

**Sixth Meeting of the
Climate Risk and Early Warning Systems
(CREWS) Initiative Steering Committee**

MEETING REPORT

14 June 2018, World Meteorological Organization,
Geneva, Switzerland

Summary of Proceedings and Decisions

1. The Sixth Meeting of the CREWS Steering Committee was held on 14 June 2018 at the World Meteorological Organization (WMO), Geneva, Switzerland.
2. Representatives from CREWS Contributing Partners: Australia, France, Germany, Luxembourg, and The Netherlands; invited Observers: Mexico and Switzerland; CREWS Implementing Partners: the World Bank, its Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery (GFDRR), WMO, and the United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNISDR) as well as the CREWS Trustee and the CREWS Secretariat, connected to, or attended, the meeting (Annex 1 – List of Participants).

Agenda Item 1 – Welcome, Objectives of the Meeting and Adoption of the Agenda

3. The Chair of the CREWS Steering Committee, Ms. Brigitte Collet, French Ambassador for Climate Change Negotiations, Renewable Energy and Climate Risk Prevention welcomed all participants, highlighting the presence of representatives from Mexico and Switzerland, which have expressed interest in contributing financially to CREWS. The Chair outlined the objectives of the meeting followed by the adoption of the agenda (Annex 2 – Meeting Agenda).

Agenda Item 2 – Decisions taken at the Fifth Meeting, Reports by the Chair, the Secretariat and the Trustee

4. In the review of Decisions taken at the Fifth Meeting (CREWS/SC.6/infdoc.1), the Secretariat highlighted that the allocation of funds was made for the Papua New Guinea project and it is now under implementation; a list of countries for new investments was ready for discussion; the review of early warning system effectiveness in the Caribbean had been carried out; and an investment case, with the CREWS value-proposition, was ready for the inclusion of new pipeline countries to be approved at this meeting, prior to its finalization.
5. The Chair described recent efforts in resource mobilization, outreach and communication (CREWS/SC.6/infdoc.2), including letters by French Ministers inviting countries to contribute to CREWS; bilateral meetings with Mexico, Japan and Republic of Korea; outreach during the One Planet Summit, which featured a pitch about CREWS and also a mention in the French Minister of Foreign Affairs' speech; participation in an UNESCO event focused on the Caribbean, and communication with French embassies in countries in which CREWS is investing.
6. The Secretariat reported on its activities, highlighting a technical mission with WMO, the Caribbean Meteorology and Hydrology Institute (CIMH), the World Bank/GFDRR to Mexico to take stock of Mexico's capacities and support to the Caribbean region; the launch of the 2017 Annual Report; and a recent briefing on CREWS to Permanent Missions at the Science 2018 Multi-Stakeholder Forum on Science, Technology and Innovation for the Sustainable Development Goals in New York.
7. The representative from the Trustee reported on the financial status of the CREWS Trust Fund, referring to the report prepared by the Trustee as of 31 March 2018 (CREWS/SC.6/infdoc.3). All pledged amounts have been converted into signed Contribution Agreements, under which USD 18.76 million has been received and deposited into the CREWS Trust Fund. As of 31 March 2018, funds held in the Trust Fund amount to USDeq 1.38 million. An additional contribution from France of USD eq 5.90 million was received after the reporting date, resulting in an increase of the amount available for new commitments to USD 7.28 million. The Trustee reported that

Australia had also agreed to advance a contribution instalment payment of USD eq 1.45 million, which when received would bring the total potential available to USD 8.73 million (or USD 7.79 million available for projects, net of administrative budgets of USD 0.94 million presented for approval).

8. The representative of Australia clarified that the payment would be issued imminently and should reach the Trust Fund in early July, in an effort by Australia to support the earliest start to projects awaiting funding. The Trustee explained the amount currently available in addition to Australia's contribution would enable the Steering Committee to approve the allocation for the two approved regional projects (West Africa and Caribbean) – see Agenda Item 5 below.

Agenda Item 3 – Reports on Projects by the Implementing Partners

9. The Secretariat provided an overview of project monitoring and highlighted the diversity of CREWS Outputs on which Implementing Partners had reported progress. Document CREWS/SC.6/infdoc4 provides an overview of the status of project progress from December 2017 to June 2018.
10. The World Bank representative reported on the status of progress in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Mali and Niger. He explained that it takes time to get the right institutions to the table in order to use CREWS resources effectively. For instance, Mali (CREWS/CProj/02/Mali) is receiving USD 32 million from the Green Climate Fund (GCF) and the International Development Association (IDA), which enables the World Bank-GFDRR to focus CREWS resources on sustained technical assistance to the four institutions responsible for early warning so they can work effectively together, in particular on flood early warning. The main lesson learned in Mali and other countries is the need to improve information flows and connectivity between agencies, enabling one agency's output to serve as input to another and facilitating a well informed decision making of all agencies involved in early warning.
11. In Niger (CREWS/CProj/07/Niger), the World Bank-GFDRR was engaged before the CREWS project began, thus it is able to build on existing initiatives. CREWS funds are also used to offer technical and organizational services to enable agencies to get more value from the USD 11 million IDA investment. In Niger, the main lessons are institutional: the multitude of existing information channels is impeding effective communication to the people. New flood early warning bulletins are now being produced oriented towards responding to stakeholders and communities' needs.
12. The Democratic Republic of the Congo (CREWS/CProj/01/DRC) is benefitting from an additional USD 8 million investment in improving early warning systems for food security, flood protection and information for aviation. CREWS brings in the required expertise to meet the capacity needs of each of the different national systems. In the Democratic Republic of the Congo, CREWS has also focused on engaging the academic community to build capacity for sustained early warning systems improvements.
13. The WMO representative added that for each of these three projects, WB-GFDRR and WMO had undertaken joint expert missions.
14. The World Bank representative highlighted that CREWS funding allows the World Bank to prioritize early warning systems, among the Bank's other operations, and thus dedicate resources to hydrometeorological improvements. As CREWS responds to climate adaptation needs, the need for early warning improvements receives greater attention within the World Bank. CREWS also gives the Implementing Partners opportunities to build operational procedures to systematize their collaboration.

15. WMO reported that Burkina Faso CREWS work plan was the first to be approved by the Steering Committee and is now delivering results (CREWS/CProj/03/Burkina). Most progress has been made in the assessments of observing systems, and the assessments of the status of flood early warning systems (capacity is very low), and on understanding and addressing farmers' information requirements for decision making. The National Meteorological and Hydrological Service (NMHS) is receiving regional forecasts from the Regional Centre in Dakar and improving capacity through partnerships with the regional centre AGRHYMET and MétéoFrance; as these agencies have their own staff, they expand the capacity of the national service. The NMHS conducted roving seminars with farmers to ensure that relevant information reaches the users and trained extension workers to ensure continuity.
16. As a regional project, the Pacific project (CREWS/RegProj/04/Pacific) is focusing on strengthening the Regional Specialized Meteorological Centre (RSMC) in Nadi, Fiji, as well as the countries it services. The project is co-financed by the Government of Canada, and is supporting the development of strategic meteorological service plans. The RSMC is receiving support in information technology and to enhance the skills of modellers and forecasters, which is being addressed through workshops. For storm events leading to coastal inundation, flash flooding and flooding of the Nadi River basin, the project is collaborating with another initiative to develop a flash flood plan for Fiji. Other highlights include the development of an early warning implementation plan in Kiribati and Tuvalu, Common Alerting Protocol (CAP) trainings, as well as training on drought monitoring and severe weather forecasting. The focus is skills enhancement to link better the information flow from the RSMC to users.
17. Papua New Guinea (CREWS/CProj/08/Papua New Guinea) is part of the Pacific regional system and is a CREWS country project. The project focuses on drought and flood early warning systems, as well as their impact on agriculture, water and energy. A project manager in the Papua New Guinea National Weather Service is supporting the project implementation in the country and a letter of agreement will be signed shortly between the Papua New Guinea National Weather Service and the Australian Bureau of Meteorology with which it has a strong and sustained relationship. The initial focus is on monitoring, forecasting development to support early warning systems to be implemented by the National Weather Service.
18. The representative of Australia emphasized the need to formalize agreements between the different parties involved in the projects as a criterion for longer term success and sustainability of the initiative. Australia, also informed they are in discussion with New Zealand to further engage them into the CREWS work in the region.
19. WMO outlined efforts in the Pacific to support and work through relevant regional institutions and existing programmes. The focus on flash floods and coastal inundations specifically addresses a gap in current systems.
20. The representative of Switzerland outlined importance in LDC and SIDS to make sure projects have an impact, particularly on the supply and demand side, making sure people can absorb and take appropriate action on information. Switzerland welcomes the focus on NMHSs and invited CREWS to ensure investments are sustainable once projects end. CREWS should support the development of services that positions NMHS better at the national level.
21. WMO underlined the modus operandi of CREWS projects regarding sustainability of their investment, in particular through the formalized agreements between service providers, within the country and outside. The objective of the process is to put in place an operational system that generates all the information needed to issue warnings 24/7. The process is initially complex to establish and once the operational systems are in place, the international architecture is there to support and the maintenance costs are manageable. The challenges remain with the maintenance of the observation systems, which degrade without maintenance.

22. Based on the first round of monitoring and reporting the Secretariat identified a few areas of the process that could be enhanced. First, the initial round of approved projects will need to revise their logframes to align with the current CREWS Results Based Framework. Second, the CREWS Outputs, against which results are measured need to be adjusted, with regard to their measurability and relevance to the CREWS overall objectives.
23. The third suggestion is to document current practices in country projects, across the CREWS portfolios, that are replicable. The detailed scope of such an exercise will be discussed with the Implementing Partners and a proposal will be made to the next meeting of the Steering Committee.
24. The Secretariat informed that, starting at the next meeting, the Steering Committee will be informed of risks related to projects implementation using a simple color coding (e.g. green, orange, red), related respectively to low, moderate and high risk. The risks will be defined based on the expenditure rates of the projects and risk related to the national/regional context of the projects based on the ongoing monitoring of risk by the respective Implementing Partners.
25. The Secretariat also invited the Steering Committee views on a possible project site visit to have a first-hand perspective of the context, realities and early results of one of the projects.
26. The representative of the Netherlands enquired about the specifics of the risk rating and suggested a list of risks to be addressed in every project proposal. The Secretariat proposed to share the criteria for the risk rating and clarified that regarding the project implementation it is the existing risk management frames of the respective Implementing Partners that apply.
27. The representative of Germany informed that the InsuResilience Initiative is developing a monitoring and evaluation framework and invited the two respective secretariats to understand linkages and explore synergies. Germany welcomed the participation of the CREWS Secretariat in the SUVA dialogue of the International Warsaw Mechanisms on Loss and Damage (WIM) on risk management. The representative of Germany also invited the CREWS Secretariat and the implementing partners to engage further in the WIM Executive Committee and to explore linkages on comprehensive risk management with its 5-yr work plan.
28. The representative of Australia recommended that the proposed documentation of current practices in country projects need to be shared with a broader community, such as organizations working on climate change loss and damage. He recommended to look both at how to capture the practices and how to share them prior to the next meeting.

Decision 1 - 6th Steering Committee: The CREWS Secretariat to propose modifications to the CREWS Monitoring Framework, with a specific focus on the current Outputs being used in the project reporting, based on the feedback from the Implementing Partners and the recommendations from the meeting and to circulate these to the Steering Committee for approval.

Decision 2 - 6th Steering Committee: The CREWS Secretariat to work with the Implementing Partners to develop a proposal to document operational practices across the CREWS Regional and Country initiatives including defining the scope, coverage and modalities for such an exercise and present the proposal at the meeting of the Steering Committee that will take place in the margins of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) Katowice Climate Change Conference (COP24) in December 2018.

Agenda Item 4 – Preliminary findings from the Early Warning Review for the Caribbean 2017 Hurricane Season and Lessons Learnt

29. WMO provided an overview of the preliminary findings of the Review of Early Warning Systems from the Caribbean 2017 Hurricane Season. 16 countries within the Caribbean region participated in this systematic post-event early warning systems review. The review provides further insights into the urgent needs and priority investment opportunities to increase access to early warning systems. With funding support provided by CREWS, WMO facilitated the eight-month review that was co-implemented by CIMH, the Caribbean Disaster Emergency Management Agency (CDMA) and a gender expert.
30. This review followed a season that has been recorded as the deadliest with more than 300 lives lost, as well as the costliest owing to the multi-billion dollar losses and damages. Overall forecasts and prediction of the hurricanes were accurate and timely. The forecasts of the secondary hazards, such as storm surges and flash floods were insufficient. Failed communications network was identified as one of the key findings as forecasting authorities stated that this led to compromised warnings and preparedness activities. It was reported that communication between meteorological and hydrological offices and disaster management entities took between three to five days to be re-established.
31. Other findings included the need for meteorological infrastructure to become more resilient; to prioritize the move toward impact-based forecasting; to strengthen capacities for meteorological, hydrological and disaster management institutions; to broke a partnership with institutions working on gender issues to enable gender sensitive risk information; and for collaborative public education to reach the most vulnerable about the risks they are exposed to.
32. The countries in the Caribbean have expressed appreciation for the review and the focus on people-centred early warning systems. The European Commission, through its Disaster Preparedness ECHO programme (DIPECHO), is applying the Multi-Hazard Early Warning Systems Checklist¹, adapted to the region, that was developed following the First Multi-Hazard Early Warning Conference, in May 2017, in Cancun, Mexico, by the partners of the International Network for Multi-Hazard Early Warning Systems (IN-MHEWS) and supported by CREWS.
33. UNISDR informed that its regional office contributed to the review and encouraged the findings to be made available more widely.
34. The representative of Mexico outlined its contributions that support early warning systems in the Caribbean and welcomed the strong alignment with the CREWS work, which needs to develop into further cooperation. Mexico has developed expertise in a number of areas related to the provision of early warning systems, in particular its national disaster risk management system is considered one of the most advanced. Mexico is seeking to further expand its assistance with a regional centre to support regional monitoring of hazards. Mexico has developed expertise in engaging with the private sector.
35. The Chair suggested conducting a similar, post-disaster early warning review in FY2019 in another region.

¹ https://library.wmo.int/index.php?lvl=notice_display&id=20228#.W1V3HUbT-vM

36. The Secretariat, in answer to a request by the World Bank on the support available from the Secretariat for such exercises, clarified that the contribution of the Secretariat to the Caribbean review had been consequent and not sustainable and that support by the Secretariat would only be possible if future reviews cover disaster events less extensive (in geographic coverage and intensity) than the 2017 Caribbean hurricane season.

Decision 3 - 6th Steering Committee: CREWS Implementing Partners, with the support of the Secretariat, to carry out one post-disaster early warning evidence-informed review in FY2019 based on the experience of the review in the Caribbean.

Agenda Item 5 – Funding Decisions

37. The World Bank representative outlined the revisions made to the CREWS Regional Project for the Caribbean since the approval of the initial project at the 5th Meeting of the Steering Committee. He noted that the revised project has the three same components as the previous version, although the deliverables and activities had been consolidated based in extensive consultations with regional organizations, in particular the CIMH and the CDEMA. The initial findings of the ongoing review of the early warning systems from the 2017 hurricane season had further contributed to consolidating the project.

38. The representative of Mexico outlined the capacities and services available in Mexico to support the CREWS Regional Project for the Caribbean and encourage these to be considered in the project. The representative of Germany encouraged the Implementing Partners to engage with the CCRIF SPC. The representative of The Netherlands enquired if the lessons learnt regarding gender-sensitive early warning systems had been included in the revised proposal.

39. As the regional project for West Africa had not been modified since its approval at the 5th Meeting, the Chair recommended to approve the allocation of funds for both projects by the end of June 2018, when it is predicted the resources will be available in the CREWS Trust Fund.

40. The CREWS Trustee and Secretariat presented their respective budgets for the coming fiscal year, referred to as the “CREWS FY19 Administrative Budget”. The Chair and the representative of Switzerland enquired on the increase of actual costs of the staff seconded or on loan to the CREWS Secretariat, compared to the cost that were projected and approved. GFDRR indicated that the increase is not in the salary but to cover non-salary costs based on revised World Bank policy and procedure for cost recovery. The Implementing Partners and the Secretariat agreed to continue to explore how to reduce the staff costs in general. WMO, as the host of the secretariat, further suggested reviewing current staffing of the Secretariat to further reduce costs. Partners reiterated that the value of the CREWS initiative is in its reduced overheads compared to project funding and the need to maintain this commitment.

41. The Chair invited the Implementing Partners with staff seconded or on loan to the Secretariat to explore opportunities for reducing staff costs and to revert to the Steering Committee rapidly with suggested way forwards prior to the approval by the Steering Committee of the CREWS FY19 Administrative Budget.

Decision 4 - 6th Steering Committee: The Secretariat to circulate, by the end of June, a draft decision regarding the allocation of funds to the Regional Project for West Africa (CREWS/RProj/02/Western Africa) and the revised Regional Project for the Caribbean

(CREWS/RProj/04/Regional Project Caribbean/rev), to the Steering Committee, for a no-objection approval process.

Decision 5 - 6th Steering Committee: The Implementing Partners to look into opportunities for reducing costs for the staff seconded to the CREWS Secretariat and, at earliest convenience, submit in writing to the Steering Committee, a proposed way forward, prior to a no-objection approval of the CREWS FY19 Administrative Budget.

Agenda Item 6 – CREWS Pipeline Countries/Regions

42. At the previous meeting of the Steering Committee, the CREWS Secretariat was requested to “consult with the Implementing Partners to propose a revised list of the CREWS Pipeline Countries for the 6th Meeting of the CREWS Steering Committee, based on an updated mapping of the level of demand, risk and leveraging potential in LDCs and SIDS”. The revised list of pipeline countries, once approved, would replace the current list found in the CREWS Investment plan 2016-2020.
43. The Secretariat presented a proposed list of pipeline countries (Pipeline 1), where projects would be initiated and presented to the CREWS Steering Committee for review and approval as funds become available over the period 2019 – 2020.
44. The list is based on:
- i. CREWS criteria for pipelining country projects (contained in the *CREWS Operational Procedures Note No. 1 – Programming and Project Development*, adopted by the Steering Committee on 9 November 2016);
 - ii. A mapping of demand for EWS as expressed by LDCs and SIDS in their Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) ;
 - iii. Consultation with the Implementing Partners and based on a review of ongoing projects, potential for leveraging and influencing other related investments; as well as contacts with World Bank country teams, regarding amongst other points, the engagement of Ministries of Finance.
45. A second, longer list of pipeline countries (Pipeline 2) was presented. This list contains countries that meet the criteria for CREWS investments and that will be prioritized upon the availability of additional funds through the participation of potential additional contributing partners in CREWS.
46. The Chair invited partners, in their interventions, to assist in identifying countries which, based on the criteria, would be prioritized for financing.
47. Members reiterated the importance of projects being driven and owned by countries, based on the country’s political priorities and demand.
48. The representative of Australia asked for more balanced regional approach with a stronger emphasis on the Pacific, and the South East Asia regions. Countries need to be prioritized where solid progress can be achieved. Australia also encouraged the Secretariat to explore a regional approach for Asia. Australia also enquired on the status of Laos.
49. The representative of The Netherlands informed that her ministry is looking for stronger engagement on prevention. Countries such as Ethiopia, Chad, Curaçao and Afghanistan would fit

this criterion. The representative of Germany welcomed the inclusion of Ethiopia and Madagascar in the list, as both are active in the InsuResilience initiative. The representative of France indicated that Chad, Ethiopia and Madagascar have strong commitment and low capacity of their current NMHSs. The representative of Switzerland also welcomed a regional approach in Asia. Based on criteria of high risk and strong political will, Switzerland identified Chad, Ethiopia and Afghanistan as priority countries. Regarding the Pipeline 2 list, Switzerland encouraged completing the Caribbean regional project with a Haiti country project.

50. The representative of Luxembourg reiterated the need to focus on countries most at risk with highest need and demand. Luxembourg suggested a shorter list of countries to be prioritized. The representative of Mexico reiterated its interest in the Caribbean region while not expressing any views on the current list of pipeline countries.

51. The World Bank and WMO further expanded on the rationale for including certain countries in the list. For example, Togo and Chad have prioritized some of their resources with the potential for leveraging more resources. In Afghanistan demand is high with committed ministries. While the security issue is a concern in Afghanistan, WMO has been working successfully on a hydromet project with USAID. WMO also stressed the high level of political commitment of Curaçao. The Curaçao project addresses immediate needs following the 2017 hurricanes and is ready to be implemented and covers three territories in the region.

52. The Chair proposed approving the list of Pipeline 1 countries and requested the Secretariat to amend the CREWS Investment Plan 2016-2020 accordingly. The Chair also asked the Implementing Partners, with the support of the Secretariat, to start the work and present concept notes at the next Steering Committee for Afghanistan, Chad, Ethiopia, Madagascar and Togo.

53. The members suggested further refining the criteria for pipelining countries, to capture demand and political engagement as well as revisiting regularly the proposed list of pipeline countries.

Decision 6 - 6th Steering Committee: The Steering Committee approves the pipeline countries/regions for 2019-2020 as set out in the document of the meeting CREWS/SC.6/workdoc.4 and the Secretariat is requested to amend the CREWS Investment Plan 2016-2020 accordingly. Implementing Partners to prepare concept notes for Afghanistan, Chad, Ethiopia, Madagascar and Togo to be presented at the meeting of the Steering Committee that will take place in the margins of the UNFCCC COP24.

Item 7 – Cooperation and Partnerships and item 8 – People-Centered Early Warnings

54. The discussions on agenda item 7 and 8 were postponed due to lack of time. Consultations with implementing partners and relevant counterparts should continue, none-the-less, regarding cooperation between the Green Climate Fund (GCF), InsuResilience and CREWS.

55. These items will be included in the agenda of the next meeting.

Agenda Item 9 – Next Chair of the Steering Committee

56. Ambassador Collet, as the current Chair of the Steering Committee, informed that France will be passing the function to a new contributing country at the meeting of the Steering Committee to

take place in the margins of the UNFCCC COP24, in December 2018. So far no countries have volunteered for the next chairpersonship.

57. The Chair encouraged Contributing Members of CREWS to look seriously into the possibility of chairing for the next year. She reiterated France's continued engagement and support to the initiative and to the future Chair and referred to the existing modalities in place, in particular the CREWS Secretariat, that will assist the future Chair in his/her function.

Agenda Item 10 – Any Other Business and Dates for the 7th and 8th Meetings

58. Under other business, WMO proposed a change of reporting lines for the Head of the CREWS Secretariat, due to internal changes in WMO Secretariat. The CREWS Secretariat will continue to function as a separate unit with the Head of the Secretariat accountable to the CREWS Steering Committee. The proposed change requires a revision to the CREWS Governance Document to reflect that the Head of the CREWS Secretariat reports to the Director of the Development Partnerships Office (D/DPO) at WMO.

59. UNISDR informed the Steering Committee of upcoming Regional Platforms for Disaster Risk Reduction. Upcoming Platforms include: the Asian Ministerial Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction, Ulaanbaatar, Mongolia, 3 to 6 July 2018 and the Africa-Arab Platform, in Tunis, Tunisia, from 9 to 13 October 2018. The Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction will take place in Geneva, Switzerland from 13 to 17 May 2019 and provide an opportunity to look at progress by countries against the Sendai Targets, including Target G on access to early warning, of relevance to CREWS.

60. Luxembourg informed the Steering Committee that it will make a contribution of Euros 0.5 million to the CREWS Trust Fund during their current financial year. This contribution is in addition to the contribution of Euros 1.0 million made last year. Switzerland informed the Committee it would be in a position to formally announce a contribution shortly.

61. The Chair proposed that the next meeting of the Steering Committee take place in the margins of the UNFCCC COP24, preferably the first week, that will be held in Katowice, Poland from 3 to 14 December 2018. The next meeting will be open to Observers. The subsequent meeting, for Contributing Partners, should be held in May 2019.

Decision 7 - 6th Steering Committee: The Steering Committee approves an amendment to the CREWS Governance Document (paragraph 14) to change the reporting line of the Secretariat to the Director of the Development Partnerships Office (DPO) at the World Meteorological Organization (WMO).

Decision 8 - 6th Steering Committee: The Seventh Meeting of the CREWS Steering Committee will be a half day face-to-face meeting, including Contributing Partners and Observers, in the margins of UNFCCC COP24.

Decision 9 - 6th Steering Committee: The Eight Meeting of the CREWS Steering Committee will be a half-day video-connection meeting of the Contributing Partners and will tentatively take place in May 2019.

Annex 1 – List of Participants

Contributing Partners		
France (Chair)	Ms Brigitte Collet	Ambassador for Climate Change Negotiations, Renewable Energy and Climate Risk Prevention,
	Mr Philippe Cerf	Advisor to Ambassador for Climate Change Negotiations, Renewable Energy and Climate Risk Prevention, Ministry for Europe and Foreign Affairs
	Mr Vincent Szeleper	Head of Unit Waters, pollutions and global affairs, Ministry for Europe and Foreign Affairs
	Ms Marie Pierre Meganck	Advisor Environment-Transport, Permanent Mission to the UN in Geneva,
Australia	Mr Russell Miles	Director Mechanisms and Adaptation Section Sustainability and Climate Change Branch, Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade
Germany	Mr Christoph von Stechow	Senior Policy Officer, Division Climate Policy Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development
Luxembourg	Mr George Gehl	Coordination et affaires générales; Changement climatique - mise en œuvre du plan d'action national au Ministère du Développement durable et des Infrastructures - Département de l'Environnement
	Ms Cheryl Dentzer	Attachée de Gouvernement au Ministère du Développement durable et des Infrastructures - Département de l'Environnement
The Netherlands	Ms Marjolein Geusebroek	Senior Policy Advisor Climate Team, Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Observers		
Mexico	Ms Paola Ascencio	Director of Outreach of the National Civil Protection Coordination
	Mr Julián Juárez Cadenas	Director General of the Mesoamerica Integration and Development Project of the Mexican Agency of International Cooperation for Development
	Mr Alejandro Alba Fernandez	First Secretary Humanitarian Affairs
Switzerland	Ms Regina Gujan	Deputy Head of Multilateral Affairs Division Programme manager
	Mr Omar Bellprat	Programme Officer Disaster Risk Reduction
Insuresilience	Ms Delia Kaiser	Advisor
Trustee		
	Mr Jonathan Caldicott	Senior Financial Officer, Development Finance, World Bank Group
Implementing Partners		
UNISDR	Ms Shoko Arakaki	Chief of Partnerships, Inter-governmental process and Inter-agency cooperation branch
World Bank	Mr Vladimir Tsirkunov	Hydromet Program Lead, Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery (GFDRR), The World Bank
	Mr Daniel Kull	Humanitarian-Development Attaché & Senior Disaster Risk Management Specialist
	Mr Niels Holm-Nielsen	Global Lead, Resilience and Disaster Risk Management, Social, Urban, Rural and Resilience
	Ms Manuela Chiapparino	Team Leader GFDRR Europe and European Donors Relations
	Ms Henriette Mampuya	Operations Officer, GFDRR

	Ms Victoire Carrasco	Consultant
WMO	Ms Mary Power	Director, Development and Regional Activities
	Mr Maxx Dilley	Director, Climate Prediction and Adaptation Branch
	Mr Xu Tang	Director, Weather and Disaster Risk Reduction Services
	Mr Markus Repnik	Director, Development Partners Office
	Mr Jean Baptiste Migraine	Technical Coordinator
	Mr Jochen Luther	Scientific Officer, MHEWS Division
	Ms Lina Sjaavik	Project Officer
CREWS Secretariat	Mr John Harding	Head, CREWS Secretariat
	Ms Donna Pierre	Disaster Risk Management Specialist
	Ms Silvi Llosa	Consultant
	Ms Catherine Thompson	Senior Secretary

Annex 2 - Provisional Agenda

Thursday 14 June 2017, from 9.00 am to 1.30 pm

- 9.00 – 9.10** **Item 1 – Welcome by the Chair, Objectives of the Meeting and Adoption of the Agenda**
- 9.10 – 9.30** **Item 2 – Reports by the Chair, the Secretariat and the Trustee**
- 9.30 – 10.30** **Item 3 – Report on Projects by the Implementing Partners**
- 10.30 – 11.00** **Item 4 – Findings from the Early Warning Review for the Caribbean 2017 Hurricane Season and Lessons Learnt**
- 11.00 – 11.30** **Item 5 – Funding decisions**
- 11.30 – 12.15** **Item 6 – CREWS pipeline countries/regions**
- 12.15 – 12.45** **Item 7 – Cooperation and Partnerships**
- **Green Climate Fund (GCF) and other Climate Finance Mechanisms**
- **InsuResilience**
- **Forecast-Based-Financing**
- 12.45 – 13.00** **Item 8 – People-Centred Early Warnings**
- 13.00 – 13.10** **Item 9 – Next Chair of the Steering Committee**
- 13.10 – 13.15** **Item 10 – Any Other Business and Dates for the 7th and 8th Meetings**
- 13.15 – 13.30** **Item 11 – Review of Decisions and Closing Remarks**

The objective of the CREWS initiative is to significantly increase the capacity to generate and communicate effective impact-based, multi-hazard, gender-informed, early warnings and risk information to protect lives, livelihoods, and assets in Least Developed Countries (LDCs) and small island developing States (SIDS).

CREWS Members



Australia



France (Chair)



Germany



Luxembourg



Netherlands

CREWS Observers



Canada



Japan



Mexico



New Zealand



Norway



Switzerland



USAID



ACP



Empowered lives.
Resilient nations.

CREWS Implementing Partners



WORLD
METEOROLOGICAL
ORGANIZATION



WORLD BANK GROUP



GFDRR
Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery



UNISDR
The United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction