

11th Meeting of the Climate Risk and Early Warning Systems (CREWS) Steering Committee

DRAFT MEETING REPORT

10 June 2020, Virtual Meeting

Summary of Proceedings and Decisions

1. The 11th Meeting of the CREWS Steering Committee was virtual and held on 10 June 2020.
2. Representatives from CREWS Contributing Partners: France, Germany, Luxembourg (Chair), The Netherlands, Switzerland and the United Kingdom; invited Observers: European Commission's Director-General for International Cooperation and Development (DG/DEVCO) and Canada; CREWS Implementing Partners: the World Bank, Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery (GFDRR), the World Meteorological Organization (WMO), and the United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNDRR) as well as the CREWS Trustee (World Bank) and the CREWS Secretariat participated at the meeting. (Annex 1 – List of Participants).

Agenda Item 1 – Opening

3. The Chair of the CREWS Steering Committee, Mr. Georges Gehl, 1st Secretary, Ministry for the Environment, Climate Change and Sustainable Development, Luxembourg, outlined the main objectives of the meeting; to: (i) discuss the status of the CREWS Trust Fund based on the Trustee Report and adopt administrative budget for FY 21; (ii) discuss the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on CREWS operations and discuss required remedial actions; (iii) discuss and agree on the main elements of the CREWS vision and operational modalities leading to 2025; (iv) discuss the next round of countries to be financed and hear of revisions made to the current list of countries pipelined for future funding decisions; (v) discuss and approve the financing of a project to support LDCs and SIDS assess the effectiveness of their early warning systems against Sendai Target G; and (vi) discuss an external evaluation of CREWS, and specifically the purpose, scope, scale and approach that would feed the Terms of Reference for such an exercise (see Annex 2 – Agenda of the Meeting).
4. The Secretariat presented progress on Decisions taken at the 10th Steering Committee meeting (see CREWS/SC.11/infdoc.1). Per the request of the Steering Committee, the Secretariat compiled information on the Implementing Partners Financial Mechanisms and Controls, contained in document CREWS/SC.11/infdoc5. A revised core programme indicators note was circulated for expert review on 03 April 2020 and comments were received on 01 May 2020. With regard to CREWS Post 2020, consultations with Implementing Partners and bilateral meetings with Contributing Members were held on 23 April and from 11-12 May 2020, respectively. The details and outcomes of the discussions are contained in CREWS/SC.11/infdoc.5 and to be discussed at the 11th meeting. Given the postponement to 2021 of COP-26 due to COVID-19, the date and venue of the 12th CREWS Steering Committee would be discussed at the 11th meeting.

Agenda Item 2 – Status of CREWS

5. The Secretariat reported on its activities for the period January – June 2020 (CREWS/SC.11/infdoc.2). The Secretariat: (i) held experts consultations to validate the indicators and development of a proposal to roll out in LDCs and SIDS linked to Target G; (ii) finalized the 2019 Annual Report and launched it at the UNDRR Support Group meeting in May; (iii) published six feature stories showing CREWS impact in countries, in English and French; (iv) made progress on the practice compilation, including the development of a web-based Practice Portal; (v)

contributed to the Green Climate Fund (GCF) sector paper on Early Warning and Climate Information, further strengthened the partnerships with InsuResilience and joined the early warning working group of the Risk Informed Early Action Partnership (REAP); (vi) supported the development of project briefs and proposals; and (vii) progressed on the work on CREWS Core Programme Indicators. Priorities for FY 21 include: (viii) finalization of the CREWS Post 2020 Vision and Strategy; fundraising for the CREWS Trust Fund; (ix) conduct of an external evaluation of CREWS if approved by the Steering Committee; (x) consolidation of partnerships with InsuResilience, GCF and REAP; (xi) launching the Practice Portal and documented practices and accelerating efforts to build a community of practice on early warning; (xii) collection of baseline for early warning metrics in LDCs and SIDS and contributions to global reports; (xiii) preparation of a demand-driven Post Disaster Early Warning Assessments; (xiv) updating of the Operational Procedures Note No. 1 on Programming and Project Development; and (xv) initiation of the Operational Procedures Note on People Centered Early Warnings.

6. The WMO Development Partnerships Office presented the Alliance for Hydromet Development 2020 priority actions, namely: developing the Systematic Observations Financing Facility (SOFF), developing and road-testing the Country Hydromet Diagnostics tool, and drafting the first Alliance Hydromet Gap Report. Opportunities for CREWS from these initiatives were indicated: SOFF will improve weather forecasts, early warnings, and climate information products foundational for successful CREWS investments. The CREWS Post 2020 strategy could take advantage of the Alliance to further align and leverage CREWS investments with major hydromet investments. The Country Hydromet Diagnostics will become the tool of the Alliance to track progress on closing the hydromet capacity gap. Finally, the Alliance Hydromet Gap Report could be used as a vehicle to showcase CREWS success in leveraging Alliance members' investments.
7. The Trustee presented the latest report on the status of the Trust Fund. The total funding available for financing decision at the meeting is USD 11.88 million, as recent contributions have been received by Germany (USD 4 million) and France (Euros 4.3 million).
8. The representative from the European Commission inquired if the ongoing umbrella reform in the World Bank would have any impact on the CREWS Trust Fund. The Trustee clarified that the ongoing Trust Funds Reform (Umbrellas 2.0) in the World Bank will have no immediate implication on the CREWS Trust Fund from the perspective of the Trustee, since it is a Financial Intermediary Fund (FIF) and that FIFs are financial instruments that have distinct governance structures and managed separately from the other World Bank Trust Funds. Related to this, the representative from GFDRR noted that, in the context of the ongoing reform within the World Bank, it is expected that GFDRR will be the umbrella Trust Fund for Disaster Risk Reduction. The implication of this change – if any - on the relationship between GFDRR and CREWS is not clear at this stage and will have to be further discussed.
9. The Chair reminded the Members that at the last meeting they invited the Implementing Partners to provide information regarding the frameworks and controls they have in place regarding their financial management responsibilities related to the CREWS initiative. A document compiling information from the Implementing Partners compiled by Secretariat (CREWS/SC.11/infdoc.4) was circulated for information.
10. The representative from Switzerland noted that all Implementing Partners have rules and regulations in place and thanked the Secretariat for compiling them. However, there is currently

no way for the Steering Committee to receive all needed information in a timely manner to make decisions concerning misuse of funds. It suggested, therefore, that information about possible non-compliance with financial rules, regulations and procedures be included as part of the six-monthly reporting that the Secretariat and Implementing Partners provide to the Steering Committee.

Decision 1: The Steering Committee requests that the 6-monthly progress reports by the Implementing Partners to the Steering Committee, through the Secretariat, include information on possible non-compliance with financial rules, regulations and procedures as well as response measures taken, in accordance with the respective procedures of the Implementing Partners.

11. The Secretariat and the Trustee presented the CREWS Administrative Budget for the Fiscal Year 2021 (FY 21). Travel costs are projected to go down due to postponement of travel plans brought about by COVID-19. The fundraising and advocacy budget is increased due to activities to be implemented related to CREWS vision 2025 and resource mobilization efforts. The streamlining of procedures for staffing carried out in 2019 resulted in lower staff costs.

12. The administrative costs for the Trustee include trustee services related to financial and programme management, investment management, accounting and legal services. The budget proposed for FY 21 is USD12,000 more than the estimated actuals for FY 20 due to the anticipated increase in activities in FY21 primarily driven by higher level of costs for legal services and adjustments to cost recovery rates for World Bank managed funds.

13. The representative from the Netherlands suggested to note the incurred staff costs for FY 21 and requested for more clarification on the increase for legal services costs of the Trustee. The Trustee explained that the increase in costs for legal services is in order to reflect the direct and indirect costs based on inputs from all departments. The actual expenditures would be reflected once the actual figures have been received. The representative from Netherlands acknowledged the explanations and the proposed administrative budget was approved.

Decision 2: The Steering Committee approves the fund allocation for the CREWS Administrative Budget for the Fiscal Year 2021, as reflected in the document CREWS/SC.11/workdoc.3 and depending on the availability of funds in the CREWS Trust Fund.

Agenda Item 3 – Portfolio Status and Funding Decisions

14. WMO presented the report on the status of progress of CREWS projects over the last 6 months on behalf of the Implementing Partners (CREWS/SC.11/infdoc.6).

15. For the African region, except for Burkina Faso and West Africa which reported that progress and delivery are on track, the rest of the countries (Chad, Democratic Republic of Congo, Mali, Niger and Togo) reported moderate progress and some delays on delivery due to travel restrictions as a result of COVID-19. Some activities have been either postponed or done remotely. Risk status for all projects in the region is rated at medium/moderate. Nevertheless, the projects remain aligned to the objectives and mitigation measures are put in place. Key activities during the reporting period include: (i) conduct of training on crop-calendars and R-Instat for crop monitoring and food security warning; (ii) progress in establishing the National Framework for Climate Services in DRC; (iii) knowledge dissemination activities in Niger for its National Alert Code; and (iv) early warning and disaster risk management training for 600 women in Niger.

16. In the Caribbean, some of the key activities during the reporting period, include: (i) finalization of the situation analysis of the draft regional strategy with integration of gender and vulnerability; (ii) partnership with the Caribbean Meteorological Organization (CMO) and the Caribbean Disaster Emergency management Agency (CDEMA) has been established and preparatory work has begun; and (iii) conduct of an impact-based forecast knowledge sharing activity held in May with 98 participants from hydrometeorological, disaster risk reduction, gender, private sector and expert stakeholders. The project is on track in terms of expenditure and is aligned with the objectives. It has experienced some delays in the development of the regional situation analysis and strategy. Risk is high as the COVID-19 crisis continues to unfold in the region. The partners have therefore, decided to continue with the technical work through remote exchanges.
17. The Pacific region portfolio has two projects: the Pacific regional project and the Papua New Guinea project. Key activities include: (i) approval of the Tuvalu Strategic Plan and meteorological bill; (ii) completion of hazard assessments in Tuvalu and Kiribati; (iii) remote installation of the Flash Flood Guidance System (FFGS); (iv) conduct of consultations and workshops on community-based early warning services in Niue and Palau; and (v) production of selected products to aid the preparation of operational drought information in Papua New Guinea. The Pacific Regional project is on track in terms of expenditure and remains strongly aligned to the objectives. Delivery is slightly delayed due to travel bans and national restrictions on movement of people as a result of COVID-19. The Papua New Guinea project is on track in all aspects of performance. Risk status in the Pacific is low, while it is moderate/medium for the PNG project. As a mitigation, support from Bureau of Meteorology (BoM) Australia is continued through the PNG Capacity Development project.
18. The Afghanistan project, though at early stages, has initiated preparatory activities related to the design of the Drought Early Warning System and concept for FFGS and drafting of the guidance document for the modern impact-based weather forecasting process. Rate of expenditure is moderate due to delayed disbursements. It supports a programmatic approach and leveraging of around USD 200-250 million programme that includes early warning and early action. Delivery is on track based on the workplan and remains fully aligned to the CREWS objectives. Risk rating is high due to added constraints of the COVID situation.
19. The delays in the country-level operations of some projects were noted by the Members and requests for possible project extensions due to implications of COVID-19 will be addressed on a case by case basis.
20. The Steering Committee discussed the proposal submitted on additional financing for Strengthening Hydro-Meteorological and Early Warning Systems in the Pacific (CREWS/SC.11.workdoc.4). The Members were reminded of the communication dated 11 May 2020 inviting members to review the project proposal. The project's initial funding allocation was USD 2.5 million. Following consultations with the countries and regional organizations the needs exceeded that amount and the total for the project now stands at USD 4.8 million. Switzerland provided comments on 06 June 2020, requiring additional information on the results of the existing Pacific project and the rationale for the increase in total funding.
21. WMO outline achievements of the existing Pacific project: (i) operational Fiji Flash Flood Guidance Systems was developed providing nearly one million people access to an effective early warning system; (ii) community-based early warning systems established in Niue, Palau and Marshall

Islands; (iii) developed 3 National Strategic Plans in Fiji, Tuvalu and Tonga and 1 meteorological bill in Tuvalu; (iv) established a common understanding on the roles in hydromet hazards of various regional stakeholders. For the remaining period, the project will also put in place the Coastal Inundation Forecasting System in South Tarawa island of Kiribati and Tuvalu; complete the training on Severe Weather Forecasting and Disaster Risk Reduction in 9 small island developing states and 4 additional national strategic plans and 2 meteorological bills will be finalized.

22. On the budget increase, WMO noted that it would allow for a transition from a focus on improving provision of hydromet services in Phase 1 to an increased focus on coordination with disaster management offices and co-production with targeted beneficiaries, including those marginalized. With the additional funding, the countries will be further supported on critical training needed to enhance their capabilities on forecast of severe high impact hydromet events, development of national operational early warning system plans, development of climate risk maps and preparation of community-based response plans.

23. The representative from France inquired if in the process of developing the proposal for additional financing for the Pacific Region, that the lessons learnt from the impact of tropical cyclone Harold were taken into consideration. WMO explained that when the proposal was being developed the situation in Vanuatu where the cyclone hit was not fully settled. However, once the project is operationalized, these issues will be included in the assessments to be conducted.

24. The representative from Germany asked if there were efforts to link with institutions in the region working on risk finance/insurance and if there is a vision to use these to improve the response strategies and the contingency plans. Further, it was noted that it will be useful to be in contact with Finance Ministries, which deal with risk finance issues and have the overall picture of the landscape of actors in the region in order to align efforts.

25. WMO mentioned that there were preliminary discussions with UNDRR to map out all the existing efforts including on risk finance.

26. UNDRR emphasized the intention to leverage the ongoing work of national disaster managers and focal points. Multi-stakeholder cooperation is important and the work in the Pacific is guided by an overall approach of collaboration with all the actors within its risk governance structure.

27. The representative from Switzerland suggested to include all the details explained by WMO in the written proposal and emphasized how this phase builds on the new phase.

Decision 3: The Steering Committee approves the allocation of funds for the project on Strengthening Hydro-Meteorological and Early Warning Systems in the Pacific in the amounts indicated in the budget of the proposal pending the inclusion of the comments raised at the meeting, namely to better reflect the achievements of the first phase of the project and the rationale for the increased budget. The approval depends on the availability of funds in the CREWS Trust Fund.

28. The Implementing Partners presented the new project brief for Cambodia and Lao PDR and the revisions made to the project brief for South-West Indian Ocean (SWIO). Representatives outlined the process of developing the project briefs and the expected outcomes of the proposed projects. See CREWS/SC.11/infdoc.7.

29. The representative from Germany reiterated the need for linkages between better forecasts and ability to use them for risk finance and insurance triggers. In South-East Asia there is an insurance facility shaping up in the region, which can be useful to link up with when a CREWS project in the region is put in place. This was noted by the Implementing Partners and possible linkages will be explored should the project in Cambodia and Lao PDR proceed to proposal development.
30. WMO emphasized that the project brief for SWIO has been updated to include Mozambique, hence, totaling USD 4 million. It was designed to leverage the synergies with an EU funded climate services project and an investment from the World Bank Disaster Resilience Program.
31. The representative from France mentioned that the project brief for SWIO has been in the pipeline for approximately two years, hence, it is in favor of initiating the project preparation, also to align with other investments in the pipeline such as the USD 74 million project in the Indian Ocean Commission Member Countries (Hydromet project) with financing from the Green Climate Fund (GCF), EU Intra-ACP program and the French Development Agency (Agence Française de Développement, AFD).
32. The representative from Netherlands inquired if there was a re-thinking of the overall budget and activities in relation to the investments and activities ongoing. WMO clarified that alignment with other investments is considered during the development of the project in a complementary way to strengthen interventions and optimize funds at the national level.
33. The representative from Germany agreed to support the SWIO project to proceed to full proposal development and would like to see the forging of synergies between the ongoing initiatives. It would also be able to put in contact the Implementing Partners with Germany's contacts in the region working on agriculture supply chains.
34. The representative from Switzerland supported the regional approach of the two project briefs and encouraged CREWS to continue doing so since it would create better efficiency and maximize resources and capacities. While Switzerland is in favor of the Cambodia and Lao PDR sub-region and understands the rationale provided by France on the need to prioritize the SWIO project. Switzerland proposed that a project proposal preparation be initiated for Cambodia and Lao PDR to be considered for funding once additional funds are made available in the FIF.
35. The United Kingdom and Netherlands agreed for full proposal development to proceed for both regional projects noting that currently funds are not available in the FIF for Cambodia and Lao PDR.

Decision 4: The Steering Committee invites the Implementing Partners to initiate a project proposal for the South West Indian Ocean covering Comoros, Madagascar, Mauritius, Mozambique and Seychelles, in line with the procedures set out in the CREWS Operational Procedures Note No. 1 Programming and Project Development, and to submit the proposal to the Steering Committee, through the Secretariat, for consideration, review and approval for funding, through a no-objections approval process, depending on the availability of funds in the CREWS Trust Fund. Contributing

Members are further invited to nominate experts to assist the Implementing Partners in the project preparation.

Decision 5: The Steering Committee invites the Implementing Partners to initiate a project proposal for the sub-region covering Lao PDR and Cambodia, noting that sufficient funds are not currently available in the Trust Fund. The project proposal will be developed in line with the procedures set out in the CREWS Operational Procedures Note No. 1 Programming and Project Development. Contributing Members are further invited to nominate experts to assist the Implementing Partners in the project preparation.

36. UNDRR presented the proposed two-year project on Measuring Effectiveness of Early Warning Systems through Sendai Framework Monitoring (CREWS/SC.11/workdoc.5) with the objectives of: (i) strengthening contribution of multi-hazard early warning systems to the reduction in risks and losses through enhanced capacities to measure and monitor early warning systems effectiveness; and (ii) better support LDCs and SIDS in measuring the effectiveness of their multi-hazard early warning systems and improving them over time. The project will support the preparation of the 2020 State of Climate Services Report of WMO, development of custom indicators for measuring early warning effectiveness and increase capacities of countries to regularly monitor their early warning systems.

37. The representative from Germany inquired about the target countries of the project. UNDRR mentioned that the project will engage with the CREWS-supported countries through regional workshops in Africa, Caribbean and the Pacific.

38. The representative from Switzerland indicated their support of the proposal as this is coherent with the ongoing work of CREWS Core Programme Indicators and in line with the UNDRR Strategy of accelerating Sendai implementation.

Decision 6: The Steering Committee approves the allocation of funds for the project on Strengthening Capacities in Measuring Early Warning Effectiveness in the amounts indicated in the budget of the proposal, pending the inclusion of comments by the Members received in writing by 24 June 2020, and depending on the availability of funds in the CREWS Trust Fund.

Agenda Item 4 – CREWS Post 2020

39. The Chair reminded the Members that the overall objective of the CREWS initiative is to bridge the capacity gap on early warning systems for LDCs and SIDS in a sustained manner. This can only be achieved if CREWS engages with other initiatives and leverages resources beyond the resources available in the CREWS Trust Fund. In order to strengthen the effectiveness of its operation moving forward, the Steering Committee tasked the Secretariat, at its last meeting, with conducting consultations on the future operational modalities of CREWS. The objective of this agenda is to converge around a number of elements that will drive CREWS moving forward. These are expected to become the CREWS Vision 2025 and will set out to strengthen the initiatives operational modalities. The Chair expressed thanks to the Members and Implementing

Partners for the very constructive and substantive consultations held to date.

40. The Secretariat made reference to CREWS/SC.11/infdoc.5, which highlights the outcomes of the consultations. There was convergence of views that CREWS should build on what it does well: (i) focus on effectiveness and quality of deliverables influencing larger finance flows; (ii) work with countries with the highest needs; (iii) draw on best available expertise through the Implementing Partners. There was also convergence of views that CREWS can further improve: (i) the sustainability of its projects; (ii) focus on early action, working with vulnerable groups; and (iii) work with the private sector through public-private partnerships.
41. Members expressed appreciation for the document, noted that the discussions held were useful. They welcomed the findings and keen interest on the way forward.
42. The representative from Switzerland reiterated the importance of people-centered approach covering the whole value chain of early warning system. Hence, it is proposing to consider a 4th Implementing Partner, the International Federation of the Red Cross (IFRC), which has experience in working with communities and can add value to CREWS projects implementation at the local level.
43. The representative from Germany noted that while there are unmet needs that CREWS still needs to tackle, the funding currently available in the Trust Fund may not be sufficient. It would be useful to clarify the trade offs and present options depending on the scenarios of funds that will be made available. There is a need to accelerate resource mobilization. On including IFRC as an implementing partner, it will be appreciated if clarification on their added value and the kind of expertise that they will bring to the initiative be made. It was suggested that a document to explain the rationale and added value of IFRC to CREWS be prepared and presented to the Steering Committee and invite IFRC to present themselves.
44. The representative from France in principle agreed to progress on disaster preparedness and response and including IFRC is one option to address this but also consider other options. It will indeed be useful to have a document highlighting IFRC's added value but also an explanation on the implications of having a 4th implementing partner. It is suggested that IFRC be invited as an Observer to a future meeting and they can present themselves so that the Members can get to know them better.
45. The representative from the United Kingdom mentioned that including IFRC in the initiative can help ensure more involvement from the local communities and fully support their inclusion as and Implementing Partner.
46. The representative from the Netherlands sees the merit of the IFRC proposal and agreed with the suggestion to have a cost-benefit analysis of having them as an additional Implementing Partner.
47. WB/GFDRR reiterated their commitment to CREWS. There may be a shift in structural alignment in the World Bank due to its ongoing "umbrella" Trust Fund reform – hence the actual

implications for the WB.GFDRR's participation to CREWS would need to be discussed once these are defined. It was emphasized that the operational participation of World Bank teams in CREWS would not be impacted by the TF Reform.

48.WB/GFDRR said that the current model of stand-alone grants roll-out through CREWS in countries limits the potential to leverage funds from other World Bank operations. For example the speed at which a funding decision is made plays a role in how the World Bank can effectively align with other financing decisions in the countries. It was observed that the current trend of approvals of bigger funding in CREWS makes it more challenging to leverage funding. Approving smaller CREWS investments at a faster rate could be more beneficial.

49.WB/GFDRR mentioned that post COVID-19, the World Bank would provide USD 160 billion financing linked to COVID response to assist countries in emergency preparedness and response. It is expected that some of these requests from the Governments could be of relevance to the objectives of the CREWS initiative, in particular regarding the need to ensure COVID-19 and other pandemic warnings reach people who need them most. The focus of CREWS projects on the last mile would need to be strengthened.

50.The representative of Germany encouraged the Secretariat to look into the kind of structure, approach and new ideas that will enable the leverage effect. Compile lessons learned, including what positive effects CREWS investments have influenced and contemplating whether it is needed to have CREWS funding in every LDC and SIDS.

51.The Secretariat committed to translate the points raised into concrete recommendations in a CREWS Vision 2025 document.

Decision 7: The Steering Committee invites the Secretariat to capture the points raised in the discussion at the meeting and to facilitate the development of the first draft of the CREWS Vision 2025 document in consultation with the Chair, Contributing Members, Implementing Partners and Observers.

Decision 8: The Steering Committee invites the Secretariat to consult further and to a) document the opportunity, the costs and implications of accrediting additional Implementing Partners, including the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) as part of the option for CREWS Vision 2025, and b) include information on the required process for the Trustee to give no objection to accreditation decisions and accreditation framework established by the Steering Committee. The Steering Committee also encourages the Chair to invite the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) to attend future Steering Committee meetings as an Observer.

Agenda Item 5 – Wrap-up

52.The Chair suggested that the 12th meeting of the CREWS Steering Committee takes place in the 4th quarter of 2020 and will be open to Observers. It will discuss the CREWS Vision 2025, identify the

next round of countries and regions for which to initiate projects, review the CREWS Operational Note No. 1 on Programming and Project Development and present the status of progress of the CREWS portfolio of projects.

53. The 13th Meeting will be held during the 2nd quarter of 2021 for Contributing Members only.

54. The representative of Luxembourg reminded members that the Chair's term is coming to an end in 2020. In order to elicit interest from members Luxembourg will follow-up bilaterally with countries.

55. The Secretariat proposed to initiate an external evaluation of the CREWS initiative, noting the timing would be appropriate after 4 years of CREWS operations.

56. Members agreed to the proposal and requested the Secretariat to prepare the Terms of Reference with costs and timeline. The representative of Switzerland suggested that the evaluation look at the impact and outcomes of the CREWS projects as well as the sustainability issues.

Decision 9: The Steering Committee members are invited to provide written views, by 30 June 2020, to the CREWS Secretariat that would feed the Terms of Reference of a first external evaluation of the CREWS initiative to be subsequently developed in consultation with the Chair and the Implementing Partners for review and approval by the Steering Committee.

Decision 10: The 12th Meeting of the CREWS Steering Committee will take place in the fourth quarter of 2020 and be open to Observers. It will, *inter alia*, review and approve the CREWS vision 2025, identify the next round of countries and regions for which to initiate projects, review the CREWS Operational Note No.1 on Programming and Project Development and hear of the status of progress of the CREWS portfolio of projects.

Annex 1 – List of Participants

MEMBERS	NAMES	STATUS
Australia	Margalit Levin	Online
France	Arnaut Rayar	Online
	Vincent Szeleper	Online
	Marie-Claire Lhenry	Online
Germany	Martin Kipping	Online
	Christoph von Steckov	Online
Luxembourg (Chair)	Georges Gehl	Online
	Cherryl Denzer	Online
The Netherlands	Marjolein Geusebroek	Online
Switzerland	Regina Gujan	Online
	Sergio Perez	Online
	Philippe Brunet	Online
UK	Jonathan Hassall	Online
	Helen Bye	Online
	Nyree Pinder	Online
OBSERVERS	NAMES	STATUS
Canada	Heather Aucoin	Online
EC DEVCO	Jose-Carlos Edo Monfort	Online
IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS	NAMES	STATUS
UNDRR	Paola Albrito	Online
	Stefanie Dannenmann-Di Palma	Online
	Sandra Amlang	Online
World Bank	Julie Dana	Online
	Vladimir Tsirkunov	Online
	Anna Maria Bogdanova	Online
	Henriette Mampuya	Online
	Hugo Thomas Wesley	Online
	Niels Holm-Nielsen	Online
	Ana Campos Garcia	Online

	Arati Belle	Online
	Makoto Suwa	Online
	Muliro Mashauri	Online
WMO	Maxx Dilley	In person
	Filipe Lucio	In person
	Markus Repnik	Online
	Josephine Wilson	In person
	Jean Baptiste Migraine	In person
	Lorena Santamaria	Online
	Tamara Comment	In person
	Lina Sjaavik	Online
	Donna Pierre	Online
	Fatih Kaya	Online
	Jason Watkins	Online
	Jun Yu	Online
	Moyenda Chaponda	Online
	Roberto Silva	Online
	Tania Gascon	Online
	Veronica Grasso	Online
TRUSTEE	NAMES	STATUS
	Larissa Vovk	Online
	Akiko Ogawa	Online
SECRETARIAT	NAMES	STATUS
	John Harding	In person
	Maria Lourdes Macasil	Online
	Catherine Thompson	In person
	Jennifer Ferguson Mitchell	Online
	Kimberly Kenny	Online
	Chimwemwe Nyirenda	Online

Annex 2 – Provisional Agenda | 10 June 2020

- 1.00 – 1.20 **Item 1 – Opening**
- Welcome by the Chair and objectives of the Meeting
 - Review of progress on decisions taken at the 10th Meeting
 - Adoption of the Agenda
- 1.20 – 2.00 **Item 2 – Status of CREWS**
- Short update by the Secretariat on its Activities since the 10th Meeting, including update on the status of the CREWS Practice Compilations and the paper on the Implementing Partners Financial Frameworks and Controls
 - Update by the Trustee on activities and status of the CREWS Trust Fund
 - Presentation for approval of the CREWS Administrative Budget FY 21
- 2.0 – 4.00 **Item 3 – Portfolio Status and Funding Decisions**
- Overview by Implementing Partners of progress achieved between January and June 2020 across the portfolio of projects
 - Discussion regarding the increased budget for the project proposal Strengthening Hydrometeorological and Early Warning Systems in the Pacific
 - Update by the Secretariat on the list of Pipeline Countries and related project/country Briefs
 - Discussion on the country/region for which preparation of project proposals can be initiated by the Implementing Partners
 - Review and discussion on the project proposal on Strengthening Capacities in Measuring Early Warning Effectiveness
- 4.00 – 4.45 **Item 4 – CREWS Post 2020**
- 4.45 – 5.00 **Item 5 – Wrap Up**