

**Annual Report 2010**

**Building capacity  
for climate risk management**



**RED CROSS/RED CRESCENT  
CLIMATE CENTRE**



International Federation  
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

The Netherlands **+** Red Cross

# Building capacity for climate risk management within the Red Cross Red Crescent

TREE PLANTING PROJECT IN SYRIA, MARCH 2010. 37,500 SHRUBS WERE PLANTED IN TWO AREAS AFFECTED BY DROUGHT, IN AN EFFORT TO PREVENT DESERTIFICATION. THE ACTION WAS CARRIED OUT AS A RESULT OF A VULNERABILITY AND CAPACITY ASSESSMENT CONDUCTED BY VOLUNTEERS FROM THE SYRIAN ARAB RED CRESCENT (SARC), AND SUPPORTED BY THE NATIONAL SARC DISASTER RISK REDUCTION (DRR) TEAM OF THE MOST AFFECTED COMMUNITIES IN AL HASSAKEH AND DEIR AL ZOR (SOURCE: OPERATIONS UPDATE IFRC Nr 2, 28 MARCH 2010). PHOTO: HOSAM FAYSAL/IFRC

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# Acronyms

ACP	African, Caribbean and Pacific Group of States
ADB	African Development Bank
ADPC	African Diaspora Policy Centre
BCAS	Bangladesh Centre for Advanced Studies
CCA	Climate Change Adaptation
COP	Conference of the Parties to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change
CPRR	Community Preparedness and Risk Reduction
CRC	Canadian Red Cross
CSOs	Civil Society Organizations
DIPECHO	Disaster Preparedness for European Commission Humanitarian Office
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction
DP	Disaster Preparedness
DM	Disaster Managers
EWEA	Early Warning > Early Action
EU/ACP	European Commission and the African, Caribbean and Pacific Group of States
GFCS	Global Framework for Climate Services
HLT	High-level Taskforce
IASC	Inter Agency Standing Committee
ICRC	International Committee of the Red Cross
IFRC	International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies
IIED	International Institute for Environment and Development
IRI	International Research Institute for Climate and Society
ISDR	International Strategy for Disaster Reduction
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
MDG	Millennium Development Goals

MENA	Algeria, Bahrain, Djibouti, Egypt, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libya, Malta, Morocco, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Syria, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates, West Bank and Gaza, Yemen
NGO	Non-governmental organization
NLRC	Netherlands Red Cross
NS	(Red Cross Red Crescent) National Society/Societies
OCHA	Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
Parsons	Parsons The New School for Design, New York
PfCC	Preparedness for Climate Change Programme
PfR	Partners for Resilience Programme
PNS	Participating (Red Cross Red Crescent) National Society/Societies
RCCC	Red Cross Red Crescent Climate Centre
RC/ RC Movement	Red Cross Red Crescent Movement
SARC	Syrian Arab Red Crescent
Statkraft	Europe's largest renewable energy company, Norway
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UN/ IASC	United Nations Inter Agency Standing Committee
UN/ISDR	United Nations International Strategy for Disaster Reduction
VCA	Vulnerability and Capacity Assessment
WCC-3	World Climate Conference-3
WMO	World Meteorological Organization

# Preface

2010 started in the shade of the dramatic UN Climate Conference in Copenhagen. The failure to come to a global climate change agreement there, and the demonstrated lack of trust, particularly between developed and developing countries, has had a major impact on the global climate change policy development. The heated discussions about errors in the IPCC Fourth Assessment Report also demonstrated a deterioration of momentum to seriously address climate change at the global level.

However, 2010 did not just become ‘the year after’ Copenhagen. Decisions taken at the end of 2010 at the next annual UN Climate Conference/ Conference of Parties 16 (COP 16) in Cancún, underpin significant progress in addressing the challenges of climate change. Although the outcome of COP 16 is still not sufficient to mitigate increases in climate-related disasters and the suffering of millions of people in the years and decades to come, we believe that a solid step in the process towards a legally binding agreement was made. An adaptation framework was established as well as a Green Climate Fund. 2010 has thus demonstrated that not all is lost and there is still hope for reaching a global climate change agreement through the UN process.

Also global (or public) awareness about climate change related risks as a current reality, here and now, has significantly increased since 2007. Extreme weather events like the Russian heat wave and the Pakistan floods were tragic experiences, illustrating the massive impacts climate and weather risks can have. They highlight the need for more proactive risk management, to anticipate extremes and unprecedented events. While there is progress underway in the development of national policies and programmes to address the impacts of climate change, it is not occurring to the necessary extent.

The development of tools and services to anticipate climate risks across timescales (hours, days, weeks, months and years in advance) is improving, and funding to make climate information more accessible to decision makers is increasing. The increased understanding that disaster risk reduction (DRR), which takes both current and changing climate risks into account, is an important climate change adaptation (CCA) strategy and is enabling the DRR-CCA link to be well-established and increasingly operationalised. Over the past 8 years, and again in 2010, the Red Cross Red Crescent Climate Centre (RCCC) has contributed significantly to this progress.



Ed Nijpels  
*Chairman*



Madeleen Helmer  
*Head*

# Introduction and summary

## Objective

The Red Cross Red Crescent Climate Centre (RCCC) supports the Red Cross Red Crescent Movement in addressing the rising risks of climate change, climate variability, extreme weather events, and the impacts on the most vulnerable people.

### 1. Programmes

The majority of the Climate Centre's activities in 2010 were focused on the implementation of the Preparedness for Climate Change Programme, phase 2 (PfCC2), which supports 25 National Societies and all IFRC Zones, and the Climate Change and Health Programme, currently underway in two African and two Asian countries through support from the Rockefeller Foundation. Both programmes are implemented in close collaboration with the IFRC zonal and regional offices.

### 2. Early warning, early action

A lot of progress has been made in the delivery of climate tools and services to support climate-informed decision making across timescales within the Red Cross Red Crescent. The fruitful partnership between the International Research Institute for Climate and Society (IRI) and the IFRC has facilitated improvements to the IFRC Map Room, continued operation of the IFRC Help Desk, development of the Haiti Weather and Climate Risk website, regular La Niña updates tailored to the Red Cross Red Crescent, scientific inputs on climate variability and change to each PfCC background document, and a third year of the summer internship programme .

### 3. The international climate negotiations

In June 2008 the Climate Centre, the IFRC, and a number of key international humanitarian organisations joined forces to establish the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) Task Force on Climate Change<sup>1</sup>. This initiative was funded by the Danish Government. The Task Force on Climate Change led to very successful interagency cooperation. It provided substantial input in global policy processes like the UNFCCC and found climate-informed Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) to be a very successful approach to address climate change related risk. Furthermore, the cooperation within this IASC Task Force strengthened the capacity of its members with regards to addressing the humanitarian consequences of climate change.

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1 See the IASC website for info on the IASC Task Force on Climate change:  
<http://www.humanitarianinfo.org/iasc/pageloader.aspx?page=content-subsidi-common-default&csb=76>



#### **4. Programme development**

In the first six months of 2010 the Climate Centre invested considerable time in the development of the Partners for Resilience (PfR) Programme. Partners for Resilience is an alliance between the Netherlands Red Cross, the Climate Centre, CARE Netherlands, Cordaid and Wetlands International. These partners have joined forces to increase the resilience of vulnerable people by means of disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation programmes. The alliance was established to submit a joint request for a subsidy in the context of MFS. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs has accepted this request and awarded the alliance 36 million Euros, to be spent on PfR programming in the years 2011-2015 in 9 countries in Africa, Asia and Central America.

The Climate Centre has also received funding from the Canadian Red Cross to produce a Climate Training Kit in 2011. The kit will be developed to facilitate education and training within the Red Cross Red Crescent on the topic of climate risk management. All training modules will be pre-tested by staff and volunteers to ensure they are user-friendly and meet the organization's needs and learning objectives. The final product will be made available on the Climate Centre website ([www.climatecentre.org](http://www.climatecentre.org)) as an online training tool.

Additionally, the Climate Centre participated in a programme development process with the Austrian Red Cross for an EU programme in Central Europe. This project was recently granted. The Climate Centre also supported programme development with the IFRC on a major EU-ACP (Africa Caribbean and Pacific) programme on DRR/Climate Change Adaptation (CCA), which is now on hold. Finally, the Climate Centre provided technical advice to the Chinese and Finnish Red Cross to set up a pilot programme on DRR/CCA in South East China, as well as design ideas and technical inputs to other NS and IFRC initiatives.

#### **5. Research and analysis**

The Associate Director of the Climate Centre, Maarten van Aalst, is the coordinating lead author of one of the chapters of the IPCC Special Report on Extreme Events (forthcoming in 2011) and has been selected as a Lead Author of the Fifth Assessment Report (AR5) of Working Group II on Vulnerability Impacts and Adaptation. The report is scheduled for completion in 2014. The Climate Centre is extremely proud to have a leader of our team participating in the IPCC assessment process. It is a genuine opportunity for service to the global community.

Furthermore, the Climate Centre has deepened its collaboration with numerous knowledge centres, including University of Cape Town, University of Iceland, the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Boston University, Parsons New School for Design, Wageningen University and King's College London. Together with the IRI programme, these collaborations have contributed to research and analysis on linking forecasts with humanitarian work – chiefly through internships but also through activities ranging from data entry to design of participatory games.

## **6. Mobilization of resources**

New resources mobilised in 2010 include: the Partners for Resilience programme, the Canadian Red Cross funds for the Climate Training Kit, as well as general funding from Statkraft, a European renewable energy company, through the Norwegian Red Cross and an additional sum from the Norwegian Red Cross itself. The Climate Centre also participates in a tender for the EU, linked to the Partners for Resilience programme. Furthermore, we have received confirmation of funds for two programmes with the Austrian Red Cross in Eastern Europe and in Ethiopia. Finally, three research proposals have been submitted for funding in 2010 in collaboration with other knowledge institutes and civil society organizations.

# 2010 in detail

In 2008, the Climate Centre developed a strategy paper for 2008-2011. Now entering the final year of this period, we begin each of the following sections with an overview of expected outcomes by 2012:

## 1 Communication / Awareness Raising

The Climate centre aims to significantly increase awareness within and outside the Movement regarding the humanitarian consequences of climate change, as well as the opportunities for, and lessons learned on, DRR/CCA.

### *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 and 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 humanitarian consequences of climate change in the context of COP 16.

### *Outcomes achieved in 2010*

In close cooperation with the IFRC secretariat and zones:

- Climate Centre website is maintained and updated with information on ongoing activities and programmes.
- Four Climate Centre newsletters have each been distributed to approximately 1700 subscribers.
- A guidance document was developed (and translated into Spanish) to help National Societies approach stakeholders for expertise and partnerships related to managing changing climate risks. A separate guidance document for a similar purpose was written specifically for the IFRC zone offices.
- Two journal articles were published in peer-reviewed journals.
- A 'Frequently Asked Questions' page on climate change and disasters was developed and posted at: <http://www.climatecentre.org/site/faq>.

- Seven videos were made on climate risk management, addressing a variety of issues from community-level adaptation to urbanization and ecosystem-based disaster risk reduction.
- Three participatory games were designed to support learning about the challenges and opportunities posed by science-based forecasts to support decisions. The game “Weather or Not?” has been played in RC-related events in four continents.
- Participation in major regional or sector-specific meetings where climate change needed to be addressed in-depth (presentations were delivered in person or using communications technology).
- The Red Cross Red Crescent Climate Guide is now available in Arabic, Russian, Spanish and French.
- Four good practice case studies.
- There has been increased recognition of our work by the international media. For example, the Climate Centre was mentioned in an article on use of forecasts in *The Economist*, and a 45-minute documentary on climate change and geo-engineering aired by the Canadian Broadcasting Company featured our humanitarian work and perspectives.

## 1.1 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 and contributed to a number of case studies and publications. In 2010 four case studies were produced and the Centre published and co-published more than twenty articles and blogs.



SOURCE: INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF  
RED CROSS AND RED CRESCENT SOCIETIES

## **1.2 Film productions and games**

An important communications strategy of the Climate Centre is the use of audio-visual tools. The Climate Centre website now provides access to more than 40 films from all over the world. These films, to which the Climate Centre contributed, can be easily viewed and used for workshops. In 2010, the Climate Centre helped to film five participatory videos in Ethiopia, which show the Red Cross helping people at risk to be part of the solution. This participatory approach facilitates communication and scales up learning. Two videos filmed in Senegal illustrate the threats posed by urbanization and climate change, and the innovation in facilitating dialogue processes between scientists and Red Cross staff through the use of game-based activities. The Climate Centre has also begun developing a number of games with the Parsons New School for Design, to be used as an interactive way to communicate concepts related to climate risk management.

## **1.3 Website and newsletter**

As was the case in 2009, the Climate Centre website received more than 20,000 hits in 2010. Programme updates, documentation of country experiences, as well as information on important events, accomplishments, and best practices are all available for access online.

Four newsletters were distributed electronically in 2010, reporting on activities, programmes, publications, meetings and events. Each newsletter reached up to 1,745 subscribers worldwide. In addition to the newsletter, the Centre utilizes its internal list server, with more than 150 subscribers in the Red Cross Red Crescent family receiving climate-related news weekly.

## **1.4 Presentations**

Team members of the Climate Centre are regularly invited to give presentations at conferences and seminars on themes related to the objectives of the Centre. The demand for these presentations is higher than our human resources allow us to meet. As a result, the Climate Centre prioritises meetings organized by Red Cross Red Crescent entities, as well as meetings with high international policy or knowledge development relevance. Collectively, the Climate Centre gave approximately thirty presentations all over the world in 2010.

## 2 Capacity Building within the Red Cross Red Crescent

The Climate Centre aims to significantly increase the number of staff at national societies, zones, regional delegations and the secretariat that are well equipped with knowledge related to climate variability and change, and to use that knowledge in their work.

*Expected outcomes by 2012*

- A minimum of fifty national societies, all zonal offices, regional delegations and relevant departments at the IFRC Secretariat in Geneva have a designated climate change focal point.
- Climate Centre guidance, tools, documentation of experience, training, and technical advice serve as key resources for the focal points and others within the Movement who's work relates to climate risk management.

### 2.1 Preparedness for Climate Change (PfCC2) programme – Phase 2

Thanks to a grant from the Dutch Government the Climate Centre offered a second phase of the “Preparedness for Climate Change” programme. With the experience of the first phase of the programme the Centre rolled out the programme in another 25 National Societies in close cooperation with the IFRC in all zones. The general support to the National Societies is primarily given by the IFRC and backed up by technical support from the Climate Centre. This way the programme is more mainstreamed within the IFRC. The programme initially aimed to end in 2010, but due to a granted budget-neutral extension, an additional three months was given to wrap up the programme in 2011.

A web-based guide for national societies has been completely rewritten for the second phase of the PfCC programme. Guidance and best practices are being shared on this section of the website. A guidance booklet was produced for the IFRC zone offices to support them to provide accurate support to NS during the PfCC programme. This booklet was also translated into Spanish and French.

All countries participating in PfCC2 received background information on the longer-term climate change projections for their country, along with information on any natural climate variability that tends to affect their region, and resources for monitoring both seasonal and shorter-term forecasts. This information serves as a basis for considering how climate variability and change affects their country, helping the National Society incorporate climate risk into their plans and programmes.

Upon completion, the PfCC phases 1 and 2 will have reached over sixty-five countries. Inspired by PfCC, several other national societies have also taken the initiative to implement similar activities, or are integrating concepts from PfCC into their programmes (supported by IFRC or Participatory National Societies, often with some technical support from the Climate Centre). During the start of PfCC2, a small Innovations Fund for National Societies was set up. This fund built upon earlier requests from National Societies during the evaluation of PfCC1, to provide financial support to kick-start implementation of innovative project ideas developed during the PfCC process. In 2010, the Innovations Fund supported more than ten small-scale pilot projects aimed at reducing climate risks. These projects will be completed and evaluated in 2011, capturing best practices and lessons learned for future initiatives and scaling up.

## **2.2 Training materials and courses**

In early 2010, the Climate Training Kit was developed and approved for funding by the Canadian Red Cross. In late 2010, the Climate Centre invested significant time to set up this project and develop the first materials and outlines of the training resources. The production of the CTK is aimed at providing a framework, resources and inspiration for colleagues (DM/Health Managers & Officers, Desk Officers, Policy Staff and Volunteer Groups within the IFRC) to set up their own climate related trainings for their staff, partners, communities, etc. This training will be made available on the Climate Centre website ([www.climatecentre.org](http://www.climatecentre.org)) as an online training tool as well as in hard copy. The project is expected to be completed by December 2011.

## 2.3 Early Warning, Early Action

In close collaboration with several IFRC zonal offices, the IFRC Disaster Services Department and the IRI, additional work in 2010 was initiated on the use of climate information across timescales, including, for instance, inputs into the new contingency planning training materials and workshops, and the provision of La Niña updates for Zonal and National Societies preparedness planning.

A specific tool we created this year was a website for disaster managers in Haiti to monitor rainfall and hurricane forecasts across timescales. This tool was established in collaboration with the IRI and a number of other partners in response to needs expressed by disaster managers in Haiti for forecast information following the devastating January earthquake. The website (<http://iri.columbia.edu/haiti/>) also features information on vulnerability, helping disaster managers take into account factors such as flood and landslide risk, when deciding where to place longer-term shelters.

Also in 2010, the third round of IRI summer internships in Red Cross Red Crescent offices occurred across the globe. As with the previous two years, the students have made valuable contributions to RC/RC endeavors to enhance understanding and preparedness for changing climate risks and extreme weather events. The internships will continue in the years to come, mainly in the context of Partners for Resilience, with a focus on longitudinal collaborations that generate examples of best practices for replication (including impact analysis and verification).

Five Global La Niña Updates were written with the help of the IRI and distributed within the Red Cross Red Crescent, providing tailored information on likely impacts from the La Niña, region by region.

The Climate Centre contributed to the development of an IFRC contingency planning training package as well as a workshop for master trainers hosted by Asia Pacific IFRC in October 2010.



SOURCE: INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF RED CROSS AND RED CRESCENT SOCIETIES



## 2.4 Climate change and health

At the very start of 2010, the Climate Centre launched the operational research project ‘Health Risk Management in a Changing Climate,’ which seeks to define ways to address the health effects of climate change within Red Cross operations. The work is supported by a grant from the Rockefeller Foundation and is being carried out in four countries: in Vietnam and Indonesia the focus is on dengue fever, and in Kenya and Tanzania it is on the health effects associated with extreme rainfall. The project is generating interest from a number of other organizations working on climate change, particularly since so little operational experience exists on how to integrate knowledge of changing climate risks into health operations.

In close cooperation with the IFRC secretariat, zones and country offices there has been good progress on project implementation:

- **East Africa:** In Tanzania and Kenya, baseline interviews were done with Red Cross staff to assess current knowledge around climate change and the links to health as well as current use of climate information in operations. A “table top exercise” was conducted in each NS, consisting of a simulation where current flood response and the use of climate information is mapped. An intern from IRI worked with Tanzania Red Cross and Tanzania Meteorological Agency (TMA) to improve collaboration between the two organizations for better use of climate information within the National Society. An IRI workshop with the TMA resulted in increased potential for better application of forecasts for the project region of Tanga. This will be taken forward to ensure information is user friendly. In Kenya, a VCA and a baseline survey of the target community in Nyanza has been carried out in collaboration with the Great Lakes University. The aim is to assess current perceptions around climate change, the links to health and how the community prepares and responds to floods, including use of traditional early warning information. This allows for the identification of entry points for disseminating and acting on climate information. Community implementation in Tanzania is currently awaiting national ethics approval (a standard requirement for projects including public health research elements).

- **Southeast Asia:** In-depth interviews of Red Cross staff in Indonesia and Vietnam were carried out to assess current understanding of climate change and the links to health. The focus was also on how current collaboration with the Ministry of Health is designed in order to determine how this can be improved to better prepare for changing risks of dengue due to climate change. In depth interviews and focus groups and larger surveys were also carried out with community members in the project areas, to assess knowledge, attitudes and practices around dengue fever prevention, current understanding of the links between dengue and seasonal climate variability and long term climate change. During early 2011 these results from target communities will be used to design and test a variety of sensitization materials to determine how to best communicate the links between climate and health. These materials will be used during community mobilisation for dengue prevention activities during 2011.
- In 2010, the Climate Centre Health Specialist travelled to all four countries to carry out detailed planning and meet with local knowledge partners.
- An interim report, including a progress update, early lessons learned and an initial analysis of methods and tools (finalized in February 2011).
- The Climate Centre Health Specialist also provided technical support in the context of the Preparedness for Climate Change programme.

## 2.5 International Conference on Climate Change and Disaster Risk Reduction

A third International Conference on Climate Change and Disaster Risk Reduction was planned to take place in 2010. These conferences, which were quite successful in 2002 and 2005 (and as an internal conference in 2007), have had a major impact on internal capacity and international thinking on climate change and disaster risk reduction. However, due to the time-intensive investment in programme development for the Partners for Resilience, the conference has been rescheduled until further notice and will be held in the context of Partners of Resilience.

SOURCE: INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF  
RED CROSS AND RED CRESCENT SOCIETIES



# 3 Mobilization of Resources

The Climate Centre aims to mobilize 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, IFRC has secured financing for climate risk management programmes from at least 2 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 reserve (25% of the budget by the end of 2011).

## *Outcomes achieved in 2010*

Going into 2010, the Climate Centre had secured long-term budgetary commitments from The Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Rockefeller Foundation, the Netherlands Red Cross (loan for the mobilisation of resources), Statkraft (a renewable energy company with its headquarters in Norway) and the Norwegian Red Cross. The unspent resources from the IASC taskforce in 2009 were also available and transferred for use in 2010. Additional resources for 2010 were mobilised from Participatory National Societies (PNSs) (all listed in Chapter 8: Annual Accounts). The Finnish, German and Danish Red Cross Societies also provided financing, which enabled the Climate Centre to provide initial technical support for regional workshops and trainings. There were a number of planned activities particularly in the area of communication, for which no resources were found. These activities were not implemented.

The achievement of the objective to mobilize resources was largely dependent on the interest of counterparts at National Societies to invest in resource mobilization. Though there is a strong interest among NSs to invest more in funding opportunities on DRR/CCA, other priorities including this year's large-scale disasters in Haiti and Pakistan have, of course, come first.

# 4 Advocacy: International Policy

The Climate Centre aims to have the Red Cross Red Crescent concerns and proposals reflected in post 2012 agreements under the UNFCCC and other international policy processes. More governments, donor agencies, civil society organisations and scientists acknowledge: (i) the potential impacts of climate change on the risks of natural disasters and on achieving the MDGs; (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 that civil society organizations have, in particular 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 is 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 informed network of key Red Cross Red Crescent National Societies and the IFRC, involved in effective advocacy at the national and international level.

## *Outcomes achieved in 2010*

In 2010 the focus of international climate change negotiations was on the mechanisms of a global agreement and it was vital for us to advocate that the most vulnerable people be served by these mechanisms.

As at previous COPs, in Cancún the Red Cross Red Crescent was present with a large IFRC delegation, and collaborating closely with the members of the IASC taskforce on climate change.



SOURCE: INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION  
OF RED CROSS AND RED CRESCENT SOCIETIES

Funding for the IASC taskforce in 2010 was provided via the Climate Centre. Though the taskforce ended in 2010, the Climate Centre will continue cooperation on advocacy with the IFRC secretariat. The focus of this cooperation is likely to shift from global policy processes to more of an emphasis on the regional and national level processes, where there is more support and opportunities to engage in climate policy dialogues, and ensure that the humanitarian consequences of climate change are well addressed in policies and programmes.

Proactive monitoring of policy processes in multilateral and national agencies is done through the monitoring of a number of relevant websites, as well as through networking and personal communications. Connections within key institutions are strong and growing, with the potential to leverage partnerships in context of the Partners for Resilience Programme and in collaboration with IFRC Zones (e.g. Asia and Asian Development Bank). Relevant information gathered through these networks is shared with the appropriate National Societies and/or the IFRC.

After the disappointing conclusion of COP 15 in Copenhagen, the negotiation process continued with the inter-sessional UNFCCC meetings. These meetings took place in Bonn, Germany (in April, June and August), and in Tjianjin, China (October). The Climate Centre participated in two of these meetings and kept track of them all through websites, e-mail list servers and personal communications.

The Climate Centre participated at a number of relevant conferences and meetings, including the World Bank and the Asian Ministerial Conference on the intersection of DRR & CCA. Here the Climate Centre provided input to the preparations, including case studies, advocacy messages, advice on declaration texts, and back-up to technical sessions etc. National Societies and IFRC were active contributors to the Asian Ministerial Conference, including sharing experiences they gathered working on the interface between DRR & CCA.

We also followed and contributed to the development of the Global Framework for Climate Services, under the guidance of the High-Level Taskforce with a secretariat at WMO through both direct contact and joint IFRC positioning with the Community Preparedness and Risk Reduction (CPRR) department.

The goal embedded in the work of the IFRC Climate Change Taskforce was to establish and strengthen a network within the Red Cross Red Crescent of advocacy focal points on climate risk reduction related issues. In July the Climate Centre provided a paper with guiding questions for IFRC offices to help them with advocacy in their region.

The Climate Centre co-facilitated the September 27-30 Climate Change Conference convened by IFRC-Americas in Panama, aimed at building capacity of National Societies in CCA and DRR ahead of COP16.

The Climate Centre participated in all IASC taskforce 2010 meetings and often provided informal support to the secretariat in the preparation of these meetings, through draft reports, etc.



SOURCE: INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF RED CROSS AND RED CRESCENT SOCIETIES



# 5 Analysis

The Climate Centre works on capacity building, communications, and advocacy on climate related issues supported by high-quality analyses of knowledge and experiences in 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 capacities of the Red Cross and Red Crescent.
- Lessons learned documented by the Climate Centre are used to enhance new Red Cross and Red Crescent programmes.
- Climate Centre analyses of humanitarian consequences of climate change are recognized as valuable inputs to international policy-making and research on climate issues.

## *Outcomes achieved in 2010*

In 2010, the Climate Centre engaged in the main process established by the World Climate Conference 3, a High-level Taskforce (HLT) to prepare a new Global Framework for Climate Services. In close collaboration with the IFRC Secretariat, contributions were provided to the HLT reports, and discussions held with key partners such as IRI and several governments to help shape the substance for the report to ensure it will indeed help to address the needs of the most vulnerable.

The IPCC selected the Climate Centre's Associate Director and Lead Climate Specialist, Maarten van Aalst, as lead author of the IPCC Fifth Assessment Report. He is already engaged as coordinating lead author in the IPCC Special Report on Extreme Events, which will be launched in 2011. Related to this, the Climate Centre is actively engaged in the scientific publication of field experiences.

Partnerships with knowledge institutes are growing rapidly. 2010 saw further linking of Red Cross Red Crescent needs with knowledge and capacities of universities such as: International Research Institute for Climate and Society at Columbia University (US), King's College London, UK (disaster management policy), Harvard University, US (health), Yale University, US (environmental management), Royal Roads University (Canada), University of Miami, US (audiovisual communications), Boston University (US), Brandeis University (US) Parsons School of Design, US (communication design), MIT, US (water engineering), Wageningen University, Netherlands (M&E), University of South Pacific, Fiji (CCA research), Melbourne University, Australia, (organizational and community adaptation), University of Cape Town, South Africa and University of Iceland (natural resources management), as well as institutes such as International Institute for Environmental Development, Bangladesh Centre for Advanced Studies, and African Diaspora Policy Centre.

During 2010 the Climate Centre recruited advanced students from a number of these universities to align their academic requirements with the knowledge-based needs of the Red Cross Red Crescent. In addition to performing desk studies, students worked in Africa (Ethiopia, Senegal, Tanzania, and Uganda), the Americas (Belize, El Salvador, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines), Asia/Pacific (China, Mongolia, Thailand) and MENA (Lebanon, Jordan).

Several scientific publications have been produced, many for academic journals and bulletins including: (i) *Disasters*, (ii) *Weather, Climate and Society* (iii) *Geoengineering Quarterly* and, (iv) *International Review of the Red Cross*. The Climate Centre has also contributed to discussion paper series and publications, such as the World Resources Report, the Global Assessment Report on Disaster Risk Reductions, Institute of Development Studies Strengthening Climate Resilience programme, the KCL Humanitarian Futures Programme, and IRI Technical Reports. A *Disasters* Special Issue on Climate and Extremes is being co-edited by Maarten van Aalst and Jenty Kirsch-Wood (OCHA).



In late 2010 the Climate Centre was involved in a successful proposal to contribute a case study on the climate change related work of the Solomon Islands Red Cross to a large climate change study on the Pacific funded by the Australian Government. The research and case study production will be based on the implementation of a Vulnerability and Capacity Assessment that considered the impacts of climate change at the community level. The case study is being produced in partnership with Australian Red Cross, Solomon Islands Red Cross, IFRC Pacific Office as well as University of the South Pacific and the Secretariat of the Pacific Communities. The Climate Centre also participated in the preparation of several other research proposals for major research calls (such as in the context of the EU FP7), including one on climate resilience linked to Partners for Resilience in Central America (Community Focused Management of Rising Environmental Challenges in Latin America (COUNSEL)) and one on health and global climate change, particularly dengue (both are pending formal response from the EU). The Climate Centre's role in those proposals is to foster bridges between research and application, and documentation of best practices.

Further development of innovative tools for promoting climate risk management was achieved, including games and audiovisual communication. Examples include the participatory activities created by the Climate Centre and the Parsons New School for Design (with funding from IFRC-Dakar) aimed at exploring the opportunities and constraints in linking early warning with early action. These activities have been successfully applied in workshops and training sessions in Africa, the Americas and Asia Pacific. Participatory video methods have also been employed to help farmers share climate change adaptation strategies with fellow farmers (in collaboration with Ethiopian and Netherlands Red Cross).

# 6 Finances, management and organization

The main donors to the Climate Centre in 2010 were the Netherlands and the Danish governments and the Rockefeller Foundation. In addition, nine Partner National Societies and the Norwegian Company Statkraft have contributed to either core costs or specific activities of the Climate Centre. All Climate Centre donors are listed in Chapter 8, 2010 Annual Accounts.

In 2010, the Climate Centre updated its knowledge sharing and financial administrative systems, establishing a more formal management process that builds on expertise from the Netherlands Red Cross (NLRC).

# 7 Organization

The Red Cross Red Crescent Climate Centre is the Red Cross Red Crescent's reference centre on climate related issues. It is an independent foundation under Dutch law, with four board members responsible for management and policy. The governing board met once, in December 2010.

## 7.1 Board of Governors

Name and board function	Positions in 2010
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 2010 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 with 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.

### **Pablo Suarez, associate director of programmes 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. Coordinates audio-visual work of the Climate Centre.

**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.

**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 (0,6 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 (1 fte)**

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.

# 8 Annual Accounts 2010

## **Building capacity for climate risk management within the Red Cross Red Crescent**

## Balance sheet as at 31 December 2010

After appropriation of the result

<b>Assets</b>	<b>12/31/10</b>	<b>12/31/09</b>	<b>Liabilities</b>	<b>12/31/10</b>	<b>12/31/09</b>
Tangible fixed assets (1)	124	620	<b>Unrestricted funds</b>		
Accounts receivable and prepayments (2)	15,372	281,943	– going concern reserve (4)	264,114	161,441
Cash and cash equivalents (3)	519,753	822,499	<b>Restricted funds</b>		
			– donor restricted funds (5)	62,939	510,593
			<b>Total equity</b>	<u>327,053</u>	<u>672,034</u>
			<b>Short-term debts (6)</b>	208,196	433,028
	<b>535,249</b>	<b>1,105,062</b>		<b>535,249</b>	<b>1,105,062</b>

## Statement of income and expenditure for 2010

Income	Actual 2010	Budget 2010	Actual 2009
Income from own fund-raising			
Gifts and donations (7)	259,395	920,000	979,880
Government grants (8)	676,787	755,400	537,000
Investment revenues		-	1,239-
Other income and expenditures	17,974	127,200	8,583
<b>Total available for Climate Centre's objectives</b>	<b>954,156</b>	<b>1,802,600</b>	<b>1,524,224</b>
<b>Expenditure</b>			
<b>Climate Centre operations</b>			
- own activities (9)	1,024,503	1,549,400	978,593
- general operating costs (10)	274,634	235,500	217,201
<b>Total expenditure for Climate Centre's objectives</b>	<b>1,299,137</b>	<b>1,784,900</b>	<b>1,195,794</b>
<b>Balance for the year</b>	<b>-344,981</b>	<b>17,700</b>	<b>328,430</b>
<b>Appropriation of balance for the year</b>			
- donor restricted funds	-447,654	-	262,378
- going concern reserve	102,673	17,700	66,052
	<b>-344,981</b>	<b>17,700</b>	<b>328,430</b>
<b>Brief summary</b>			
<b>Donor restricted funds</b>			
- Income	676,787	1,250,400	1,161,311
- Expenditure	1,124,441	1,250,400	898,933
	-447,654	0	262,378
<b>Going concern reserve</b>			
- Income	277,369	552,200	362,913
- Expenditure	174,696	534,500	296,861
	102,673	17,700	66,052
	<b>-344,981</b>	<b>17,700</b>	<b>328,430</b>

## Notes

### General

The 2010 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 2010

<b>Tangible fixed assets (1)</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>2009</b>
Acquisition cost at 1 January	620	1,410
Investments (computers)	-	-
Depreciation charged for year (33.33%)	-496	-790
Book value at 31 December	<b>124</b>	<b>620</b>

<b>Accounts receivable and prepayments (2)</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>2009</b>
Receivables re activities	12,620	281,358
Accrued interest	2,752	585
<b>Total</b>	<b>15,372</b>	<b>281,943</b>

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

<b>Cash and cash equivalents (3)</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>2009</b>
Current accounts	519,753	822,499
<b>Total</b>	<b>519,753</b>	<b>822,499</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>2010</b>	<b>2009</b>
Balance at 1 January	161,441	95,389
Appropriation of balance for the year	102,673	66,052
<b>Balance at 31 December</b>	<b>264,114</b>	<b>161,441</b>

<b>Restricted funds (5)</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>2009</b>
Balance at 1 January	510,593	248,215
Appropriation of balance for the year	-447,654	262,378
<b>Balance at 31 December</b>	<b>62,939</b>	<b>510,593</b>

	<b>Balance 1-Jan</b>	<b>Appropriation of balance</b>	<b>Balance 31-Dec</b>
IASC	157,329	134,136-	23,193
Rockefeller	202,201	203,428-	1,227-
PFCC2	139,593	109,742-	29,851
Audiovisuals	11,470	348-	11,122
	<b>510,593</b>	<b>447,654-</b>	<b>62,939</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>2010</b>	<b>2009</b>
Accounts payable	49,925	129,210
Taxes and social security premiums	13,200	6,681
Other accounts debt	145,071	297,137
<b>Total</b>	<b>208,196</b>	<b>433,028</b>

## Notes to the statement of income and expenditure for 2010

<b>Gifts and donations (7)</b>	<b>Actual 2010</b>	<b>Budget 2010</b>	<b>Actual 2009</b>
PNSs: Netherlands Red Cross	25,000	230,000	108,155
German Red Cross	10,000		-
Danish Red Cross	18,656		28,616
American Red Cross	7,717		12,954
Swiss Red Cross	10,435		13,214
British Red Cross	4,565		9,062
Swedish Red Cross	14,503		12,611
Austrian Red Cross	10,000		10,000
Norwegian Red Cross	135,297		136,789
<b>Total</b>	<b>236,173</b>	<b>230,000</b>	<b>331,401</b>
Local branches Netherlands Red Cross	2,000	-	2,000
Statkraft	21,180	-	-
International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies	-	170,000	-
Health & Climate Foundation	-	495,000	6,978
Aleksandra NRO	-		6,019
IASC	-		401,145
Rockefeller	-		207,612
Other	42	25,000	24,725
<b>Total</b>	<b>259,395</b>	<b>920,000</b>	<b>979,880</b>
<b>Government grants (8)</b>	<b>Actual 2010</b>	<b>Budget 2010</b>	<b>Actual 2009</b>
Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs	676,787	755,400	537,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>676,787</b>	<b>755,400</b>	<b>537,000</b>

**Climate Centre operations (9)**

<b>Own activities</b>	<b>Actual 2010</b>	<b>Budget 2010</b>	<b>Actual 2009</b>
Other personnel expenses	242,484	225,400	240,380
Consultants/volunteers	768,831	975,000	587,317
Office and housings costs	302	150,000	138,387
Campaign materials	13	118,000	11,773
Other direct costs	12,873	81,000	737
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,024,503</b>	<b>1,549,400</b>	<b>978,593</b>

**Climate Centre Operations (10)**

<b>General operating costs</b>	<b>Actual 2010</b>	<b>Budget 2010</b>	<b>Actual 2009</b>
Personnel expenses			
Salaries	168,946	165,002	140,127
Social security charges	24,353	23,785	20,576
Pension contributions	11,481	11,213	7,218
	<b>204,780</b>	<b>200,000</b>	<b>167,921</b>
Other personnel expenses	13,179	10,000	13,010
Consultants/volunteers	19,100	-	13,769
Office and housings costs	35,604	17,500	14,879
Campaign materials	-	-	752
Other general costs	1,971	8,000	6,870
<b>Total</b>	<b>274,634</b>	<b>235,500</b>	<b>217,201</b>

In 2010, the members of the Board of Governors did not receive any reimbursements in respect of travelling and representations costs they incurred (2009: € 0,-).

The Hague, 4 Mai 2011

Board of Governors

Mr E.H.T.M. Nijpels

*Chairman*

Mr C. Breederveld

*Member of the board*

Mr M.O. Mukhier

*Member of the board*

Mr I.M. Osman

*Member of the board*

# Other information

## **Independent auditor's report**

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

We have audited the financial statements 2010 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 2010, the statement of income and expenditure for the year then ended and the notes, comprising a summary of the accounting policies and other explanatory information.

## **Management's responsibility**

Management 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. Furthermore, management is responsible for such internal control as it determines is necessary to enable the preparation of the financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

## **Auditor's responsibility**

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with Dutch law, including the Dutch Standards on Auditing. This requires that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about 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 entity'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 entity'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 2010, 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.

Amstelveen, 4 Mai 2011

KPMG ACCOUNTANTS N.V.

P.W.D. Venhoeven RA



## **Colophon**

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