efforts have allowed the training of 129 young professionals (technicians, engineers, and master's students) in agrometeorology, hydrology, plant protection, climate change, and food security. <i>Provide a detailed account of which outcomes and outputs were not realized and why</i> <i>Describe any unexpected outcomes.</i>
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14. Rating of CREWS Indicators achievement

Complete the following for the selected CREWS indicators in the project results framework, at both outcome and output level. Use the unit of measure and disaggregation level defined for each indicator³.

Note: This grant was initiated under the previous CREWS ToC, and thus baselines, end targets for the current indicators are not available. The reporting format is also different. Furthermore, the grant was restructured, with two grants implementing the same CREWS Chad project, further complicating reporting. We are here reporting on old indicators, with the new reporting format.

Old Indicators

³ CREWS Results Framework.

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

Indicator	Baseline level	End-of project target level	End-of-project result (Set as a percentage)	If target was not achieved, please summarize the reason. If target was achieved, please summarize main achievements	Progress rating ⁴
3 reports - Assessment of institutional capacities of NMHSs, MHEWS, DGPC, user needs, on-going and planned programs, and socioeconomic benefits of hydromet services and early warning (<i># of NMHS service delivery strategies and development plans, # of capacity assessments and strategic development plans available</i>)	0	2	150%	Result : 3 The reports (MHEWS , DPGC and CHD) were prepared in 2021 and enabled a first needs assessments	
Delivery of enhanced early warning services in pilot zones (<i># of risk assessments developed in pilot areas % including gender specific considerations</i>)	0	3	100%	Result : 3 Specific warning and advisory bulletins were designed for Bongor , Linia-Mani , Mailaou-Tchndjou	
Strategic plan for institutions involved in EW (<i># of NMHS service delivery strategies and development plans, # of capacity assessments and strategic development plans available</i>)	0	1	200%	Result : 2 A strategic Plan for ANAM draft ANAM SP and for DGPC approved DGPC SP were elaborated along with the R2RDiagnostic A strategic investment plan was also produced in 2024	

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

Indicator	Baseline level	End-of project target level	End-of-project result (Set as a percentage)	If target was not achieved, please summarize the reason. If target was achieved, please summarize main achievements	Progress rating ⁵
Development of crop calendars for assessment of crop exposure and vulnerability depending upon the season (<i># of risk assessments developed in pilot areas % including gender specific considerations, Availability of a dedicated with access to crop forecasting, tailored</i>)	0	1	200%	Result : 2 2 crop calendars had already been developed by the end of 2023. In addition, ANAM and the multidisciplinary working group (GTP) have been trained on the use of ClimPact in July	

⁴ Use scale system provided in the Annex of this document.

⁵ Use scale system provided in the Annex of this document.

production of indices, as reflected in the work package report)				2021 (see training announcement), and INCLICS in sept 2023 (see training report), 2 softwares adapted to tracking crop requirements' satisfaction	
A Flood risk assessment of the City of N'Djamena is conducted to inform early warning systems and investments (# of risk assessments developed in pilot areas % including gender specific considerations). It used the results of an LLE from the 2022 floods on flood response coordination.	0	1	100%	Result :1 A solution-oriented Flood Risk Assessment of the city of N'Djamena as finalized in 2023. It has been used for intervention design to prioritize, adequate people-centered, gender-responsive Flood Early warning system and emergency response (in 2024) for the capital city, investment prioritization.	

CREWS Output(s) 3: Information and Communication Technology, including common alerting protocol, strengthened					
Indicator	Baseline level	End-of project target level	End-of-project result (Set as a percentage)	If target was not achieved, please summarize the reason. If target was achieved, please summarize main achievements	Progress rating ⁶
Installation of a CAP composer, ant training on Common Alerting Protocol (CAP) (# of common alerting protocols strengthened)	0	1	100%	Result : 1 The Common Alerting Protocol (CAP) is a digital format for exchanging emergency alerts that allows a consistent alert message to be broadcasted simultaneously over multiple communication channels and is compatible with web services. The CAP composer installation and training took place in Chad from 14-18 Oct 2024 (see training report). It involved technicians from ANAM and DRE. This tool is people centered and contributes to the Multiplier effect of the CREWS Value proposition.	

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

⁶ Use scale system provided in the Annex of this document.

Indicator	Baseline level	End-of project target level	End-of-project result (Set as a percentage)	If target was not achieved, please summarize the reason. If target was achieved, please summarize main achievements	Progress rating ⁷
Customized warning bulletins for pilot sites (# of risk assessments developed in pilot areas % including gender specific considerations, Availability of a multi-hazard warning production tool to ensure joint production of hydrometeorological forecasts with ANAM & DRE, as reflected in the work package report)	0	3	100%	Result : 3 Specific warning and advisory bulletins were designed for Bongor , Linia-Mani , Mailaou-Tchndjou , and adapted for dissemination via local radios	
Operational procedures and MoUs supporting early warning	0	1	100%	Result : 1 A draft document describing warning procedures has been developed in April 2023. The formal procedures are planned to be completed in 2026, supported by the GCF project.	
Flood contingency plan for the City of Ndjamena (# of contingency and emergency plans informed with operational procedures, # of capacity assessments and strategic development plans available)	0	1	100%	Consultants have been contracted to propose and assess the design for an end-to-end, gender-responsive and people centered EWS. This was used to prepare a contingency plan ahead of the 2024 season, which included the pre-positioning of high capacity mobile pumps at key locations across the city, distribution of material (e.g. emergency hygiene kits) through NGOs to vulnerable populations ahead and during the crisis, and small protection works, as well as coordination with the DRE and ANAM during the rainy season to anticipate actions on a daily basis	
Bathymetric survey campaign at outlets on the Chari and Logone Rivers organized by PILIER, the Ministry of Urban and the Municipality of Ndjamena on January-February-March to assess the heights and status of the outlets and their needs for	0	150 km on Chari 25 km on Logone	100%	The survey was conducted in winter 2022-2023 and the results were used for the NDJ flood model	

⁷ Use scale system provided in the Annex of this document.

rehabilitation/reconstruction, in preparation of PILIER investment and future floods of 2023					
Contribution of PILIER to the Campaign for the rehabilitation hydrologic stations in NDjaména in March 2023, led by CREWS and the DRE ⁸	0	12	100%	Achieved in 2023	
<i>% of users in pilot area(s) satisfied with improved services in food security EWS, from (i) consultations with local stakeholders (e.g. local branches of ANADER, SISAAP DGPC) and (ii) public surveys conforming with WMO methodologies</i>	TBD				

⁸ 6 stations in N'Djamena organized by PILIER, the Ministry of Urban and the Municipality of Ndjamena on January-February-March to assess the heights and status of the outlets and their needs for rehabilitation/reconstruction, in preparation of PILIER investment and future floods of 2023. 6 stations in Bongor and maintenance of stations south of Bongor

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

Indicator	Baseline level	End-of project target level	End-of-project result (Set as a percentage)	If target was not achieved, please summarize the reason. If target was achieved, please summarize main achievements	Progress rating ⁹
Development of high-level coordination mechanism for EW	NA	Roadmap and coordination mechanism available	100%	The early warning for all workshop (see report + roadmap) contributed to raise awareness about the importance of EW and support from CREWS with high government and UN officials.	

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

Indicator	Baseline level	End-of project target level	End-of-project result (Set as a percentage)	If target was not achieved, please summarize the reason. If target was achieved, please summarize main achievements	Progress rating ¹⁰
Number of professionals having participated in trainings, study tours, conferences (of which women) <i>(Number of professionals having participated in trainings, as reflected in training reports)</i>	0	240	85%	204 staff from ANAM, DRE, DGPC, ANADER and SISAAP participated in CREWS trainings (see summary) Additionally the grant has supported the organization of a training program for 129 Chadian professionals in agrometeorology, hydrology, plant protection, climate change and Food security	●
Number of village focal points trained in agro-meteorological monitoring	0	100	430%	430 producers were trained in 2021, 2023 and 2025; in addition, agriculture extension agents and radio speakers were also part of some trainings (see summary)	

⁹ Use scale system provided in the Annex of this document.

¹⁰ Use scale system provided in the Annex of this document.

New Indicators

CREWS Outcome 1: National and local multi-hazard early warning systems prioritized and funded					
Indicator	Baseline level	End-of project target level	End-of-project result (Set as a percentage)	If target was not achieved, please summarize the reason. If target was achieved, please summarize main achievements	Progress rating ¹¹
# of LDCs and SIDS with national investment plans and budgets prioritizing multi-hazard early warning programmes	NA	NA	NA	An R2R diagnostic was produced, integrating and investment plan covering EWS. Further in 2023, an ESW-specific needs assessment plan was produced	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	1	100%	The EW4All roadmap has been adopted on 2 Oct 2025 by the Minister in charge for civil protection	
# of coordination mechanisms strengthened or established to enhance collaboration on early warning among national or regional institutions	2	3	100%	Coordination mechanisms were in place for food security and health. The CREWS project has setup the coordination mechanism with civil protection, described in the EW4All workshop report .	
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	NA	NA	NA	A flood modelling exercise was done for N'Djamena, and a R2R identifying critical gaps and MHEWS investments was produced.	
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	NA	NA	NA	The diagnostic includes a 21m investment program, part of which is expected to be picked up by the PILIER and the RESITCHAD project. Under PILIER in particular, 10m USD are allocated to improving EPR, with a focus on an upgrade to the existing flood EWS in N'Djamena, as well as capacity	

¹¹ Use scale system provided in the Annex of this document.

				building and material upgrading of the national hydrometeorological agencies (Water Resources Directorate [Direction des Ressources en Eau, DRE] and the National Meteorological Agency [Agence Nationale de la Météorologie, ANAM]) to generate accurate and timely data for weather forecasting through the operationalization of automatic weather stations. In addition, several projects funded by AF, SOFF and GCF have been appraised during the implementation period, which took advantage of CREWS diagnostics to ensure optimal use of funding available (see slide)	
# of LDCs and SIDS benefiting from GCF resources through the GCF-SAP CREWS Scaling Up Framework	0	NA	1	The GCF EW4All project was approved on 20 Feb 2025 at GCF B.41, which allows for scaling-up of CREWS-supported activities with 13 million USD for Chad.	

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	If target was not achieved, please summarize the reason. If target was achieved, please summarize main achievements	Progress rating
EW Maturity Index					
# 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	100	Flood EWS has progressed under the CREWS framework, and the R2R diagnostic is expected to lead to progress on the heat and drought sides. Sand and dust storm forecast are now also available	
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	1	100	A detailed flood hazard model for the capital is now being used by the Government. Further, improvements to alerts thanks to a better use of station data is planned. Alert thresholds for rain, visibilities, wind speed were developed and used	

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	100	CREWS supported rehabilitation of preexisting stations, as well as there connection to GBON , AGRHYMET , CNES and HydroWeb . Investments will take place, as mentioned above, under the PILIER project, to improve the generation of accurate and timely data for weather forecasting through the operationalization of automatic weather stations, though these investments will be implemented beyond the timeline of the CREWS TF, with the R2R diagnostic being the first step. 19 automatic weather stations are transmitting data internationally	
# of hazards monitoring, analysis and forecasting processes developed or improved	0	0	NA	NA	
# of forecasting and prediction products developed and/or accessed from WMO Global Prediction Centers (GPCs), Regional Specialized Meteorological Centers (RSMCs) and NMHSs.	1	6	117%	Access to severe weather products from Dakar Regional centre, dust warning advisory center (Barcelona), subseasonal forecasts (Toulouse), RIMES WRF model, ECMWF, ACMAD, AGRHYMET	

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	5	6440%	322 CAP warning bulletins were issued by ANAM and disseminated on SWIC , Windy and social media. Google Public Alert is considering relaying these warning starting in 2026. The warning will appear on Google Maps and Google Search.	
# of updated LDCs and SIDS entries in the WMO register of alerting authorities	0	1	100%	See https://alertingauthority.wmo.int	
# of communication channels through which warnings are disseminated in the area covered by a prediction service for a given hazard(s)	1	5	117%	Email, SWIC , Windy, WhatsApp, Facebook, radio, TV, website	

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	NA	NA	NA	Participate in anticipatory action discussion with WFP	
# of risk maps, advisory and other warning products that are available and adapted to the user group/development sector needs	NA	NA	NA	Flood hazard model and Advisory products issued to farmers in the pilot sites	

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	End-of-project result (Set as a percentage)	If target was not achieved, please summarize the reason. If target was achieved, please summarize main achievements	Progress rating
Level of integration of people centered and gender responsive approaches ¹²	0	0	NA		
Level of users' engagement satisfaction in the people-centered and gender-responsive approaches/activities ¹³	NA	NA	NA		

¹² 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.

¹³ 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.

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 products co-designed to users' needs by group representing vulnerable segments of exposed populations	NA	NA	NA		
# of women and men trained through X # of capacity building programmes provided by CREWS	NA	20	100	About 13600 farmers and their families in the pilot sites are using early warning and site specific bulletins. This information is broadcast via local communities radios and in local languages. About 1774 of these farmers including 300 women take into account weather information and warnings in their operations.	
# of CREWS projects that have included gender equality early warning as an objective or outcome.	NA	NA	NA		
# of target outputs and activities on gender early warning (e.g., assessments and capacity building)	NA	NA	NA		
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 Early Warning System initiatives	NA	NA	NA		

15. Lessons learned and challenges

Provide important challenges and lessons learned, in bullet points, in terms of what worked well, what did not, what can be improved from the project, including what were the factors that hindered or enabled successful project implementation (200 to 250 words).

Challenges

One of the main challenges was managing overlapping mandates (e.g. the DGPC and the MASSAH both have emergency response coordination issues, that are also not always aligned with agency capacity (for instance, the DRE has very skilled agents, even in meteorology), as well as rotating management at the head to the agencies. This led to need to constantly justify and update actions. Another challenge was the need to find consultants with both enough knowledge of the situation on the ground, but without conflicts of interests in producing the conducted diagnostics.

Lessons Learned

Lessons learned include the need to have constantly at hand short presentations ready to describe ongoing activities and their justification, and, above all, the need for strong ties with technical staff within the institutions (these being the actual drivers of change and rotating less often than their management).

16. Sustainability and exit strategy

Provide a description of the exit measures undertaken to ensure sustainability of the results attained by the project/programme. The section should also cover key recommendations to guide and/or improve similar interventions in the future. (200 to 250 words).

The sustainability of the actions undertaken relies on the following pillars:

- extending EWS -related trainings beyond the base already trained
- promoting responsibilities for the most engaged agents
- increasing official ties between institutions while clarifying mandates

The first two elements have seen significant headway in the past few years (although they still require more effort), but the third one remains an area where further action has yet to be taken.

17. Knowledge management and social media

Provide a list of knowledge activities / products (when applicable) that were produced and not included in the last status report. 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.

A hydro-modelling workshop was conducted at the end of August. Communications include: XX

Further; the R2R diagnostic was finalized (but has yet to be disseminated).

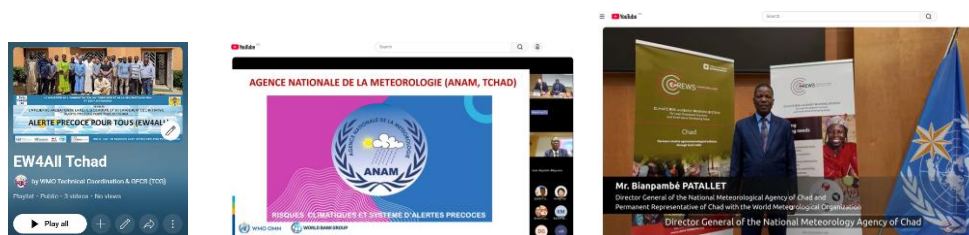
ANAM visit to Geneva

EW4All [report](#) and [roadmap](#)

[Video from DG ANAM and DRE visiting WMO in Geneva](#)

[Video from DG ANAM visiting CREWS Secretariat](#)

[Videos from EW4All workshop](#)



18. Partnerships & stakeholder engagement

Optional: If the project worked with any of the following partners that were not included in the last status report, please provide a summary of the partnership activities.

Civil Society Organisations
and/or NGOs

Operational partners	French met service (Météo France) and hydrological research unit (IRD), as well as meteorological services from Senegal and Morocco, provided twinning and support
Academic Institutions	The project worked with the University of N'Djamena to prepare the hydro workshop and started to prepare a plan for a environmental data statistical modelling curriculum
Private Sector	3 local radios : FM Liberté , Radio Karal , RTN Bongor

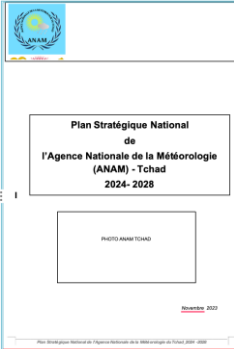
19. Financial management

Total financing approved (in approved project proposal):	
Cumulative amount by end-of-project (<i>how much has been used, actual expenditure</i>):	
Percentage used by end-of-project:	

20. Supporting documents

List and annex to the report any documents providing details on project activities that where NOT reported in the final status report such as reports of training sessions, assessment reports, online solutions and tools, manuals, summaries of high-level discussions etc.

	Lien vers 10 documents de projet contribuant à la mise en œuvre de la feuille de route EW4All (CREWS, SOFF, GCF, AF, NORCAP)
 Diagnostic des capacités nationales pour l'alerte multirisque au Tchad version validée du 6 juillet 2021	Diagnostic des capacités d'alerte au Tchad (2021), Diagnostic de l'ANAM (2022), évaluation rapide du pilier 2 (2023) et analyse des lacunes EW4All (2025)
	Ébauche de feuille de route EW4All Tchad
	Contrats pour la diffusion des bulletins et alertes avec FM Liberté, Radio Karal, RTN Bongor
	Rapport de l'atelier sur les procédures d'alerte rapide (2023)
	Arrangement entre l'OMM et l'ANAM pour la mise en œuvre des activités CREWS

	Plan stratégique de la protection civile (2025)	
	Plan stratégique de l'ANAM (ébauche)	
	Rapport de l'atelier de capitalisation de la réponse aux inondations	
	Etude de faisabilité pour un projet Hydromet (Banque mondiale, 2018)	

Photos



Participants à l'atelier technique (29 septembre 2025)



Participants à l'atelier de validation (2 octobre 2025)



Visite de la salle d'archives de l'ANAM, remise en état avec le soutien de CREWS



Dernière journée de l'atelier de modélisation sur le modèle d'inondation de N'Djamena

1. Annex. Progress rating

Interpretation of color coding		
Achieved		The indicator achieved its end-of-project target.
Partially achieved		The indicator's end-of-project target was only partially achieved.
Not achieved		The indicator's end-of-project target was not achieved, and no progress was made during implementation.