

# Climate change in 2009: Local Actions and Global Politics



# Annual Report 2009

## Climate change in 2009: Local Actions and Global Politics

PHOTO ON THE COVER: CHILDREN SHOWING DIFFERENT ACTIVITIES DURING A MANIFESTATION OF THE GUATEMALAN RED CROSS ON THE INTERNATIONAL RED CROSS DAY HELD IN CHIQUIMULA.

RED CROSS/RED CRESCENT  
**CLIMATE CENTRE**



International Federation  
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

The Netherlands  **Red Cross**

# Table of contents

<b>Acronyms</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>Preface</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>Introduction and summary</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>1 Communication / Awareness Raising</b>	<b>8</b>
1.1 Internal RC communication (closely related to capacity building and analysis)	9
1.2 External communications	9
1.3 Youth	9
1.4 Presentations	10
1.5 Website and newsletter	10
1.6 Case studies and publications	10
1.7 Film productions	11
1.8 World Disasters Report	11
<b>2 Capacity Building: Early Warning&gt;Early Action</b>	<b>12</b>
2.1 Preparedness for Climate Change	12
2.2 Training materials and courses	14
2.3 Early Warning>Early Action	14
2.4 Climate change and health	19
2.5 Climate change and shelter	20

<b>3</b>	<b>Mobilization of Resources</b>	<b>21</b>
<b>4</b>	<b>Advocacy: International Policy</b>	<b>23</b>
<b>5</b>	<b>Analysis</b>	<b>26</b>
<b>6</b>	<b>Finances, management and organization</b>	<b>27</b>
<b>7</b>	<b>Organization</b>	<b>28</b>
7.1	Board of Governors	28
7.2	Climate Centre Staff	28
<b>8</b>	<b>Annual Accounts 2009</b>	<b>30</b>
	<b>Other information</b>	<b>39</b>

# Acronyms

COP	Conference of the Parties to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change
CRC	Canadian Red Cross
CRED	Centre for Research on the Epidemiology of Disasters
DIPECHO	Disaster Preparedness for European Commission Humanitarian Office
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction
DP	Disaster Preparedness
EW>EA	Early Warning > Early Action
GISS	Goddard Institute for Space Studies
IASC	Inter Agency Standing Committee
ICRC	International Committee of the Red Cross
IFRC	International Federation of RC/RC Societies
IRI	International Research Institute for Climate and Society
NRC	Netherlands Red Cross
NGO	Non-governmental organization
NS	(Red Cross Red Crescent) National Society/Societies
PfCC	Preparedness for Climate Change Programme
PNS	Participating (Red Cross Red Crescent) National Society
RC/ RC Movement	Red Cross/ Red Crescent Movement
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UN/ISDR	United Nations International Strategy for Disaster Reduction
VCA	Vulnerability and Capacity Assessment
WCAZ	West/Central Africa Zone of the International Federation of RC/RC Societies
WMO	World Meteorological Organization

# Preface

2009 was a year of high hopes for a new global agreement on climate change to be signed in Copenhagen in December. An agreement with emission targets that would avoid global warming beyond two degrees Celsius, an important benchmark to prevent the impacts of climate change from becoming catastrophic for humanity and ecosystems. An agreement with commitments to support the most vulnerable developing countries and people adapt to the already unavoidable impacts of climate change.

The process towards Copenhagen triggered many initiatives all over the world to ensure the risks of climate change would be taken seriously. We also witnessed a notable increase in interest in climate change within the Red Cross/Red Crescent Movement. At the General Assembly of the IFRC in Nairobi in November, there was a consensus to scale up climate change-related action, confirmed in Strategy 2020, the new global strategy of the movement.

The Copenhagen United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) conference was a reflection of the complexity of the issue at stake. With all the different interests and needs from superpowers and other states on the table, big decisions on climate change proved impossible. This was very disappointing, but there still was some progress.

In particular, the commitments by developed countries to support developing countries adapt to the impacts of climate change is a good incentive to step up the development of programmes that will strengthen the resilience of vulnerable people. The contribution of the Red Cross/Red Crescent Climate Centre will continue to focus on capacity building with National Societies for a better use of climate information on all timescales and action to use these warnings.

Last year saw the completion of the first phase of our capacity building programme, Preparedness for Climate Change (PfCC), which supported 39 National Societies wishing to integrate climate change into their plans and programmes. The second phase, which will continue in 2010, will include another 25 National Societies in close collaboration with the regional zones of the IFRC.

The year 2010 will again be an important one. A year in which we build not so much on the results of Copenhagen but on the spirit and initiatives that emerged in the process towards the climate summit, not least the IFRC commitments in Strategy 2020.



Ed Nijpels  
*Chairman*



Madeleen Helmer  
*Head*

# Introduction and summary

The Red Cross/Red Crescent Climate Centre aims to support the Red Cross/Red Crescent Movement in meeting the commitments made at the International Conference in 2007, by strengthening the ability of all components of the Movement to understand and address the rising risks of climate change, climate variability, and extreme weather events, and the impacts on the most vulnerable people.

In 2009, the Climate Centre focused on the following activities, with good results:

1. **Preparedness for Climate Change.** This programme, aiming to support National Societies in developing countries integrate climate change-related risks into their programmes, came to a successful close in 39 countries. A second phase was started for 25 developing countries, to be implemented in 2009 and 2010, in close collaboration with all IFRC zones.
2. **Early Warning>Early Action.** The Climate Centre contributed to a more integrated approach to the different timescales of early warnings (from decades to hours) and tailor-made actions (from water catchment to evacuation). In particular the partnership with the International Research Institute for Climate and Society at Columbia University (IRI) and the intern programme in 10 regional and zone offices of the IFRC and several National Societies was a contribution to an improved use of climate information by Red Cross/Red Crescent disaster managers. The Climate Centre contributed a chapter about this topic to the 2009 World Disasters Report.
3. **Climate change and health.** Many impacts of climate change are health related but often overlooked. The Climate Centre invested more in this connection, leading among others to a programme supported by the Rockefeller Foundation to be implemented in 2010–2011.

4. **The international climate change negotiations.** The Climate Centre supported the IFRC in monitoring the Copenhagen negotiations and advocating for the needs of people most vulnerable to the impacts of climate change to be central in international adaptation policies. The Climate Centre worked in partnership with other humanitarian organizations through the climate change task force of the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) and the UN International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (ISDR). National Societies were mobilised to contribute to this process. Collectively we were successful in getting relevant proposals included in the negotiation text and in raising awareness of the contributions that humanitarian organizations can make to climate change adaptation.

In 2007 the Climate Centre agreed on a strategy for the period 2008–2012 to be worked out in annual work plans. This annual report is structured around the objectives of the strategic plan and expected outputs for 2009.



# 1 Communication / Awareness Raising

GOAL: Significantly increased awareness within and outside the Movement about the humanitarian consequences of climate change and about opportunities for, and good experiences with, climate risk reduction.

*Expected outcomes by 2012:*

- Publications, videos, presentations and other awareness-raising materials capturing key experiences and guidance, are widely circulated among, and utilized by, Red Cross/Red Crescent staff and volunteers and the vulnerable communities they serve.
- Partnerships are established between components of the Movement and knowledge centres, civil society and media organizations working at the global and regional level to communicate the challenges of climate change and opportunities for adaptation.
- Global media campaign on the humanitarian consequences of climate change.

*Expected outputs 2009*

- Website updates with information on ongoing activities and programmes.
- Up to four Climate Centre newsletters to more than 1,500 registered readers.
- Up to six short papers on issues that are relevant in the Movement context and help National Societies in their dialogue with partners.
- Frequent distribution of climate-related news to email list server.
- Contact with media during all major climate-related extreme-weather events by the Climate Centre or by IFRC communications officers and the media department in Geneva.
- Participation in major regional or sectoral meetings where climate change needs to be addressed in depth (presentations may be delivered in person or using communications technology).
- Direct engagement in the production of the IFRC's 2009 World Disasters Report.
- Direct engagement in the IFRC global campaign.

Communication is a vital component of the work of the climate centre. Over the years the Climate Centre has developed various methods of communication, not the least innovative audio-visual tools to get messages across or support capacity building. The website provides many of the examples to which the Climate Centre has contributed.

In 2009 the Climate Centre also contributed to the global Red Cross/Red Crescent campaign, Our World/Your Move, to highlight 150 years of Movement action. A specific contribution was work done on youth and climate change, including a toolkit for National Societies.

## **1.1 Internal RC communication (closely related to capacity building and analysis)**

The Red Cross/Red Crescent Climate Guide, published in November 2007, was a major effort to document what National Societies are doing in addressing climate change and to guide future efforts. The website of the Climate Centre has become a vital hub for capacity building and knowledge sharing. The work of the Climate Centre and the publications it contributes to are open-source and shared with anyone interested.

The Climate Centre website provides case studies, articles, short videos like the one produced with the Ethiopian Red Cross in 2009, guidance on better use of seasonal forecasts and early warning, integration of climate change in health-related programmes and other initiatives, to provide up-to-date guidance as well as an accessible database of ongoing experience in addressing climate change. The aim is first of all to share experience among National Societies as well as to communicate to other partners (governments, knowledge centres and NGOs) what we do. Specific attention is paid to supporting National Societies in their efforts to design materials that adequately reach the most vulnerable sectors of the population, and to analyze ongoing efforts (including efforts to gauge effectiveness of interventions and extract guidance on best practices).

## **1.2 External communications**

For a variety of reasons, mainly lack of financial and human resources, the planned communications activities for 2009 did not materialize to the extent expected. Yet some of the ideas developed, in particular in the context of the UN climate change conference COP 15 in Copenhagen, remain valid and can still be used when resources are available.

## **1.3 Youth**

Prior to the Red Cross/Red Crescent world youth meeting in Solferino, Italy, stories of youth action on climate change (including from National Societies involved in the first phase of the Preparedness for Climate Change programme) were collected and many of them are now available as case studies on the new youth page of the Climate Centre's website. The youth and climate kit was created and included these case studies, as well as

the production of a brochure entitled, *The young humanitarian's guide to making a move on the impacts of climate change*. Alongside this a volunteer graphic designer helped make stickers and swap cards that were distributed at the world youth meeting. A youth and climate change presentation with notes is also available on the website. The Climate Centre has responded to requests for information from around the world and this resource has already proved a worthwhile investment in inspiring youth action and meetings. The materials have been used by UNICEF and international NGOs to help inspire their youth-related materials.

## **1.4 Presentations**

Team members of the Climate Centre are regularly invited to give presentations at conferences and seminars on themes relate to the objectives of the centre. The demand is higher than our human resources allow us to meet. These limitations have forced the Climate Centre to prioritise meetings organized by a Red Cross/Red Crescent entity and/or meetings with a high international policy or knowledge development relevance. The Climate Centre has collectively given around 40 presentations all over the world.

## **1.5 Website and newsletter**

The website of the Climate Centre received 20,000 hits in 2009 (much more than in 2008). Programme updates, country experiences, important events, accomplishments and best practices were all made available online.

Two newsletters that reported on new activities and programmes, publications, meetings and events were distributed electronically in 2009. The newsletters reached up to 1,812 subscribers worldwide. In addition to the newsletter, the centre has an internal list-server with more than 150 subscribers in the Red Cross/Red Crescent family who receive climate-related news weekly.

## **1.6 Case studies and publications**

In order to share best practices and explain new areas of work, the Climate Centre (often in collaboration with the IFRC) has prepared a number of case studies and videos. In 2009 five case studies were produced and the centre published, with others, more than 20 articles and blogs.

## 1.7 Film productions

An important communications tool of the climate centre is the use of audio-visual material. At the website more than 40 films from all over the world to which the Climate Centre contributed can be viewed and used for workshops, etc.

A resource on Early Warning>Early Action produced by the Climate Centre this year, in partnership with the IRI, is a short video describing how seasonal forecasts work and how seasonal rainfall forecasts were used by the International Federation to take action to prepare for floods in West Africa in 2008. The video was shown at COP15 in Copenhagen, posted on ReliefWeb, and it featured on the home pages of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration's (NOAA) Climate Programme and the IRI. The video is available on the Climate Centre's website at:  
<http://www.climatecentre.org/site/news/229/cop-15-video-posted-by-noaa-and-iri>

## 1.8 World Disasters Report

In 2009, the International Federation made Early Warning>Early Action the focus of its annual *World Disasters Report*. The IFRC's flagship report provides a great resource of examples, discussion and guidance on using early-warning information to prepare for a variety of disasters. The Climate Centre contributed a chapter to WDR and played a prominent role in its launch at UN headquarters in New York.

## 2 Capacity Building: Early Warning > Early Action

GOAL: Significantly increased number of staff at National Societies, zones, regional delegations and the Secretariat are well equipped with climate change-related knowledge, and use that knowledge in their work.

*Expected outcomes by 2012:*

- A minimum of 50 National Societies, all zone offices, regional delegations and relevant departments at the IFRC Secretariat in Geneva have appointed a climate change focal point.
- Climate Centre guidance and tools, experience, training and technical back-up serve as key resources for these focal points and others dealing with climate-risk management within the Movement.

### 2.1 Preparedness for Climate Change

*Expected Outputs 2009 of the Preparedness for climate change programme*

- A minimum of 15 National Societies should have finalized PfCC by June 2009.
- A minimum of 25 National Societies have made an assessment of the climate vulnerability of their programmes and produced a background document.
- Regular updates on the website and in the web-based guide for the PfCC:
  - experiences and reports from National Societies participating in PfCC
  - updates of contacts on the main climate-related institutes and training by region.
- A high-quality review of the programme, with lessons learned relevant to the Red Cross/Red Crescent and the wider global adaptation efforts.

Preparedness for Climate Change began in 2006 and reached out to up to 40 National Societies in developing countries. It ended in 2009. The programme turned out to be very successful and was extended with a second phase to reach out to 25 more National Societies in developing countries, working through all the IFRC zones.

## **An Independent Evaluation of Preparedness for Climate Change Phase 1 identified the following achievements**

All National Societies reported that they:

- Are making changes to their work, programmes and policies as a result of going through the PfCC process
- Are making changes to plans and strategies after learning of the risks during the PfCC process
- Believe that the work they accomplished during the PfCC will be continued and sustained
- Need further external assistance
- Would recommend PfCC to other National Societies
- Would participate in the programme again if given the opportunity
- Have formed new partnerships with universities, NGOs, government agencies such as meteorological agencies and environment departments.

The full evaluation is available from the Climate Centre upon request.

As a result of the PfCC1, new partnerships were developed. Almost all the National Societies involved formed new or enhanced partnerships with government agencies, NGOs, meteorological institutions, and universities. Partnerships were initiated through workshops, collection of information from new sources, and joint projects such as the development of community-based early-warning systems. Collaboration with existing partners has also been enhanced, driven by the growing need to share knowledge, coordinate efforts and combine resources to increase preparedness and minimize risk.

Phase 2 of the Preparedness for Climate Change programme is again funded by the Netherlands government and was designed in the first half on 2009 in collaboration with the IFRC Secretariat in Geneva, the zones and the National Societies, starting in mid-August.

Drawing from the lessons learned in PfCC1, the Climate Centre is working very closely with Federation colleagues to improve overall capacity to understand climate change and integrate actions to address it into the ongoing plans of the Federation and National Societies. Rather than a prescriptive four-step approach, PfCC 2 is flexible and is based on the key outputs of a national workshop, a national background document on climate risk, regional capacity building, communications materials and an action plan. The components of the programme are flexible and incorporation of these elements into existing IFRC/National Society plans and events are encouraged.

The second half of 2009 saw the establishment of working arrangements for the programme in all zones of the IFRC following consultations on the design and management of the programme. In total, the goal of involving 25 countries in phase two of the programme has been achieved with a good geographical spread.

## 2.2 Training materials and courses

*Expected outputs of 2009's development of training materials and training courses for National Societies and IFRC zones*

- Implementation of the four-year capacity-building plan
- Wide distribution and use of the Red Cross/Red Crescent Climate Guide
- Further development of a web-based guide, based on the guide
- Updated PowerPoint presentations, based on the guide, for IFRC zones, delegations and National Societies
- Video tools: standard presentations plus infrastructure to tailor them for specific meetings
- A training course for technical advisors.

Thanks to a contribution from the Norwegian Red Cross the Climate Guide was reprinted with 3,000 copies. The French translation of the guide was printed in 2000 copies. The web-based guide for PfCC2 has been developed.

A basic PowerPoint presentation became available on the website as well as different video tools, notably on Early Warning>Early Action.

The development of a training course has been postponed to 2010, resources permitting.

## 2.3 Early Warning>Early Action

*Expected outputs of 2009's development and implementation of the Early Warning>Early Action programme*

- Early Warning>Early Action programme developed; resources mobilized and programme implemented.

Early Warning>Early Action (EWEA) is a strategy that uses early warning information on all timescales (from decades to hours) to trigger actions before a disaster strikes in order to mitigate the consequences. EWEA can help manage many different types of disasters. With natural climate variability and the onset of climate change, EWEA serves

as a particularly important climate risk-management strategy for the Red Cross/Red Crescent to manage climate and weather related impacts. Through awareness of climate projections and monitoring of forecasts for the coming century, decade, year, season, weeks, days and hours, the Red Cross/Red Crescent can anticipate changing risks associated with climate variability and change.

However, accessing, interpreting and taking appropriate action according to various levels of forecast information requires support. Often information is lacking, too technical, or couched in terms only of probabilities that make taking decisive action challenging. The Climate Centre has been working to help support the International Federation in this endeavor, through the PfCC, through partnership with IRI, helping to facilitate local connections with information providers, documenting best practices and lessons learned, holding workshops, and providing guidance materials, etc.

In October 2009, the IFRC East Africa zone office issued an appeal for flood preparedness based on the development of a weak to moderate El Niño event. East Africa had experienced flooding during previous El Niño events and was concerned by the seasonal forecast that indicated an enhanced chance of above-normal rainfall in the region. The appeal anticipated that the East Africa zone would be responding to multiple flood events simultaneously and acknowledged that relief stocks and response capacity were low in some areas. The zone formed partnerships and engaged National Societies in preparatory activities such as updating contingency plans. However, slow donor response limited their ability to train volunteers and restock warehouses.

In early December, the IFRC West and Central Africa zone and the Climate Centre organized a workshop that convened about 40 people who would not normally talk with each other: (a) Red Cross staff members covering Senegal from global, continental, regional, national, provincial, district and village level, as well as Red Cross colleagues from Mali, Togo, Benin and Burkina Faso; (b) fishermen and community leaders from the vulnerable community of Doun Baba Dièye in northern Senegal; and (c) scientists from pan-African, regional, national and provincial entities who research and make predictions on climate change, meteorology, hydrology, fisheries and other fields. This workshop aimed at exploring options for using science to support people at risk. The event was carefully designed to create an atmosphere of collaboration without hierarchies, as opposed to the usual sequence of unidirectional presentations from decision-averse scientists to decision-oriented practitioners. The workshop used innovative ways to enhance fruitful collaboration, such as:

- *Small dialogue tables* of up to six people where first an expert would explain predictions, in simple language and without a computer, then practitioners and community members would have time to ask questions, and finally all would



- together explore options for turning plausible predictions into concrete action.
- *Video-mediated approaches* to the community-level management of climate risk.
  - *Participatory games*<sup>1</sup> specifically designed to (a) broker a constructive dialogue without hierarchies, (b) reveal key insights about obstacles to forecast communication and use in a changing climate, and (c) elicit concrete ideas for forecast use.
  - *Visit to Down Baba Dièye*, hosted by over 100 community members who shared their experiences, insights and questions with humanitarian staff and scientists.

As a result of this workshop, the Red Cross/Red Crescent and partners from knowledge centres are now beginning to formulate concrete ideas for science-based action on different time scales: from evacuation based on flood forecasts to mangrove planting on the coast; to collaboration with the Mali Red Cross for afforestation in the upper Senegal river basin to reduce peak flow downstream and a follow-up workshop in 2010.

In preparing for the second phase of the PfCC programme, the Climate Centre, in partnership with IRI, has laid the groundwork for regional climate change projections for each participating National Society, as well as support and guidance on establishing and maintaining fruitful relationships with information providers for full implementation of EWEA strategies.

### **2.3.1. Presentations at the world climate conference**

At the World Climate Conference-3 in Geneva, the Climate Centre held a side event in partnership with IRI entitled, Disaster Risk Management: Challenges and Opportunities Using Climate Information. High Level representatives from the NOAA Climate Programme Office, the IFRC, the African Centre of Meteorological Applications for Development (ACMAD), IRI, and the Climate Centre, in addition to three IRI-IFRC interns on the panel. This side event presented the meteorological community with an opportunity to learn about the International Federation's work to use climate and weather information to help protect lives and livelihoods. The event opened up a dialogue with information providers and facilitated a better understanding of the challenges and opportunities for climate-informed disaster-risk management in the humanitarian sector.

---

<sup>1</sup> See 4-minute video about the "Early warning > early action" game at [http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Mpj\\_EbKdwEo](http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Mpj_EbKdwEo), and rules of a simple game to explain probability-based decisions and climate change at <http://petlab.parsons.edu/redcross/2009/12/a-simple-card-game-illustrating-probability-climate-change>. Both games were created with the Parsons School for Design.

### 2.3.2 The Young Scholars for Humanitarian Work programme

Ten graduate students from the Climate and Society masters programme at Columbia University conducted scholarships at zonal, regional and national Red Cross/Red Crescent offices around the world to investigate the challenges and propose solutions to bring climate and weather information to the Movement. The scholarships are one part of the ongoing collaboration between the Climate Centre, the International Federation, and the International Research Institute for Climate and Society (IRI) at Columbia University's Earth Institute.

Under guidance from an IRI advisor, a Climate Centre advisor, and the supervision of their local Red Cross/Red Crescent hosts, students investigated the type of weather and climate information available in their assigned region. They evaluated available forecast and monitoring tools in the context of IFRC needs and formulated recommendations to climate-information providers and the IFRC on how climate forecasts might be better tailored and utilized for the International Federation's humanitarian work.

Funding for the scholarships has primarily been provided by the Climate Programme Office at the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), which featured a spotlight on the interns on their website ([http://www.cpo.noaa.gov/index.jsp?pg=../news/news\\_index.jsp&news=2009/9-14.html](http://www.cpo.noaa.gov/index.jsp?pg=../news/news_index.jsp&news=2009/9-14.html)). Additional support awarded to individual students has been provided by the Institute for Latin American Studies (ILAS) at Columbia University and the Chevron Student Initiative Fund.

Numerous other students and young scholars were recruited to align their academic requirements with the climate-risk management needs of the Red Cross/Red Crescent in developing countries. Supporting institutions included the University of Iceland, Kings College London, the University of Bayreuth in Germany, Royal Roads University in Canada, and the University of Colorado in Boulder, and the Parsons School for Design in the United States. A more systematic approach to student recruitment is envisioned for issues including risk assessment, environmental management, communications tools and monitoring and evaluation.

### **2.3.3 Preparing for El Niño impacts**

In May 2009 a moderate El Niño event developed. El Niño refers to unusual warming of the waters in the eastern equatorial Pacific Ocean (off the coast of Peru) that happens once every three to seven years (the opposite is La Niña). Scientists and society alike take note when an El Niño develops because widespread warming of waters in this region of the Pacific can cause trade winds to weaken or even change direction, often leading to shifts in rainfall patterns. During an El Niño year, these shifts in rainfall patterns can mean that some parts of the globe become more likely to receive levels of rainfall they are not used to, either too much or too little. In other words: for many regions, the likelihood of unusual rainfall conditions increases during El Niño years. Knowing in advance if a given region is likely to experience unusual rainfall can be a useful guide to help prepare for potential impacts.

The Climate Centre received a number of inquiries from disaster managers about potential impacts of the 2009-2010 El Niño event and worked with the IRI help desk to provide global guidance.

Regional updates and reports were also provided to the zones in Africa and Asia-Pacific along with guidance on El Niño-related historical impacts and forecasts. Since El Niño brought even greater reason to closely monitor regional early warnings, these reports also contained resources and information on how to anticipate impacts by monitoring and interpreting forecasts of seasonal rainfall in combination with forecasts on shorter timescales.

The Climate Centre then provided guidance on how to take early action based on probabilistic seasonal forecasts.

### **2.3.4 The IFRC help desk at IRI**

Since its inception in 2007, the Red Cross/Red Crescent Climate Centre has facilitated the Partnership to Save Lives between the International Federation, and the International Research Institute for Climate and Society (IRI) at Columbia University's Earth Institute. Through this partnership, IRI has provided the Federation with tools and support including a Help Desk (IFRC@iri.columbia.edu), through which climate scientists respond within 24 hours to inquiries from Red Cross/Red Crescent staff regarding climate, weather and forecasts.

In 2009, during its first full year of operation, the Help Desk team responded to questions on a wide variety of topics, enhancing the Federation's capacity to use climate information for decision making and contingency planning. The Climate Centre has a staff member at IRI who helps to facilitate this partnership and works as part of the help desk team.

## 2.4 Climate change and health

*Expected outputs in 2009:*

- Climate change and health programmes in at least 2 regions are developed, and implementation will be started.

A key aspect of the work on health and climate change is to raise awareness of the issue among Red Cross/Red Crescent staff, in particular health and care staff. During 2009 the Climate Centre health specialist attended the zone health meeting in Southern Africa, the pan-African malaria meeting and regional health meetings in South Asia and South-East Asia. In the latter two, climate change and health was a key theme of the meeting. The health specialist also attended the annual health and care coordinators meeting in Geneva to meet colleagues from regional offices and zone offices as well as the department at the Secretariat.

During 2009 the Climate Centre secured funding from the Rockefeller Foundation for the proposal, "Health risk management in a changing climate". The project will run for two and a half years starting in 2010. Different project components aim to further the understanding of how to deal with two of the main challenges to health posed by climate change by focusing on extreme weather events in East Africa and gradual changes in vector-borne diseases in Southeast Asia.

In East Africa, the focus is on using climate information to address the health effects of extreme precipitation and flooding in Kenya and Tanzania to help prepare for different risks due to climate change. The Red Cross will first identify how climate information on different timescales can help operational decision making, and will then work with meteorology services to identify the best climate-information products. The project will also seek to identify how best to inform local communities on climate change, climate variability and the associated health risks.

In South-East Asia the project will help the Red Cross to address changing patterns of vector-borne disease, focusing on dengue fever in Vietnam and Indonesia. The project will ensure the existing auxiliary relationship with health ministries of the Red Cross/Red Crescent takes account of climate-sensitive diseases. This will involve enhancing the Movement's ability to monitor surveillance information and be aware if patterns of dengue change – whether due to climate change or other factors – and plan a response accordingly. The project will also include community-based dengue prevention in collaboration with local health authorities, and identify how best to inform communities on prevention of dengue and the links between climate and dengue in the context of other factors such as urbanization.

Partnerships are key to the project. The Climate Centre will build on the existing relationship with IRI and others with academic and knowledge centers as well as with other partners of the Rockefeller Foundation.

The two project components feed the global-learning component which runs throughout the project, extracting lessons learned at every stage. This enables the benefits to reach far beyond project implementation sites, enhancing health work in the rest of the Red Cross/Red Crescent Movement.

## **2.5 Climate change and shelter**

*Expected outputs in 2009:*

- a how-to guide on climate and shelter.

Due to time constraints this document was not produced in 2009.

# 3 Mobilization of Resources

GOAL: Mobilization of significantly increased financial and human resources for climate risk reduction, in particular for the poorest people in the poorest countries.

*Expected outcomes by 2012:*

- By 2012, at least 25 National Societies have secured new funding for the implementation of climate change-related programmes.
- By 2012, the IFRC has secured financing for climate-risk management programmes from at least two major multilateral funding sources.
- Opportunities for partnerships with the private sector have been explored.
- Mobilization of resources for Climate Centre core programmes and budgets, including build-up of a reserve (25 per cent of the budget by the end of 2011).

*Expected outputs in 2009:*

- At least five National Societies secure new funding for the implementation of climate change related programmes, with a volume of €5m.
- Exploration of opportunities for the financing of IFRC climate-risk management programmes from at least two major multilateral funding sources.
- Exploration of opportunities for partnerships with the private sector.
- Mobilization of resources for Climate Centre core programmes and budgets.

Compared to previous year, 2009 saw National Societies getting more engaged in resource mobilisation. Yet progress was too slow to meet the targets in the strategic plan. Hence the Climate Centre initiated an informal consortium with Partner National Societies (PNS) to promote further action. One-on-one support has been provided to a number of PNS and the Climate Centre was actively engaged in the development of programmes after a call from the European Union in the autumn of 2009, and a Netherlands- based consortium to tender for a grant from 2011–2015.

Support was also given for the development of programmes in the Zambezi river valley, for appeals in Africa, and proposals in Asia-Pacific. Independently from the Climate Centre, a few National Societies in both South and North have mobilised resources for climate-related programmes. In 2010 the Climate Centre will continue these efforts.

The centre participated in two DIPECHO workshops in Central Asia, including one where the DIPECHO secretariat defined objectives for the 2010 DIPECHO proposal and asked the centre to participate and make a presentation on climate change and disaster risk reduction.

The Climate Centre successfully mobilised resources from the Netherlands government to continue the Preparedness for Climate Change Programme in 25 developing countries.

The Rockefeller Foundation agreed by the end of the year to finance the climate change and health programme for the next two and a half years.

The Danish government agreed to finance some of the Climate Centre's advocacy work and the secretariat of the IASC task force, based at the IFRC in Geneva.

In the second half of 2009 the Climate Centre got engaged in the development of a five-year programme called the Partners for Resilience with CARE Netherlands, Cordaid (Caritas Netherlands), the Netherlands Red Cross, and Wetlands International. Implementation of this programme, when cleared by the Netherlands government, will take place in 2011-2015.

# 4 Advocacy: International Policy

GOAL: Red Cross/Red Crescent concerns and proposals reflected in the post 2012 agreements under the UNFCCC and other international policy processes. More governments, donor agencies, civil society organizations and scientists acknowledge (i) the potential impacts of climate change on the risks of natural disasters and on achieving the Millennium Development Goals (MDG); (ii) the value of mainstreaming disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation; (iii) the need for more programmes on climate risk reduction; and (iv) the role civil society organizations, in particular that of the Red Cross/Red Crescent in implementing these programmes.

## *Expected outcomes by 2012:*

- Major international policy processes such as the UNFCCC reflect key concerns and recommendations from the Red Cross/Red Crescent;
- Climate Centre recognized as a key resource for processes and ad hoc groups defining policy on global climate change issues, such as the Nairobi Work Programme on Impacts, Vulnerability and Adaptation to Climate Change;
- Well established and well informed network with key RC NSs and the Federation, involved in efficient advocacy at national and international level.

## *Expected outputs 2009:*

- Proactive monitoring of policy processes in multilateral and national agencies (World Bank, EU, UN).
- Participation in relevant conferences including all the UNFCCC negotiation rounds.
- Contribution to UNFCCC Nairobi Work Programme on Impacts, Vulnerability and Adaptation to Climate Change.
- Establishing and strengthening a network within the Red Cross/Red Crescent of advocacy focal points on climate risk reduction related issues.
- Support to National Societies in initiating meetings with government representatives, in particular with the climate change focal point and the disaster management division or the Ministry of Development Cooperation, to discuss cooperation and coordination in climate change related issues and programmes.
- Consultations via email and meetings, analyses of programme reports, etc., and active participation in international networks like the Provention Consortium and the Munich Climate Insurance Initiative.



- Active participation in the WMO Third World Climate Conference, September 2009.
- A Climate Centre work conference with Red Cross/Red Crescent colleagues, likely to take place in June in connection with the UNFCCC Bonn negotiations, the ISDR Global Platform, and the launch of the WDR 2009.

The UNFCCC-negotiation process towards the climate change summit in Copenhagen in December was time consuming. The head of the Climate Centre participated in all meetings, in Bonn (three times), Bangkok and Madrid – a total of nine weeks. Good contacts were developed with many country delegations from South and North. The Climate Centre participated in at least ten side events, panels and meetings, and advised delegations on specific texts.

Much of the UNFCCC advocacy work of the Climate Centre was implemented through the IASC task force on climate change, established in June 2008 at the initiative of the Climate Centre and the IFRC. The centre contributed actively to the policy papers and dialogues of the task force. In July 2009, at the IASC working group, the centre presented the results of the task force, after which the mandate was extended for a year.

The Climate Centre recorded major progress in the integration of climate change adaptation with disaster risk reduction. In the UNFCCC negotiation text for COP 15, DRR and a focus on the most vulnerable people are clearly acknowledged. The May 2009 report by the Swedish Commission on Climate Change and Development, “Closing the gaps – disaster risk reduction and adaptation to climate change in developing countries”, which was the basis for the EU council’s conclusions on adaptation in November, identified DRR and action at local level as key features for CCA. The centre’s health specialist authored the section on climate change and health in the report of the Swedish Commission.

In March the Climate Centre was invited by the UNFCCC to participate in the Workshop on Climate Change Adaptation and Disaster Risk Reduction in Cuba, in the context of the Nairobi Work Programme, and this contributed to a further integration of DRR.

With the IFRC –Secretariat, the centre developed an advocacy package on climate change, to support National Societies to contact their governments in the lead up to Copenhagen. Follow-up contacts with a number of National Societies made it clear the package was well used.

The ISDR Global Platform in June advocated for an integrated approach to climate change adaptation and DRR and the EU policy on DRR adopted in May 2009 did likewise. In October 2009, the World Bank GFDRR Stockholm Policy Forum highlighted the need for “climate-smart DRR” and identified local and community-based actions as one of the three key areas to be addressed for further work. It will be important to continue advocacy on these issues, but the advocacy can now be more focused on the follow-up of policies that have already been expressed but not yet implemented.

In September the Climate Centre participated successfully at the World Climate Conference of WMO in Geneva (*see 2.3*)

In April the Climate Centre hosted a work conference in Brussels where EU governments, knowledge centres and civil society groups were invited to discuss implementation modalities of DRR and climate change adaptation.

The Climate Centre will continue the cooperation with the IFRC Secretariat on advocacy. The focus of this cooperation is likely to shift from global processes to more emphasis on the zone, regional and national level, where National Societies and zones will be supported to engage in climate change-related policy dialogues to ensure that the humanitarian consequences are addressed in regional and national policies and programmes.

# 5 Analysis

GOAL: Capacity building, communications, and advocacy on climate related issues supported by high-quality analyses of knowledge and experiences on climate risk management.

*Expected outcomes by 2012:*

- Partnerships are established with knowledge centres at the global and regional level in order to tailor climate-related information, knowledge and methodologies to the needs and capabilities of the Red Cross/Red Crescent.
- Lessons learned documented by the Climate Centre are used to enhance new Red Cross/Red Crescent programmes.
- Climate Centre analysis on humanitarian consequences of climate change are recognized as valuable inputs to international policy-making and new research on climate issues.

*Expected outputs 2009:*

In 2009 the Climate Centre participated with the IFRC in the preparations for the Third World Climate Conference with the aim of keeping the conference focused on the relevance of climate services to end-users. This was successful and will be followed up in 2010, *see 2.3*.

The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) selected staff of the Climate Centre to take part in its special report on extreme events, which will be launched in 2011. The Climate Centre is now actively engaged in scientific publications on field experiences. On the wish list is a paper on the humanitarian costs of climate change.

Partnerships with knowledge institutes are growing rapidly, and 2010 will see further linking of Red Cross/Red Crescent needs in National Societies and zones and knowledge and capacities of universities such as Kings College London (disaster management policy), Harvard University (health), Yale University (environmental management), the University of Miami (audio-visual communications), Parsons School of Design (communication design), MIT (water engineering), Wageningen University (M&E), as well as institutes such as IIED, BCAS, and ADPC.

## 6 Finances, management and organization

The main donors to the Climate Centre were the Netherlands and Danish governments. In addition, eight PNS have contributed to either the core costs or specific activities of the Climate Centre. All Climate Centre donors are listed in Chapter 8, 2009 Annual Accounts.

In order to maintain the quality of the work of the Climate Centre and to meet expectations, in particular at the IFRC General Assembly and International Conference, it will be necessary to maintain the current staff levels of the Climate Centre (5.9 full-time equivalent, distributed over eight staff members). PNS will be called upon to provide qualified staff on loan.

In parallel to the redesign of Netherlands Red Cross (NLRC) management and financial administration systems (SP@RK), the Climate Centre is updating its administrative processes and establishing more formal management process descriptions, building on experiences from the NLRC international department's ISO certification.

# 7 Organization

The Red Cross Red Crescent Climate Centre is the global reference centre for the Red Cross/Red Crescent Movement on climate change-related issues. It is an independent foundation under Dutch law, with four board members responsible for management and policy. The governing board met three times in 2009, including two teleconferences.

## 7.1 Board of Governors

Name and board function	Positions in 2009
Mr. E.H.T.M. Nijpels, chairman of the board	Royal commissioner in Friesland and former Dutch environment minister
Mr. Ibrahim Osman, board member	Deputy secretary general of the IFRC
Mr. Mohammed Mukhier, board member	Head of the disaster policy and preparedness department of the IFRC
Mr. Cees Breederveld, treasurer	Director of the Netherlands Red Cross

## 7.2 Climate Centre Staff

The daily work of the Climate Centre in 2009 was carried out by the following members:

### **Madeleen Helmer, head (0,7 fte)**

Responsible for... overall management, strategy and policy development, coordination with the Red Cross/Red Crescent Movement; mobilisation of resources, communication and advocacy particularly the UNFCCC negotiation processes and the EU.

### **Maarten van Aalst, lead climate specialist and associate director (0,6 fte)**

Responsible for... overall management, strategy and policy development, particularly in relation to development agencies and banks; links to the scientific community; analysis and guidance on climate risk management in Red Cross/Red Crescent programmes, support to international programmes.

### **Fleur Monasso, programme officer (0,8 fte)**

Responsible for... overall coordination of the international Preparedness for Climate Change programme and advisor of Central Asia region, as well as general finance and communications of the centre.

**Pablo Suarez, associate director of programmes based in Boston, USA (0,6 fte)**

Responsible for... technical advice to National Societies in Latin America and Africa in the context of the Preparedness for Climate Change programme. Coordination of all the audio-visual work of the Climate Centre.

**Rebecca McNaught, senior programme officer (0,8 fte)**

Responsible for... technical advice relating to the Preparedness for Climate Change Programme and programme development support in the Middle East, Northern Africa and Asia-Pacific regions. Youth specialist of the climate team. Responsible also for coordinating capacity building development.

**Lina Nerlander, health specialist (partly, 0,6, partly 1 fte)**

Responsible for... addressing the effects of climate change and climate variability on health. Programme development in East Africa and South-East Asia, to be extended to other regions.

**Lisette Braman, programme officer (1fte)**

Responsible for... supporting the Preparedness for Climate Change Programme and helping to facilitate the Partnership to Save Lives between the IFRC and the International Research Institute for Climate and Society (IRI). Lisette coordinates an internship programme through Columbia University bringing graduate students with climate expertise to IFRC offices around the world. She is also part of the help desk team at IRI, providing rapid responses to climate-related questions from the IFRC.

**Desiree Davidse, office manager (0,8fte)**

Responsible for... desk support, secretarial support and office management. This includes backing up the whole team and maintaining the Centre's website. Desiree joined the team in August 2009.

**Corine Emmelkamp, programme officer (0,8fte)**

Responsible for... desk support, secretarial support and office management. This includes backing up the whole team and giving climate change presentations in the Netherlands. Corine left the team in the first half of 2009.

# 8 Annual Accounts 2009

**Climate Change:  
Local actions  
and global politics**

## Balance sheet as at 31 December 2009

After appropriation of the result

<b>Assets</b>	<b>12/31/09</b>	<b>12/31/08</b>	<b>Liabilities</b>	<b>12/31/09</b>	<b>12/31/08</b>
Tangible fixed assets (1)	620	1,410	<b>Unrestricted funds</b>		
Accounts receivable and prepayments (2)	281,943	148,761	– going concern reserve (4)	161,441	95,389
Cash and cash equivalents (3)	822,499	402,920	<b>Restricted funds</b>		
			– donor restricted funds (5)	510,593	248,215
			<b>Total equity</b>	672,034	343,604
			Short-term debts (6)	433,028	209,487
	<b>1,105,062</b>	<b>553,091</b>		<b>1,105,062</b>	<b>553,091</b>



## Statement of income and expenditure for 2009

Income	Actual 2009	Budget 2009	Actual 2008
Income from own fund-raising			
Gifts and donations (7)	979,880	915,000	208,668
Government grants (8)	537,000	471,284	444,338
Investment revenues	-1,239	-	402-
Other income and expenditures	8,583	50,000	14,189
<b>Total available for Climate Centre's objectives</b>	<b>1,524,224</b>	<b>1,436,284</b>	<b>666,793</b>
<b>Expenditure</b>			
<b>Climate Centre operations</b>			
- own activities (9)	978,593	1,008,108	541,072
- general operating costs (10)	217,201	333,000	220,793
<b>Total expenditure for Climate Centre's objectives</b>	<b>1,195,794</b>	<b>1,341,108</b>	<b>761,865</b>
<b>Balance for the year</b>	<b>328,430</b>	<b>95,176</b>	<b>-95,072</b>
<b>Appropriation of balance for the year</b>			
- donor restricted funds	262,378	-	-109,886
- going concern reserve	66,052	95,176	14,814
	<b>328,430</b>	<b>95,176</b>	<b>-95,072</b>
<b>Brief summary</b>			
<b>Donor restricted funds</b>			
- Income	1,161,311	-	274,388
- Expenditure	898,933	-	384,274
	262,378	-	-109,886
<b>Going concern reserve</b>			
- Income	362,913	1,436,284	392,405
- Expenditure	296,861	1,341,108	377,591
	66,052	95,176	14,814
	<b>328,430</b>	<b>95,176</b>	<b>-95,072</b>

## Notes

### General

The 2009 financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions of the Guidelines on Financial Reporting by Organisations without an aim for profit (Richtlijn Verslaggeving Organisaties zonder winststreven). The aim of these financial statements is to give an understanding of income and expenditure as well as of the financial position of the International Red Cross / Red Crescent Centre on Climate Change and Disaster Preparedness Foundation (Climate Centre).

## Principles of valuation and presentation

### General

The financial statements have been drawn up on the historic costs. Unless stated otherwise, the assets and liabilities are posted at their nominal value. Balance sheet items in foreign currencies are translated at the exchange rates prevailing on the balance sheet date and the ensuing exchanges gains or losses are recognized in the statement of income and expenditure under the heading “investment revenues”.

Unless stated otherwise, all amounts are in euro.

### Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are stated at acquisition cost less cumulative depreciation. Depreciation is calculated as a percentage of the acquisition cost according to the straight-line method on the basis of useful life.

### Financial instruments

Financial instruments of the Foundation include accounts receivables, cash items, and also creditors and other accounts debt. Financial instruments are initially recognised at fair value. Any direct attributable transaction costs are included in the initial measurement, after initial recognition, financial instruments are valued in the manner described below.

### Accounts receivable and prepayments

Accounts receivable are carried at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method, less impairment losses.

**Liabilities**

Creditors and other accounts debt are carried at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method.

**Principles for determination of the result**

Costs and revenues are allocated to the period to which they relate.

**Government grants**

Grants that the provider has made dependent upon the costs of a project are taken to the statement of income and expenditure for the year in which the subsidized expenditure was incurred.

## Notes to the balance sheet as at 31 December 2009

<b>Tangible fixed assets (1)</b>	<b>2009</b>	<b>2008</b>
Acquisition cost at 1 January	1,410	1,062
Investments (computers)	-	1,488
Depreciation charged for year (33.33%)	-790	-1,140
Book value at 31 December	<b>620</b>	<b>1,410</b>

<b>Accounts receivable and prepayments (2)</b>	<b>2009</b>	<b>2008</b>
Receivables re activities	281,358	145,475
Accrued interest	585	158
Other accounts receivable and prepayments	-	3,128
<b>Total</b>	<b>281,943</b>	<b>148,761</b>

Almost all receivables have a remaining term of less than 1 year.

<b>Cash and cash equivalents (3)</b>	<b>2009</b>	<b>2008</b>
Current accounts	822,499	402,920
<b>Total</b>	<b>822,499</b>	<b>402,920</b>

## Equity

In accordance with the Guidelines of Financial Reporting by Organisations without an aim for profit (Richtlijn Verslaggeving Organisaties zonder winststreven) the Climate Centre's equity is broken down into restricted funds and unrestricted funds. As restricted funds is earmarked that part of equity to which a third party has dictated a specific use (with the result that the Climate Centre can only spend these funds on these specific purposes). The remaining portion of equity is reported as unrestricted funds.

<b>Going concern reserve (4)</b>	<b>2009</b>	<b>2008</b>
Balance at 1 January	95,389	80,575
Appropriation of balance for the year	66,052	14,814
<b>Balance at 31 December</b>	<b>161,441</b>	<b>95,389</b>

<b>Restricted funds (5)</b>	<b>2009</b>	<b>2008</b>
Balance at 1 January	248,215	358,101
Appropriation of balance for the year	262,378	-109,886
<b>Balance at 31 December</b>	<b>510,593</b>	<b>248,215</b>

	<b>Balance 1-Jan</b>	<b>Appropriation of balance</b>	<b>Balance 31-Dec</b>
TMF	177,478	177,478-	-
NPL	70,737	70,737-	-
IASC	-	157,329	157,329
Rockefeller	-	202,765	202,765
PFCC2	-	139,029	139,029
Audiovisuals	-	11,470	11,470
	<b>248,215</b>	<b>262,378</b>	<b>510,593</b>

The donor-restricted funds include the portion of equity that may only be used for certain purposes, either because a third-party (the donor) has stipulated the restriction or because the money was collected for a specific purpose. Allocations to the donor-restricted funds are determined as regards the specific purposes for which gifts and donations are given.

The Climate Centre's policy is to spend the restricted funds within 3 years on the purposes for which the money has been received.

<b>Short-term debts (6)</b>	<b>2009</b>	<b>2008</b>
Accounts payable	129,210	70,212
Taxes and social security premiums	6,681	6,542
Other accounts debt	297,137	132,733
<b>Total</b>	<b>433,028</b>	<b>209,487</b>

## Notes to the statement of income and expenditure for 2009

<b>Gifts and donations (7)</b>	<b>Actual 2009</b>	<b>Budget 2009</b>	<b>Actual 2008</b>
PNSs: Netherlands Red Cross	108,155	305,000	52,195
Australian Red Cross	-		10,000
Danish Red Cross	28,616		10,000
American Red Cross	27,954		15,000
Swiss Red Cross	12,954		13,214
British Red Cross	9,062		6,872
Swedish Red Cross	12,611		27,011
Austrian Red Cross	10,000		20,000
Norwegian Red Cross	136,789		12,442
<b>Total</b>	<b>331,401</b>	<b>305,000</b>	<b>166,734</b>
Local branches Netherlands Red Cross	2,000	-	7,500
Watchhill Foundation	-	-	11,569
International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies	-	200,000	-
Health & Climate Foundation	6,978	-	-
Aleksandra NRO	6,019	380,000	-
IASC	401,145	-	-
Rockefeller	207,612	-	-
Other	24,725	30,000	22,865
<b>Total</b>	<b>979,880</b>	<b>915,000</b>	<b>208,668</b>
<b>Government grants (8)</b>	<b>Actual 2009</b>	<b>Budget 2009</b>	<b>Actual 2008</b>
Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs	537,000	471,284	274,338
Danish Government	-	-	170,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>537,000</b>	<b>471,284</b>	<b>444,338</b>

**Climate Centre operations (9)**

<b>Own activities</b>	<b>Actual 2009</b>	<b>Budget 2009</b>	<b>Actual 2008</b>
Other personnel expenses	240,380	268,500	63,742
Consultants/volunteers	587,317	497,000	294,180
Office and housings costs	138,387	242,608	168,192
Campaign materials	11,773	-	16,754
Other direct costs	737	-	1,796
<b>Total</b>	<b>978,593</b>	<b>1,008,108</b>	<b>541,072</b>

**Climate Centre Operations (10)**

<b>General operating costs</b>	<b>Actual 2009</b>	<b>Budget 2009</b>	<b>Actual 2008</b>
Personnel expenses			
Salaries	140,127	259,964	145,371
Social security charges	20,576	35,701	19,964
Pension contributions	7,218	4,335	2,424
	<b>167,921</b>	<b>300,000</b>	<b>167,759</b>
Other personnel expenses	13,010	15,000	22,200
Consultants/volunteers	13,769	-	16,122
Office and housings costs	14,879	8,000	12,600
Campaign materials	751	-	-
Other general costs	6,670	10,000	2,112
<b>Total</b>	<b>217,201</b>	<b>333,000</b>	<b>220,793</b>

In 2009, the members of the Board of Governors did not receive any reimbursements in respect of travelling and representations costs they incurred (2008: € 0,-).

The Hague, 18 June 2010

## Board of Governors

Mr E.H.T.M. Nijpels	<i>Chairman</i>
Mr C. Breederveld	<i>Member of the board</i>
Mr M.O. Mukhier	<i>Member of the board</i>
Mr I.M. Osman	<i>Member of the board</i>



# Other information

To the Board of Governors of the International Red Cross/Red Crescent Centre on Climate Change and Disaster Preparedness Foundation

## **Auditor's report**

We have audited the financial statements 2009 of the International Red Cross/Red Crescent Centre on Climate Change and Disaster Preparedness Foundation, The Hague, which comprise the balance sheet as at 31 December 2009, the statement of income and expenditure for the year then ended and the notes.

## **Management's responsibility**

Management of the foundation is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements and for the preparation of the management board report, both in accordance with the Guideline for annual reporting 640 "Non-profit organisations" of the Dutch Accounting Standards Board. This responsibility includes: designing, implementing and maintaining internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error; selecting and applying appropriate accounting policies; and making accounting estimates that are reasonable in the circumstances.

## **Auditor's responsibility**

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with Dutch law. This law requires that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement. An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the foundation's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the foundation's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting

estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

## **Opinion**

In our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the International Red Cross/Red Crescent Centre on Climate Change and Disaster Preparedness Foundation as at 31 December 2009, and of its result for the year then ended in accordance with the Guideline for annual reporting 640 “Non-profit organisations” of the Dutch Accounting Standards Board.

The Hague, 18 June 2010

KPMG ACCOUNTANTS N.V.  
J.A.A.M. Vermeeren RA

## **Colophon**

### **Published in 2010, by**

Board of Governors of the Red Cross Red Crescent Climate Centre  
PO Box 28120  
2502 KC The Hague  
The Netherlands

### **Production, editorial and coordination**

Red Cross Red Crescent Climate Centre

### **Text**

Fleur Monasso and Madeleen Helmer

### **Edited by**

Alex Wynter

### **Prepress**

Eszter Saródy



