SEVENTEENTH MEETING OF THE GOVERNING BOARD OF THE RISK-INFORMED EARLY ACTION PARTNERSHIP (REAP)

1st July 2026, Geneva, Switzerland

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Decisions

GB/2026/17.1	Approved the previous meeting minutes.
GB/2026/17.2	Agreed that REAP should remain an inclusive and trusted partnership space, where Board members act as champions for REAP's objectives, both within Governing Board meetings and outside the boardroom.
GB/2026/17.3	Endorsed the overall direction of the Secretariat's implementation efforts via the operational plan and noted the critical importance of prioritization to maximize Partnership resources.
GB/2026/17.4	Supported the focus on a regionalization agenda and requested further refinement of arrangements for regional coordination and representation from the Secretariat.
GB/2026/17.5	Agreed that REAP should focus on long-term systems change rather than operational emergency coordination (e.g. for current and emerging crises including El Niño), and amplify evidence, learning, and advocacy to maintain political attention on early warning early action opportunities.
GB/2026/17.6	Endorsed REAP playing a key political and convening role in shaping the future global early warning and early action agenda, including the future of EW4All and post-2030 discussions.
GB/2026/17.7	Instructed the Secretariat to work with Board to identify new co-Chairs ahead of the next meeting.
GB/2026/17.8	Agreed the next meeting of the Governing Board will take place online, in the week of the 28th September, 2026.

1 Opening and introduction

The co-Chairs opened the meeting by welcoming Board members to the first meeting of the refreshed Governing Board following implementation of the governance review and transition to the REAP 2030 Strategy. Particular welcome was extended to newly appointed Board members. Representatives introduced themselves and their organizations, reflecting the breadth of expertise and constituencies represented across the Partnership.

The co-Chairs reflected on the increasingly complex global environment in which the Partnership operates. Attention was drawn to forthcoming transitions within the international system, including discussions on the post-2030 agenda, the future leadership of the United Nations, and ongoing institutional reforms. The coming years will be critical for ensuring that early warning and early action remain central components of wider resilience, adaptation, and risk governance processes.

The Board was reminded that the global early warning and early action agenda has reached an important inflection point. While substantial investments have been made in strengthening early warning systems and advancing anticipatory action, the challenge now lies in ensuring that these capabilities are embedded within national systems and deployed at the scale necessary to address increasingly complex and interconnected risks.

The opening remarks also considered the persistent challenge of financing risk-informed early action, including the continued need to increase resources for pre-disaster action, particularly through nationally owned systems. The discussion emphasized the importance of simplifying access to finance, particularly for smaller and more vulnerable countries that often face capacity constraints in navigating increasingly complex international finance systems.

The co-Chairs welcomed the recent decision of the CREWS Steering Committee to support implementation of the REAP 2030 Strategy through a strategic alliance. The discussion highlighted the significant work undertaken by both Secretariats in developing the collaboration and welcomed the strong support demonstrated by CREWS Steering Committee members. It was noted that the arrangement is intended to strengthen both initiatives by combining the convening, policy, and partnership strengths of REAP with the operational and financing strengths of CREWS.

The Board agreed that, as REAP enters a new phase of implementation, it must continue to focus on its three strategic pillars of sensemaking, finance, and policy integration, while positioning itself to help shape the future global early warning and early action agenda.

2 Minutes and actions from the previous meeting

The minutes of the 16th meeting of the Governing Board were approved without objection.

The Secretariat provided an update on progress against actions agreed at the previous meeting. Members were informed that significant effort had been directed towards translating Strategy 2030 into implementation, including establishment of governance, operational, and partnership structures necessary to support delivery.

The Head of Secretariat emphasized the importance of maintaining a close and constructive relationship between the Board and Secretariat during implementation. Board members were encouraged to act not only as strategic governors of the Partnership but also as a source of advice, challenge, and guidance to support prioritization and delivery of the Strategy.

3 What does it mean to be a Board member and a REAP Partner?

The Secretariat introduced a discussion on the practical implications of Board membership and partnership within REAP, drawing on recent work undertaken to strengthen approaches to partnership governance and engagement. The discussion highlighted the unique nature of REAP as a network of networks and communities of practice, noting that many REAP Partners are themselves networks, alliances, and communities of practice, making the Partnership a platform for connecting diverse perspectives and areas of expertise. Factors common to successful partnerships include commitment to common purpose, co-creation, mutual accountability, shared risks and benefits, and a principled approach to collaboration. This last is crucial as partnerships also face similar challenges, especially around difference, power (im)balance, uncertainty, and competitiveness and hidden agendas. Applying principles such as embracing difference, building equity, being courageous, and ensuring mutual benefit help the partnership address its challenges head-on.

Board members explored these challenges inherent in multi-stakeholder partnerships, with broad agreement that these challenges should not be avoided but embraced as an opportunity to strengthen collective action and generate more robust solutions.

Several members reflected on the importance of context and inclusivity. The discussion highlighted the diversity of political, economic, social, and environmental realities across countries and regions and the need to avoid treating broad geographies as homogeneous entities. Particular attention was given to ensuring that local realities, community perspectives, and national priorities remain central to policy discussions and implementation efforts.

Members also emphasized that strong partnerships are built through both institutional and personal commitment. Reflections highlighted the value REAP provides as a trusted forum in which different actors can exchange perspectives candidly, develop ideas collaboratively, and work across traditional institutional boundaries. Board members described experiences of being treated as genuine partners within the Partnership and noted that this culture of trust and mutual respect is a significant asset.

The role of the Board was discussed extensively. Members agreed that Board representatives should contribute their own expertise and experience while also helping to amplify the perspectives of broader constituencies across the Partnership. The Board was described as both a strategic and action-oriented space that should support informed discussion while ultimately contributing to practical change.

In concluding the discussion, the Board agreed that maintaining a strong partnership culture will be essential to successful delivery of the 2030 Strategy. Members affirmed the importance of continuing to invest in trust, inclusivity, and collective action while ensuring that the Partnership remains focused on achieving impact for those most exposed to risk.

4 Implementation of Strategy 2030

The Secretariat provided an update on implementation of Strategy 2030 and its associated operational plan.

The Head of Secretariat outlined four priorities guiding the implementation to date: strengthening Secretariat operations, translating the strategy into operational delivery, securing financial sustainability through the CREWS-REAP alliance, and re-energizing Partner engagement across the Partnership (see a collection of successes here). The Board was informed that a revised Secretariat structure had entered into effect, aligning responsibilities more closely with the objectives of Strategy 2030, as follows:

Geneva-based staff

- Head of Secretariat, representing the Partnership and Secretariat externally and responsible for delivering Secretariat excellence.
- Strategic Engagement & System Transformation Lead, driving the Partnership's efforts to act as a catalyst for systemic change across the early warning and early action ecosystem.
- Knowledge and Policy Insights Senior Officer, leading the REAP Secretariat's work on knowledge and policy insights to support Partner decision-making.
- Information Systems and Operations Officer, ensuring that REAP has the information, processes, and tools needed to work effectively as a global partnership.

Addis Ababa-based staff

- Policy Officer, leading the Secretariat's efforts to help Partners understand and bring about policy change.
- Communications Officer (50%), reporting to the Knowledge and Policy Insights Senior Officer and ensuring that Partners can be reached through effective communication.

Institutional secondees

- 0.2-0.3 FTE in-kind support from REAP Partners to the REAP Secretariat. Currently provided by the World Food Programme (0.2 FTE) with discussions underway with other Partners.

Regional secondees

- Modalities, locations, and mandates will form a part of future Board discussions.

The Secretariat outlined plans to strengthen REAP's role as a catalyst for collective action across the early warning and early action ecosystem. Members heard that the Secretariat's role is to help Partners identify opportunities for collaboration, make more effective use of existing events and processes, and tackle complex challenges by bringing together diverse expertise from across the Partnership through different types of convening spaces and dialogues. The discussion highlighted examples of efforts to broaden participation in policy processes, including support for grassroots and local actors to engage in international discussions. The Secretariat also described plans to redesign REAP's Working Groups so that they serve as connectors across existing initiatives and communities of practice, including those associated with Early Warnings for All and the Anticipation Hub, with the aim of improving coherence, reducing duplication, and addressing priority topics that currently lack a dedicated convening space. Members additionally heard about plans to strengthen regional engagement through collaboration with existing regional institutions and networks, including via dedicated staff time of individuals sitting in regional organizations. Board members were invited to consider how regional-level dialogue and coordination could best

support implementation of Strategy 2030 while facilitating the objectives of regional organizations.

The Secretariat also presented plans to operationalize the sensemaking pillar of the 2030 Strategy. Members heard that, while REAP has long played a role in connecting knowledge and identifying emerging trends across the sector, there is a need to adapt these functions to a rapidly changing operating environment. To support this, the Secretariat is developing a knowledge management strategy designed to capture the experience, expertise, and insights of the Partnership and combine these with new analytical tools to generate actionable intelligence. The Board was informed that this work will be accompanied by an updated communications approach aimed at ensuring that knowledge and evidence are not only collected but returned to Partners in forms that support decision-making and collaboration. Members also heard about plans to establish a network of grassroots champions in response to strong Partner demand for greater investment in grassroots capacity strengthening, allowing local voices to contribute more effectively to policy discussions and implementation efforts across the Partnership. The Secretariat emphasized that successful delivery of these ambitions will depend upon active engagement from Board members and Partners beyond formal meetings.

The Secretariat presented initial plans for the development of an information management system to support implementation of Strategy 2030 and enable REAP's sensemaking function to operate at greater scale. Members heard that, as the Partnership grows and the issues it addresses become more complex, digital tools will be required to strengthen connectivity, knowledge exchange, and analysis. The proposed system would include functionality to improve understanding of Partner expertise, activities, and engagement across the Partnership, support more effective capture and analysis of evidence and lessons, and over time provide greater visibility of implementation activities and financing flows across the early warning and early action landscape. The Secretariat emphasized that the system should ultimately serve both the Partnership and individual Partners by enabling more informed decision-making, while ensuring that data acts as an enabler rather than a barrier to collaboration. Development of the system will draw on existing IFRC infrastructure and expertise and will seek alignment with related initiatives being undertaken by CREWS and Early Warnings for All.

Members welcomed the proposed direction of travel while highlighting the importance of prioritization. Several Board members noted that the operational plan is ambitious and cautioned against spreading resources too thinly. Strong support was expressed for REAP's role in tracking investments, analyzing trends, and improving visibility of activity across the early warning and early action ecosystem. Members emphasized that wherever possible REAP should build on existing systems, platforms, and reporting mechanisms rather than create new ones.

The discussion also explored regional engagement. Board members welcomed efforts to strengthen regional perspectives and institutions within the Partnership and sought greater clarity regarding the objectives and implementation arrangements for regionalization. Members highlighted the importance of ensuring that regional approaches complement, rather than replace, engagement with national institutions and local actors.

Questions were raised regarding resource mobilization and the distinction between REAP's role and that of individual Partners. In response, the Secretariat reiterated that its primary focus is on influencing policy and financing systems rather than directly mobilizing resources on behalf of

Partners. The discussion recognized, however, that by elevating issues politically and strengthening collective advocacy, REAP can contribute significantly to creating a more enabling environment for investment.

The Board welcomed the progress made by the Secretariat and reaffirmed the importance of ongoing Board engagement in refining priorities, supporting implementation, and addressing emerging challenges.

5 REAP in the current and future geopolitical landscape

The Board considered the implications of a developing El Niño event alongside wider geopolitical pressures, including disruption to global trade and food systems.

Members were informed of forecasts indicating a high likelihood of a strong El Niño event developing during the coming months. The discussion highlighted the wide-ranging consequences that may arise, including drought, flooding, food insecurity, impacts on energy systems, and wider economic disruption. Members were reminded that early warning systems provide a valuable window for preparedness and anticipatory action, but that this window must be used effectively.

The Board agreed that there remains an opportunity to act before the most severe impacts materialize. Members emphasized the importance of vulnerability analysis, local action, anticipatory financing, and strengthened coordination across sectors. Particular attention was given to ensuring that resources reach vulnerable communities and support efforts to reduce exposure before crises emerge.

The discussion highlighted the relationship between climatic risks and broader geopolitical pressures. Members noted that food systems are likely to face compounding stresses and that significant advocacy efforts may be required to maintain political attention on anticipatory action and preparedness.

Several members reflected on the distinction between operational response and REAP's role as a partnership. There was broad agreement that REAP should focus on supporting long-term systems, promoting learning from past experiences and from the current situation, amplifying evidence, strengthening collective advocacy, and helping Partners make sense of emerging risks. The Partnership was not seen as a crisis coordination mechanism but rather as a platform that can help ensure lessons are captured and translated into stronger systems over time.

The Board also emphasized the importance of sustaining political attention to emerging risks. Members noted that while events such as El Niño often generate short-term attention, the underlying challenges of preparedness, anticipatory action, and resilience require sustained commitment. REAP was encouraged to continue promoting evidence-based advocacy, communicating lessons learned, and amplifying the perspectives of countries and communities on the frontline of climate risks.

6 Shaping the future early warning and early action agenda

6.1 Keynote address

The Board received a keynote address examining the implications of climate overshoot, escalating risks, and the future of early warning and early action systems.

The keynote highlighted growing evidence that many climate impacts are occurring faster and at lower levels of warming than previously anticipated. Members heard that increasingly frequent and unprecedented events are placing pressure on systems that were often designed for historical climatic conditions. Particular attention was given to the challenge of translating scientific evidence and forecasts into effective anticipatory action, especially in the face of unprecedented and compounding risks.

The discussion that followed explored whether existing early warning and anticipatory action systems are sufficiently prepared for future climatic realities. Members emphasized the need for greater flexibility, adaptive planning, and scenario-based approaches that account for uncertainty while enabling action.

A recurring theme was the need to bridge the longstanding divide between disaster risk management, early warning systems, anticipatory action, climate adaptation, and long-term resilience planning. Members recognized that these agendas are increasingly interconnected and that efforts to address risk must become more integrated if societies are to cope with future challenges.

The Board also reflected on the importance of imagination and preparedness for events that may not yet have occurred. Several members stressed that future planning must consider plausible but unprecedented scenarios and ensure that institutions, communities, financing systems, and governance arrangements are capable of responding effectively.

The discussion concluded with broad agreement that the next phase of the global early warning and early action agenda must focus not only on expanding technical systems but also on accelerating early action, strengthening national ownership, and fostering wider societal engagement with risk.

6.2 Visioning and strategizing exercise

Board members participated in a facilitated exercise considering possible futures for the early warning and early action agenda through to 2045. Discussions explored both positive and negative scenarios, with negative scenarios characterized by increasing conflict, personal loss, declining trust between populations and governments, and a broader loss of confidence in science and evidence-based decision-making. Members identified several barriers to the success of the early warning early action agenda, reflecting on the possibility that the current momentum around Early Warnings for All and anticipatory action could be lost if political opportunities are not successfully leveraged over the coming years. Declining public engagement could similarly bring about more negative scenarios; participants highlighted that systems ultimately rely on people and communities, and that societal fragmentation and loss of trust could undermine efforts to translate warnings into action. This could be further exacerbated by the

application of artificial intelligence which, while holding the potential to rapidly improve forecasts and warnings, could make it harder to access trustworthy information, resulting in increasing disengagement by communities. The strain on public funding and the fragmentation across numerous overlapping initiatives—including international funding vehicles—were also identified as fundamental barriers to success, and there was a discussion of the challenges presented by increasingly severe compound and cascading risks, with some groups noting that even strong technical systems may struggle to cope if social cohesion weakens and institutions are unable to adapt to rapidly evolving conditions.

Positive scenarios envisaged a future in which societies rely less heavily on emergency warnings because significant investments have been made in risk reduction, resilient infrastructure, and resilient livelihoods. Members discussed a future where early warning systems and anticipatory action are fully institutionalized in government systems, embedded across sectors, integrated into adaptation planning and implementation, and supported through sustainable national and innovative financing arrangements. Several groups highlighted the importance of stronger frameworks for technology transfer, improved access to international financing, and more courageous political leadership capable of taking long-term decisions in the face of increasing risk. The discussion also reflected on the possibility that, if successful, early warning and early action could become so integrated into wider governance and development systems that a dedicated partnership such as REAP would no longer be required.

The exercise concluded with a discussion of the implications for REAP's future direction and added value. Members highlighted the need to demonstrate how an early warning and early action system functions as connected whole, particularly when engaging decision-makers and investors—clearly communicating that inputs and coherence are required across a broad range of actors. In that vein, members argued that the Partnership should deepen engagement with the private sector, not only as a source of finance but also as a provider of services, innovation, and technical capabilities. Particular attention was given to the role REAP could play in bringing governments, insurers, financial institutions, businesses, and civil society together to build a more common understanding of risk and anticipatory systems, especially given that public capacity and finance alone are unlikely to be sufficient to meet future needs. The discussion emphasized the importance of identifying and mobilizing alternative sources of finance, supporting improved access to finance for local actors, strengthening partnerships between local organizations and private sector actors, and encouraging a shift from corporate social responsibility approaches towards genuinely risk-informed planning and investment. Members also highlighted the continuing importance of civil society voices in providing continuity across political cycles and helping maintain long-term focus on resilience and risk reduction. Across the discussion there was broad agreement that REAP should place renewed emphasis on the risk-informed dimension of its mandate, helping stakeholders better understand the interconnected nature of risk, finance, governance, and implementation, while supporting collective action across the wider ecosystem.

6.3 Short- to medium-term action planning

The Board considered REAP's role in shaping the future of the global early warning and early action agenda in the period leading to and beyond 2027. Members were reminded that the current UN Secretary-General's term concludes at the end of the year and reflected on the implications of wider political transitions for maintaining momentum behind the agenda. The discussion

highlighted the importance of ensuring that early warning and early action remain visible within an increasingly crowded international policy landscape and of identifying future champions capable of sustaining political attention and driving progress across governments, multilateral organizations, and financing institutions.

The Board received an update on the future direction of the Early Warnings for All initiative. Members heard that while significant progress has been made since the initiative was launched, the 2027 target will not be fully achieved and substantial work remains. Ongoing consultations are therefore intended not only to assess lessons learned but also to shape the next phase of the broader agenda. It was noted that future discussions will place greater emphasis on nationally-owned systems, sustainable and blended long-term financing, and a more regionally-driven approach to implementation. Members heard that consultations are being organized around six thematic areas[1] rather than the existing pillar structure, with each region developing its own assessment of lessons learned, priorities, and future directions. The discussion also emphasized that the consultations will focus on identifying the partnerships required to sustain long-term progress and developing a richer and more nuanced narrative around early warning and early action that extends beyond technical delivery.

Board members reflected on how REAP could contribute to this evolving landscape. Several highlighted the importance of building stronger political demand from climate-vulnerable and developing countries, while ensuring that future agendas are shaped by national and regional priorities rather than being adapted after they have been designed elsewhere. The discussion highlighted opportunities associated with forthcoming milestones, including pre-COP processes (especially pre-COP31 in Fiji) and COP32 in Ethiopia, and noted the important role that regional institutions could play in convening governments, shaping common positions, and influencing future international frameworks. Members also emphasized the importance of strengthening engagement with ministries beyond traditional disaster management and meteorological constituencies in order to embed early warning and early action more firmly within wider development, planning, and financing systems.

Financing emerged as a central theme of the discussion. Members highlighted the need to move beyond reliance on short-term grant funding towards more sustainable and diversified financing models. Reflections included opportunities to strengthen connections between grant-making institutions and international financial institutions, explore blended finance approaches, and identify new domestic financing mechanisms capable of supporting long-term investment in early warning systems and anticipatory action. Examples were shared of innovative financing approaches emerging within the telecommunications sector, while others emphasized the need to ensure that major global financing institutions remain engaged in discussions surrounding the future agenda. Across the discussion there was broad agreement that REAP should continue to play a long-term convening and influencing role, helping to connect political processes, financing discussions, regional consultations, and practical implementation efforts while supporting stronger national ownership and sustained investment in risk-informed early action.

[1] Impact of the Early Warnings for All initiative; Sustainable financing for early warning systems; National ownership, governance, and institutional sustainability; People-centred and inclusive early warning systems; Technology, innovation, and the role of AI; Early warning to early action: bridging the gap.

The discussion also highlighted several practical opportunities through which Partners could contribute to advancing the agenda. Members heard how GSMA is documenting and championing the use of Universal Service Funds—levies on telecommunications revenues that are typically used to expand connectivity—to support financing of cell broadcast systems, noting that countries such as Argentina and Thailand have already applied these mechanisms and that around one hundred countries operate similar funds. This was presented as an example of the diverse perspectives and contributions that different Board members can bring to the Partnership. Members also heard updates on GNDR's development of the Strategic Roadmap for Localising Early Warning Systems, with plans to establish a dedicated thematic group or convening space to support implementation and strengthen regional engagement. PERIPERI-U highlighted opportunities to expand learning and capacity-building activities, including a forthcoming short course on early warning and anticipatory action, increased participation of universities in Partnership discussions, and efforts to systematize learning from crises such as El Niño. The African Union Commission reaffirmed its commitment to support outreach to African member states and highlighted its role in preparations for COP32, which the Partnership could leverage to highlight the importance of early warning and early action for the COP32 agenda. The Start Network shared experiences of institutionalizing anticipatory action in the Philippines and emphasized the value of connecting local implementation networks with wider regional and global policy discussions. Collectively, these contributions reinforced the importance of practical partnerships, innovative financing mechanisms, regional engagement, learning, and peer exchange in supporting the next phase of the early warning and early action agenda.

7 Closing remarks

The co-Chairs thanked Board members for their active participation throughout the meeting. It was noted that the meeting had successfully introduced new Board members to the Partnership, provided opportunities to shape implementation of Strategy 2030, and generated valuable discussion on emerging strategic issues, including El Niño, climate overshoot, and the future of the global early warning and early action agenda.

The Board recognized the diversity of expertise represented across the Partnership and reaffirmed its commitment to maintaining REAP as a collaborative and mutually beneficial space for strategic discussion, policy influence, alignment and collective learning. The Secretariat reiterated that the new financing arrangements should be viewed as an opportunity to strengthen collective action across the Partnership rather than solely support Secretariat operations. Members were encouraged to continue contributing ideas, expertise, and leadership to help deliver the objectives of the 2030 Strategy.

The meeting concluded with agreement to initiate the process for selection of new co-Chairs and with thanks to all participants for their contributions. The next meeting will be held online from 13:00 – 15:00 CET on Tuesday 29th September, 2026.

Appendix 1: Board member attendance

Board members in attendance

1. H.E. Fatumanava-o-Upolu III Dr. Pa'olelei Luteru, Ambassador and Permanent Representative, Permanent Mission of the Independent State of Samoa to the United Nations (Co-Chair)
2. Mr. Gerard Howe, Head, Climate Resilience, Expertise and Assurance Department; Energy, Climate and Environment Directorate; Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office, United Kingdom (Co-Chair)
3. Mr. Harsen Nyambe, Director of Blue Economy and Sustainable Environment, African Union Commission, represented by Dr Jihane El Gaouzi, Head of Sustainable Environment, African Union Commission
4. Mr. Md. Saidur Rahman Khan, Secretary of the Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief, Government of Bangladesh
5. Mr. Francis Pigeon, Chair of the Climate Risk & Early Warning Systems Initiative; Executive Director, Policy and Partnerships, Meteorological Service of Canada, Environment and Climate Change Canada, Government of Canada
6. Dr. Lucy Mtilatila, Director for Climate Change and Meteorological Services, Ministry of Forestry and Natural Resources, Government of Malawi; Permanent Representative of Malawi with the World Meteorological Organization, represented by Mr. Clement Boyce, Deputy Director, Department of Climate Change and Meteorological Services, Government of Malawi
7. Mr. Abdihakim Ainte, Director of Food Security and Climate Department, Office of the Prime Minister of Somalia
8. Mr. Dominique Burgeon, Director, Liaison Office with the United Nations in Geneva, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, also representing Mrs. Lisa Doughten, Director of Humanitarian Financing and Resource Mobilization, United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, and Mr. Richard Choularton, Director, Climate and Resilience Service, United Nations World Food Programme
9. Mr. Marcos Concepcion Raba, Executive Director, Global Network of Civil Society Organisations for Disaster Reduction
10. Ms. Kimberly Brown, Head of Mobile for Humanitarian Innovation and Emerging Tech, GSMA
11. Mrs. Claudia Thyme, Senior Adviser Strategy, Engagement & Programmes, Insurance Development Forum and Founder & CEO, AEBRA, represented by Mr. Kipkorir Koskei, Director, Strategic Partnerships & Policy, Insurance Development Forum
12. Mrs. Caroline Holt, Director, Disasters Climate and Crises, International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, represented by Dr. Jonathan Stone, Manager, Climate, Environment and Resilience, Climate, Environment and Resilience Unit, International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies
13. Dr. Nico Elema, Network Director, PERIPERI-U
14. Mrs. Jess Ayers, Chief Executive Officer, Quadrature Climate Foundation, represented by Mr. Michael Hugman, Managing Director for Programmes, Quadrature Climate Foundation

15. Mr. Arvin Caro, Country Crisis Financing Advisor – Philippines, Start Network
16. Mr. Ronald Jackson, Head, Disaster Risk Reduction and Recovery for Building Resilience, Crisis Bureau, United Nations Development Programme, represented by Mrs. Sophie Baranes, CADRI Partnership Coordinator, Crisis Bureau, United Nations Development Programme
17. Mrs. Paola Albrito, Director, United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction, represented by Loretta Hieber-Girardet, Chief of the Risk Knowledge, Monitoring and Capacity-Development Branch, United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction
18. Mrs. Céline Jauffret, Director of Meteorological and Sectorial Services, World Meteorological Organization

Apologies from

1. Mr. Pradip Koirala, Interim Chief Executive, National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Authority, Government of Nepal
2. Mrs. Kimberly K. Louis, Deputy Permanent Representative, Permanent Mission of Saint Lucia to the United Nations
3. Dr. Bapon Fakhruddin, Water Resources Management Senior Specialist, Division of Mitigation and Adaptation, Green Climate Fund

Observers

1. Mrs. Lisa Rudge, Senior Climate Resilience Adviser, Climate Resilience, Expertise and Assurance Department; Energy, Climate and Environment Directorate; FCDO, UK
2. Mrs. Reel Ahmed, Early Warning and Early Action Adviser, Climate Resilience, Expertise and Assurance Department; Energy, Climate and Environment Directorate; FCDO, UK
3. Dr. Andrew Tupper, Chief, Early Warning Services Section, World Meteorological Organization
4. Mr. John Harding, Director, CREWS Secretariat
5. Dr. Nikolas Scherer, Head of the Anticipation Hub (Policy, Partnership & Communications)

Secretariat members in attendance

1. Dr. Catalina Jaime, Head of Secretariat, IPCC Lead Author
2. Mr. Gavin White, Strategic Engagement & System Transformation Lead
3. Mrs. Pauline Trepczyk, Knowledge and Policy Insights Senior Officer
4. Mr. Simon Loveday, Information Systems and Operations Officer