

12th Meeting of the Climate Risk and Early Warning Systems (CREWS) Steering Committee

MEETING REPORT

10 December 2020, Virtual Meeting

Summary of Proceedings and Decisions

1. The 12th Meeting of the CREWS Steering Committee took place on 10 December 2020.
2. The following representatives joined the call (Annex 1 – List of Participants):
 - Contributing Partners: Australia, France, Germany, Luxembourg (Chair), The Netherlands, Switzerland and the United Kingdom;
 - Invited Observers: European Commission’s Director-General for International Cooperation and Development (EC DG/DEVCO), Canada, Finland, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the International Federation of the Red Cross (IFRC); 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.
3. The Chair welcomed with appreciation Ambassador Stéphane Crouzat, recently appointed Climate Ambassador for France.

Agenda Item 1 – Opening

4. The Chair of the CREWS Steering Committee, Mr. Georges Gehl, Ministry of the Environment, Climate and Sustainable Development, Luxembourg, outlined the objectives of the meeting; to: (i) hear the update from the Secretariat on the activities since the 11th Meeting and update by the Trustee on the financial position of CREWS; (ii) hear the status of the portfolio of projects by the Implementing Partners, including updates on the impact of COVID-19 on CREWS operations and remedial actions; (iii) revise the current list of countries pipelined for future funding decisions; (iv) discuss and comment on the currently named “Delivering at Scale 2021 – 2025” document to strengthen CREWS operations and to deliver on its objectives; (v) in the context of the discussion on the future operational modalities of CREWS, WMO will provide an update on the current status of the consultation on the Systematic Observations Financial Facility (SOFF) and implications for CREWS; (vi) hear the status of discussion regarding the next Chair of the Steering Committee (CREWS/SC.12/workdoc.1). With no objections and additions to the proposed objectives, the Agenda was adopted.
5. The Secretariat presented progress on Decisions taken at the 11th Steering Committee meeting (CREWS/SC.12/infdoc.1). The Secretariat reported the following: (i) the reporting template have been updated to include a section on certification of use of funds for intended purpose and will be shared with the Steering Committee; (ii) Administrative Budget for FY 21 has been approved and received; (iii) the additional financing for the Pacific region proposal has been approved; (iv) the South-West Indian Ocean project has been submitted, reviewed and approved; (v) the preparation of the proposal for Cambodia and Lao PDR is ongoing; (vi) the implementation of the project on Measuring Early Warning Effectiveness is ongoing; (vii) a draft of the “Delivering at Scale 2021 – 2025” document has been circulated for discussion prior to the meeting; (viii) consultations were done with the Trustee on the accreditation of additional implementing partners; and (ix) Terms of Reference for the external evaluation were prepared, reviewed and approved.

Agenda Item 2 – Update by the Trustee and the Secretariat

6. The representative from the Trustee provide an update on the status of the Financial Intermediary Fund (FIF). As of 30 September 2020, total signed contributions amount to USD 59.7 million and total received contributions amount to USD 52.7 million. Funding available for decision allocation is USD 6.52 million. Following the approval of the CREWS South-West Indian Ocean project last November 2020 for an amount of USD 4 million, , the available funding for decision allocation amount to USD 2.5 million on the date of the Steering Committee’s meeting (CREWS/SC.12/infdoc.2).
7. The European Commission (EC, DG/DEVCO) provided an update on the status of its planned contributions to CREWS. EC DG/DEVCO has signed an agreement with the Secretariat of the Organization of African, Caribbean and Pacific Group of States (OACPS) under the 11th European Development Fund (EDF) window for disaster risk reduction. It reiterated its contribution to CREWS in the amount of Euros 10 million. Discussion with the Secretariat, WMO and France are ongoing regarding the mechanisms for the funds management. FIF is not formally covered by the EC’s framework agreement with the World Bank, hence alternative solutions are being looked at. The EC is thus hoping to become a full member of CREWS in 2021. It was also emphasized that EC’s support to CREWS is aligned with its other EU-funded programmes, including the Euros 85 million Intra-ACP programme with WMO.
8. Finland informed the Steering Committee that it is in the process of becoming a Member of CREWS. The funding for CREWS in the amount of Euros 5 million has passed its Quality Board and is now waiting for the signature by the Minister for Development Cooperation and Foreign Trade. The target is to sign a Contribution Agreement with the Trustee before the end of 2020. Finland’s contributions to CREWS is in the broader context of its contributions to the Risk-informed Early Action Partnership (REAP) initiative.
9. The Secretariat reported on its activities since the last meeting (CREWS/SC.12/infdoc.3). The Secretariat reported the following: (i) Operational Procedures on Programming and Project Development and corresponding reporting templates updated; (ii) Experts Group established under the project Measuring Early Warning Effectiveness; (iii) Two CREWS countries, Chad and Afghanistan, selected to be pilot countries for the peer review of the Country Hydromet Diagnostics under the Alliance for Hydromet Development; (iv) Terms of Reference for the external evaluation finalized and inter-sessional Steering Committee meeting to review and approve organized; (v) the discussions with the Trustee on the accreditation of additional implementing partners held, to which the Trustee clarified that following its new Management Policy covering FIFs, implementing partners are only limited to Multilateral Development Banks (MDBs) and United Nations (UN) agencies; (vi) the development of a Practice Portal is ongoing and CREWS secretariat participated in a number of outreach events, and continues to promote the work of its partners on social media.
10. For the next 6 months, the Secretariat will be focusing on: (i) finalizing and roll-out of the “Delivering at Scale 2021 – 2025” document; (ii) managing the conduct of the initial phase of the external evaluation; (iii) working on the Operational Procedures for People-Centred Early Warning; (iv) co-organizing the Climate Adaptation Summit Anchoring Event on 25 January 2021, (v) preparing for COP 26; and (vi) developing the Annual Report 2020.

11. The representative from Switzerland suggested circulating the updated reporting template, in particular, the section on certification of use of resources. The Secretariat noted that it would send a copy of the updated templates along with the updated Programming procedures to the Steering Committee.
12. The representative from Switzerland further asked about the involvement of IFRC in the CREWS Initiative following the consultations with the Trustee. Switzerland, supported by France, believes that IFRC offers opportunities to strengthen the work on the last mile and reaching the most vulnerable. It was reiterated the value added of involving IFRC in the design of CREWS projects systematically to guarantee that CREWS projects respond to local needs.
13. The Secretariat responded that it is working with IFRC to document country examples as part of efforts to show opportunities and potential benefits of engaging National Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies in CREWS projects more systematically, and as part of the project design phase.

Agenda Item 3 – Status of CREWS Operations

14. The Implementing Partners presented the status of progress of CREWS projects over the last 6 months, including impact of COVID-19 on CREWS operations. UNDRR presented the interim report for the period July – December 2020 (CREWS/SC.12/infdoc.4).
15. CREWS projects remain aligned with the initial objectives. In terms of rate of expenditure, 3 projects are on track (West Africa, Pacific, Caribbean), 8 projects show moderate progress (Burkina Faso, Chad, Democratic Republic of Congo, Mali, Niger, Togo, Papua New Guinea, Afghanistan) and 1 project (Haiti) has not started implementation of activities. In terms of rate of delivery, 5 projects are on-track (Togo, West Africa, Pacific, Papua New Guinea, Afghanistan), 6 projects show moderate progress (Burkina Faso, Chad, Democratic Republic of Congo, Mali, Niger, Caribbean) and 1 project (Haiti) has not started implementation of activities.
16. With regard to the impact of COVID-19 on project implementation, projects experienced, on average, a 6-month delay. The main three problems identified were: (i) access to CREWS beneficiary countries for national, regional and international experts remains difficult due to travel restrictions; (ii) the low internet bandwidth available in many LDCs and SIDS is not sufficient to carry out virtual trainings and project backstopping activities, which has caused cancellation of events; and (iii) reduced monitoring of insecurity, including food insecurity. Nevertheless, country teams, including in National Meteorological Services have continued to support project implementation, including through provision of customized services to users.
17. Highlights of activities implementation were also noted: (i) in Burkina Faso, it is suggested the project be extended to enable the provision of advisory services to the meteorological and hydrological services in relation with additional and new investments by development partners; (ii) in Chad, activities have started to ramp up to strengthen national capacity to deliver climate hydro-meteorological and early warning services in selected sectors and communities; (iii) in the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), activities have continued to improve the quality of the Government's targeted hydro-meteorological and climate services in selected sectors; (iv) in Mali, several recent activities have included the Bamako community mapping to support flood management, flood modelling, flood forecasting in the country; (v) in Niger, the implementation of

the National Alert Code is now effective and officially endorsed at the national level; (vi) in Togo, support was provided to the Government to evaluate the 2020 flood impact in Savane region; (vii) in the Caribbean, the CMO has been engaged to support development of a number of national strategic plans and finalization of the regional situation analysis is being finalized; (viii) Haiti has not officially started and a project kick-off meeting is planned in quarter 1 of 2021; (ix) in the Pacific, some activities have been completed including 3 NCOFs in Solomon Islands, Tonga and Tuvalu and 1 national workshop for impact-based forecasting and warning services, and scoping activities for socio-economic assessment in Fiji and IBF in Tonga and Samoa have started; (x) in Afghanistan, activities have accelerated to strengthen the capacity of provider and user-agencies for the development and delivery of weather, water and climate-related early warning services.

18. The representative from Switzerland sought further information on what were the impacts of COVID-19 not just on implementation timelines but on the quality of the project implementation and on the measures put in place to mitigate impact on project quality.
19. The representative from WMO responded by noting that WMO is closely monitoring the situation by ensuring that the NMHSs support each other to mitigate the risks. Holding activities virtually does not substitute ground level work and interaction, however, the current situation has shown that project implementation need not be too dependent on travels/missions. An example in Burkina Faso has demonstrated that with the COVID-19 situation unfolding, national colleagues have been provided with training to undertake on their own the socio-economic assessment. In the end, it has become an opportunity for increased capacity development and ownership.
20. UNDRR mentioned that the COVID-19 situation has become an opportunity especially for colleagues in the field to have better understanding of the importance of a multi-hazard early warning approach, to have closer coordination with different entities and to have deeper analysis of all types of hazards, not just climate-related hazards.
21. The Implementing Partners updated the Steering Committee on the status of preparation of the sub-regional project covering Lao PDR and Cambodia. The project development process has been extensive and involved country and regional counterparts, experts nominated by Contributing Members from the United Kingdom, Germany and Switzerland, UN Country Teams in Cambodia and Lao PDR and other partners. The draft proposal is now with the Secretariat for an initial quality assurance.
22. The representative from France inquired about the timeline of submission to the Steering Committee. The Chair reminded the members that the project proposal will be circulated for review and subsequent approval once sufficient funds are available in the FIF. Based on current projections and if contributions are made on time, this is expected to occur in the second quarter of 2021.
23. The representative from Switzerland emphasized that one of its main comments on the draft proposal was to have a more detailed budget taking into account the ongoing initiatives and funding in the countries covered. The WMO representative responded that the latest version includes a breakdown of the budget similar to the recently approved project in for the Indian Ocean region.
24. Participants were invited to review the current list of pipeline countries based on mapping of needs, demand and leveraging potential in LDCs and SIDS (CREWS/SC.12/infdoc.5). The representative from the World Bank proposed to add Senegal, Malawi and Central African Republic to the existing proposals for Benin and Ethiopia, noting that these countries and region present opportunity to

move forward and CREWS can build on the current strong government demand.

25. The WMO representative proposed 3 sub-regions which are Central Africa, East Africa and South Asia. It was noted that a sub-regional approach is complementary to a country approach and would allow countries to access global and regional prediction and forecasting capacities. A possible Central African project could build on and strengthen the WMO regional centers on data processing and forecasting. In East Africa, the East Africa Community Member States have recently endorsed the Regional Early Warning System Vision 2025 developed through the Highway Project, which is part of the wider FCDO supported WISER Programme. In South Asia, the needs are high, especially in Bhutan and Nepal that are not well-connected in the global/regional data processing and forecasting.
26. The UNDRR representative mentioned consultations with national and regional stakeholders in the Caribbean region that have identified additional needs to strengthen the current project. UNDRR also noted its interest to strengthen the work in the Pacific in Kiribati, Solomon Islands and Samoa. In Africa, a sub-regional effort is proposed in Malawi, Mozambique, Tanzania and UNDRR also identified demand in Benin and additional requirements in Niger.
27. The representative from the United Kingdom supported the sub-regional approach and would look at potential other sub-regions. The UK also expressed that it could contribute to scoping activities and was supportive of the suggestions made so far.
28. The representative from Germany inquired on the process of adding to the pipeline list and clarified its understanding that the pipelining should be based on a set of criteria. The Secretariat reiterated that indeed the pipelining process is based on a set of criteria and mapping of the needs, gaps and opportunities in LDCs and SIDS. The Secretariat reiterated the value of having the partners who work on a regular basis with the countries on these topics to provide their insights at the meeting, as a complement to the mapping.
29. The representative from the World Bank emphasized that from a leveraging perspective, the ability to respond to countries demand in a timely fashion is important. While welcoming the sub-regional approach, it was pointed out that it needs to be in addition to the country projects, which allow a stronger link with the needed local level work.
30. As a next step in the development of the pipeline list, the Chair invited the Secretariat to work with the partners to revise the current list, based on the mapping of needs, demand and leveraging potential and the suggestions and discussions at the meeting. The Implementing Partners will be invited to consult with the countries and prepare short briefs with funding needs and timelines. It was reminded that the pipeline list does not constitute a financial commitment, rather it provides a tool to facilitate the Steering Committees future discussions on financing priorities.

Decision 1: The Steering Committee invites the Implementing Partners to work with the Secretariat to build on the suggestions of countries and sub-regions made at the meeting (and captured in the report) and to revise the current pipeline list, to develop short briefs with estimated funding needs and timelines for each country/sub-region and to circulate it for review by the Steering Committee, as a basis to prioritize future funding decisions.

31. The Chair reminded Members that the discussion around the “Delivering at Scale 2021 – 2025” document is an opportunity to: (i) strengthen the operational modalities of the CREWS initiative in areas where the work with countries could be more effective; and (ii) to agree on an investment plan based on different funding scenarios.
32. At the 11th meeting, the Secretariat was tasked to consult with partners and develop a first draft of the “Delivering at Scale 2021 – 2025” document, with recommendations to strengthen operational modalities in programming areas that had been identified. A draft document (CREWS/SC.12/workdoc.2) was circulated prior to the meeting.
33. In order to respond to the request for clarity from the Members, WMO was further invited to inform the Steering Committee on its new SOFF initiative and implications for CREWS such as the risk of competing for funds and the integration of SOFF into one of the existing Financial Intermediary Funds (FIFs) .
34. WMO Secretary-General, Prof Petteri Taalas, informed the Steering Committee that SOFF is a proposed financing mechanism to support implementation of the Global Basic Observing Network (GBON). WMO’s Infrastructure Commission has set standards for the GBON and at the recently concluded data conference, WMO Members expressed support for improving observing systems for accuracy of forecast. SOFF aims at achieving and maintaining GBON compliance in all SIDS and LDCs. WMO is seeking USD 200 million in 2021 to launch the initiative at COP 26 and a further USD 200 million in 2022 in new funds. WMO has hired 2 former World Bank Vice Presidents, Ms Laura Tuck and Dr Johannes Linn to assist in the political engagement and mobilizing resources for SOFF. WMO was putting enhanced corporate efforts on three flagship and complementary initiatives for its resource mobilization strategy e.g. CREWS, SOFF and Water and Climate Coalition for the acceleration of SDG 6.
35. The WMO Secretary-General referred to the complementarity between SOFF and CREWS suggesting that the SOFF could be potentially considered as a “future observational component” of CREWS to underpin sustaining infrastructural capacities for early-warning systems and information in developing countries and SIDS. He referred to the option of using the CREWS FIF financing mechanism in cooperation with SOFF and the overall scale-up of both initiatives. The Secretary-General noted that it will be up to the countries contributing to CREWS and the Trustee to determine if this option is feasible or desirable and that further discussions with CREWS donors and steering committee members and the SOFF implementation team could take place over the coming months. Both initiatives serve the same interest from the WMO perspective and mutual benefits of cooperation should be seriously explored.
36. The representative from Canada reminded of its support to CREWS through WMO in the amount of CA\$ 10 million for 5 years as part of its climate financing envelope. It will be completed in March 2021. SOFF is deemed to be a critical initiative but very ambitious considering its need to initially

mobilize USD 200 million. Canada expressed concern over fragmentation of both initiatives. It is seeking clarification on how one builds on the other and if there are any plans to consolidate and align these initiatives. It is open to participate in any conversations or dialogue to settle the concern. It is critical to understand and support resilience to climate hazards and adaptation.

37. The representative of Switzerland echoed the points raised by Canada and welcomed a better understanding of the coherence between the initiatives. The findings of the CREWS evaluation can assist in this regard by posing questions on the elements of coherence. There is a need to discuss based on a concrete proposal to understand the complementarities and implications on the CREWS governance structure.
38. The representative from Germany noted that both initiatives have complementarities. Both observation infrastructure and capacity setting to enable countries to respond to climate risks are important. It is crucial not to have further fragmentation. It is looking forward to receiving more documentation about SOFF to see how this aligns with CREWS.
39. The representative from France emphasized that CREWS is small yet responsive to the needs of the countries and delivers on the ground. There is a need to ensure that what is working should be continued. The emphasis should be on how best to deliver to the most vulnerable.
40. The Trustee mentioned that it had discussions with WMO to review different options for a potential SOFF financial mechanism. Given the synergies, it would appear at this stage that CREWS would be the best options for SOFF (versus other climate FIFs) and it would be the right time to discuss integration of SOFF into CREWS, given the current work on the “Delivering at Scale 2021 – 2025” document. Incorporating SOFF within CREWS would need re-structuring of CREWS and changes to its governance structure, number of implementing partners and operational documents.
41. The representative from the United Kingdom also noted the concerns on the need for cohesion and would welcome efforts to get clarity and have further conversations.
42. The Secretary-General mentioned that this issue had been discussed by WMO’s management and WMO would share a document which clarifies the complementarities. The Chair noted the interest in further discussions and suggested to have a specific Steering Committee meeting on this topic. He suggested organizing an inter-sessional meeting in the 1st quarter of 2021 with necessary documentation to support an informed discussion.
43. Ms. Sarah Conway, senior consultant for the consultations and drafting of the CREWS “Delivering at Scale 2021 – 2025” document, presented highlights of the proposal to strengthen CREWS modus-operandi.
44. The representative from France welcomed the inclusion of Public-Private Partnership and the insurance aspect. It was suggested to mention initiatives such as the African Risk Capacity (ARC) that also uses data and services supported by CREWS for their own insurance models. A question was raised regarding the high scale of the projected cost, USD 12 million, for regional CREWS interventions. It was suggested to strengthen the modalities to ensure sufficient ownership and that projects are handed over to the national authorities for sustained efforts.
45. The representative from Germany appreciated the emphasis on the inter-linkage with

InsuResilience. It was suggested to rename the document to avoid confusion with the InsuResilience Vision 2025. It was suggested to re-think the “Delivering at Scale 2021 – 2025” document considering the ongoing discussion regarding SOFF. It was suggested to include baselines and targets for what CREWS would like to achieve.

46. The Chair noted that the document is principally to guide operations on the ground. The Steering Committee does not necessarily need to put it on hold while discussions are ongoing regarding alignment with other initiatives.
47. The representative from Switzerland noted that the draft document addresses most of the key operational needs and welcomed the plan to develop a resource mobilization strategy.
48. The representative from Finland agreed to Germany’s suggestion to include baselines and targets for what CREWS would like to achieve. Results-based management is an integral element of Finnish development cooperation. It was also suggested to include a stronger emphasis on including persons with disabilities and emphasized the importance of involving beneficiaries in CREWS projects from the planning phase, to increase equity and ensure they are heard when decisions involving them are made on an early warning systems planning and implementation.
49. The World Bank suggested that the document could better reflect how to ensure sustainability of the services developed by CREWS financing. In particular, the need to involve a country’s Ministry of Finance to ensure national level financing. The World Bank also welcomed faster decision-making process as suggested with the new strategic financing window that will allow countries to access targeted advisory services and other analysis and assessments.
50. Finland supports the World Bank’s suggestion to better reflect and ensure sustainability of capacity building and training carried out in CREWS projects.
51. WMO suggested the document could further promote the complementarity between regional and national interventions, to (i) ensure optimal use of development aid funding overall, (ii) achieve economies of scale in the design of national investments supporting hydromet or early warning systems, and (iii) ensure more sustainability for operational systems based upon strengthened regional cooperation and integration of different timescales.
52. Finland agreed to the WMO’s intervention on the importance of promoting complementarity between regional and national interventions.
53. The draft document will be revised to reflect the comments provided in a week and a reasonable time will be provided to Members for a final review of the document.

Decision 2: The Steering Committee requests the Secretariat to include comments made at the meeting in a revised version of the currently named “Delivering at Scale 2021 – 2025” document to be circulated within one week of the meeting, for review, comments and a subsequent approval.

Decision 3: An inter-sessional meeting of the Steering Committee for Contributing Members and invited Observers will be organized in the first quarter of 2021 to follow-up to the discussions regarding SOFF at the 12th Meeting with a view to understanding the opportunities and implications for the CREWS Initiative.

Agenda Item 5 – Wrap - Up

54. The Chair reminded the committee of the imperative need to appoint a new Chair for 2021. He invited consultations to continue between Members and invited concrete suggestions to be made before the end of 2020.

55. The UK reminded that suggestions made at previous meeting for CREWS to become a partner of the Risk-Informed Early Action Partnership (REAP) required a decision.

56. The 13th Meeting of the Steering Committee is suggested to take place in the second quarter of 2021 for Contributing Members. It will, inter-alia, identify the next round of countries and regions for which to initiate projects, review the preliminary findings of the external evaluation and review progress on the roll-out against the “Delivering at Scale 2021 – 2025” document.

57. The 14th meeting would be in the 4th quarter of 2021, open to Observers and would be held in the margins of COP26.

Decision 4: The Steering Committee invites the CREWS Secretariat to explore how CREWS could become a partner of the Risk-Informed Early Action Partnership (REAP).

Decision 5: The Steering Committee invites Members to continue consultations regarding the next Chair of the Steering Committee and to indicate their interest before the end of the year.

Decision 6: The 13th Meeting of the CREWS Steering Committee, for Contributing Members will take place virtually in the 2nd quarter of 2021 to identify the next round of countries and regions for which to initiate projects, review the preliminary findings of the first CREWS external evaluation and review progress on the roll-out against the currently named “Delivering at Scale 2021 – 2025” document.

Decision 7: The 14th Meeting of the CREWS Steering Committee, open to Observers, and would be held in the margins of COP26.

Annex 1 – List of Participants

MEMBERS	NAMES	STATUS
Australia	Margalit Levin (DFAT)	Online
France	Amb. Stéphane Crouzat, Climate Ambassador	Online
	Vincent Szeleper, Ministry for Europe and Foreign Affairs	Online
	Arnaut Rayar, Ministry for Europe and Foreign Affairs	Online
Germany	Christoph von Stechow, BMZ	Online
	Luisa Berner, GIZ	Online
Luxembourg (Chair)	Georges Gehl, Ministry of the Environment, Climate and Sustainable Development	Online
	Jérôme Faé, Ministry of the Environment, Climate and Sustainable Development	Online
The Netherlands	Piet de Wildt, Ministry of Infrastructure and Water Management	Online
Switzerland	Sergio Perez, SDC	Online
	Philippe Brunet, SDC	Online
UK	Saskia Goldman, FCDO	Online
	Helen Bye, UKMet	Online
	Nyree Pinder, UKMet	Online

OBSERVERS	NAMES	STATUS
Canada	Shannon deGraaf, Env Canada	Online
	Doris Fortin, Env Canada	Online
EC	Valentina Villoria, DEVCO	Online
	Jochen Luther, DEVCO	Online
Finland	Hanna-Leena Lampi, MFA	Online
	Outi Myatt-Hirvonen, MFA	Online
	Saana Ahonen, MFA	Online
	Harri Pietarila, FMI	Online
IFRC	Tessa Kelly	Online
	Stephanie Julmy	Online
UNDP	Ioana Creitaru	Online
IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS	NAMES	STATUS
UNDRR	Paola Albrito	Online
	Sandra Amlang	Online
	Jair Torres	Online
	Stephanie Dannenmann	Online
	Ira Touzon Calle	Online
	Diana Mosquera Calle	Online
	Luca Rossi	Online

	Sarah Houghton	Online
World Bank	Niels Holm-Nielsen	Online
	Vladimir Tsirkunov	Online
	Henriette Mampuya	Online
	Arati Belle	Online
	Makoto Suwa	Online
	Hugo Thomas Wesley	Online
WMO	Petteri Taalas	Online
	Mary Power	In person
	Anthony Rea	Online
	Paul Egerton	In person
	Maxx Dilley	Online
	Filipe Lucio	In person
	Markus Repnik	Online
	Josephine Wilson	Online
	Jean-Baptiste Migraine	Online
	Tamara Comment	Online
	Lorena Santamaria	Online
TRUSTEE	NAMES	STATUS
	Larissa Vovk	Online
	Traci Phillips	Online
	Akiko Ogawa	Online

	Iris Jacqueline Sta. Maria	Online
	Catharina Widiarti	Online
SECRETARIAT	NAMES	STATUS
	John Harding	In person
	Maria Lourdes Macasil	Online
	Catherine Thompson	In person
	Sarah Conway (consultant)	Online

- 1.00 – 1.45 **Item 1 – Opening**
- Welcome by the Chair and objectives of the Meeting
 - Review of progress on decisions taken at the 11th Meeting
 - Adoption of the Agenda
- 1.45 – 2.20 **Item 2 – Update by the Trustee and the Secretariat**
- Update by the Trustee on activities and status of the CREWS Trust Fund
 - Update by the Secretariat on its Activities since the 11th meeting
- 2.20– 3.00 **Item 3 – Status of CREWS Operations**
- Interim report by Implementing Partners on progress achieved for the period July – December 2020, including update on impact of COVID-19 to CREWS projects implementation
 - Update by the Implementing Partners on status of projects under preparation
 - Status and discussion on list of pipeline countries
- 4.00 – 4.45 **Item 4 – CREWS “Delivering at Scale 2021-2025” document**
- Presentation of CREWS Delivering at Scale 2021-2025 including operational modalities and investment plan
 - Review, discussion and next steps
- 4.45 – 5.00 **Item 5 – Wrap Up**
- Appointment of Steering Committee Chair for 2021
 - Any other Business
 - Date and objectives for the 13th Steering Committee Meeting
 - Review of the decisions taken at the meeting