SOFF
Systematic Observations Financing Facility

SOFF Investment phase pipeline

Democratic Republic of the Congo

Version: May 2025

Systematic Observations Financing Facility

Weather and climate data for resilience

UN Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office

General Information

Fund	MPTF_00281: The Systematic Observations Financing Facility					
FMP Record	MPTF_00281_00039: SOFF Democratic Republic of Congo Investment Phase					
MPTFO Project Id						
Start Date						
End Date						
Applicants	**Status**	**Contact Type**	**Name**	**e-mail**	**Position**	**Telephone**
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Signatories	**Signature Process**	**Role**	**Name of Organization**		**Name**	**User Email**
	Digital	Signatory	WMO: WMO (World Meteorological Organization)		Celeste Saulo	csaulo@wmo.int
Contacts	**Contact Type**	**Name**	**e-mail**	**Position**	**Additional e-mail**	**Telephone**
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	Focal Point	Nouhou Cisse	nouhou.cisse@wfp.org	Programme Policy Officer		
Description	The Systematic Observations Financing Facility (SOFF) initiative is supporting the UN World Food Programme (WFP), the Federal Office of Meteorology and Climatology (MeteoSwiss), and the Agence Nationale de Météorologie et de Télédétection par Satellite (METTELSAT) in strengthening the Democratic Republic of Congo's (DRC) meteorological observation capabilities. Building on the National GBON Gap Analysis and the National Contribution Plan, the initiative aims to rehabilitate and expand DRC's meteorological network to ensure compliance with Global Basic Observing Network (GBON) standards. The project seeks to address critical observational gaps by upgrading 8 existing surface stations and installing 1 new automatic weather surface station across the country during the first cycle of the project while preparing the ground for the next cycles of SOFF investment to eventually reach 68 surface stations and 12 upper air stations. Given DRC's vast geographical scale and infrastructure challenges, the initiative follows a phased approach (called cycles in this document), ensuring that METTELSAT develops the institutional and technical capacity required for sustainable network operation. The first investment cycle (2025–2028) focuses on stabilizing key manual surface stations, deploying an Automatic Weather Station (AWS) at the headquarters in Kinshasa, refurbishing calibration facilities, enhancing data transmission, and implementing preventive maintenance procedures. This investment will strengthen DRC's meteorological capabilities, improving national forecasting accuracy and reinforcing the country's contributions to global and regional climate monitoring under the World Meteorological Organization Integrated Global Observing System (WIGOS). METTELSAT's institutional capacity will be enhanced through specialized training, governance frameworks, and operational guidelines, ensuring sustainable data collection and compliance with GBON standards. Additionally, a multi-year maintenance plan will be developed to safeguard long-term functionality. By aligning with ongoing initiatives such as the World Bank's Hydromet Program, the CREWS Initiative, and AfDB climate resilience projects, SOFF investment will create synergies to enhance early warning systems and disaster risk reduction in DRC. This project will be pivotal in climate adaptation, agriculture, water resource management, and disaster risk reduction, ensuring that reliable meteorological data supports national and regional resilience efforts.					

Universal Markers	**Gender Equality Marker**	**Risk**		
	• GEM1 - The Key Activity contributes to GEWE in a limited way	• Low Risk		
Optional Markers	**WB Income Category**	• Low Income		
	UN LDC	• Yes		
	Small Island Developing States (SIDS)	• No		
Fund Specific Markers	**SOFF Phases**	**SOFF Phases** • Investment Phase		
	EW4All	**Early Warnings for All initial focus countries** • No		
	Fragile and conflict-affected situation	**Fragile and conflict-affected situation** • Yes		
	Peer advisor	**Peer advisor** • MétéoSwiss [Switzerland]		
Geographical Scope	**Geographical Scope**	**Name of the Region**	**Region(s)**	**Country**
	• Country	• N/A	• Africa	• Democratic Republic of the Congo

Participating Organizations and their Implementing Partners	**UN Participating Organizations**	**Government/ Multilateral/ NGO/ Other**	**New Entities**	**Implementing Partners**
	• WFP - WFP (World Food Programme) • WMO - WMO (World Meteorological Organization)			WFP

Programme and Project Cost	**Participating Organization**	**Amount (in USD)**	**Comments**
	Budget Requested		
	WFP	$1,914,282.52	
	WMO	$545,700.00	
	Total Budget Requested	**$2,459,982.52**	
	Tranches		

Tranche 1		Tranche 2		Tranche 3	
WFP (70%)	$1,339,997.76	WFP (30%)	$574,284.76	WFP (0%)	$0.00
WMO (33.33%)	$181,881.81	WMO (33.33%)	$181,881.81	WMO (33.34%)	$181,936.38
Total:	**$1,521,879.57**	**Total:**	**$756,166.57**	**Total:**	**$181,936.38**

	Other Sources (Parallel Funding)	
	Total	**$2,459,982.52**

Thematic Keywords		
Programme Duration	**Anticipated Start Date**	01-Jun-2025
	Duration (In months)	36
	Anticipated End Date	01-Jun-2028

Narratives

Title	Text

Close the most significant data gaps	The national meteorological agency of the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), METTELSAT, operates under significant constraints that hamper its ability to provide accurate weather forecasts and climate data. Years of underinvestment have left the agency with outdated equipment, insufficient observation coverage, and weak data-sharing mechanisms. This deficiency not only limits the country's ability to generate reliable forecasts but also restricts its capacity to contribute to regional and global meteorological endeavors. The DRC has a significantly underdeveloped meteorological network, with only a fraction of its historical observation stations still operational. Currently, only 25% of its original observation station's function, with no active upper-air stations, resulting in inadequate weather and climate monitoring and forecasting capabilities. The National Gap Analysis identified the need to establish and operationalize 68 surface stations and 12 upper-air stations for the DRC to meet the GBON requirements. The SOFF investments in the DRC will focus on improving observational infrastructure by upgrading 35 existing surface stations, installing 24 new surface stations, and establishing 12 new upper-air stations. These figures reflect the overall GBON global target set for the DRC. For the first implementation cycle, the investment will cover only 8 manual surface stations and 1 Automatic Weather Station (AWS), resulting in a total of 8 functional GBON-compliant sites. The AWS to be installed at the METTELSAT headquarters (not a GBON site) is intended to serve as a preparatory step toward a broader transition to automated systems in future cycles and thus will not count for GBON compliance. For cycle 2, the number and type of stations (AWS/UAs) are yet to be defined and will be determined based on the outcomes and lessons learned from Cycle 1. The final decision on whether to prioritize additional AWS or upper-air stations will be guided by the recommendations of the peer advisor. **Station type** / **Approved National GBON target** / **Cycle 1 Plan** Surface (AWS) / 68 / 8 manual stations (+1 AWS at HQ) Upper-air stations / 12 / 0 Table 1. refers to the GBON approved target for DRC, and the proposed Cycle 1 plan. Additionally, improvements in data transmission and processing capabilities will ensure that DRC's meteorological data is effectively integrated into global forecasting models, thereby strengthening the country's ability to anticipate/respond to weather- and climate-related risks. In view of both its geographical extent and location, these investments will allow the DRC to contribute significantly to the World Meteorological Organization Integrated Global Observing System (WIGOS). ***Sequential Approach to closing GBON gaps:*** *Recognizing the scale of investment required to achieve full GBON compliance in the DRC, the peer advisors have suggested a sequential approach (at times referred to as a "phased approach") to implementation. This strategy ensures a progressive and structured upgrade of meteorological infrastructure while allowing METTELSAT to develop institutional and technical capacity over time. Each "Investment Cycle", to be associated with a dedicated SOFF Investment Request, builds upon the previous ones, ensuring efficient scaling and sustainability of operations. The present Investment Request corresponds to Investment Cycle 1 in the DRC. We aim at keeping the Investment Cycles short (typically, 2 years of active Investment + 1 year of commissioning). This ensures that we are able to a) maintain an agile approach, and b) rapidly incorporate the lessons learned into the solution, while c) better assess and mitigate the risks associated with a given Investment Cycle.* *Investment Cycle 1 (3 years): Rehabilitation and stabilization of key (manual) surface stations* *The focus of this Cycle is to restore and stop the ongoing decline of a key subset of existing meteorological infrastructure, ensuring that METTELSAT has a solid operational baseline before expanding the network. Doing so requires to:* • *Conduct pre-installation environmental and feasibility assessments for station rehabilitation on key sites to be targeted in Investment Cycles 1 and 2.* • *Refurbish the manual observing stations on 8 key sites.* • *Deploy 1 Automatic Weather Station (AWS) on the site of Kinshasa-Binza* • *Upgrade data transmission infrastructure to ensure robust and standardized data flow between METTELSAT and WMO systems.* • *Implement a preventive maintenance program for both manual and existing AWS systems to ensure sustainability and minimize equipment failures.* • *Refurbish the Calibration Facility at the METTELSAT headquarters, with a focus on pressure measurements, and setup calibration Standard Operating Procedures*

	(SOPs) for digital barometers. • *Deliver targeted training on station maintenance, calibration, real-time data processing, and WIGOS/WIS2.0 compliance.* • *Develop procurement, logistics, and operational plans to ensure timely delivery of equipment and spare parts.* • *Engage with national authorities to institutionalize METTELSAT's role in meeting GBON commitments.* *The following Investment Cycles will follow the strategy outlined in Sec. 1 of the National Contribution Plan towards full GBON compliance. The key steps include:* • *The strengthening/establishment of METTELSAT 'regional hubs" for network maintenance and operations,* • *The deployment of a first upper-air station, and assembly of the necessary expertise within METTELSAT,* • *A gradual expansion of the network to increasingly remote sites, with a controlled* phase-in *of AWSs,* • *A gradual expansion of the upper-air network.* *The specific objectives and solutions to be deployed in Investment Cycle 2 will be outlined in a dedicated Investment Request. The lessons learned from the first Investment Cycle will be fully incorporated into it, to maximize the fitness-for-purpose of the proposed solutions.* *Overall, this sequential approach allows for incremental growth while ensuring that METTELSAT progressively strengthens its institutional, financial, and technical capacity. By prioritizing capacity-building alongside infrastructure expansion, the investment phase mitigates operational risks and fosters long-term sustainability.*
Target easy fixes	As advocated in the National Contribution Plan, this Investment Cycle 1 aims at: ***1) stabilizing 8 key (existing) surface (manual) stations*** *to see them become* GBON-compliant*, and* ***2) perform in-depth suitability tests of AWS technology*** *at the NMHS headquarters.* *These objectives are meant to provide solid foundations for future SOFF Investment Rounds in the DRC, by:* *A) preparing key network sites to eventually evolve into Regional Maintenance Hubs & upper-air stations,* *B) preparing the DRC's NMHS for a carefully controlled, gradual transition to AWS technology at new and/or remote sites, and* *C) demonstrate to all partners (SOFF Steering Committee, Beneficiary Country, Implementing Entity, Peer Advisor) the suitability of the proposed approach to yield tangible, long-lasting improvements to the degree of GBON Compliance in the DRC.* *This Funding Request is designed according to the concept of Continuous Investment/Continuous Compliance (CI/CC) outlined in the National Contribution Plan. As per Recommendation 5.6 of this Plan, this Investment Request should be approved only if it can be reasonably foreseen that rehabilitated stations will indeed be allowed to enter the SOFF compliance phase once they have been proven to be GBON compliant. This, in turn, implies that the investment and Compliance Phases will eventually be* running *in* parallel *in the Democratic Republic of Congo.* *As per Recommendation 1.1, this Funding Request is designed to last 36 months, of which the first 24 will see active investments, while the last 12 will enable 1) the formal commissioning of the newly established manual GBON sites, and 2) the planning of the second Funding Request in the series. This duration of 36 months is meant to be calculated from the moment investments can be made in the country.*

Create leverage

The SOFF investment will build upon and complement ongoing international efforts aimed at strengthening meteorological and climate resilience initiatives in DRC. The **World Bank's Hydromet** Program has provided institutional support but has not addressed critical infrastructure gaps. The **CREWS** Initiative focuses on enhancing early warning systems, but its effectiveness is limited by the absence of high-quality meteorological data. Similarly, the **African Development Bank's Climate Resilience Program** emphasizes policy and institutional development without direct investments in station deployment. By aligning with these existing initiatives, the SOFF investment will maximize impact and ensure a coordinated, complementary approach to improving DRC's meteorological capacity.

Overview of climate finance investments in the Democratic Republic of Congo:

Funding Mechanism	***Project Title***	***Description***	***Funding Amount (USD)***	***Status***
Climate Risk and Early Warning Systems (CREWS)	*Strengthening Hydro-Meteorological and Early Warning Services*	*Enhances flood and strong wind forecasting, providing updated bulletins every 3 hours. Covers 300,000 people with flood early warning systems in two watersheds.*	*Not spe*	*Project ended in 2024*
Climate Risk and Early Warning Systems (CREWS)	*Accelerated Support Window (ASW)*	*Follow-up to the CREWS project, to wrap-up remaining tasks.*	*USD 250k*	*Ongoing (end on 12.2025)*
African Development Bank (AfDB)	*Moyi Power Project*	*Aims to provide clean energy access to over one million people in the DRC, contributing to sustainable development and climate resilience.*	*Not specified*	*Ongoing*
World Bank	*Country Climate and Development Report (CCDR)*	*Supports DRC's efforts to achieve development goals by quantifying climate change impacts and outlining policies for climate resilience.*	*Not specified*	*Published in 2023*
Green Climate Fund (GCF)	*Renewable Energy Performance Platform (REPP 2)*	*Supports renewable energy projects in sub-Saharan Africa, including the DRC, to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and promote sustainable energy access.*	*Not specified*	*Approved in FY 2023*
Green Climate Fund (GCF)	*KawiSafi II*	*Accelerates access to clean energy solutions in sub-Saharan Africa, targeting underserved communities to enhance climate resilience.*	*Not specified*	*Approved in FY 2023*
Green Climate Fund (GCF)	*Hardest-to-Reach*	*Provides off-grid solar energy solutions to remote communities in sub-Saharan Africa, addressing energy poverty and promoting climate adaptation.*	*Not specified*	*Approved in FY 2023*
Climate Investment Funds (CIF)	*Sustainable Agroforestry in the DRC*	*Aims to bolster finance and climate adaptation through sustainable agroforestry practices.*	*$28.5 million (with an expected co-financing of $96.15 million)*	*Ongoing*
Adaptation Fund (AF)	*National Adaptation Plan (NAP) Project*	*Enhances resilience to climate change by advancing the adaptation planning process in the DRC.*	*Not specified*	*Ongoing*

USAID	*Renewable Energy Access Project*	*Mobilized $2.25 million for clean energy projects, providing access to renewable electricity for households and businesses.*	*$2.25 million*	*Ongoing*

Note: Specific funding amounts for some projects are not detailed in the provided sources.

Maximize delivery capacity	METTELSAT, with the support of the World Food Programme as the Implementing Entity and MeteoSwiss as the Peer Advisor, will oversee the implementation of the SOFF investment. The agency will leverage partnerships with regional meteorological institutions to facilitate technology transfer, enhance technical expertise, and strengthen institutional capacity. A new Project Management Unit (PMU) will be established specifically for the SOFF investment. This dedicated unit will include a Project Manager and a Technical Coordinator to ensure effective coordination, technical oversight, and smooth implementation of activities. While existing institutional structures may be utilized where appropriate, the new PMU will focus exclusively on SOFF-related tasks. Additionally, targeted capacity-building programs will be integrated into the project to equip METTELSAT personnel with the necessary skills to maintain and operate the upgraded infrastructure effectively. By investing in human resource development alongside infrastructure improvements, SOFF will ensure the long-term sustainability of meteorological operations in DRC.
Sub-regional gains	To optimize cost efficiency and ensure long-term sustainability, DRC will actively pursue regional cooperation opportunities. While procurement will be handled through a joint LTA with UNDP, DRC will collaborate with neighboring countries and technical partners like Morocco on shared maintenance agreements and regional training initiatives, including technical visits and calibration trainings in Morocco. These partnerships will strengthen sub-regional meteorological networks and climate monitoring capabilities, improve data-sharing mechanisms, and contribute to more accurate weather predictions and disaster preparedness across Central Africa.
SOFF Beneficiary Country Capacity Assessment	*METTELSAT is the DRC's NMHS. Its mandate is clearly defined in a decree from 2012, but it is weakly implemented, and recent attempts at improving this situation have yet to yield results. METTELSAT faces a long-standing stream of insufficient budget allocation, with 42% of its 623 staff currently unpaid (this ratio reaches 60% in the provinces, see the Country Hydromet Diagnostics for details). All its infrastructures, observing equipment, and real estate are experiencing active decline. Many observation stations are non-functional, and even those that remain operational struggle with outdated technology and limited connectivity. A lack of structured maintenance programs further exacerbates these challenges, leading to frequent disruptions in data collection. The majority of METTELSAT staff (a significant fraction of which are today nearing or above retirement age) have received appropriate training in their discipline, but only a few have received recent training on modern scientific, technical, and ICT technologies.* *METTELSAT is largely aware of the* interests *and needs of its national and international stakeholders, but it finds itself extremely challenged to deliver products and services with the requested/expected quality, frequency, and/or reliability. As a result, METTELSAT currently suffers from a significant image deficit vis-à-vis its stakeholders, including governmental ones. If it can demonstrate its ability to sustainably operate a GBON network, METTELSAT could potentially improve its standing significantly.* *Operating a network of GBON stations in the DRC is no small feat. The large size of the country and its Human Development Index, coupled to the current state of the transport and communication infrastructures, as well as long-lasting instability and conflicts in several regions, all make this a complicated task. To achieve it, METTELSAT requires dedicated long-term financial, technical, and human support to see its observational infrastructure re-established and stabilized, and its staff trained to operate and exploit a modern meteorological and hydrological observation network. METTELSAT will also need to deploy sound financial processes, to ensure the best possible use of financial investments.* *The SOFF investment will directly address these systemic challenges by equipping METTELSAT with modern tools, technical training, and sustainable operational frameworks to ensure a more resilient and reliable meteorological service.*

Investment Phase Alignment with the GBON National Contribution Plan	The SOFF investment phase is fully aligned with the GBON National Contribution Plan. The proposed activities included in this first Investment Cycle, including infrastructure development, capacity building, and enhanced data-sharing mechanisms, are designed to a) bring key METTELSAT surface stations into full compliance with GBON requirements, and, in so doing b) setup solid structural, operational, human, and governance bases for subsequent sequential network expansions in future Investment Cycles. The project nonetheless aims to maintain an agile approach, such that any necessary modifications to implementation plans will be made in consultation with stakeholders to maintain alignment with national and regional climate adaptation strategies.
Execution model and implementation arrangements	The World Food Programme (WFP) and METTELSAT (Météo RDC) will implement the project through a national execution strategy, ensuring that project activities are carried out in collaboration with the national meteorological agency. Under this arrangement, WFP and METTELSAT will work together to execute project activities efficiently. WFP will be responsible for financial supervision, managing the project budget, overseeing fund allocation, and processing transfers to Météo RDC. All financial and management commitments will be strictly aligned with WFP's financial regulations and standards, ensuring transparency and accountability in fund utilization. METTELSAT will ensure that all planned activities are executed as expected to achieve the project's objectives. Its specific responsibilities include stakeholder engagement, the preparation and submission of annual and quarterly work plans, and fund disbursement requests. METTELSAT will also be responsible for submitting timely narrative and financial reports to WFP. Additionally, it will oversee the operation, maintenance, and calibration of surface and upper-air stations, ensuring that data collection, analysis, and dissemination adhere to Global Basic Observing Network (GBON) standards. To ensure effective coordination and oversight, a Project Steering Committee will be established at both strategic and technical levels, comprising WFP and METTELSAT representatives. The technical steering committee will meet monthly, while the strategic steering committee will convene quarterly to discuss project progress and strategic direction. **Procurement and infrastructure management:** Most procurement of specialized goods and services will be managed by WFP, leveraging its strong procurement capacities and expertise in sourcing meteorological equipment. At the start of the project, a joint procurement plan will be developed between WFP, METTELSAT, and relevant technical partners to outline key procurement milestones, technical specifications, and delivery timelines. Where relevant, longer-term service agreements will be established with suppliers to cover the supply, installation, and maintenance of critical equipment, including GBON Automatic Weather Stations (AWS) and upper-air station infrastructure. **Regional coordination and field operations:** Close coordination between METTELSAT's headquarters and regional operational hubs will be established, ensuring robust feedback mechanisms for effective project implementation. WFP's field offices will provide decentralized support, facilitating local coordination and monitoring of project activities. **Data transmission and GBON compliance:** METTELSAT, with support from WFP and relevant technical partners, will be responsible for ensuring the transmission of meteorological data to WMO's WIS 2.0 platform, in compliance with GBON requirements. This will include strengthening METTELSAT's capacity in data management, quality assurance, and real-time weather observation.
Private sector involvement	*For this initial Investment Cycle, the public sector is not expected to play a role. As per Recommendation 2.10 of the National Contribution Plan, the validity/efficiency of the chosen business model (currently "fully public") will be re-evaluated for each subsequent Funding Requests.* To enhance long-term sustainability, the project will explore partnerships with private sector providers for the supply, maintenance, and upgrading of meteorological infrastructure. Service agreements will be established with suitable suppliers for AWS maintenance, radiosonde calibration, and other specialized services.

Civil society participation	*The role and engagement of civil society organizations (CSOs) and relevant stakeholders will be limited in this initial Investment Cycle. The significant image deficit of the METTELSAT warrants and requires to first achieve tangible, visible results before actively engaging with external partners. Specifically, as per Recommendation 5.19 of the National Contribution Plan, METTELSAT will, in this Investment Cycle, only begin to engage local stakeholders in the vicinity of rehabilitated GBON stations (by means of active outreach programs,* open days*, and site visits) during the "Commissioning" period at the end of the Investment Round. The air force is going to be the main exception to this. METTELSAT will need to engage very strongly with this key stakeholder throughout the Investment Cycle, in view of the plan to establish a GBON site at the military airport of N'Dolo in Kinshasa.* More broadly, the project recognizes the importance of community participation in safeguarding meteorological infrastructure, the project will include public awareness campaigns at the district level to inform communities about the importance of meteorological data and early warning systems. Collaboration with civil society organizations (CSOs) will also be explored to mitigate risks of vandalism and theft at observation sites.
Fiduciary systems	WFP and METTELSAT will undersign a binding Letter of Agreement, outlining the responsibilities of the two parties, including reporting, monitoring, evaluation, audit, payments, purpose, terms, amendments, and termination for the duration of the SOFF investment phase.
Social and environmental safeguards	**Social safeguards**: The implementation of the SOFF investment phase will be carried out with full consideration of human rights principles, ensuring that none of the activities violate any human rights. In fact, the project's outcomes will actively support human well-being, social equity, and inclusion while also helping to reduce environmental risks associated with climate change and natural disasters. As the Implementing Entity, WFP will ensure that all activities under the SOFF project in the DRC align with its Environmental and Social Safeguards (ESS) Framework. This framework is designed to prevent and mitigate any potential negative environmental and social impacts, while enhancing positive outcomes for communities. WFP applies a risk-based approach and screens all projects using its Environmental and Social Screening Tool (ESST) to identify potential risks and determine appropriate mitigation measures. Core principles of WFP's ESS include the promotion of gender equality, the protection of vulnerable groups, meaningful stakeholder engagement, grievance redress mechanisms, and the prevention of harm to people or the environment. In the context of the SOFF investment, METTELSAT and other stakeholders will be engaged in the ESS screening and compliance process, and any infrastructure-related activities will be subject to safeguards that meet both WFP and national standards. **Gender policy**: As recommended in the National Contribution Plan (NCP) documentation, the beneficiary is advised to assess human capacity gaps by analyzing staff competencies, educational levels, and skill gaps among technicians, experts, and leadership. This assessment should also consider gender balance and equal opportunities. Furthermore, the beneficiary is encouraged to develop gender action plans aimed at promoting gender balance, empowering women, and implementing non-discrimination measures within the organization. This activity will be guided by an internal gap analysis and the WMO Gender Action Plan, ensuring a structured and inclusive approach. **General Safeguards:** Overall, the project will adhere to WFP's existing social and environmental safeguard policies, as WFP serves as the Implementing Entity. The Peer Advisor will be available to discuss these matters as needed to ensure compliance with international best practices.

Dispute resolution mechanism	WFP is first and foremost accountable to the people it serves in DRC, ensuring safety, dignity, and the prevention of harm, while promoting meaningful access, participation, and empowerment. These principles guide WFP's efforts in mainstreaming protection across all its interventions. This means ensuring that affected populations—including women, youth, elderly, Indigenous peoples, people living with HIV/AIDS, persons with disabilities, and other vulnerable groups—actively participate in decisions that affect their lives. WFP is committed to providing accurate information for decision-making and ensuring access to safe, anonymous, and responsive feedback mechanisms to uphold transparency and accountability. To translate this commitment into action, WFP in DRC will conduct contextual and risk assessments alongside periodic monitoring to identify protection concerns and implement prevention and mitigation measures. A major focus will be on establishing robust community feedback mechanisms that cater to diverse population groups, ensuring timely responses and allowing for programmatic adjustments based on feedback. To meet the needs of affected communities, WFP DRC will implement multiple feedback channels, including: • Hotline numbers • Help/litigation desks • Suggestion boxes • Community complaint committees To enhance accountability, WFP DRC is exploring the integration of a digital Community Feedback Mechanism (CFM) solution—potentially leveraging existing WFP tools such as SUGARCRM—which enables recording, escalation, resolution of cases, and systematic analysis of feedback for management decision-making. This system will ensure timely, confidential, and effective case resolution, in line with WFP's CFM Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs). Additionally, WFP is prioritizing the systematic integration of community engagement approaches into all phases of its programme cycle in DRC, ensuring that assistance is targeted based on humanitarian needs and aligned with the priorities and preferences of affected populations. Investing in community engagement through participatory tools and effective communication channels is essential to fostering trust, acceptance, and unhindered humanitarian access while also ensuring the safety of WFP personnel and assets. A two-way community feedback mechanism will be integrated to monitor community perceptions of field-level SOFF activities, as part of WFP's SOFF investment phase community engagement strategy. Where possible, this will be linked to other ongoing WFP programmes, such as the anticipatory action programme, to strengthen community-based preparedness efforts. WFP's Community Feedback Mechanism (CFM) Assurance Standards in DRC Ensuring effective community feedback mechanisms (CFM) is a key pillar of WFP's Community Engagement for Accountability to Affected Populations (AAP) Strategy. In DRC, WFP's CFMs will be guided by six assurance standards: • Reach and accessibility of CFM channels • Minimum data collection for case management • Case handling procedures ensuring confidentiality and timeliness • Information management (IM) systems for tracking and analysis • Feedback analysis, reporting, and tracking to inform program decisions • Quality assurance procedures to maintain CFM effectiveness Through these efforts, WFP in DRC will enhance accountability, empower communities, and ensure that humanitarian assistance is responsive to the needs of those most at risk.
Additional relevant policies and procedures	WFP is a Green Climate Fund and Adaptation Fund accredited entity, a Climate Risks & Early Warning Steering Committee member, a member of the Risk-Informed Early Action Partnership (REAP) Secretariat, and a lead partner in the EW4All Global Executive and Africa Action Plan. WFP is a Secretariat Member and co-host of the Regional Anticipatory Action Working Group (RAAWG) and host of the sub-technical working group on climate services and triggers for anticipatory action, linked to the SADC Climate Services Centre community of practice. WFP has corporate supply chain and procurement policies and guidelines that will also apply to relevant activities under this project.

SDG Targets

Target	Description
Main Goals	
Goal 13. Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts2	
TARGET_13.1	13.1 Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries
TARGET_13.2	13.2 Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning
TARGET_13.3	13.3 Improve education, awareness-raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning
TARGET_13.b	13.b Promote mechanisms for raising capacity for effective climate change-related planning and management in least developed countries and small island developing States, including focusing on women, youth and local and marginalized communities
Secondary Goals	
Goal 5. Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls	
TARGET_5.5	5.5 Ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life

SDG Indicators

Indicator Code	Description
C130b01	13.b.1 Number of least developed countries and small island developing States that are receiving specialized support, and amount of support, including finance, technology and capacity-building, for mechanisms for raising capacities for effective climate c

Contribution to SDGs

Participating Organization	% TARGET_5.5	% TARGET_13.1	% TARGET_13.2	% TARGET_13.3	% TARGET_13.b	% Total
WFP	20	30	10	30	10	100
WMO	20	30	10	30	10	100
Total contribution by target	**40**	**60**	**20**	**60**	**20**	
Project contribution to SDG by target	**20**	**30**	**10**	**30**	**10**	**100**

List of documents

Document	Document Type	Document Source	Document Abstract	Document Date	Classification	Featured	Status	Modified By	Modified On
Democratic-Republic-of-Congo-GBON-National-Contribution-Plan.pdf	Other Docs	Project	Final NCP - signed	24-Apr-2025	Internal	No	Finalized	abdel-lathif.younous@wfp.org	24-Apr-2025 4:02:54 AM
Democratic-Republic-of-Congo-GBON-National-Gap-Analysis.pdf	Other Docs	Project	Final NGA - signed	24-Apr-2025	Internal	No	Finalized	abdel-lathif.younous@wfp.org	24-Apr-2025 4:00:29 AM

DRC_SOFF-Readiness-Funding-Request_FINAL.pdf	Other Docs	Project	Readiness funding Request - Final	24-Apr-2025	Internal	No	Finalized	abdel-lathif.younous@wfp.org	24-Apr-2025 3:56:53 AM
Gateway Annex - Annual Targets_DRC_April2025.docx	Other Docs	Project		16-Apr-2025	Internal	No	Draft	abdel-lathif.younous@wfp.org	16-Apr-2025 8:09:44 AM

Project Results

Outcome	Output	Description
1. GBON institutional and human capacity developed		
	1.1 National Consultations conducted	National consultations including with CSOs, and other relevant stakeholders conducted.

Outcome	Output	Description			
	Activities				
	Title	**Description**	**Lead Participating Organization**	**Participating Organization**	**Other Organizations**
	Conduct national and regional consultations with CSOs, key stakeholders, and local and regional authorities to align METTELSAT with GBON standards, raise awareness of its benefits, and foster local ownership of GBON stations.	Conduct national and regional consultations with CSOs, key stakeholders, and local and regional authorities to align METTELSAT with GBON standards, raise awareness of its benefits, and foster local ownership of GBON stations.	WFP - WFP (World Food Programme)	• WMO - WMO (World Meteorological Organization)	
	Organization of the Launch workshop (Political opening remarks followed by Sessions to work on the Costed Work Plan and implementation Timeline & Plan) [start of year 1]	Organization of the Launch workshop (Political opening remarks followed by Sessions to work on the Costed Work Plan and implementation Timeline & Plan) [start of year 1]	WFP - WFP (World Food Programme)	• WMO - WMO (World Meteorological Organization)	
	Organization of the Mid-Point workshop (review of the first investment year, review of the implementation timeline for the second year 2) [start of year 2]	Organization of the Mid-Point workshop (review of the first investment year, review of the implementation timeline for the second year 2) [start of year 2]	WFP - WFP (World Food Programme)	• WMO - WMO (World Meteorological Organization)	
	Organization of the Compliance workshop (review of investment status, confirmation of sites ready for commissioning, discussion/planning of mitigation measures in case of delays) [start of year 3]	Organization of the Compliance workshop (review of investment status, confirmation of sites ready for commissioning, discussion/planning of mitigation measures in case of delays) [start of year 3]	WFP - WFP (World Food Programme)	• WMO - WMO (World Meteorological Organization)	
	Site visits and discussions with local airport authorities to formalize the interactions between METTELSAT and RVA at each site.	Site visits and discussions with local airport authorities to formalize the interactions between METTELSAT and RVA at each site.	WFP - WFP (World Food Programme)	• WMO - WMO (World Meteorological Organization)	

Outcome	Output	Description			
	Quarterly meetings of the SOFF Project Steering Committee involving key government stakeholders.	Quarterly meetings of the SOFF Project Steering Committee involving key government stakeholders.	WFP - WFP (World Food Programme)	• WMO - WMO (World Meteorological Organization)	
	Bimonthly technical sessions to follow up on the work plan and report progress on indicators.	Bimonthly technical sessions to follow up on the work plan and report progress on indicators.	WFP - WFP (World Food Programme)	• WMO - WMO (World Meteorological Organization)	
	Regular field visits for monitoring and technical controls	Regular field visits for monitoring and technical controls	WFP - WFP (World Food Programme)	• WMO - WMO (World Meteorological Organization)	
	1.2 NMHS institutional capacity developed	NMHS institutional capacity required to operate the GBON network developed.			

Outcome	Output	Description			
	Activities				
	Title	**Description**	**Lead Participating Organization**	**Participating Organization**	**Other Organizations**
	Develop governance structures and operational frameworks for METTELSAT, incl. sound project management practices.	Develop governance structures and operational frameworks for METTELSAT, incl. sound project management practices.	WFP - WFP (World Food Programme)	• WMO - WMO (World Meteorological Organization)	
	Refurbish the calibration laboratory at the METTELSAT headquarters, with a focus on digital barometers.	Refurbish the calibration laboratory at the METTELSAT headquarters, with focus on digital barometers.	WFP - WFP (World Food Programme)	• WMO - WMO (World Meteorological Organization)	
	Establish data sharing protocols and operational guidelines for WMO integration	Establish data sharing protocols and operational guidelines for WMO integration	WFP - WFP (World Food Programme)	• WMO - WMO (World Meteorological Organization)	
	Development of METTELSAT's business model that aligns with GBON Network's sustainability objectives	Development of METTELSAT business model that aligns with GBON Network's sustainability objectives	WFP - WFP (World Food Programme)	• WMO - WMO (World Meteorological Organization)	
	Perform in-depth assessment of key sites with respect to their suitability for deployment of upper-air stations in subsequent Investment Cycles	Perform in-depth assessment of key sites with respect to their suitability for deployment of upper-air stations in subsequent Investment Cycles	WFP - WFP (World Food Programme)	• WMO - WMO (World Meteorological Organization)	
	Setup 24/7 shifts of observers at key stations with assembly of hourly SYNOPs. (Over the 3-4 Years) + travel allowance	Setup 24/7 shifts of observers at key stations with assembly of hourly SYNOPs. (Over the 3-4 Years) + travel allowance	WFP - WFP (World Food Programme)	• WMO - WMO (World Meteorological Organization)	
	Recruitment of SOFF Project Manager and Technical Coordinator of SOFF	Recruitment of SOFF Project Manager and Technical Coordinator of SOFF	WFP - WFP (World Food Programme)	• WMO - WMO (World Meteorological Organization)	

Outcome	Output				
	Develop a sustainability plan to integrate METTELSAT into national and regional meteorological frameworks	Develop a sustainability plan to integrate METTELSAT into national and regional meteorological frameworks	WFP - WFP (World Food Programme)	• WMO - WMO (World Meteorological Organization)	
	Rehabilitate the HQ AWS + and repairs of vehicles	Rehabilitate the HQ AWS and conduct essential repairs of existing vehicles. The vehicles used for SOFF implementation were originally procured through a separate initiative funded by the Climate Risk and Early Warning Systems (CREWS) initiative.	WFP - WFP (World Food Programme)	• WMO - WMO (World Meteorological Organization)	
	1.3 NMHS human capacity developed	NMHS human capacity required to operate the GBON network developed.			

Outcome	Output	Description

Activities

Title	Description	Lead Participating Organization	Participating Organization	Other Organizations
Train technical staff and observers in station operations, maintenance, calibration, WIGOS/WIS 2.0, data monitoring, and the use of the WIS 2.0 box for manual data upload.	Train technical staff and observers in station operations, maintenance, calibration, WIGOS/WIS 2.0, data monitoring, and the use of the WIS 2.0 box for manual data upload.	WFP - WFP (World Food Programme)	• WMO - WMO (World Meteorological Organization)	
Provide WMO-compliant training on real-time data-sharing and analysis.	Provide WMO-compliant training on real-time data-sharing and analysis.	WFP - WFP (World Food Programme)	• WMO - WMO (World Meteorological Organization)	
Facilitate regional learning programs and study tours for technical personnel.	These regional programs will offer broad-based training, peer learning, and capacity-building opportunities in the country. This activity is distinct from the targeted technical visits of METTELSAT delegations to neighboring SOFF-benefiting countries, which aim to assess specific operational challenges and identify innovative, context-specific solutions for AWS maintenance and upper-air station operations.	WFP - WFP (World Food Programme)	• WMO - WMO (World Meteorological Organization)	
Implement training programs for leadership and operational staff.	Implement training programs for leadership and operational staff.	WFP - WFP (World Food Programme)	• WMO - WMO (World Meteorological Organization)	
Implement a stable, robust compensation mechanism for observers (night time & weekend & national holidays, plus transfer to site via local transports).	Implement a stable, robust compensation mechanism for observers (night time & weekend & national holidays, plus transfer to site via local transports).	WFP - WFP (World Food Programme)	• WMO - WMO (World Meteorological Organization)	

Outcome	Output	Description			
	Technical visit and training on calibration of meteorological instruments (Casablanca and Nairobi calibration centers, WMO RTCs, or partner centers)	Technical visit and training on calibration of meteorological instruments (Casablanca and Nairobi calibration centers, WMO RTCs, or partner centers)	WFP - WFP (World Food Programme)	• WMO - WMO (World Meteorological Organization)	
	METTELSAT delegations visits near-by SOFF-benefiting countries to assess challenges and innovative solutions for maintaining AWS networks and operating upper-air stations	METTELSAT delegations visits near-by SOFF-benefiting countries to assess challenges and innovative solutions for maintaining AWS networks and operating upper-air stations	WFP - WFP (World Food Programme)	• WMO - WMO (World Meteorological Organization)	
2. GBON infrastructure in place					
	2.1 New land- based stations in place	New land-based stations and related equipment, ICT systems, data management systems and standard operating practices in place.			

<table>
<tr><th>Outcome</th><th>Output</th><th colspan="5">Description</th></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="6"></td><td colspan="6">Activities</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>Title</td><td>Description</td><td>Lead Participating Organization</td><td>Participating Organization</td><td>Other Organizations</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>Procurement and deployment of new AWS stations at the National headquarters (incl. Technical Assistance, installation honorarium)</td><td>Procurement and deployment of new AWS stations at the National headquarters (incl. Technical Assistance, installation honorarium)</td><td>WFP - WFP (World Food Programme)</td><td>• WMO - WMO (World Meteorological Organization)</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>Development of civil works for the installation of new station, Fencing and securization</td><td>Development of civil works for the installation of new station, Fencing and securization</td><td>WFP - WFP (World Food Programme)</td><td>• WMO - WMO (World Meteorological Organization)</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>Transportation and Travel Costs</td><td>Logistics for AWS delivery and travel expenses for installation and monitoring teams.</td><td>WFP - WFP (World Food Programme)</td><td>• WMO - WMO (World Meteorological Organization)</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>Assemble necessary (maintenance, calibration, communication, ...) procedures and assess the system's suitability for subsequent network-wide deployment</td><td>Development of procedures for maintenance, calibration, and communication, with an assessment for network-wide deployment.</td><td>WFP - WFP (World Food Programme)</td><td>• WMO - WMO (World Meteorological Organization)</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td colspan="6"></td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>2.2 Improved land-based stations in place.</td><td colspan="5">Improved land-based stations and related equipment, ICT systems, data
management systems and standard operating practices in place.</td></tr>
</table>

Outcome	Output	Description			
	Activities				
	Title	**Description**	**Lead Participating Organization**	**Participating Organization**	**Other Organizations**
	Rehabilitate 8 manual observation stations	Restoration of eight manual observation stations to ensure operational functionality.	WFP - WFP (World Food Programme)	• WMO - WMO (World Meteorological Organization)	
	Procurement of spare parts (sensors and accessories) for the 8 selected stations	Acquisition of sensors and accessories to maintain and improve selected stations.	WFP - WFP (World Food Programme)	• WMO - WMO (World Meteorological Organization)	
	Deploy ICT and automation systems, including WIS2.Box and cloud services, to enhance data transmission and strengthen data-sharing systems for compliance with GBON standards.	Installation of WIS2.Box, cloud services, and automation tools to enhance data transmission and GBON compliance.	WFP - WFP (World Food Programme)	• WMO - WMO (World Meteorological Organization)	
	Weather logbook (paper format for 3 years, Digital Tablet/mobile for recording) for national data sharing (Site to Binza)	Provision of paper logbooks (3 years) and digital tablets/mobile devices for national data sharing.	WFP - WFP (World Food Programme)	• WMO - WMO (World Meteorological Organization)	
	Site refurbishment (Restore the following sites in Ndolo, Kananga, Mbuji Mayi and Kolwezi to working conditions)	Restoration of observation sites in Ndolo, Kananga, Mbuji Mayi, and Kolwezi to working conditions.	WFP - WFP (World Food Programme)	• WMO - WMO (World Meteorological Organization)	
	Site layout (Due to the lack of suitable offices in Gemena and Isiro, observers use the RVA premises)	Addressing office shortages in Gemena and Isiro, where observers currently use RVA premises.	WFP - WFP (World Food Programme)	• WMO - WMO (World Meteorological Organization)	
3. Sustained compliance with GBON					
	3.1 GBON land-based stations commissioning period completed.	GBON land-based stations' commissioning period completed, country-specific standard cost for operations and maintenance established, and data sharing verified by WMO Technical Authority			

Outcome	Output	Description			
	Activities				
	Title	**Description**	**Lead Participating Organization**	**Participating Organization**	**Other Organizations**
	Establish long-term operational cost structures	Define sustainable financial mechanisms for ongoing METTELSAT operations.	WFP - WFP (World Food Programme)	• WMO - WMO (World Meteorological Organization)	
	Implement Continuous Verification and Compliance Monitoring	Ensure adherence to standards through regular system checks and evaluations.	WFP - WFP (World Food Programme)	• WMO - WMO (World Meteorological Organization)	

Signature Indicators

Indicator Title	Component Title	Description	Means of Verification	Category	Cycle	Scope	Value Type	Baseline Value	Baseline Year	Target Value	Target Year	Linked / Outp
No signature indicators available.												

Imported Fund Outcome / Output Indicators

Indicator Title	Component Title	Description	Means of Verification	Category	Cycle	Scope	Value Type	Baseline Value	Baseline Year	Target Value	Target Year
Number of new land-based stations installed		Number of stations as defined in the National Contribution Plan.	Progress updates/Annual or quarterly reports	Investment	At closure	Country	Number	0	2025	0	2028
Number of land-based stations improved		Number of stations as defined in the National Contribution Plan.	Progress updates/Annual or quarterly reports	Investment	At closure	Country	Number	0	2025	8	2028

Indicator Title	Component Title	Description	Means of Verification	Category	Cycle	Scope	Value Type	Baseline Value	Baseline Year	Target Value	Target Year
GBON land-based stations' commissioned		Number of stations as defined in the National Contribution Plan.	Progress updates/Annual or quarterly reports	Policy	At closure	Country	Number	0	2025	8	2028

Project Indicators

Indicator Title	Component Title	Description	Means of Verification	Category	Cycle	Scope	Value Type	Baseline Value	Baseline Year	Target Value	Target Year	L C /
# of 24/7 shifts of observers set up at key stations with assembly of hourly SYNOPs		Tracks sites where observers work in shifts around the clock and receive appropriate compensation.	Progress updates/Annual or quarterly reports	Capacity	At closure	Country	Number	0	2025	8	2028	C : C ir r h c c c C 1 N ir r c c c
	No components available.											

Indicator Title	Component Title	Description	Means of Verification	Category	Cycle	Scope	Value Type	Baseline Value	Baseline Year	Target Value	Target Year	L C /
# of national and regional consultations conducted with CSOs, key stakeholders, and local and regional authorities to align METTEL SAT with GBON standards, raise awareness of its benefits, and foster local ownership of GBON stations.			Progress updates/Annual or quarterly reports	Capacity	At closure	Country	Number	0	2025	9	2028	C : C in r h c c c C 1 N C ic c c
	No components available.											
# of launch workshop conducted			Progress updates/Annual or quarterly reports	Capacity	At closure	Country	Number	0	2025	1	2028	C : C in r h c c c C 1 N C ic c c
	Percentage of female participants in workshops		Progress updates/Annual or quarterly reports	Capacity	At closure	Country	Percentage	0	2025	30	2028	

Indicator Title	Component Title	Description	Means of Verification	Category	Cycle	Scope	Value Type	Baseline Value	Baseline Year	Target Value	Target Year	L C /
# of mid-point workshop conducted			Progress updates/Annual or quarterly reports	Capacity	At closure	Country	Number	0	2025	2	2028	C : C in r h c c c C 1 N C ic c c
	Percentage of female participants in workshops		Progress updates/Annual or quarterly reports	Capacity	At closure	Country	Percentage	0	2025	30	2028	
# of compliance workshop conducted			Progress updates/Annual or quarterly reports	Capacity	At closure	Country	Number	0	2025	1	2028	C : C in r h c c c C 1 N C ic c c
	Percentage of female participants in workshops		Progress updates/Annual or quarterly reports	Capacity	At closure	Country	Percentage	0	2025	30	2028	
# of site visits and discussions conducted with local airport authgoritiies to formalize the interactions between METTEL SAT and RVA at each sites.			Progress updates/Annual or quarterly reports	Capacity	At closure	Country	Number	0	2025	2	2028	C : C in r h c c c C 1 N C ic c c
	No components available.											

Indicator Title	Component Title	Description	Means of Verification	Category	Cycle	Scope	Value Type	Baseline Value	Baseline Year	Target Value	Target Year	L C /
# of quarterly meetings conducted for the SOFF Project Steering Committee involving key government stakeholders			Progress updates/Annual or quarterly reports	Capacity	At closure	Country	Number	0	2025	12	2028	C : C i r h c c c C 1 N C i c c
	No components available.											
# of bi-monthly technical sessions to follow up on the work plan and report progress on indicators.			Progress updates/Annual or quarterly reports	Capacity	At closure	Country	Number	0	2025	18	2028	C : C i r h c c c C 1 N C i c c
	No components available.											
# of regular field visits conducted for monitoring and technical controls			Progress updates/Annual or quarterly reports	Capacity	At closure	Country	Number	0	2025	6	2028	C : C i r h c c c C 1 N C i c c
	No components available.											

Indicator Title	Component Title	Description	Means of Verification	Category	Cycle	Scope	Value Type	Baseline Value	Baseline Year	Target Value	Target Year	L C /
# of governance structures and operational frameworks developed for METTEL SAT			Progress updates/Annual or quarterly reports	Capacity	At closure	Country	Number	0	2025	1	2028	C : C ir r h c c c C 1 N ir r c c c
	No components available.											
# of calibration laboratory refurbished at METTEL SAT headquarters			Progress updates/Annual or quarterly reports	Capacity	At closure	Country	Number	0	2025	1	2028	C : C ir r h c c c C 1 N ir r c c c
	No components available.											
# of data sharing protocols and operational guidelines established for WMO integration			Progress updates/Annual or quarterly reports	Capacity	At closure	Country	Number	0	2025	1	2028	C : C ir r h c c c C 1 N ir r c c c
	No components available.											

Indicator Title	Component Title	Description	Means of Verification	Category	Cycle	Scope	Value Type	Baseline Value	Baseline Year	Target Value	Target Year	L C /
# of METTEL SAT business model developed to align with GBON network's sustainability objectives			Progress updates/Annual or quarterly reports	Capacity	At closure	Country	Number	0	2025	1	2028	C : C ir r h c c c C 1 N ir r c c c
	No components available.											
# of in-depth assessment of key sites performed with respect to their suitability for deployment of upper-air stations in subsequent Investment Cycles			Progress updates/Annual or quarterly reports	Capacity	At closure	Country	Number	0	2025	2	2028	C : C ir r h c c c C 1 N ir r c c c
	No components available.											
# of staff recruited to form the project management unit			Progress updates/Annual or quarterly reports	Capacity	At closure	Country	Percentage	0	2025	2	2028	C : C ir r h c c c C 1 N ir r c c c
	No components available.											

Indicator Title	Component Title	Description	Means of Verification	Category	Cycle	Scope	Value Type	Baseline Value	Baseline Year	Target Value	Target Year	L C /
# of sustainability plans developed to integrate METTEL SAT into national and regional meteorological frameworks			Progress updates/Annual or quarterly reports	Capacity	At closure	Country	Number	0	2025	1	2028	C : C ir r h c c c C 1 N ir r c c c
	No components available.											
Support provided for the rehabilitation of the HQ AWS and the maintenance and repair of vehicles.. .			Progress updates/Annual or quarterly reports	Capacity	At closure	Country	Yes/No	0	2025	Yes	2028	C : C ir r h c c c C 1 N ir r c c c
	No components available.											
# of technical staff and observers trained on station operations, maintenance, calibration, WIGOS/ WIS 2.0, data monitoring, and the use of the WIS 2.0 box for manual data upload.			Progress updates/Annual or quarterly reports	Capacity	At closure	Country	Number	0	2025	10	2028	C : C ir r h c c c C 1 N h c c c

Indicator Title	Component Title	Description	Means of Verification	Category	Cycle	Scope	Value Type	Baseline Value	Baseline Year	Target Value	Target Year	L C /
	Percentage of female trained to monitor GBON compliance		Progress updates/Annual or quarterly reports	Capacity	At closure	Country	Percentage	0	2025	20	2028	
# of WMO-compliant trainings provided on real-time data-sharing and anaylsis			Progress updates/Annual or quarterly reports	Capacity	At closure	Country	Number	0	2025	3	2028	**C** **:** C i r h c c c **C** 1 N h c c
	Percentage of female trained		Progress updates/Annual or quarterly reports	Capacity	At closure	Country	Percentage	0	2025	20	2028	
# of regional learning programs and study tours facilitated for technical personnel			Progress updates/Annual or quarterly reports	Capacity	At closure	Country	Number	0	2025	2	2028	**C** **:** C i r h c c c **C** 1 N h c c
	Percentage of female trained		Progress updates/Annual or quarterly reports	Capacity	At closure	Country	Percentage	0	2025	20	2028	

Indicator Title	Component Title	Description	Means of Verification	Category	Cycle	Scope	Value Type	Baseline Value	Baseline Year	Target Value	Target Year	L C /
# of training programs implemented for leadership and operational staff			Progress updates/Annual or quarterly reports	Capacity	At closure	Country	Number	0	2025	2	2028	C : C in r h c c c C 1 N h c c c
	No components available.											
Stable, robust compensation mechanism implemented for observers (night time & weekend & national holidays, plus transfer to site via local transports).			Progress updates/Annual or quarterly reports	Capacity	At closure	Country	Yes/No	0	2025	Yes	2028	C : C in r h c c c C 1 N h c c c
	No components available.											
# of technical visits and trainings conducted on calibration of meteorological instruments			Progress updates/Annual or quarterly reports	Capacity	At closure	Country	Number	0	2025	2	2028	C : C in r h c c c C 1 N h c c c
	percentage of female trained		Progress updates/Annual or quarterly reports	Capacity	At closure	Country	Percentage	0	2025	20	2028	

Indicator Title	Component Title	Description	Means of Verification	Category	Cycle	Scope	Value Type	Baseline Value	Baseline Year	Target Value	Target Year	L C /
# of METTELSAT delegations visits conducted to near-by SOFF-benefiting countries to assess challenges and innovative solutions for maintaining AWS networks and operating upper-air stations			Progress updates/Annual or quarterly reports	Capacity	At closure	Country	Number	0	2025	1	2028	C : C in r h c c c C 1 N h c c c
	No components available.											

Risks

Event	Category	Level	Likelihood	Impact	Mitigating Measures	Risk Owner
Non-compliance with fiduciary and procurement standards in some SOFF activities	• Financial	Medium	Unlikely	Moderate	WFP, as IE, will implement the SOFF project activities as per corporate procurement and fund management regulations, subject to rigorous control .	
SOFF-funded investments cause environmental or social impacts	• Social and Environmental	Medium	Unlikely	Moderate	SOFF in DRC will follow WFP's environmental and social standards, including its grievance and control mechanisms. The financial investments have modest environmental and social impacts, with the key risk being METTELSAT's reputation if the project fails to deliver results. Key Recommendations: - Target quick fixes within 24 months (+12 months validation) (5.10). - Allocate sufficient personnel to oversee implementation (5.11). - Maintain close coordination with the Implementing Entity and Peer Advisor (5.12). - Raise staff awareness on environmental risks (e.g., mercury instruments, e-waste) (5.13). - Assess and document environmental/social impacts in Investment Requests (5.14).	

NMHS staff depart after being trained	• Operational	High	Likely	Moderate	The SOFF Compliance phase provides financial support for operations, maintenance, and staff costs, helping hire/retain METTELSAT personnel, especially in the provinces. To ensure long-term sustainability, METTELSAT must motivate staff by emphasizing the global importance of their work and access additional funding to incentivize key personnel. Key Recommendations: - Investment Cycle funding requests should assess METTELSAT's staffing needs, including direct staff-cost support during the SOFF Compliance phase (5.5). - The SOFF Steering Committee should only approve funding if (re-)habilitated stations are expected to enter SOFF Compliance upon GBON compliance (5.6). - Enhance staff retention by advocating for better salaries, offering stimulating career opportunities, and ensuring skill growth (5.7). - Ensure knowledge redundancy among staff to maintain institutional resilience in case of departures (5.8). - Develop comprehensive training materials to standardize and accelerate onboarding, ensuring high-quality capacity building (5.9). Maintain supplier service agreements and peer advisor engagement to ensure ongoing technical support and training for new staff.	
Slow implementation and delays in procurement, installation and capacity building activities.	• Operational	High	Possible	Moderate	As SOFF Implementing Entity, WFP will lead procurement using its country office capacities, leveraging LTAs with suppliers to expedite processes. Service agreements will ensure installation, maintenance, and capacity building, with WFP continuously monitoring progress. MeteoSwiss (SOFF Peer Advisor) will provide technical advice to WFP on any challenges. The SOFF Secretariat will oversee implementation and support troubleshooting, while WMO provides ad hoc GBON guidance. Gradual transition from manual to automatic systems to minimize operational risks. Installation will start with accessible sites before expanding. AWS deployment in remote GBON sites should only occur after establishing a solid network backbone (Recommendation 5.15).	

After the conclusion of the Investment phase, GBON data are not collected or shared or are shared of insufficient quality.	• Operational	High	Likely	Major	SOFF will fund operations and maintenance through results-based payments, triggered once METTELSAT shares GBON data. The first year's funding is provided upfront after infrastructure installation to ensure data-sharing capability before regular payments begin. To ensure long-term sustainability, a business model will be developed to secure ongoing resource allocation for GBON network maintenance beyond the investment phase. Recommendation 5.16: METTELSAT should establish a performance-validation mechanism to authorize SOFF-funded staff payments, potentially managed by the Human Richness Office. - Sequential Investment Cycles will reduce risks, with this request being the first. - WMO will guide MeteoSwiss & WFP on GBON implementation and monitor compliance under the SOFF Compliance Framework, providing quarterly feedback. - Routine maintenance and calibration SOPs will be developed, and METTELSAT staff at central and decentralized levels will be trained to ensure proper system upkeep. - SOFF investment will support the development of a robust financial sustainability plan to ensure that maintenance and operations continue beyond SOFF compliance funding. - Manual GBON data uploads to WIS 2.0 (Rec. 3.34) will simplify and strengthen the data flow.	
Destruction or theft of SOFF-financed equipment and infrastructure.	• Operational	High	Likely	Major	Community engagement and site security are key to protecting GBON sites in DRC. - Prioritize equipment safety over measurement quality when selecting sites, opting for secure locations like airports, schools, and public offices (5.17). - Clearly mark SOFF-funded sites with explanatory panels in local languages to enhance visibility and understanding (5.18). - Implement a structured outreach program using METTELSAT staff and Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) to educate communities on the importance of data sharing as a public resource and the benefits of improved observations for disaster preparedness and resilience (5.19). - Ensure strong security measures to protect sites from threats, including natural hazards. Engage local communities, with CSO support, to strengthen site protection and reduce risks (5.20). - Immediately engage communities at sites with past theft or vandalism after SOFF equipment deployment to ensure rapid local buy-in and site security (5.20).	

Countries cannot make optimal use of data, including accessing or using improved forecasts products from the Global Producing Centers throughout the hydromet value chain.	• Operational	Medium	Unlikely	Major	WFP-supported capacity-building activities for METTELSAT, complementary to the SOFF investment phase will focus on enhancing METTELSAT's ability to effectively utilize data in alignment with national policy frameworks for early warning, forecast-based financing, and anticipatory actions.	
Insufficient institutional capacity and/or political commitment to ensure successful implementation of SOFF.	• Operational	Very High	Very Likely	Major	The CI/CC approach outlined in the National Contribution Plan is (also) designed to gradually strengthen the position of METTELSAT vis-à-vis its stakeholders. Recommendation 5.1. Until the financial situation of METTELSAT improves, SOFF should stand ready to support all the operational costs of newly established GBON observing sites, and proceed with Investment Requests accordingly. Recommendation 5.2. Until the dispute between METTELSAT and the RVA can be resolved in such a way that a solid, collaborative relationship can be re-established between the two entities, SOFF investments should be made on RVA grounds only if it can be demonstrated explicitly that METTELSAT will be granted stable, regular, long-term access to the station.	
Programmatic targets cannot be reached because of conflict and/or political insecurity negatively affecting SOFF implementation.	• Operational	Very High	Very Likely	Major	Recommendation 5.3. In view of the security risks for the staff of METTELSAT, the WFP, the Peer Advisor, and contractors, as well as the risk of damage to METTELSAT infrastructures, SOFF investments should not be made in regions where advice against all travel is in place, as emitted (for example) by the United Kingdom Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office.	

Budget by UNSDG Categories: Over all

Budget Lines	Description	WFP (6.5%) *	WMO (7%) *	Total
1. Staff and other personnel		$557,571.71	$403,500.00	$961,071.71
2. Supplies, Commodities, Materials		$168,137.46	$0.00	$168,137.46
3. Equipment, Vehicles, and Furniture, incl. Depreciation		$651,893.47	$0.00	$651,893.47
4. Contractual services		$36,966.19	$0.00	$36,966.19
5. Travel		$72,162.00	$106,500.00	$178,662.00
6. Transfers and Grants to Counterparts		$85,527.61	$0.00	$85,527.61
7. General Operating and other Direct Costs		$225,189.94	$0.00	$225,189.94
Project Costs Sub Total		**$1,797,448.38**	**$510,000.00**	**$2,307,448.38**
8. Indirect Support Costs		$116,834.14	$35,700.00	$152,534.14
Total		**$1,914,282.52**	**$545,700.00**	**$2,459,982.52**

Performance-based Tranches Breakdown

Tranche			Total
Tranche 1	WFP (70%)	$1,339,997.76	
	WMO (33.33%)	$181,881.81	$1,521,879.57
Tranche 2	WFP (30%)	$574,284.76	
	WMO (33.33%)	$181,881.81	$756,166.57
Tranche 3	WFP (0%)	$0.00	
	WMO (33.34%)	$181,936.38	$181,936.38
			$2,459,982.52

Results based budget

Outcome *	Output *	Agency *	Budget (USD) *
1. GBON institutional and human capacity developed		**Sub Total**	**$1,618,963.97**
	1.1 National Consultations conducted	WFP (6.5%)	$208,141.67
	1.2 NMHS institutional capacity developed	WFP (6.5%)	$719,433.49
	1.3 NMHS human capacity developed	WFP (6.5%)	$181,388.81
	1.3 NMHS human capacity developed	WMO (7%)	$510,000.00
2. GBON infrastructure in place		**Sub Total**	**$620,177.07**
	2.1 New land- based stations in place	WFP (6.5%)	$55,567.15
	2.2 Improved land-based stations in place.	WFP (6.5%)	$564,609.92
3. Sustained compliance with GBON		**Sub Total**	**$68,307.35**
	3.1 GBON land-based stations commissioning period completed.	WFP (6.5%)	$68,307.35
Total			**$2,307,448.39**

Programme Outcome Costs

Outcome	Output	Activity	Implementing Agent	Time Frame		
				2025	2026	2027
				1	1	1
1. GBON institutional and human capacity developed						
	1.1 National Consultations conducted					
		Conduct national and regional consultations with CSOs, key stakeholders, and local and regional authorities to align METTELSAT with GBON standards, raise awareness of its benefits, and foster local ownership of GBON stations.				
			WFP	☑	☑	☑
			WMO	☑	☑	☑
		Organization of the Launch workshop (Political opening remarks followed by Sessions to work on the Costed Work Plan and implementation Timeline & Plan) [start of year 1]				
			WFP	☑	☐	☐
			WMO	☑	☐	☐
		Organization of the Mid-Point workshop (review of the first investment year, review of the implementation timeline for the second year 2) [start of year 2]				
			WFP	☐	☑	☐
			WMO	☐	☑	☐

Outcome	Output	Activity	Implementing Agent	Time Frame		
				2025	2026	2027
				1	1	1
		Organization of the Compliance workshop (review of investment status, confirmation of sites ready for commissioning, discussion/planning of mitigation measures in case of delays) [start of year 3]				
			WFP	☐	☐	☑
			WMO	☐	☐	☑
		Site visits and discussions with local airport authorities to formalize the interactions between METTELSAT and RVA at each site.				
			WFP	☑	☐	☐
			WMO	☑	☐	☐
		Quarterly meetings of the SOFF Project Steering Committee involving key government stakeholders.				
			WFP	☑	☑	☑
			WMO	☑	☑	☑
		Bimonthly technical sessions to follow up on the work plan and report progress on indicators.				
			WFP	☑	☑	☑
			WMO	☑	☑	☑
		Regular field visits for monitoring and technical controls				
			WFP	☑	☑	☑
			WMO	☑	☑	☑
	1.2 NMHS institutional capacity developed					
		Develop governance structures and operational frameworks for METTELSAT, incl. sound project management practices.				
			WFP	☐	☑	☐
			WMO	☐	☑	☐
		Refurbish the calibration laboratory at the METTELSAT headquarters, with a focus on digital barometers.				
			WFP	☑	☑	☐
			WMO	☑	☑	☐
		Establish data sharing protocols and operational guidelines for WMO integration				
			WFP	☑	☑	☐
			WMO	☑	☑	☐
		Development of METTELSAT's business model that aligns with GBON Network's sustainability objectives				
			WFP	☑	☐	☐
			WMO	☑	☐	☐
		Perform in-depth assessment of key sites with respect to their suitability for deployment of upper-air stations in subsequent Investment Cycles				
			WFP	☑	☑	☐
			WMO	☑	☑	☐
		Setup 24/7 shifts of observers at key stations with assembly of hourly SYNOPs. (Over the 3-4 Years) + travel allowance				
			WFP	☐	☑	☑
			WMO	☐	☑	☑
		Recruitment of SOFF Project Manager and Technical Coordinator of SOFF				
			WFP	☑	☐	☐
			WMO	☑	☐	☐
		Develop a sustainability plan to integrate METTELSAT into national and regional meteorological frameworks				
			WFP	☐	☑	☐
			WMO	☐	☑	☐
		Rehabilitate the HQ AWS + and repairs of vehicles				
			WFP	☑	☑	☐
			WMO	☑	☑	☐
	1.3 NMHS human capacity developed					

Outcome	Output	Activity	Implementing Agent	Time Frame		
				2025	2026	2027
				1	1	1
		Train technical staff and observers in station operations, maintenance, calibration, WIGOS/WIS 2.0, data monitoring, and the use of the WIS 2.0 box for manual data upload.				
			WFP	☑	☑	☑
			WMO	☑	☑	☑
		Provide WMO-compliant training on real-time data-sharing and analysis.				
			WFP	☑	☑	☑
			WMO	☑	☑	☑
		Facilitate regional learning programs and study tours for technical personnel.				
			WFP	☑	☑	☐
			WMO	☑	☑	☐
		Implement training programs for leadership and operational staff.				
			WFP	☐	☑	☑
			WMO	☐	☑	☑
		Implement a stable, robust compensation mechanism for observers (night time & weekend & national holidays, plus transfer to site via local transports).				
			WFP	☑	☑	☑
			WMO	☑	☑	☑
		Technical visit and training on calibration of meteorological instruments (Casablanca and Nairobi calibration centers, WMO RTCs, or partner centers)				
			WFP	☑	☑	☑
			WMO	☑	☑	☑
		METTELSAT delegations visits near-by SOFF-benefiting countries to assess challenges and innovative solutions for maintaining AWS networks and operating upper-air stations				
			WFP	☑	☐	☐
			WMO	☑	☐	☐
2. GBON infrastructure in place						
	2.1 New land- based stations in place					
		Procurement and deployment of new AWS stations at the National headquarters (incl. Technical Assistance, installation honorarium)				
			WFP	☐	☑	☐
			WMO	☐	☑	☐
		Development of civil works for the installation of new station, Fencing and securization				
			WFP	☐	☑	☐
			WMO	☐	☑	☐
		Transportation and Travel Costs				
			WFP	☑	☑	☐
			WMO	☑	☑	☐
		Assemble necessary (maintenance, calibration, communication, ...) procedures and assess the system's suitability for subsequent network-wide deployment				
			WFP	☑	☐	☐
			WMO	☑	☐	☐
	2.2 Improved land-based stations in place.					
		Rehabilitate 8 manual observation stations				
			WFP	☑	☑	☐
			WMO	☑	☑	☐
		Procurement of spare parts (sensors and accessories) for the 8 selected stations				
			WFP	☑	☐	☐
			WMO	☑	☐	☐

Outcome	Output	Activity	Implementing Agent	Time Frame		
				2025	2026	2027
				1	1	1
		Deploy ICT and automation systems, including WIS2.Box and cloud services, to enhance data transmission and strengthen data-sharing systems for compliance with GBON standards.				
			WFP	☑	☑	☑
			WMO	☑	☑	☑
		Weather logbook (paper format for 3 years, Digital Tablet/mobile for recording) for national data sharing (Site to Binza)				
			WFP	☑	☐	☐
			WMO	☑	☐	☐
		Site refurbishment (Restore the following sites in Ndolo, Kananga, Mbuji Mayi and Kolwezi to working conditions)				
			WFP	☑	☑	☐
			WMO	☑	☑	☐
		Site layout (Due to the lack of suitable offices in Gemena and Isiro, observers use the RVA premises)				
			WFP	☑	☑	☐
			WMO	☑	☑	☐
3. Sustained compliance with GBON						
	3.1 GBON land-based stations commissioning period completed.					
		Establish long-term operational cost structures				
			WFP	☐	☑	☑
			WMO	☐	☑	☑
		Implement Continuous Verification and Compliance Monitoring				
			WFP	☑	☑	☑
			WMO	☑	☑	☑