

CREWS PROJECT STATUS REPORT (January – December 2025)

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	8	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 Isabelle Celine Kane: ikane@worldbank.org Eric Kipasa – ekipasa@worldbank.org WMO: Bernardine Sima sbernardine@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 \$2,511,272 Disbursed: \$2,507,423.89 Committed: Available: \$3,848.11 From WMO side:	

	From WMO side: High From a total of \$ 300,000 Disbursed: \$ 300,000 Committed: \$ 0 Balance: \$ 0	
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Section 3. Project Performance Progress

10. Progress summary	What has been achieved <u>during this reporting period</u>? – Please <u>list by project outcome in bullet points</u>: progress and main achievements CREWS resources have been critical in advancing the understanding on climate risks and EWS in DRC. It has allowed team to: - Recruit regional experts to provide technical guidance to the government and project implementation units for anti-erosion and flood protection measures for 23 sites in Kananga and the Funa riverbank embankment in Kinshasa. The studies included comprehensive hydrological and hydraulic assessments to guide the design of erosion control structures. The primary objective of anti-erosion works is to safeguard the community and critical infrastructure—such as national roads, airports, railways, schools—and residential properties in Kananga that are threatened by gully erosion. - Mobilize international experts to provide technical inputs to terms of reference for the preparation of terms of reference for urban development plans, and a masterplan for sanitation and drainage of rainwater in Kananga. These urban management tools will be designed to address the root causes of erosion, landslides, and flooding by supporting an integrated, holistic, and resilient approach to urban development in Kananga. The grant allowed to mobilize experts as well to support the development of terms of reference to prepare the drainage masterplan of Kinshasa and the completion of detailed studies on urgent drainage, flood control, and erosion control measures in priority areas. Due to delays in implementing activities in Kalemie and the urgent need for support in Kananga, the project's resources and assistance have been extended to include the city of Kananga. - Provide technical support to review the gap analysis of the DRC DRM sector to inform the development of the DRC Disaster risk management Policy. This policy outlines a vision for a resilient DRC, built on transparent and inclusive governance for disaster risk management, which is fully integrated into sustainable development priorities through 2050. It advocates for the establishment, across the entire national territory, of a coordinated, integrated, and inclusive disaster risk management (DRM) system, supported by clear and appropriate institutional mechanisms. The policy also calls for a precise allocation of responsibilities among the various sectors and levels of government. - Contribute to the preparation of the DRC Urban Flood project, aimed at strengthening climate and disaster risk management in the DRC and reducing flood risks in key cities. The project targets are to improve climate and disaster risk management capacity and reduced urban flood risks through two main components: enhancing institutional capacity and governance at all levels—including risk information systems, stakeholder training, and inclusive DRM platforms—and rehabilitating climate-resilient infrastructure to mitigate flood and erosion risks for greater urban resilience. WMO: - Support the Training of Trainers (ToT) with three staff – one from METTELSAT and two from Institut Supérieur des Techniques Appliquées (ISTA) to be trained at the Ecole Africaine de la Météorologie
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	et de l'Aviation Civile (EAMAC). The training was focused on Numerical Weather Prediction (NWP) and the use and functionalities of instrumentations. Key achievements and findings include: - Through the technical support funded by the grant (i) anti-erosion works are ongoing at 10 sites to protect key infrastructures and houses; (ii) firms were recruited to develop urban development plans and a masterplan for sanitation and drainage of rainwater in Kananga; and (iii) the DRC Urban Flood Resilience Project (P508410) was approved in May 2025 and became effective in July 2025; (iv) Technical comments were provided to the gap analysis of the DRC DRM sector to inform the development of DRC DRM policy. WMO - The three trainees trained in EAMAC equally supported national capacity building activities under the CREWS ASW DRC project. Knowledge is being transferred as the three trainees supported a five-day theoretical and hands on training program for the METTELSAT on making the best use of NWP products. Next steps include: - Provide technical support to the government in reviewing the terms of reference to develop the drainage masterplan in Kalemie. - Provide implementation support to the Kananga Urban Resilience Project to integrate risk information into the development of urban planning tools and in providing additional training for stakeholders.
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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 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%	Approved: The DRC DRM policy (October 2025). CREWS resources enabled the team to review and provide technical inputs to the DRM policy developed by the Government. Ongoing: Urban Development Plans and Rainwater Drainage Masterplans in Kananga. CREWS	

¹ CREWS Results Framework.

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

					resources also enabled the team to mobilize international experts to support the drafting of Terms of References to strengthen EWS by linking forecasting to concrete urban resilience strategies in Kananga.	
# of coordination mechanisms strengthened or established to enhance collaboration on early warning among national or regional institutions	0	1	0	100%	CREWS supported the development of the DRM platform 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. The team also participated in workshop, led by the Ministry of Interior, on revising the DRM platform (December 2025).	
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, the team has reviewed comprehensive hydrological and hydraulic assessments to guide the design of erosion control structures and to strengthen the EWS engagement in Kananga.	
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	\$300 million	\$180 million	60%	CREWS allowed the country to leverage US\$100 million under the Kananga Emergency Urban Resilience Project” (P179292). It is also informing the Urban Flood Resilience Project, “PRIUR”, (P508410) for US\$200 million. This became effective in July 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 were updated 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.	
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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 people 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 <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>

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.

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).

16. Financial management

	WB	WMO (USD)
Total financing approved (in approved project proposal):	2,511,272	300,000
Cumulative amount for the reporting period (how much has been used, actual expenditure):	2,507,423.89	300,000
Percentage used as of January 31, 2025:	99.8%	100%

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

Kananga

ToR for the Rainwater Drainage Masterplan: [Tdr_Etudes_spécifiques_Volet_2_SDAD.docx](#)

ToR for the urban planning instruments: [TDR_instruments_de_planification_urbaine_ville_de_Kananga_PLU,_PPA.Mai2025.docx](#)

These documents set up the framework for preparing urban planning instruments designed to reduce the risk of flooding and the impact of runoff water on the natural environment. They also aim to identify specific vulnerabilities related to climate, flooding, and erosion, and to propose resilient strategies to mitigate the effects of climate change on the city's development.

Kinshasa

OMM

Development of Master plan for meteorological observing network

- [FileCloud » Plan directeur météo.docx](#)[FileCloud » Plan directeur météo.docx](#)
- [Analyse économique à la clôture - FR - Google Docs](#)

Training on Operational Meteorology

- <https://wmo.int/media/news-from-members/dr-congo-enhances-meteorological-capabilities-eamac-support>
- [Strengthening severe weather forecasting and early warning capabilities in the Democratic Republic of Congo \(DRC\)](#)

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.