



Eleventh Steering Committee 19-21 May 2025

SOFF Portfolio and Implementation Progress

INF 11.2

Systematic Observations
Financing Facility

**Weather
and climate
data for
resilience**



Purpose of this Document

This document outlines Implementation progress of SOFF Investments across the entire portfolio of Readiness and Investment phases. Since the first programming decision in November 2022, 66 countries have been programmed to receive SOFF Readiness support. Of the 61 countries with approved Readiness funding, 39 have completed the Readiness phase. To date, 15 countries have approved Investment phase funding requests. Additionally, three countries have received conditional approval for Investment funding.

This document presents an overview of the SOFF portfolio and implementation progress as of 31 March 2025. The document compiles key implementation progress and lessons learned from the first round of annual reporting on SOFF Investment phase. Detailed disaggregated data is available on the [SOFF dashboard](#) on the SOFF website and in the annexes of this document.

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SOFF Portfolio and Implementation Progress

1. SOFF operations overview

1.1. Evolution of SOFF portfolio

Since November 2022, 66 countries have been programmed to receive SOFF support (see full details in Annex 0). Out of these, Readiness funding has been approved for 61 countries following [Decision 4.3](#), [Decision 5.3](#), [Intersessional Decision 1.1](#), [Decision 6.2](#) and [Decision 10.3](#). Three additional countries, namely Cook Islands, Guinea, and Niue have submitted their Readiness funding request for 11th Steering Committee meeting consideration (INF 11.3). The two remaining countries, Guatemala and Sudan, are yet to request Readiness funding.

Investment funding has been approved for 15 countries and conditionally approved for three countries. ([Decision 6.3](#), [Decision 7.6](#), [Decision 8.4.1](#), [Decision 10.2](#)). Overall, USD 116.1 million have been approved or conditionally approved in Readiness and Investment support.

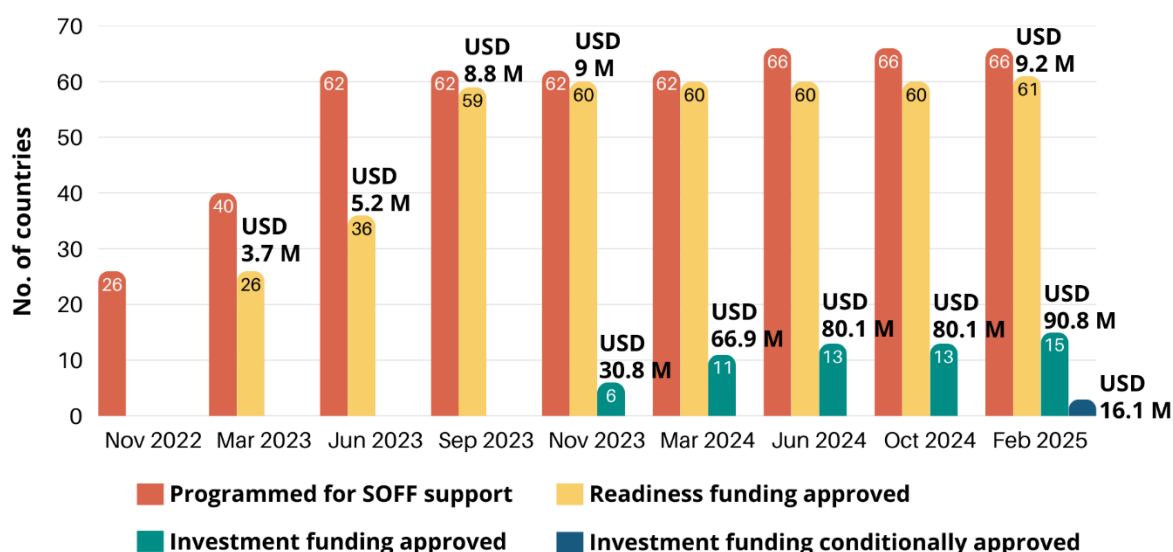


Figure 1. Overview of the evolution of the SOFF portfolio since the 3rd Steering Committee meeting (November 2022). The number of countries at each phase are represented by bars according to the legend (bottom) and the amount approved in USD displayed in text.

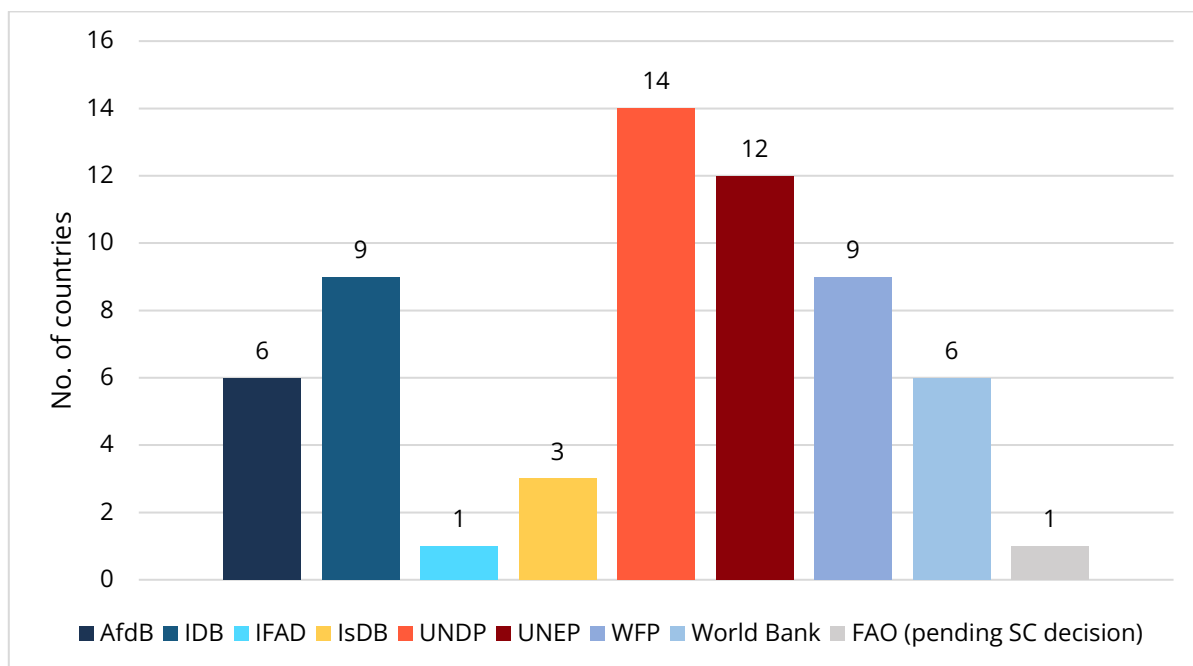


Figure 2. UN agencies and multilateral development banks selected by beneficiary countries as Implementing Entities.

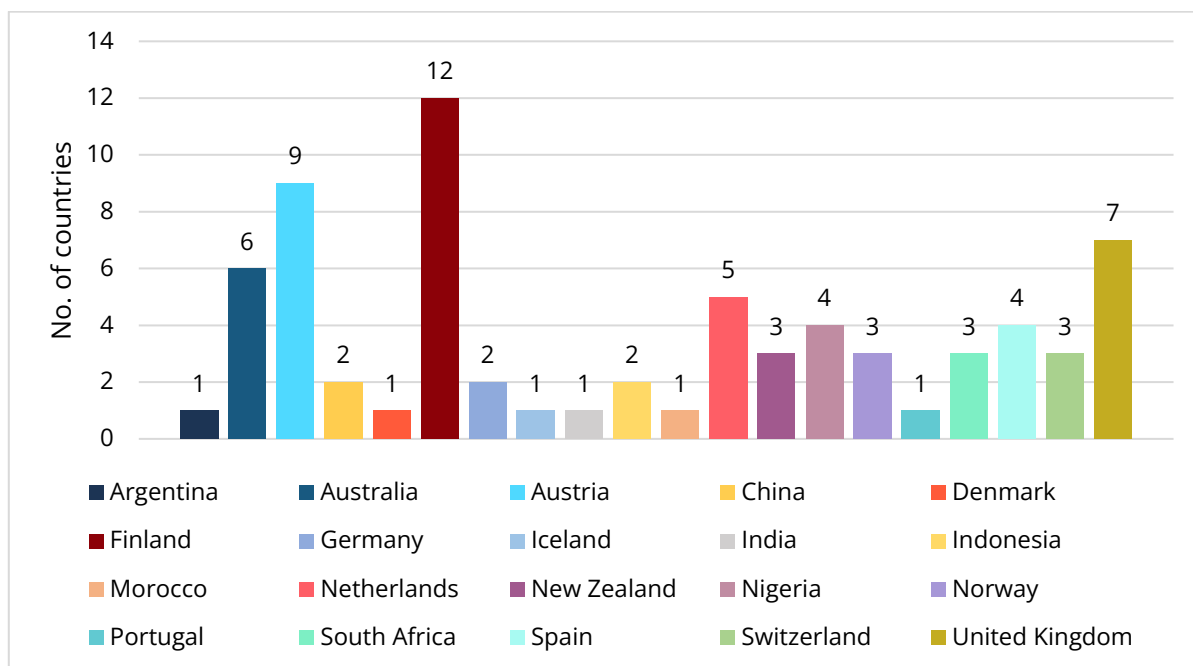


Figure 3. Countries with advanced National Meteorological and Hydrological Services (NMHS) serving as peer advisors for Readiness phase.

Figures 2 and 3 above show the nine Implementing Entities and 20 peer advisors selected by SOFF countries¹ as their operational partners.

Sections 2 and 3 report on the progress of implementation during the Readiness and Investment phases, respectively. The enhanced [SOFF dashboard](#) complements this report and provides more granular information.

1.2. SOFF regional workshops and engagements

[Intersessional Decision 2.1](#) and [Decision 9.4](#) welcomed and encouraged the increased SOFF regional collaboration and partnerships with the SOFF operational community. As previously reported, these regional workshops and engagements continue to play a valuable role in fostering a coordinated approach as more countries complete the Readiness phase and transition to the Investment phase. They have also facilitated alignment with investments from other regional initiatives – a priority strongly emphasized by participating countries. The workshops remain an important platform for stakeholder consultations on key topics such as the design of the SOFF Compliance phase, gender considerations, and the engagement of civil society organizations (CSOs) and the private sector. These regional engagements serve as a basis for collecting lessons learned and knowledge sharing. The findings and outcomes of the workshops (Table 1) were welcomed by all participants and the outcome reports highlighted the requests from the SOFF community to continue organizing such events. In addition, as outcomes of the workshops highlighted below, multiple collaboration agreements were signed between SOFF and regional partners that play an important role in the successful implementation of SOFF investments.

Table 1. SOFF regional workshops, engagements and outcomes.

Regional Workshop		Outcome
Pacific	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 10-12 April 2024 in Fiji • Co-hosted by Fiji Meteorological Service and cost-sharing arrangement with CREWS Pacific SIDS Steering Committee meeting 	Workshop outcome document Agreement on collaboration and complementarity between WRPP and SOFF signed at COP29 in Baku, Azerbaijan
Africa	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1-13 September 2024 in Abidjan • Co-organized by African Development Bank's Climate Action Window 	Workshop outcome document Letter of Intent between AfDB and WMO on behalf of SOFF signed at COP29.

¹ 61 countries with Readiness funding approved as of April 2025.

Regional Workshop		Outcome
South Asia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 24-26 September 2024 in Bhutan • Co-hosted by National Centre for Hydrology and Meteorology, Bhutan 	Workshop outcome document South Asia Hydromet Forum and CREWS complementary funding proposal expected to strengthen collaboration
Caribbean	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 5-7 May 2025 in Jamaica • Co-hosted by Inter-American Development Bank and CREWS 	

1.3.

1.4. Building the SOFF community

Building a SOFF community of practice has been one of the notable initial successes of SOFF and has been consistently recognized by partners. This community of practice allows for knowledge sharing and ensures that different actors add value to achieve the best results in SOFF implementation. SOFF is creating systemic change to ensure long term sustainability of GBON investments, including through the systematized and open-ended relationship between beneficiary countries, peer advisors, Implementing Entities and WMO that serves as SOFF technical authority. SOFF created the platform for bringing together in an effective way UN organizations and Multilateral Development Banks, harvesting their country operations experience, and advanced NMHSs serving as peer advisors that bring in the required deep technical expertise. The outcomes of the peers and Implementing Entities Workshop are elaborated [here](#).

A summary of some of the key initiatives are provided in Table 2 below.

Table 2. Key initiatives building the SOFF community of Practice

Key initiatives	
Engagement with SOFF peer advisors and Implementing Entities: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SOFF peer advisors and IEs workshop, in De Bilt, 9 – 10 Oct 2024 • SOFF peer advisors and IEs workshop, tentatively planned for Oct 2025 in Morocco • Knowledge sharing session on procurement and tendering process (online, 25 March 2025) 	Co-hosted by operational partners on a voluntary basis Platform for exchange on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • requirements moving from Readiness Phase to Investment, • operational challenges, lessons learned and technical topics.
Technical webinar series <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>See Table 3</i> 	Organized by SOFF Secretariat and WMO Technical Authority

Key initiatives	
Collaboration technical departments/units: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Commission for Observation, Infrastructure and Information Systems (INFCOM) Global Climate Observations Systems (GCOS) WMO Regional Associations WMO Regional Centres, e.x. Global Information System Centre (GISC), Regional WIGOS Centre (RWC) 	Collaboration with technical departments aims to ensure the quality of Readiness outputs in accordance with WMO standards and regulations, such as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the implementation of WIS 2.0 station metadata compliance with WIGOS standards climate requirements at GBON stations
Development of the SOFF Moodle platform for peer advisors and Implementing Entities	Learning platform fostering discussions on the various technical topics and facilitating knowledge sharing among partners.

Table 3. Summary of technical webinars coordinated by the SOFF Secretariat and WMO Technical Authority together with partners

Date	Technical webinars
7 February 2024	Knowledge sharing and lessons learned from preparing Country Hydromet Diagnostics
16 February 2024	GBON National Contribution Plan lessons learned.
28 May 2024	Engagement with SOFF peer advisors on WIS 2.0
7 November 2024	Follow up on WIS 2.0 towards SOFF implementation
12 November 2024	Calibration approaches for instruments at GBON stations
12 December 2024	Follow up on WIS 2.0 towards SOFF implementation (2 nd session)
26 March 2025	Follow up on WIS 2.0 and private sector engagement, in collaboration with HMEI - Available Offers for WIS 2.0 Node (3 rd session)
Planned for Q2/Q3 2025	Additional engagements with HMEI

2. SOFF Readiness phase

2.1. Portfolio

The following figures provide an overview of the breakdown of SOFF Readiness phase implementation. Figure 4 highlights the regional breakdown of the 61 countries with Readiness funding approved. More comprehensive information is available on the [SOFF dashboard](#).

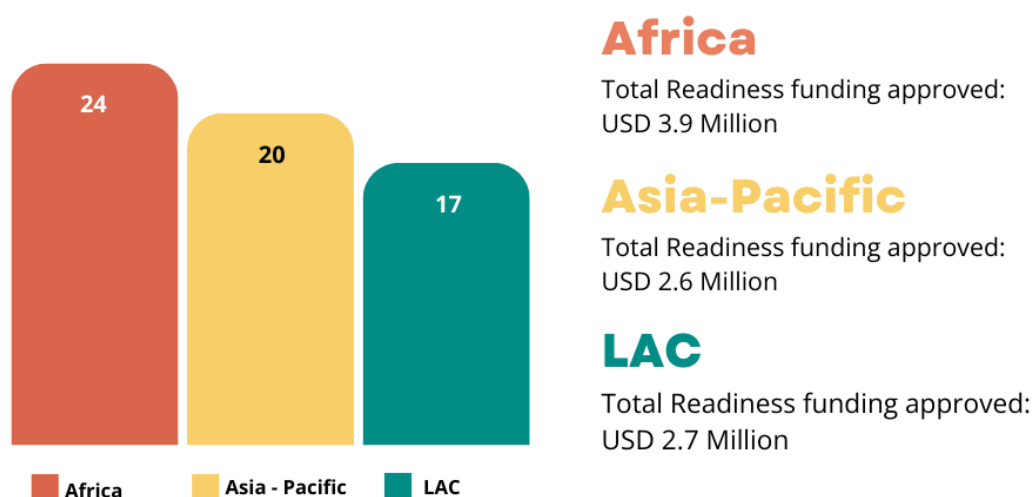


Figure 4. Regional distribution of countries receiving Readiness support.

2.2. Implementation progress

As of April 2025, 39 countries have completed the Readiness phase. Figure 5 presents the overall implementation progress based on the status of the three Readiness outputs², while a more detailed account is provided in Annex 0. Countries still under implementation have submitted requests to extend the delivery period beyond the initial six-month timeframe. As previously reported, diverse country contexts, organizational challenges, and capacity constraints have contributed to delays in the original delivery schedule of the Readiness phase. Peer advisors continue to maintain close communication with the SOFF Secretariat, providing updates through semi-annual progress reports, and overall implementation is progressing steadily.

Section 4 of the SOFF Readiness Phase Funding Request Template requires countries and Implementing Entities to conduct an evaluation of the peer advisory services received during the Readiness phase. As more countries near completion of this phase, an evaluation survey is planned for Q4 of 2025. Results of this questionnaire will be presented at the SOFF peer advisors and Implementing entities workshop planned in

² GBON National Gap Analysis (NGA); GBON National Contribution Plan (NCP); Country Hydromet Diagnostics (CHD).

2025.




	Completed	On track	Delayed
 National Gap Analysis	55	6	0
 National Contribution Plan	41	19	1
 Country Hydromet Diagnostics	47	14	0

Figure 5. Readiness phase implementation progress.

Completed: Readiness output delivered; **On track:** Output undergoing WMO screening, or timely delivery expected according to revised schedules; **Delayed:** Delayed compared to revised schedules.

3. SOFF Investment phase

After completion of the Readiness phase, countries classified as LDCs or SIDS are eligible to receive SOFF Investment phase support. Currently, 18 countries have their Investment funding approved or conditionally approved.

The regional distribution of the Investment phase funding requests is summarized in figure 6 below. Information on the 18 countries with approved and conditionally approved funding requests are summarized in Annex 0.

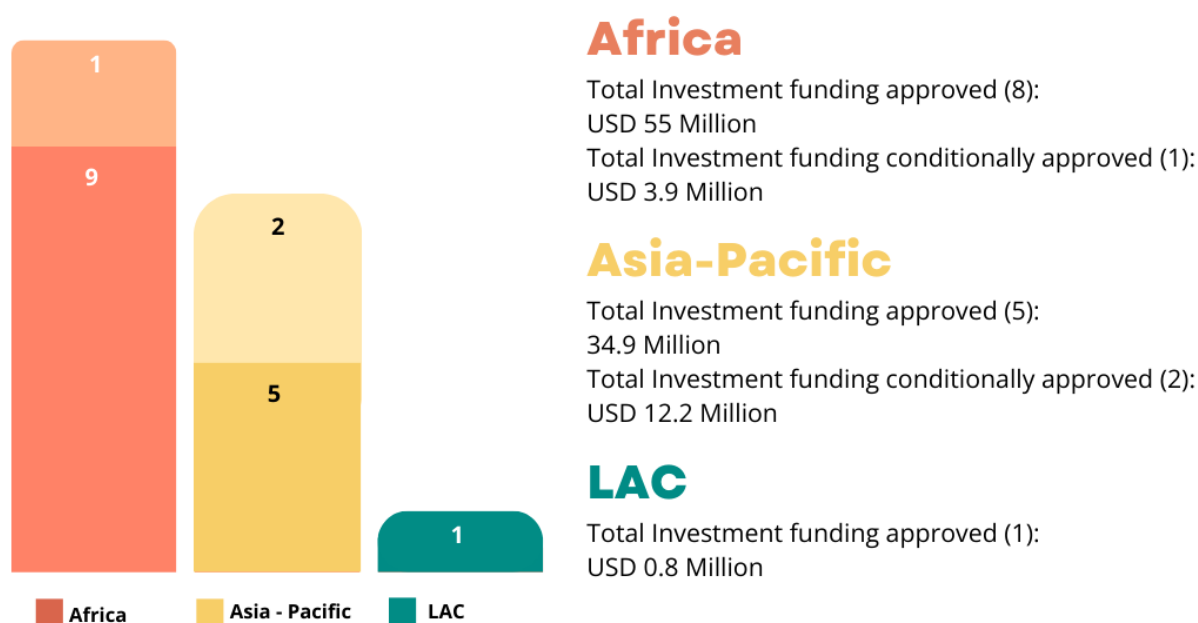


Figure 6. Regional distribution of countries receiving Investment support. Countries with conditionally approved Investment funding requests are represented in the lighter shade.

3.1. Status of fund transfers

All countries with Investment funding approved except South Sudan have financing agreements with the UN Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office (UN MPTF) effective and received their first tranche fund transfers (Figure 7). A revised Investment funding request will be submitted for South Sudan following a decision by the SOFF Steering Committee to include FAO as a SOFF Implementing Entity.

Two out of the five countries with conditionally approved Investment funding namely Madagascar and Timor-Leste have also received their first tranche transfers following [Decision 10.2.1](#). Funding for Samoa, Nauru, and Malawi will be transferred once sufficient financial resources become available.

The status of fund transfers is summarized in the figure below and details per country are presented in Annex 3.

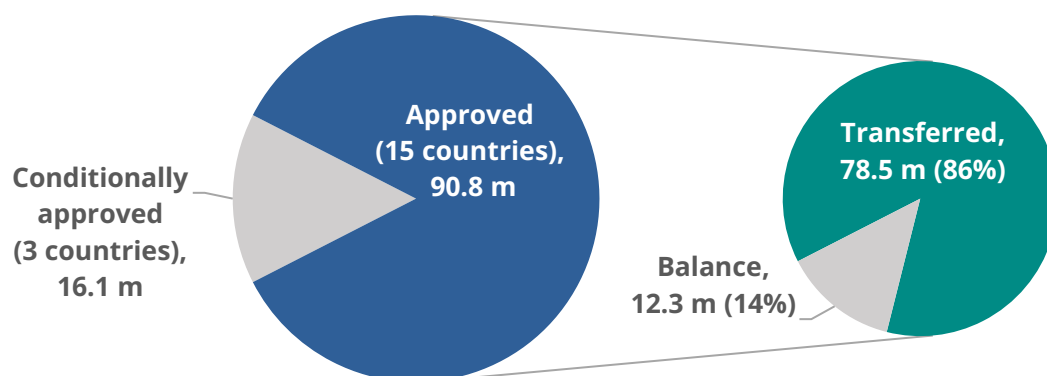


Figure 7. Status of Investment phase funding commitments for 18 countries (USD 106.9 million).

3.2. Implementation progress

Ten countries – Bhutan, Cabo Verde, Chad, Ethiopia, Kiribati, Maldives, Mozambique, Rwanda, Solomon Islands, and Tanzania – submitted annual reports that covered activities from the start of implementation until March 2025, detailing progress under the SOFF Investment Phase. While no annual reports were received for Belize, Madagascar, Timor-Leste, and Uganda as these countries have only recently started implementation in the last 6 months, virtual calls were organized by the SOFF Secretariat to check-in with the Implementing Entities on the status of implementation. The country reports highlight good progress by SOFF-supported countries with strategies tailored to local contexts. Key updates from these countries include project launching, setting up of Project Management Units, institutional strengthening, building collaborative partnerships, and preparing tenders for procurement of relevant infrastructure and data sharing software, including for the implementation of WIS2.0. Most of the countries are currently in the procurement phase, reflecting progress in setting up their GBON networks. Figure 8

below summarizes the progress made in implementing key activities across all Investment Phase countries and the following sections present on engagements with the civil society and the private sector; social and environmental safeguards; grievance redress mechanisms; leveraging opportunities; and gender inclusion. Further information on the implementation progress per country is available in Annex 4.

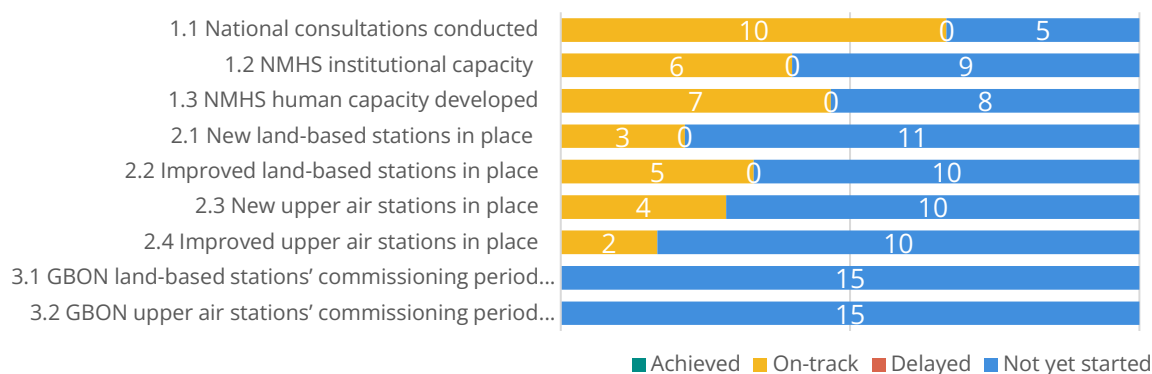


Figure 8. Summary of status of implementation in countries under Investment phase.

3.2.1 Engagement with Civil Society and the Private Sector

Several countries have actively engaged civil society and the private sector in various stages of their projects. In Bhutan, civil society, academic institutions, and private sector suppliers are integrated into procurement planning and knowledge exchange. Cabo Verde involves municipal associations, NGOs, and private companies like CVTelecom and NOSI in project planning. In Chad, civil society organizations and private sector stakeholders participate during the launch and planning phases. Kiribati is planning future collaboration with civil society and private sector partners.

Ethiopia utilizes state-operated infrastructure, with minimal private sector involvement, focusing on procurement and awareness campaigns. The Maldives primarily focuses on private sector involvement in procurement planning, with broader participation expected in later phases. In Rwanda, the private sector is involved in aviation, and civil society is consulted for input. Solomon Islands builds upon previous partnerships with CSOs and the private sector to enhance project implementation. Tanzania involves private sector contractors in the construction activities of its weather stations.

3.2.2 Social and Environmental Safeguards

Countries have implemented a variety of social and environmental safeguards to ensure the sustainability of their projects. Bhutan and Cabo Verde both adhere to UNEP's Environmental and Social Safeguards Framework (ESSF), with Bhutan including community consultations as part of its approach. Chad follows the World Food Programme's safeguards to minimize environmental impact and ensure community

engagement. In Kiribati, UNEP's ESSF is applied during the planning phase, with site-specific safeguards being reviewed during technical assessments.

Ethiopia adopts UNDP's Social and Environmental Standards (SES), incorporating risk screening, mitigation measures, and sustainable practices such as using renewable energy and reducing emissions. The Maldives aligns with UNEP's ESSF as well as local regulations for procurement and installation, focusing on environmental best practices. Rwanda ensures compliance with environmental standards, including the use of biodegradable materials. Solomon Islands applies UNDP's SES and has mechanisms in place to ensure compliance, while Tanzania conducts Environmental Impact Assessments (EIAs) to avoid project impacts in environmentally sensitive areas.

3.2.3 Grievance Redress Mechanisms

Bhutan, Cabo Verde, Kiribati, and the Maldives follow the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) Sustainability Framework. Stakeholders in these countries can file complaints through the Stakeholder Response Mechanism (SRM), managed by the Independent Office for Stakeholder Safeguards and Response (IOSSR), using online forms, email, or mail. In Bhutan, the National Center for Hydrology and Meteorology (NCHM) has also established a dedicated grievance mechanism accessible through its official website. Chad uses the World Food Programme's (WFP) standard complaint mechanisms. Ethiopia has established a grievance redress mechanism focused on social and environmental complaints. In Ethiopia, an email address is listed on the UNDP country office website to receive complaints.

No formal grievances have been reported in any of the countries to date, but Implementing Entities will continue to report on grievances and incidents through the semi-annual and annual reports.

3.2.4 Leveraging Opportunities

Countries are employing various mechanisms to leverage additional resources in support of their climate resilience and early warning efforts. The following are selected examples:

Bhutan benefits from co-financing through the Green Climate Fund (GCF) and the World Bank's Climate Resilience Program. Cabo Verde utilizes the University of Twente's Geonetcast system to strengthen its early warning capabilities. In Chad, the World Food Programme (WFP) and GeoSphere Austria have clearly mapped out ongoing investments in the area and designed SOFF funding requests based on existing investments, building on initiatives such as the Climate Risk and Early Warning Systems (CREWS) and Early Warning for All (EW4All).

Ethiopia has secured USD 13 million through UNDP and GCF to enhance early warning systems and ensure SOFF investments benefit the entire EW value chain. The Maldives aligns its SOFF activities with UNEP's GCF-funded project and is developing a GCF project focused on marine meteorological stations, complementing SOFF efforts. Rwanda

benefits from several initiatives, including the Volcanoes Community Resilience Project, Strengthening Early Warning and Early Action (SEWAA), and CREWS East Africa. The Solomon Islands participates in EW4All and the Weather-Ready Pacific programme, which SOFF has signed a collaboration agreement to ensure leveraging of investments.

Mozambique has received funding from the Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation (NORAD), the European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations (ECHO), the Foreign, Commonwealth & Development Office (FCDO), and the World Meteorological Organization (WMO). These funds support the implementation of the Programme for Risk Information and Early Warning Systems (PRISM), the development of anticipatory action triggers, and the enhancement of the Flash Flood Guidance System. Tanzania receives co-funding from the Government of Tanzania, with SOFF supporting the country's EW4All activities.

3.2.5 Gender Inclusion

Countries are advancing gender inclusion through various targeted activities. Mozambique has scheduled a gender awareness workshop for INAM staff in Year 2 to explore how women perceive climate information and to integrate gender considerations into SOFF operations. During stakeholder engagement, civil society organizations focused on women's empowerment—Associação de Mulheres, Género e Desenvolvimento (MuGeDe), Fórum Mulheres, and LeMuSiCa (Levante-se Mulher e Siga o Seu Caminho)—were invited to the national consultation. An academy-oriented awareness event is also planned to increase interest among young women in meteorology as a career path.

Rwanda reported 60% female participation in consultations. Cabo Verde achieved 50% female participation in workshops. Bhutan reported 46% female representation in the Project Steering Committee. Chad recorded 28% female participation during the project launch, exceeding its target.

Kiribati applied gender-sensitive approaches in training. Ethiopia included gender-responsive climate governance in its activities. The Maldives is aiming for 30% female participation in training sessions. Solomon Islands is developing a Gender Action Plan. Tanzania is planning future workshops to support the inclusion of women in meteorological services.

3.3. Lessons learned

Strengthening Peer Advisor Engagement: Several countries highlighted the value of structured and regular engagement with peer advisors to accelerate technical assessments and support timely decision-making.

Procurement and Technical Coordination Challenges: Four countries experienced delays related to procurement constraints—such as limited local suppliers and logistical difficulties—as well as time-consuming technical review processes for procurement documentation. These factors impacted the timely delivery of infrastructure and

highlighted the importance of integrated planning between procurement and technical teams to streamline timelines and avoid bottlenecks. To help address this, the SOFF Secretariat organized a virtual knowledge exchange session on best procurement practices in March 2025 where operating partners for the Investment phase in Rwanda shared their experience and lessons learned that other countries could adapt as they conduct their respective procurement processes. In addition, the SOFF Secretariat has proposed to publish SOFF tender documents on the SOFF website to ensure potential suppliers can access and bid for these tenders.

Government Approval Delays: In at least two countries, delays in securing government approvals impacted the pace of project initiation. This underscores the importance of aligning with national procedures from the outset to facilitate smooth implementation.

Staffing Delays: Two countries reported that recruitment delays and coordination challenges within project teams slowed implementation, pointing to the need for robust coordination frameworks and timely staffing mechanisms.

Capacity Constraints: Capacity-related delays, including human and technical resource limitations, were noted in at least two countries. These cases stress the importance of incorporating capacity-building components into project planning from the beginning.

Site Plan Deviations: At least two countries encountered discrepancies between desk-based plans in National Contribution Plan and on-ground realities, requiring reallocation of station sites. This highlights the importance of conducting field verification for technical feasibility.

Political Instability: In one country, field activities were delayed due to civil unrest and security risks. This illustrates the potential impact of political contexts on implementation timelines and the importance of flexible planning in high-risk areas.

In conclusion, improving coordination between procurement and technical teams, streamlining government approvals, and addressing staffing delays could speed up investment phase implementation. Early capacity-building and field verification of plans will ensure better resource allocation and alignment with on-the-ground conditions. Additionally, factoring in political risks during planning will enhance project adaptability.

3.4. Update on MDBs serving as SOFF Implementing Entities

Among the nine SOFF Implementing Entities, five are Multilateral Development Banks (MDBs). The following table outlines the status of their framework agreement with the UN MPTF Office.

Table 4. Status of framework agreements between the UN MPTF Office and the MDBs serving as SOFF Implementing Entities.

MDB	Status of framework agreement
Islamic Development Bank	Completed, signed June 2023
World Bank	Completed, signed letter of intention in September 2024, based on the SOFF Terms of References and the Administrative Agreement previously agreed.
Inter-American Development Bank	Completed, signed September 2024
African Development Bank	Delayed, final negotiations ongoing
Asian Development Bank	Pending agreement

Following [Decision 9.7](#), Madagascar and South Sudan have changed their Implementing Entities for their Investment phase from AfDB to UNDP and FAO (pending), respectively. Additionally, considering the decision to withhold approval for Investment funding requests submitted by AfDB until the agreement with UN MPTF is signed, several countries currently in the Readiness phase have also requested a change in their IE, as detailed in Table 5 below.

Table 5. Status of SOFF Implementing Entity change for countries with AfDB as the original Implementing Entity.

Country	Peer Advisor	Implementation progress status	New Implementing Entity	Status of change
Madagascar	Germany	Investment funding request approved	UNDP	Done
South Sudan	Austria	Investment funding request approved	FAO	Pending
Democratic Republic of Congo	Switzerland	Investment funding request submitted	WFP	Done
Burkina Faso	Spain - Nigeria	Readiness phase ongoing	-	Pending
Liberia	Nigeria	Readiness phase completed	-	Pending

Country	Peer Advisor	Implementation progress status	New Implementing Entity	Status of change
Mauritius	South Africa – India	Readiness phase ongoing	-	Pending
Seychelles	South Africa	Readiness phase ongoing	WB	Requested
Niger	Nigeria	Readiness phase ongoing	-	Pending
Comoros	Morocco	Readiness phase ongoing	-	Pending

Annex 1: Country list: Programmed, Readiness, Investment

Batch		Country	Peer Advisor	IE ³	Status
Batch 1	1	Belize	United Kingdom	IADB	Investment phase
	2	Bhutan	Finland	UNEP	Investment phase
	3	Burkina Faso	Spain - Nigeria	AfDB	Readiness phase ongoing
	4	Cabo Verde	Netherlands	UNEP	Investment phase
	5	Chad	Austria	WFP	Investment phase
	6	Democratic Republic of the Congo	Switzerland	WFP	Investment funding request submitted for consideration by the 11SC
	7	Ecuador	Switzerland – Argentina	IADB	Readiness phase completed
	8	Ethiopia	Norway -Finland	UNDP	Investment phase
	9	Fiji	Australia	World Bank	Readiness phase completed
	10	Grenada	Spain	-	Readiness phase ongoing
	11	Guyana	Austria	IADB	Investment funding request submitted for consideration by the 11SC
	12	Kiribati	Australia	UNEP	Investment phase
	13	Liberia	Nigeria	AfDB	Readiness phase completed
	14	Madagascar	Germany	UNDP	Investment phase
	15	Malawi	Norway – Iceland	UNDP	Investment funding request conditionally approved
	16	Maldives	Finland – Indonesia	UNEP	Investment phase

³ Implementing Entities from countries that have either requested changes or have already made changes are highlighted in red.

Batch		Country	Peer Advisor	IE ³	Status
	17	Mozambique	South Africa	WFP	Investment phase
	18	Nepal	Finland	UNEP	Readiness phase ongoing
	19	Rwanda	Finland	UNDP	Investment phase
	20	Samoa	Australia	World Bank	Investment funding request conditionally approved
	21	Senegal	Netherlands	IsDB	Readiness phase completed
	22	Solomon Islands	Australia	UNDP	Investment phase
	23	South Sudan	Austria	FAO (pending)	Investment phase
	24	United Republic of Tanzania	Denmark	UNDP	Investment phase
	25	Timor-Leste	Finland- Indonesia	UNEP	Investment phase
	26	Tuvalu	New Zealand	UNEP	Readiness phase ongoing
Batch 2	27	Cambodia	United Kingdom	IFAD	Readiness phase completed
	28	Guinea-Bissau	Portugal	UNEP	Readiness phase completed
	29	Lao People's Democratic Republic	Austria-China	World Bank	Readiness phase completed
	30	Nauru	Australia	UNEP	Investment funding request conditionally approved
	31	Papua New Guinea	Australia	UNDP	Readiness phase completed
	32	Sao Tome and Principe	Netherlands	UNDP	Investment funding request submitted for consideration by the 11SC
	33	Tonga	New Zealand	World Bank	Readiness phase ongoing
	34	Uganda	Netherlands	IsDB	Investment phase

Batch		Country	Peer Advisor	IE ³	Status
	35	Vanuatu	New Zealand	World Bank	Readiness phase ongoing
	36	Zambia	United Kingdom	WFP	Investment funding request submitted for consideration at 11SC
Batch 3	37	Antigua and Barbuda	United Kingdom	UNDP	Investment funding request submitted for consideration by the 11SC
	38	Bahamas	Finland	IADB	Readiness phase completed
	39	Bangladesh	Norway	IsDB	Investment funding request submitted for consideration at 11SC
	40	Barbados	Finland	IADB	Readiness phase ongoing
	41	Comoros	Morocco	AfDB	Readiness phase ongoing
	42	Cuba	Spain	UNDP	Investment funding request submitted for consideration at 11SC
	43	Djibouti	Austria	UNDP	Readiness phase ongoing
	44	Dominica	Austria	WFP	Readiness phase ongoing
	45	Dominican Republic	Spain	WFP	Readiness phase completed
	46	Federated States of Micronesia	United Kingdom	UNEP	Readiness phase completed
	47	Jamaica	Finland	IADB	Readiness phase ongoing
	48	Marshall Islands	United Kingdom	UNEP	Readiness phase completed
	49	Mauritius	South Africa – India	AfDB	Readiness phase ongoing
	50	Niger	Nigeria	AfDB	Readiness phase ongoing
	51	Palau	United Kingdom	UNEP	Readiness phase completed
	52	Saint Kitts and Nevis	Finland	IADB	Readiness phase ongoing

Batch		Country	Peer Advisor	IE ³	Status
	53	Saint Lucia	Austria	WFP	Readiness phase ongoing
	54	Saint Vincent and Grenadines	Austria	WFP	Readiness phase ongoing
	55	Seychelles	South Africa	AfDB	Readiness phase ongoing
	56	Somalia	Nigeria	UNDP	Readiness phase ongoing
	57	Suriname	Netherlands	UNDP	Readiness phase completed
	58	Tajikistan	Finland	World Bank	Readiness phase ongoing
	59	Trinidad and Tobago	Finland	IADB	Readiness phase ongoing
	60	Haiti	Switzerland	IADB	Readiness phase ongoing
	61	Sierra Leone	Austria - Germany	WFP	Readiness phase ongoing
	62	Sudan	-	-	Readiness phase on hold
	63	Guatemala	-	-	Readiness phase programmed
	64	Cook Islands	New Zealand	UNEP	Readiness funding request submitted for consideration at 11SC
	65	Guinea	Germany	UNDP	Readiness funding request submitted for consideration at 11SC
	66	Niue	New Zealand	UNEP	Readiness funding request submitted for consideration at 11SC

Annex 2: Readiness phase: implementation progress summary

Batch	Country	National Gap Analysis	National Contribution Plan	Country Hydromet Diagnostics
Batch 1	Belize	Completed	Completed	Completed
	Bhutan	Completed	Completed	Completed
	Burkina Faso	Completed	Delayed	On track
	Cabo Verde	Completed	Completed	Completed
	Chad	Completed	Completed	Completed
	Democratic Republic of the Congo	Completed	Completed	Completed
	Ecuador	Completed	Completed	Completed
	Ethiopia	Completed	Completed	Completed
	Fiji	Completed	Completed	Completed
	Grenada	On track	On track	On track
	Guyana	Completed	Completed	Completed
	Kiribati	Completed	Completed	Completed
	Liberia	Completed	Completed	Completed
	Madagascar	Completed	Completed	Completed
	Malawi	Completed	Completed	Completed
	Maldives	Completed	Completed	Completed
	Mozambique	Completed	Completed	Completed
	Nepal	Completed	Completed	On track

Batch	Country	National Gap Analysis	National Contribution Plan	Country Hydromet Diagnostics
	Rwanda	Completed	Completed	Completed
	Samoa	Completed	Completed	Completed
	Senegal	Completed	Completed	Completed
	Solomon Islands	Completed	Completed	Completed
	South Sudan	Completed	Completed	Completed
	United Republic of Tanzania	Completed	Completed	Completed
	Timor-Leste	Completed	Completed	Completed
	Tuvalu	Completed	On track	On track
Batch 2	Cambodia	Completed	Completed	Completed
	Guinea-Bissau	Completed	Completed	Completed
	Lao People's Democratic Republic	Completed	Completed	Completed
	Nauru	Completed	Completed	Completed
	Papua New Guinea	Completed	Completed	Completed
	Sao Tome and Principe	Completed	Completed	Completed
	Tonga	Completed	On track	On track
	Uganda	Completed	Completed	Completed
--	Vanuatu	On track	On-track	On-track
	Zambia	Completed	Completed	Completed
Batch 3	Antigua and Barbuda	Completed	Completed	Completed
	Bahamas	Completed	Completed	Completed

Batch	Country	National Gap Analysis	National Contribution Plan	Country Hydromet Diagnostics
	Bangladesh	Completed	Completed	Completed
	Barbados	Completed	On track	Completed
	Comoros	On track	On track	Completed
	Cuba	Completed	Completed	Completed
	Djibouti	Completed	On track	Completed
	Dominica	Completed	On track	On track
	Dominican Republic	Completed	Completed	Completed
	Federated States of Micronesia	Completed	Completed	Completed
	Haiti	Completed	On track	On track
	Jamaica	Completed	On track	Completed
	Marshall Islands	Completed	Completed	Completed
	Mauritius	On track	On track	On track
	Niger	Completed	On track	Completed
	Palau	Completed	Completed	Completed
	Saint Kitts and Nevis	Completed	On track	Completed
	Saint Lucia	Completed	On-track	On-track
	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	Completed	On track	Completed
	Seychelles	Completed	Completed	On-track
	Somalia	Completed	On-track	Completed

Batch	Country	National Gap Analysis	National Contribution Plan	Country Hydromet Diagnostics
	Suriname	Completed	Completed	Completed
	Tajikistan	Completed	On track	On track
	Trinidad and Tobago	On track	On track	Completed
	Sierra Leone	On track	On track	On track

Completed	Delivered
On track	Output undergoing WMO screening or timely delivery expected according to revised schedules
Delayed	Delayed compared to revised schedules

Annex 3: Investment phase: portfolio summary

3.4.1 Approved Investment funding requests (15 countries)

Country	Date of approval	IE	Peer advisor	Partner Peer advisor	Amount approved (in USD)	Amount transferred (in USD)	Status
Belize	Nov 2023	IADB	United Kingdom		864,543	503,035	Under implementation
Bhutan	Mar 2024	UNEP	Finland		4,624,024	3,514,453	Under implementation
Cabo Verde	Mar 2024	UNEP	Netherlands		3,879,118	2,883,272	Under implementation
Chad	Jun 2024	WFP	Austria		6,980,083	4,689,874	Under implementation
Ethiopia	Mar 2024	UNDP	Norway	Finland	9,956,803	6,701,576	Under implementation
Kiribati	Nov 2023	UNEP	Australia		11,155,102	9,715,184	Under implementation
Madagascar	Feb 2025	UNDP	Germany		4,914,295.84	3,752,903	Under implementation
Maldives	Nov 2023	UNEP	Finland	Indonesia	4,907,326	4,149,791	Under implementation
Mozambique	Nov 2023	WFP	South Africa		7,892,560	5,373,477	Under implementation
Rwanda	Nov 2023	UNDP	Finland		3,535,377	2,473,185	Under implementation
Solomon Islands	Mar 2024	UNDP	Australia		8,488,524	5,732,049	Under implementation
South Sudan	Nov 2023	UNDP	Austria		2,480,496		IE to be changed
United Republic of Tanzania	Mar 2024	UNDP	Denmark		9,067,504	5,272,437	Under implementation
Timor-Leste	Feb 2025	UNEP	Finland		5,756,742.31	4,958,893.26	Under implementation
Uganda	Jun 2024	IsDB	Netherlands		6,316,536	4,217,543	Under implementation
				Total	90,819,035	78,489,646.52 (86%)	

3.4.2 Conditionally approved Investment funding requests (3 countries)

Country	Date of conditional approval	IE	Peer Advisor	Partner Peer Advisor	Amount (in USD)
Samoa	Jun 2024	World Bank	Australia		6,005,375
Nauru	Jun 2024	UNEP	Australia		6,194,529
Malawi	Jun 2024	UNDP	Norway	Iceland	3,876,356
				Total	USD 16,076,260

Annex 4: Investment phase: implementation progress summary per country (as of 31 March 2025)

		1. GBON institutional and human capacity developed			2. GBON infrastructure in place				3. Sustained compliance with GBON	
		1.1 National consultations , including with CSOs and other relevant stakeholders conducted	1.2 NMHS institutional capacity required to operate the GBON network developed	1.3 NMHS human capacity required to operate the GBON network developed	2.1 New land-based stations and related equipment, ICT systems, data management systems and standard operating practices in place	2.2 Improved land-based stations and related equipment, ICT systems, data management systems and standard operating practices in place	2.3 New upper air stations and related equipment, ICT systems, data management systems and standard operating practices in place	2.4 Improved upper air stations and related equipment, ICT systems, data management systems and standard operating practices in place	3.1 GBON land-based stations' commissioning period completed , country-specific standard cost for operations and maintenance established, and data sharing verified by WMO Technical Authority	3.2 GBON upper air stations' commissioning period completed , country-specific standard cost for operations and maintenance established, and data sharing verified by WMO Technical Authority
Belize	IADB	Not yet started	Not yet started	Not yet started	Not yet started	Not yet started	Not yet started	Not yet started	Not yet started	Not yet started
Bhutan	UNEP	On-track	On-track	On-track	Not yet started	On-track	On-track	Not yet started	Not yet started	Not yet started
Cabo Verde	UNEP	On-track	On-track	On-track	On-track	On-track	N/A	On-track	Not yet started	Not yet started
Chad	WFP	On-track	Not yet started	Not yet started	Not yet started	Not yet started	Not yet started	N/A	Not yet started	Not yet started
Ethiopia	UNDP	On-track	On-track	On-track	Not yet started	Not yet started	Not yet started	Not yet started	Not yet started	Not yet started
Kiribati	UNEP	On-track	On-track	On-track	Not yet started	Not yet started	Not yet started	Not yet started	Not yet started	Not yet started
Madagascar	UNDP	On-track	Not yet started	Not yet started	Not yet started	Not yet started	Not yet started	Not yet started	Not yet started	Not yet started
Maldives	UNEP	On-track	Not yet started	On-track	On-track	On-track	Not yet started	Not yet started	Not yet started	Not yet started
Mozambique	WFP	On-track	On-track	On-track	Not yet started	Not yet started	On-track	N/A	Not yet started	Not yet started
Rwanda	UNDP	On-track	Not yet started	Not yet started	N/A	On-track	On-track	N/A	Not yet started	Not yet started
Solomon Islands	UNDP	On-track	On-track	On-track	Not yet started	Not yet started	Not yet started	Not yet started	Not yet started	Not yet started
South Sudan	UNDP	Not yet started	Not yet started	Not yet started	Not yet started	Not yet started	Not yet started	Not yet started	Not yet started	Not yet started

		1. GBON institutional and human capacity developed			2. GBON infrastructure in place				3. Sustained compliance with GBON	
		1.1 National consultations , including with CSOs and other relevant stakeholders conducted	1.2 NMHS institutional capacity required to operate the GBON network developed	1.3 NMHS human capacity required to operate the GBON network developed	2.1 New land-based stations and related equipment, ICT systems, data management systems and standard operating practices in place	2.2 Improved land-based stations and related equipment, ICT systems, data management systems and standard operating practices in place	2.3 New upper air stations and related equipment, ICT systems, data management systems and standard operating practices in place	2.4 Improved upper air stations and related equipment, ICT systems, data management systems and standard operating practices in place	3.1 GBON land-based stations' commissioning period completed , country-specific standard cost for operations and maintenance established, and data sharing verified by WMO Technical Authority	3.2 GBON upper air stations' commissioning period completed , country-specific standard cost for operations and maintenance established, and data sharing verified by WMO Technical Authority
Timor-Leste	UNEP	Not yet started	Not yet started	Not yet started	Not yet started	Not yet started	Not yet started	Not yet started	Not yet started	Not yet started
United Republic of Tanzania	UNDP	Not yet started	Not yet started	Not yet started	On-track	On-track	On-track	On-track	Not yet started	Not yet started
Uganda	IsDB	Not yet started	Not yet started	Not yet started	Not yet started	Not yet started	Not yet started	Not yet started	Not yet started	Not yet started

Achieved	Target achieved
On track	Timely completion expected
Delayed	Delayed compared to original schedule
Not yet started	Funding request approved but implementation not started
N/A	No activity will be conducted

Belize IE: IDB, peer advisor: UK Met	A high-level project launch is planned to take place in May 2025.
Bhutan IE: UNEP, peer advisor: FMI Finland Link to the annual report	<p>Following the finalization of legal agreements, the project held its inception workshop and first Project Steering Committee (PSC) meeting in January 2025, with participation from the Department of Air Transport (DoAT), Bhutan Civil Aviation Authority (BCAA), Bhutan InfoComm and Media Authority (BICMA), GovTech, United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), and Finnish Meteorological Institute (FMI), reflecting strong collaboration.</p> <p>A Project Management Unit (PMU) was established, and SmartMet training commenced. A procurement workshop for the National Center for Hydrology and Meteorology (NCHM) Project Manager, Component Manager, and procurement staff was conducted in March 2025. SmartMet software is operational and generating 72-hour forecasts, disseminated nationwide via the NCHM website which is already delivered benefits across agriculture, aviation and disaster preparedness.</p> <p>Two NCHM professionals are undergoing hands-on training at FMI. Procurement for Climate Data Management System (CDMS) servers and upper-air equipment is underway, with installation targeted by June 2025. Planning for the Tsirang upper-air infrastructure is ongoing, with a tender expected by end-March. Regular technical exchanges continue among NCHM, UNEP, FMI, and the Ministry of Finance.</p> <p>Next, the project will focus on procurement, technical training, and infrastructure development to enhance NCHM's operational capacity, including SmartMet and CDMS server installations, AWS maintenance, and competency framework development. Technical training, including AWS calibration and WIS 2.0 workshops, will support sustainability, with the Tsirang upper-air infrastructure tender planned for March 2025.</p>
Cabo Verde IE: UNEP, peer advisor: KNMI Netherlands Link to the annual report	<p>Final legal agreements were concluded with the National Institute of Meteorology and Geophysics (INMG), the Portuguese Institute for Sea and Atmosphere (IPMA), and the University of Twente (ITC) between September and October 2024, reflecting strong national ownership and participation from various departments, including the national gender department. IPMA serves as the technical partner for institutional capacity building, while ITC leads IT training and ICT capacity development.</p> <p>The project was officially launched with a coordination meeting in January 2025, followed by an inception workshop and stakeholder consultations in March, involving CVTelecom, Núcleo Operacional da Sociedade de Informação (NOSI), and the Ministry of Environment and Agriculture. A hybrid training on station operations and maintenance was delivered by IPMA and INMG in January, training seven meteorological technicians (four women and three men).</p> <p>ITC initiated ICT capacity building activities, including deployment of a local WIS2BOX node and a technical needs assessment. Infrastructure work is pending, with procurement planning for Automatic Weather Stations (AWS) and spare parts scheduled for the next period. The Royal Netherlands Meteorological Institute (KNMI) continues to support procurement planning and national coordination. Further training activities by IPMA, including a training of trainers (ToT) session and a second operations and maintenance training, are planned for the coming year.</p>

<p>Chad</p> <p>IE: WFP, peer advisor: Geosphere Austria</p> <p>Link to the annual report</p>	<p>Building on ongoing efforts in a challenging operational context, the project was launched in January 2025 through a high-level ceremony and a five-day technical workshop that finalized the implementation roadmap, clarified roles, and established governance and sustainability plans. Strong collaboration between the Agence Nationale de la Météorologie (ANAM), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the World Meteorological Organization (WMO) Africa Regional Office, and the World Food Programme (WFP), which is building on this foundation, has been central to early progress—particularly in planning for meteorological equipment procurement and deploying a WIS 2.0 Box to improve real-time data sharing.</p> <p>A stakeholder workshop recorded 28% female participation—well above the Year 1 target of 5%—highlighting inclusive engagement. ANAM confirmed that 11 previously planned stations are already rehabilitated and operational, contributing to WMO’s WIGOS system. In addition, 19 stations were identified for integration, while 8 require major and 14 minor upgrades. A new technical assessment is underway to refine equipment needs, including potential replacements.</p> <p>The Long-Term Agreement process for procurement is nearly complete, with final specifications expected by early April. With these developments, the country is on track to surpass its original goal of establishing 33 GBON-compliant stations, significantly strengthening its meteorological infrastructure. These achievements reflect adaptive project management and the impact of strong institutional partnerships in advancing resilience and data capacity.</p>
<p>Ethiopia</p> <p>IE: UNDP, peer advisor: MET Norway</p> <p>Link to the annual report</p>	<p>The initiative has officially commenced with key foundational steps completed. The Project Document, Letter of Agreement (LOA), and the 2024–2025 Annual Work Plan (AWP) were signed by the Ethiopian Meteorology Institute (EMI), the Ministry of Finance, and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). The AWP sets an implementation timeline from August 2024 to August 2027.</p> <p>The project was launched through an Inception Workshop held from 6–8 November 2024 across two locations: Addis Ababa and Adama at the Eastern and Central Oromia Regional Meteorological Service Center. The event brought together over 100 participants, including representatives from EMI, EMI Regional Meteorological Service Centres (RMSCs), UNDP, the Norwegian Meteorological Institute (MET Norway), the World Meteorological Organization (WMO), and other key government stakeholders.</p> <p>As part of the project’s capacity-building efforts, a study tour was conducted in December 2024. The tour included visits to MeteoSwiss, WMO Headquarters in Geneva, the German Weather Service (DWD), and the European Organisation for the Exploitation of Meteorological Satellites (EUMETSAT) in Germany. These exchanges focused on strengthening Ethiopia’s meteorological services and fostering technical learning.</p> <p>Recruitment for the Project Management Unit is currently underway. Based on discussions during the inception workshop with EMI-RMSCs, several station sites initially selected during the readiness phase—covering both surface and upper-air observations—will be relocated. These adjustments are intended to improve infrastructure conditions, ensure better security, and optimize site exposure, ultimately enhancing the quality and reliability of Ethiopia’s surface-based observational data during the compliance phase.</p>

<p>Kiribati</p> <p>IE: UNEP, peer advisor: BOM Australia</p> <p>Link to the annual report</p>	<p>Agreements between UNEP and the Government of Kiribati were finalized in December 2024, marking an important milestone for the project. The Bureau of Meteorology (BoM) is supporting the planning efforts for the deployment of Automatic Weather Stations (AWS) and an upper-air station on Kiritimati Island.</p> <p>In January 2025, a project coordination meeting was held to review objectives and milestones, with further meetings scheduled for later in the year. A joint UNEP-BoM mission to Tarawa is planned for May 2025. Recruitment for the Project Manager is expected to be completed by June 2025, while a 9-week training course for meteorological technicians, to be delivered by the Bureau of Meteorology Training Centre in Australia, is scheduled for Q3 2025.</p> <p>Infrastructure upgrades are moving forward, with plans for the AWS and upper-air station continuing. A site visit is planned for April 2025 to assess the progress. The BoM has also developed a design for an upper-air station specifically suited for the Pacific region. An inception workshop is planned for June 2025.</p>
<p>Madagascar</p> <p>IE: UNDP, peer advisor: DWD Germany</p>	<p>Following the change of Implementing Entity to UNDP and the SOFF Steering Committee’s approval of the revised funding request through Decision 10.2.2, the high-level project launch was held on 16 April 2025.</p>
<p>Maldives</p> <p>IE: UNEP, peer advisor: FMI Finland</p> <p>Link to the annual report</p>	<p>Agreements were finalized between the Maldives Meteorological Service (MMS), the Regional Integrated Multi-Hazard Early Warning System for Africa and Asia (RIMES), and the Finnish Meteorological Institute (FMI). This collaboration with RIMES plays a critical role in enhancing regional cooperation for weather forecasting and disaster preparedness, aligning with global efforts to strengthen early warning systems across vulnerable regions.</p> <p>The establishment of the Project Management Unit (PMU) is underway. RIMES has been instrumental in providing training and technical expertise, particularly through the completion of refresher training in November 2024 for 22 MMS staff (20% female). This training covered essential skills, such as Automatic Weather Station (AWS) operations, metadata management, instrument calibration, Numerical Weather Prediction (NWP), and the WMO Information System (WIS).</p> <p>Looking forward, a follow-up session on AWS installation, operation, and maintenance is planned for Q3 2025, with training materials again prepared by RIMES. Currently, specifications for one new land-based station and upgrades to four existing stations are under review, with procurement set to begin in Q2 2025.</p> <p>The inception workshop is planned for the first week of June 2025, with high-level participation from the UN Resident Coordinator, the Ministry of Tourism and Environment, and the UN Regional Director. A procurement demand plan is already in place, ensuring the smooth continuation of the project.</p>

<p>Mozambique</p> <p>IE: WFP, peer advisor: South Africa</p> <p>Link to the annual report</p>	<p>The partnership between Mozambique's National Meteorology Institute (INAM) and WFP began with the signing of a MoU in July 2024. This milestone was followed by the official project launch in August 2024, which was officiated by the President of the Republic. The event was organized in conjunction with the Early Warning for All roadmap, marking an important step in strengthening the country's meteorological infrastructure.</p> <p>Shortly after, a workshop was held to plan for site assessments, procurement, and ICT capacity strengthening. The South African Weather Service (SAWS), acting as a peer advisor, provided essential onsite training for INAM staff on the operation of upper-air and automatic weather stations in Durban, which took place in December 2024.</p> <p>Field assessments of upper-air stations were carried out between August and September 2025. Additionally, in September 2024, a mock Automatic Weather Station (AWS) assessment was conducted in Dondo, Sofala, as part of the training for INAM staff.</p> <p>Based on the findings from these assessments, it was concluded that constructing new upper-air stations at all four sites would be more efficient than rehabilitating the existing ones, due to structural issues. This decision diverged from the original national contribution plan. The procurement process is currently ongoing.</p>
<p>Rwanda</p> <p>IE: UNDP, peer advisor: FMI Finland</p> <p>Link to the annual report</p>	<p>The project was officially introduced during the 2024 World Environment Day celebrations, which provided an important platform to engage a wide range of stakeholders, including government agencies, environmental organizations, and disaster management entities. This high-profile event successfully raised awareness and fostered collaborative partnerships that are critical to the success of the project.</p> <p>The Rwanda Meteorology Agency (METEO RWANDA), in collaboration with Rwanda Civil Aviation, the Rwanda Information Society Authority, UNDP, and other partners, successfully identified a site for the installation of an upper-air station in Huye District, Southern Province. This strategic location will enhance the country's meteorological capabilities, improving the accuracy of weather data at higher altitudes.</p> <p>Three key weather land-based stations, crucial to the national weather monitoring network, were selected for upgrades. These upgrades will significantly improve the accuracy and reliability of ground-level weather data, supporting more effective weather forecasting and disaster management. Contracts for the supply and installation of one upper-air station/radiosonde, as well as the upgrades for the three land-based weather stations, have been signed, and implementation is currently underway.</p> <p>A stakeholder consultation workshop was also held, bringing together civil society organizations (CSOs) to discuss collaboration in weather observations, data exchange, and the development of actionable weather, climate, and water products.</p>

<p>Solomon Islands</p> <p>IE: UNDP, peer advisor: BOM Australia</p> <p>Link to the annual report</p>	<p>Despite facing some delays in 2024 due to a transition in project management, the UNDP Solomon Islands Office made significant progress. The team conducted a Local Project Appraisal Committee meeting in August 2024 and advanced recruitment for the full-time project management unit (PMU). To date, a portfolio manager (technical specialist) and project associate have been contracted, with recruitment for the project manager and civil engineer positions expected to be finalized by mid-April 2025. These steps have strengthened key relationships with stakeholders.</p> <p>In addition, a preliminary budget and annual work plan for 2025 have been prepared, and the official project launch is set for February 2025. UNDP also shared a project concept with the Canadian High Commission, focusing on early warning systems and aligning it with the Systematic Observations Financing Facility (SOFF).</p> <p>Looking ahead to 2025, the focus will be on accelerating project implementation. The priority will be to begin procuring the necessary goods and services for station refurbishments and construction, which are critical to the success of the project.</p>
<p>South Sudan</p> <p>IE: to be changed to FAO, peer advisor: Geosphere Austria</p>	<p>Implementation of Investment activities is yet to start as the country requested a change of IE following Decision 9.7. With the inclusion of FAO as a SOFF Implementing Entity, a revised Investment funding request for South Sudan will be submitted for SOFF Secretariat's review and SOFF Steering Committee's decision.</p>
<p>United Republic of Tanzania</p> <p>IE: UNDP, peer advisor: DMI Denmark</p> <p>Link to the annual report</p>	<p>Significant progress was made in Tanzania starting in July 2024, with key milestones achieved by December 2024. This included the establishment of the Project Steering Committee (PSC) and the Project Technical Coordination Committee (PTCC), along with the development of essential project documents. A high-level launch event, attended by the Prime Minister, took place in January 2025, where the Prime Minister issued five key directives emphasizing the importance of timely implementation and collaboration among stakeholders.</p> <p>Surveys for nine new surface station sites and upgrades at seven existing stations were successfully completed. Construction for upper-air stations at Songwe, Mwanza, and Kilimanjaro airports began in early 2025, following the finalization of designs. Additionally, technical specifications for weather stations were finalized, and Environmental Impact Assessments (EIA) are currently underway.</p> <p>While procurement has faced some delays due to lengthy technical reviews, stakeholder consultations are planned for 2025 to ensure continued engagement and alignment with project objectives.</p>
<p>Timor-Leste</p> <p>IE: UNEP, peer advisor: FMI Finland</p>	<p>The Implementing Entity reported that a high-level project signing, and inception workshop is planned to take place in Q3 2025.</p>
<p>Uganda</p> <p>IE: IsDB, peer advisor: KNMI Netherlands</p>	<p>A high-level project launch is planned to take place in June 2025.</p>