

CREWS PROJECT FINAL REPORT
December 2025

Section 1. General Project Information

1. Project title	Togo - Hydromet and Early Warning Services	2. Project reference	CREWS/CProj/12/Togo
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 Civil Protection Agency (ANPC) - Agence de la Meteorologie Nationale, ANAMET (former Directorate of National Meteorology, DGMN) - Water Resources Department (DRE)	6. Expected Project duration/timeframe (from year – to year)	2019-2025
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	\$2,365,000 • \$1,265,000 to WB including 150,000 IP Fees • \$1,100,000 to WMO
9. Total funding executed in actual duration	WB: \$1,146,520.38 (does not count IP Fees) WMO: Total: \$ 1,100,000 Disbursed: \$ 1,024,130	10. Reporting focal point(s) from Implementing Partners	World Bank: Nahida Sinno nsinno@worldbank.org and Cecile Lorillou clorillou@worldbank.org WMO: Tania Gascon, taniagascon@wmo.int
11. Total funding leveraged by organization and what it was used for	WB: • Togo Urban Transformation Program (USD 100 million from the WB, €30 million from AFD - Agence Française de Développement): CREWS has supported a technical study on Flood mitigation in Greater Lomé including Measures and Investment options that is currently used to inform the preparation of the DUGAn (Urban development project for large metropolitan areas) for the first phase of five years. Engagements with additional partners are currently underway to secure their participation in the program's financing. WMO: • Public Investment Program (PIP): USD 15 million		

	GCF-SAP CREWS Scaling-up: USD 27 million
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> <i>Provide a detailed account of which outcomes and outputs were not realized and why. Describe any unexpected outcomes.</i> CREWS Togo project was structured in two main components, a) Strengthening hydrological and meteorological services, mainly focused to improve capabilities of ANAMET and DRE, and led by WMO, and b) Civil protection, emergency management, disaster risk reduction, community support and last-mile service delivery, aimed at ANPC, and led by WB. Most of the project component activities were jointly coordinated or involved the participation of all three national institutions. Outcome 1: National and local multi-hazard early warning systems prioritized and funded - Diagnostic of Early Warning Capacity: A comprehensive assessment of Multi-Hazard Early Warning Systems (MHEWS) was completed, identifying institutional gaps, equipment needs, and coordination weaknesses. - Flood Hazard Mapping: Risk maps for flood-prone zones of 39 municipalities were produced with analysis of vulnerable populations and infrastructure enabling understanding of hazard dynamics - Evacuation Plans: Five (05) rapid evacuation plans developed for critical sites: markets, hospitals and schools. - Regional Contingency Plans: Five (05) validated contingency plans (one per region). - Simulation Exercise: A national-level simulation involved 40+ actors from ANPC, technical services, and CSOs, evaluating operational readiness. Outcome 2: Improved early warning service delivery and accessibility by national and regional institutions Development of NMHS Strategy: the ANAMET institutional strategic planning and action plan were developed to guide the delivery of meteorological services and contribution to hydrological and warning services. A monitoring and evaluation methodology was developed for the National Framework for Climate Service (NFCS) of Togo, which allowed to improve collaboration with ministerial and research entities and define actions for the co-development of climate information. Improved meteorological, climatological and hydrological services delivery: - Improved access of real-time meteorological data through established WIS 2box, and historical hydrological data through implemented WHOS/Hydroserver, facilitating use of local data for current services production and delivery. - Increased the accuracy rate of weather forecasting due to tailored advisory provided through MISVA on the sub seasonal variability of 4 raining seasons. Reinforced capabilities on the use of Nowcasting satellite products through tailor training. - Strengthened climate seasonal forecasting (bulletins and advisory to farmers) through developed crop calendars and tailored training to ANAMET by the centre for climate change of Universitat Rovira i Virgil (URV). - Improved communication of meteorological and climatological services through the creation of ANAMET web page connected to the Common Alerting Protocol (CAP), with more than 8 forecaster and 4 IT and communication specialists
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	trained. - Established GEOGLOWS for riverine flood monitoring and forecasting, and PRESATO for hydrological seasonal forecasting, with more than 10 national staff trained from DRE and ANAMET. - Improved capabilities on the use of FANFAR and VoltAlarm for riverine flood forecasting through tailored refresh online and 2 face to face training to DRE, ANPC and ANAMET, jointly provided by AGRHYMET, SMHI and CIMA (See: 2024, See: 2025) Enhanced collaboration for the development of MHEWS: - Developed a MHEWS evaluation with detailed actions to improve related services, which allowed for the structuring of the approved GCF-SAP CREWS Scaling-up (27 million USD) to improve Climate and MHEWS Services. - Supported sharing of experiences on standards operating procedures (SOP) for flood forecasting in a field visit to Sweden and Italy engaging ANAMET, DRE and ANPC. This improved awareness of institutional collaboration in warning services. - Initiated the development of SOP for multi-hazard forecasting and warning in cooperation with ANAMET, DRE and ANPC, and the technical support of PREDICT, a draft SOP guide document consolidated, whose development will be supported by other projects. Capacity Building on tools for warning analysis: 19 national experts on Early Warning Systems (SAP) were trained in GIS tools and in accessing hydro-meteorological data through the ANPC's online portal. The activity enabled the ANPC (National Agency for Civil Protection) to organize capacity building for stakeholders of the national platform for disaster risk reduction in data analysis and the implementation of a GIS web portal from September 6 to 10, 2021, in Lomé. Participation in Global Fora: Togolese experts participated in high-level international platforms such as the GPDRR, and the World Reconstruction Conference, enabling exposure to global practices. Outcome 3: Early warning programmes are driven by people-centred and gender-responsive principles and promote private sector engagement <u>Gender and Inclusion Achievements</u> Although CREWS Togo did not have a component and activities dedicated to gender, it promotes the following: - Most that 30 women were trained on DRR measures to ensure the generational knowledge transfer, and in generating revenue activities from mother's club in Anie. - Women were among the professionals trained and participated in international exchanges (SMHI, CIMA, Global Platforms), indicating gender mainstreaming. - Delivered workshops on the use of climate information for crops with at least 50 % women participation, as per request. 5 awareness campaigns on hydrometeorological risks for pupils with pedagogical books (5000) has been delivered in local language (Kabyè, Ewé) - Risk assessments were conducted with the participation of women from the municipal council, CSOs. The assessment thus raised the issue of differential risk perceptions based on gender. - Community Sensitization: Proximity IEC campaigns directly reached 6,607 people (disaggregated data not fully reported). Media Training: 178 journalists trained on crisis communication. Training of 73 women leaders from RRC and mothers' clubs, 304 local authorities, 225 education professionals, 245 people directly benefiting from rapid evacuation plans for hospitals, schools and markets, and 1,250 people directly sensitized on flood risks - The DRM guide adapted for local authorities reflects a practical orientation toward decentralized disaster management. <u>Private sector engagement</u> Development of a contract with PREDICT, which structured a guide process for the development of MHEWS SOP. PREDICT is a private company supported by Météo-France that provides integrated support for managing climate-related risk phenomena (floods, storms, coastal flooding, etc.) to municipalities.
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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 indicator¹.

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 ²
# of LDCs and SIDS with national investment plans and budgets prioritizing multi-hazard early warning programmes		03		This indicator is not among indicator in the CREWS- Togo indicator logical framework (i) Transformation of the National Meteorological General Directorate into the National Meteorological Agency of Togo by decree, (ii) development of the meteorological program budget included in the Public Investment Program (2026-2028)	
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		01		This indicator is not among initial CREWS Togo indicators. National Strategic plan was developed for ANAMET. The project enabled to develop a PDNA for 3 departments including Yoto, Anié and Tchamba in 2025 In addition, in 2024, 05 rapid evacuation plans for social and community infrastructures have been drawn up, in addition to the updated plans (Multi-hazard Contingency Plan, Civil Protection Response Organization Plan (ORSEC) and Flood Preparedness Plan (PPR)	
# of coordination mechanisms strengthened or established to enhance collaboration on early warning among national or regional institutions	03	03		This indicator has been linked to the Operational procedures and MoUs supporting early warning of the CREWS Togo indicator logical framework. Outcomes partially achieved: CREWS project has enabled to strengthened collaboration between the actors of the National Platform for	

¹ CREWS Results Framework.

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

				Disaster Risk Reduction (PNRRC) through joint activities and coordination missions. ANPC has organized a capacity building training for stakeholders of the PNRRC in data analysis and the implementation of a GIS web portal. A total of fifteen (15) Meteorological, hydrological and Civil protection officers participated in that training. This training enabled the stakeholders to produce key data that can feed into the geo-risk platform, facilitating decision-making when needed. CREWS enabled to develop a multi-sectorial evaluation tool. However, the MoU for multi-hazard early warning have not been finalized. A guide for building Standards operating procedures (SOPs) has been prepared. The GeoRisk platform, designed to centralize risk data and improve national warning coordination, was not operational. <u>Reasons for non-achievement</u>: Prioritization of other activities and technical constraints put the implementation of activities on hold to finalize the GeoRisk platform and protocols.	
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	02	05		This indicator has been linked to National capacity assessments for EWS of the CREWS Togo indicator logical framework - Five (5) assessments were carried out as part of the rapid evacuation plans for social and community infrastructure (03 markets: Anié and Hédzranawoé; one regional hospital: CHR Tsévié; one school: Lycée 2Février), - One (1) multi-hazard EWS capacity assessment - Community maps and risk maps has been elaborated for 39 municipalities - One (1) study on flood prevention in Greater Lomé has been developed	

				5. One (1) PDNA for 3 departments including Yoto, Anié and Tchamba in 2025 were developed.	
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		\$15 Mo USD		15 million USD from the public investment program (PIP) approved to modernize infrastructure for the ANAMET and enhance observing networks.	
# of LDCs and SIDS benefiting from GCF resources through the GCF-SAP CREWS Scaling Up Framework		27,025,747 USD		\$27,025,747 USD raised from GCF for the project of <i>Strengthen the resilience of vulnerable communities in areas at high risk of climate change and disasters in Togo (2026-2030)</i> Through the CREWS project, Togo has been able to raise funds from the GCF for a project to strengthen the resilience of vulnerable communities in areas at high risk of climate change and disasters, which will begin implementation in 2026.	

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	3	4		This indicator has been linked to Number of climate-related hazards for which warning or monitoring forecast bulletins are operationally produced with sufficient lead-time for preparedness and early response of the CREWS Togo indicator logical framework. Systems have been improved to develop hazards information for flooding, drought, heavy winds, wildfire CREWS strengthen forecasting and warning services: - Extreme precipitation: Training delivered on satellite based nowcasting	

				- Riverine flood forecasting: - o GEOGLOWS system implemented, PRESATO piloted for hydrological seasonal forecasting. - o FANFAR and VoltAlarm operational use was improved through tailored training. - Drought : seasonal climate information, bulleting and farmer advisory improved through MISVA support. The following system: FEWS and FUNES for flooding, Harmonized framework for food security for drought, ANAMET forecasting for heavy winds and wildfire forecasting of Environmental National Agency (ANGE).	
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.		03		This indicator cannot be linked to any initial indicator of the CREWS Togo indicator logical framework. Improved accuracy of hydro and weather forecasts and bulletins dissemination for flooding, drought, heavy winds and epidemic.	
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		05		This indicator cannot be linked to any initial indicator of the CREWS Togo indicator logical framework. Improved accuracy of hydro and weather forecasts and bulletins dissemination for flooding, drought, heavy winds and epidemic. CREWS enabled to develop a multi-sectorial evaluation tool.	
# of hazards monitoring, analysis and forecasting processes developed or improved		05		This indicator cannot be linked to any initial indicator of the CREWS Togo indicator logical framework. Improved accuracy of hydro and weather forecasts and bulletins dissemination for flooding, drought, heavy winds and epidemic. CREWS enabled to develop a multi-sectorial evaluation tool.	
# of forecasting and prediction products developed and/or accessed from WMO Global Prediction Centers (GPCs), Regional Specialized Meteorological Centers (RSMCs) and NMHSs.		01		This indicator cannot be linked to any initial indicator of the CREWS Togo indicator logical framework. Through the CREWS project, Togo's meteorological services have access to the	

				MISVA platform and regional products used for national forecasting.	
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	03	07		This indicator has been linked to Operational procedures and MoUs supporting early warning of the CREWS Togo indicator logical framework. 7 CAP format has been issued during 2023 including 3 CAP format alerts issued from January to June 2023 and 4 CAP issued from July to December 2023	
# of updated LDCs and SIDS entries in the WMO register of alerting authorities				1 registration was done by ANAMET (see link), including 77 alerting bulletins issued.	
# of communication channels through which warnings are disseminated in the area covered by a prediction service for a given hazard(s)	00	05		This indicator has been linked to Number of accesses to online data platform of the CREWS Togo indicator logical framework. In Togo, meteorological forecasting and related alerts are disseminated through ANAMET web page and CAP, which facilitate communication through social media. This information is also shared by email or phone with local radios and TV. In relation to flood warning, ANPC disseminate the information through its website massively used, and to local radio stations, community text messages, TV. All these channels allow to reach out a total of 50% (4 million) of the national population. (2) two community awareness and risk area mapping campaigns were delivered before the rainy season. In addition, school programs and a practical guide for disaster and hazard risk management for use by local authorities were developed.	
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	01	05		This indicator has been linked to Operational procedures and MoUs supporting early warning of the CREWS Togo indicator logical framework. Five plans were carried out as part of the rapid evacuation plans for social and community infrastructure (02 for regional markets of Anié and 01 for local market of Hédzranawoé; 01 regional hospital: CHR Tsévié; 01 school: Lycée 2 Février)	
# of risk maps, advisory and other warning products that are available and adapted to the user group/development sector needs	01	44		This indicator has been linked to Number of user groups having expressed their needs and developed a resulting action plan to address them of the CREWS Togo indicator logical framework Including 39 community maps and 5 evacuation plans developed, as follow: - 39 communes (Yoto 1, Yoto 2, Yoto 3, Zio 1, Zio 2, Zio 3, Zio 4, Avé 2, Anié 1, Anié 2, Haho 1, Haho 2, Haho 3, Haho 4, Agou 1, Agou 2, Wawa 1, Wawa 2, Wawa 3, Tchamba 1, Blitta 1, Blitta 2, Blitta 3, Dankpen 1, Dankpen 2, Assoli 1, Assoli 2, Assoli 3, Doufelgou 1, Doufelgou 2, Kozah 1, Kozah 2, Kozah 3, Kozah 4) and 05 communities (Agbanakin, Agome-Glozou, Koulfiekou, Azimé-dossou, and Ataké) have community maps of risk areas - 05 rapid evacuation plans for social and community infrastructure (02 for regional markets of Anié and 01 for local market of Hédzranawoé;; 01 regional hospital: CHR Tsévié; 01 school: Lycée 2 Février).	

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		High		This indicator cannot be linked to any initial indicator of the CREWS Togo indicator logical framework.	

gender responsive approaches ³				Through the CREWS project, several training sessions have been organized focusing on gender, including training for media professionals, education professionals, mothers' clubs, and women leaders. Additionally, activities carried out for community mapping, risk mapping and rapid evacuation plans has enable to reach out a numerous of people.	
Level of users' engagement satisfaction in the people-centered and gender-responsive approaches/activities ⁴		High		This indicator cannot be linked to any initial indicator of the CREWS Togo indicator logical framework. The final evaluation of the component 2 of CREWS Project underlined that training workshops, discussion panels, and community mapping exercises generated positive feedback on the approaches, with suggestions for improvement considered. This reflects a high level of satisfaction.	●
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		05		This indicator has been linked to Number of user groups having expressed their needs and developed a resulting action plan to address them of the CREWS Togo indicator logical framework 5 Mapping of risk areas and community mapping. 05 communities including Agbanakin, Agome-Glozou, Koulfiekou, Azimé-dossou, and Ataké have developed risk area community maps.	●
# of women and men trained through X # of capacity building programmes provided by CREWS	120	853 people including 290 women and 563 men		This indicator has been linked to Number of professionals having participated in trainings of the CREWS Togo indicator logical framework A total of 24 training sessions were organized as part of Component 2, directly reaching 290 women and 563 men.	●

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.

				These training sessions covered a variety of topics ranging from risk mapping to the use of GIS data, rapid evacuation mechanisms, and risk communication. The female/male ratio was respected in accordance with the gender approach adopted within the project.	
# of CREWS projects that have included gender equality early warning as an objective or outcome.		01		This indicator cannot be linked to any initial indicator of the CREWS Togo indicator logical framework. The gender approach has been integrated across the board in the formulation of the CREWS Togo project, notably through gender parity in media and education professional networks; the creation and revitalization of clubs for mothers and women leaders; the inclusion of gender in risk mapping; and the disaggregation of beneficiaries in awareness-raising and training activities. These elements demonstrate that gender equality was explicitly considered an operational objective of the project, thus meeting international standards for gender-sensitive early warning.	●
# of target outputs and activities on gender early warning (e.g., assessments and capacity building)		12		This indicator cannot be linked to any initial indicator of the CREWS Togo indicator logical framework. A total of 12 activities directly targeting gender mainstreaming in early warning systems were carried out. These included: - the formation of women's networks (mothers' clubs, women leaders); conducting participatory assessments that integrate the specific needs of women; - implementing gender-sensitive awareness campaigns; involving women in the validation of community evacuation plans. These activities reflect the CREWS-Togo project's strong commitment to promoting inclusive early warning that is sensitive to the specific needs of women, in accordance with the Sendai Framework standards.	●

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				1 contract established with PREDICT, who structured a guide process for the development of MHEWS SOP.	
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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

- COVID-related restrictions: Although CREWS officially launched in 2020, the effective implementation of activities was significantly delayed by the COVID-19 pandemic between 2020 and 2021. This situation led to the temporary suspension of face-to-face meetings, travel restrictions, and a reduction in the number of participants in training sessions (maximum 15 people per activity).
- The DRE lost their contributors at the beginning of the project, operating with a new Director and 2 contributors around 3 years' project. In 2025, finally the public function assigned 4 staff to the DRE for the operation of hydrological services. This introduced slowness in the implementation of hydrological activities.
- Institutional capacities still limited at the decentralized level: Several municipalities and local technical services lack the human and logistical resources to ensure the sustainable continuation of activities, as CREWS funds cannot be used for acquisitions.
- Lack of a robust multisectoral monitoring mechanism: Although planned, the multi-stakeholder DRR monitoring and evaluation system has not yet been fully operationalized.

Lessons Learned

CREWS-Togo has demonstrated several elements of success that constitute solid anchors for future initiatives to strengthen resilience to climate hazards:

- Improvement of institutional collaboration between scientific and technical institutions that produce climatological and meteorological information (ANAMET and DRE) and strategic institutions that coordinate risks and early warning systems (ANPC), through the development of joint action plans to improve multi-risk early warning systems, and joint participation in training and workshops on forecasting and early warning.
- Improvements in access to climatic and meteorological information through the introduction of interoperable tools (ClimWed, CAP) and processes for communication and dissemination of forecasts, alerts, bulletins, under the ANAMET webpage.
- Increase the rate of weather forecasting through tailored capacity building to forecaster during the 4-raining season (through MISVA). Dedicated and continued support is requested to introduce changes and create strong capabilities.
- Improvement of agrometeorological bulletins and crop advisories based on the integration of user needs, collected during the face-to-face seasonal forecasting dissemination to farmer supported by ANAMET, DRE and ANPC.
- Institutional ownership by the ANPC: The strong involvement of the National Civil Protection Agency (ANPC), particularly in coordination, technical supervision, and stakeholder mobilization, has enabled consistent implementation of activities throughout the country.
- Relevant targeting of risk areas: The localities selected for interventions were identified on the basis of objective vulnerability criteria (hydro-climatic, socio-institutional) from studies. This made it possible to concentrate resources on areas of high need.
- Large-scale capacity building: More than 1,000 national, regional, local, educational, and community actors benefited from tailored training on disaster risk management (DRM), crisis communication, civil-military coordination, etc.
- Gender mainstreaming: An inclusive approach with a focus on the participation of women (community leaders, teachers, journalists) strengthened their role in DRR-related decision-making processes.
- Production of plans and technical tools: Community maps, contingency plans, rapid evacuation plans, and hydrometeorological assessments were produced, providing local authorities and decentralized services with concrete documents for action.
- Leverage effect: CREWS laid the groundwork for scaling up through other funding, including:

the mobilization of resources by the ANPC, ANAMET and DRE and the Togolese government as part of the Green Climate Fund (GCF) project; contributing to the preparation of the urban development program for Togo's main cities

supporting the implementation of the West Africa Coastal Areas Resilience Investment Program (WACA ResIP), including flood control activities and the coastal early warning system.

Through WMO advocacy on Togo collaboration for building climate risk and early warning, ANAMET managed to leverage national resources for the modernisation of infrastructures (15 Mo in 5 years). It showed the engagement of Government with meteorological services.

- Scaling up other activities (participatory and community mapping) through the Food System Resilience Program (FSRP) project;
- Integrating CREWS achievements into national plans and procedures (NCPs, PRCs, school curricula, practical guides).

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).

- CREWS has enabled the development and testing of several innovative approaches that can be replicated in other contexts in Togo or the sub-region:
- Participatory mapping approach using OpenStreetMap: Enabling local communities to co-construct their vulnerability maps, in conjunction with institutional data. This approach has strengthened their understanding of and involvement in warning systems.
- DRR mothers' and women leaders' clubs: These community structures have enabled women to be effectively integrated into awareness-raising, local monitoring, and risk reduction initiatives.
- Regional cross-training (FANFAR, VOLTALARM, CIMA, SMHI): The use of regional platforms for sharing experiences has strengthened technical skills and cross-border coordination.
- Standardized practical guides: Training and the dissemination of guides (teacher's guide, practical guide for local authorities) have provided harmonized reference frameworks that can be used on a large scale in public policy.

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.

- <https://anpctogo.tg/atelier-de-formation-des-professionnelles-de-medias-sur-la-reduction-des-risques-de-catastrophes/https://www.togofirst.com/fr/gestion-publique/1411-10939-togo-la-direction-generale-de-la-meteorologie-nationale-desormais-une-agence>
- <https://anpctogo.tg/atelier-de-dynamisation-et-formation-du-reseau-de-professionnels-de-medias-pour-la-reduction-des-risques-de-catastrophes-au-niveau-central-et-communautaire/>
- <https://anpctogo.tg/exercice-de-simulation-sur-table-sur-les-aleas-susceptibles-de-survenir-au-togo-%ef%bf%bc/>
- <https://anpctogo.tg/atelier-de-validation-de-levaluation-des-capacites-et-besoins-du-systeme-dalerte-multirisque/>
- <https://atop.tg/tone-changement-climatique-le-guide-de-lenseignant-vulgarise-dans-la-region-des-savanes/>
- <https://anpctogo.tg/en/panel-dechanges-entre-les-acteurs-de-la-plateforme-nationale-de-reduction-des-risques-de-catastrophe-et-luniversite-de-lome/>
- <https://anpctogo.tg/atelier-de-formation-operationnelle-sur-le-suivi-hydrometeorologique-et-la-prevision-dinondations-avec-fanfar-et-voltalarm/>

- <https://wmo.int/media/update/development-of-standard-operation-procedures-forecasting-and-warning-burkina-faso-and-togo>
- <https://crews-initiative.org/news/burkina-faso-and-togo-learning-exchange-on-flood-forecasting-and-early-warning-systems/>
- <https://meteotogo.tg/actualites/plan-national-strategique-de-la-meteorologie-du-togo-la-derniere-version-du-document-valide-ce-19-octobre-2023-a-adetikope/>
- <https://meteotogo.tg/actualites/le-togo-et-le-burkina-faso-renforcent-leurs-capacites-sur-le-nowcasting-et-la-pr%C3%A9vision-des-crues-%C3%A9clairs-en-zones-urbaines-%C3%A0-lom%C3%A9-au-togo/>

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	• RRC Women Leaders Group • Mothers Clubs • JVE NGO • RAFIA NGO
Academic Institutions (Research/NMHS)	• <u>University of Lomé</u> • <u>AGRHYMET</u>, (collaborate with BYU on capacity building to improve data sharing and flood forecasting by GEOGLOWS) • <u>CIMA</u> (capacity building on the use of VoltaAlarm for flood forecasting) • <u>SMHI</u> (capacity building on flood forecasting by FANFAR) • <u>Universitat Rovira i Virgili-URV</u> (capacity building on crop calendar/system development) • <u>LACEEDE</u> (capacity building on hydrological seasonal forecasting/system development) • <u>Brigham Young University-BYU</u> (capacity building on hydrological data management/flood forecasting) • <u>METEOFRANCE</u> (capacity building on sub-seasonal forecasting) • <u>ANACIM – RSMC Dakar</u> (capacity building on weather forecasting)
Private Sector	PREDICT. PREDICT is a private company supported by Météo-France that provides integrated support for managing climate-related risk phenomena (floods, storms, coastal flooding, etc.) to municipalities. PREDICT develops solutions in terms of preventative planning, climate risk analysis tools for small-scale anticipation and management, and warning and decision-support systems. https://www.predictservices.com/

19. Financial management

Total financing approved (in approved project proposal):	2,250,000 • WB: \$1,150,000 • WMO: \$1,100,000 Disbursed: \$1,024,130
Cumulative amount by end-of-project (<i>how much has been used, actual expenditure</i>):	2,170,650.38 • WB: \$1,146,520.38 • WMO: \$1,024,130
Percentage used by end-of-project:	WB: 99.7%

20. Supporting documents

List and annex to the report any documents providing details on project activities that were 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.

Reports on activities financed by the CREWS funding :

Global folder for WB deliverables : [WB deliverables CREWS](#)

Details :

- [Analyse et Perspectives pour le Bassin du Lac Togo 06042021 ff.pdf](#)
- [Etude inondation Grand Lome - D5 Mesures et investissements.pdf](#)
- [Aleas et risques inondations Grand Lome.PDF](#)
- [Etude inondation Grand Lome High Level management report.pdf](#)
- [Diagnostic Multirisk EWS](#)
- [Rapport capacités MHEWS Togo Fevrier 2022.pdf](#)
- [Rapport Formation hydro mars2021.pdf](#)
- [Cartographie Note explicative Azimé-Dossou 20 09 2025 Kpalimé.pdf](#)

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.