

**Annual Report 2012**  
10<sup>th</sup> anniversary year

**Towards climate-smart resilience:  
a year of engagement**



RED CROSS/RED CRESCENT  
**CLIMATE CENTRE**



International Federation  
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

The Netherlands  **Red Cross**



# Annual Report 2012

10<sup>th</sup> anniversary year

## Towards climate-smart resilience: a year of engagement

COVER PHOTO: SILAS LIECH, A KENYA RED CROSS SOCIETY VOLUNTEER, AND EIGHT-MONTH OLD DAREN ONUNGA. CHILDREN ARE MOST ENDANGERED WITH THE DIARRHOEA OUTBREAKS THAT THE RED CROSS HEALTH RISK MANAGEMENT PROJECT, FUNDED BY THE ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION, WAS DESIGNED TO ADDRESS IN KENYA AND THREE OTHER COUNTRIES. DAREN'S CHANCES OF INFECTION HAVE BEEN REDUCED AFTER HIS PARENTS RECEIVED INFORMATION ON HOW TO USE SIMPLE WATER-TREATMENT METHODS. (PHOTO: NANCY OKWENGU/CLIMATE CENTRE)

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# Acronyms

ACCRA	Africa Climate Change Resilience Alliance
AU	African Union
CCA	Climate Change Adaptation
CDKN	Climate and Development Knowledge Network
COP	Conference of the Parties (UNFCCC)
DFID	(UK) Department for International Development
DMIS	(IFRC) Disaster Management Information System
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction
EC	European Commission
EMR	Ecosystem Management and Restoration
GDPC	Global Disaster Preparedness Center
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GFCS	Global Framework for Climate Services
GFDRR	Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery
GPDRR	Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction
HRM	Health Risk Management (project)
ICRC	International Committee of the Red Cross
IDAMS	International Research Consortium on Dengue Risk Assessment
IFRC	International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
IRI	International Research Institute for Climate and Society
NIWA	National Institute of Water and Atmospheric Research (New Zealand)
NLRC	Netherlands Red Cross
ODI	(UK) Overseas Development Institute
PFR	(Netherlands) Partners for Resilience programme
SREX	(IPCC) Special Report on Extremes
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UNISDR	United Nations International Strategy for Disaster Reduction
WMO	World Meteorological Organization

# Preface

The year 2012 marked the 10<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the Climate Centre when we looked back at a decade of work on climate change within the Red Cross Red Crescent Movement. We celebrated great accomplishments and huge growth in awareness of the humanitarian consequences of climate change. But we also realize that the challenges the Climate Centre was set up to address are rising more rapidly than our collective ability to address them.

Fortunately, our work in 2012 also underlined our own growing capacity to confront those challenges, to turn awareness into action, and to connect science, policy and practice on the ground. This annual report provides an overview of those efforts, partnerships and innovations.

Among the highlights, the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) formally released the complete text of its report *Managing the Risks of Extreme Events and Disasters to Advance Climate Change Adaptation* (“SREX”), of which the Climate Centre’s director was coordinating lead author. The SREX report provides useful guidance to humanitarian actors around the world, and fresh impetus to policy dialogues on how to address rising risks.

The nine-country programme of the Partners for Resilience (PfR), of which the Climate Centre is one, continued successfully into its second year. Among other achievements, two of the PfR country teams developed new *minimum standards* for climate-smart disaster risk reduction (DRR) that we hope will bridge the gap between national climate policy and local capacities. These minimum standards were launched at the 5th Asian Ministerial Conference on DRR in Yogyakarta, Indonesia, and they will be a living document, based on the continued extensive consultations that started in 2012.

Two new exciting and groundbreaking projects, with the Togo and Uganda Red Cross, supported by the German Red Cross, will entail – for the first time ever in the humanitarian sector – “forecast-based financing”. This is the release of contingency funds for pre-planned activities before disaster strikes, when there is good scientific warning of increased risk, if not full certainty of exactly when and where a disaster is expected. Developed in partnership with the Climate Centre, the projects encompass all timescales – from immediate emergency response up to long-term adaptation, and will help orientate planning towards risk-based thinking.

The Climate Centre also took over stewardship of Development & Climate Days – a high-profile weekend event during the annual UN climate talks, COP18, in Doha, Qatar, which had been organized by the London-based think tank, the International Institute for Environment and Development (IIED). At COP18, we returned “D&C Days” to their original form of creating a space for dialogue between negotiators, policy-makers, scientists and practitioners.

D&C Days also included the educational decision-making games that are now a hugely popular and integral part of our work. These games, developed in partnership with several National Societies as well as academic institutions and game-design specialists, featured in much of our work in 2012, ranging from support to National Societies’ local engagement with vulnerable communities in developing countries to a variety of training programmes, as well as events at the White House, the World Bank and the UN.

Activities such as these games show how small innovations can generate new energy to resolve complex challenges and help bridge science, policy and practice. We enter our second decade fully aware that these challenges continue to grow almost by the day. But we also look forward to another year of supporting the Movement in addressing them, as well as continued close cooperation with all our partners, whom we warmly thank.



Ed Nijpels  
*Chairman of the Board*



Maarten van Aalst  
*Director*

# Executive summary

In 2012, its 10<sup>th</sup> anniversary year, the Climate Centre continued to connect science, policy and practice on the ground, in order to support the Red Cross Red Crescent Movement (“the Movement”) and its partners in addressing the humanitarian consequences of climate change and extreme-weather events. This annual report presents an overview of those efforts, partnerships and innovations.

## 1. Capacity-building and operational support

### Partners for Resilience

The innovative Partners for Resilience (PfR) alliance is one of the biggest programmes of its kind in the world, implementing a total of about 40 million euros’ worth of investments in community resilience, at the interface of disaster risk reduction (DRR), climate change adaptation (CCA) and ecosystems management. After a year of setting up operating partnerships at all levels, PfR country teams were well positioned to begin 2012 with implementation of community work.

Last year saw the publication of a new PfR vision document, defining a way forward for a wide range of investments in DRR, putting communities at the centre. At a consultation workshop in Indonesia in May, local PfR partners and the Climate Centre presented the first version of new *minimum standards* for climate-smart DRR.

### Health risk management in a changing climate

In 2012 the Climate Centre completed activities for the *Health risk management in a changing climate* (HRM) project – implemented in Indonesia, Kenya, Tanzania and Vietnam by the National Societies and the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC). This project, the first of its kind in the Red Cross Red Crescent Movement, focused on the intersection of climate information and disease prevention: malaria and dengue fever in the Asian countries and diarrhoeal disease in Africa.

Lessons from the HRM project are already being taken forward, in an urban context in Kenya, for example. In 2012 the Kenya Red Cross Society, supported by the Danish Red Cross and the Climate Centre, began implementing an urban risk-reduction project in seven informal settlements in Nairobi.

## Early warning, early action

The COP18 UN climate talks drew to a close in Qatar only a few days after Typhoon Bopha wrought havoc on the Philippine island of Mindanao and caused nearly 2000 deaths. But given that *hundreds of thousands* of people were successfully evacuated around the time the savage storm made landfall – many of them by the Red Cross – the toll could have been much higher but for the climate-smart disaster risk reduction and preparedness the Philippine National Red Cross has been investing in.

This is one factor rendering all the more crucial the Climate Centre's work, ongoing throughout 2012, to assist the mainstreaming of the early warning, early action *modus operandi* and associated climate services into Red Cross Red Crescent disaster management worldwide. The International Research Institute for Climate and Society and the IFRC launched a new version of the online IFRC map room that aids humanitarian decision-making around the world.

A UK Government Office for Science report cited lessons from IFRC-run workshops in Senegal, later replicated in Ethiopia, Kenya, and Uganda, which brought together climate scientists, humanitarians and representatives of at-risk communities and led to requests for better early warning of floods.

It is vital to link early action to early financing – often a bottleneck in enabling humanitarian action ahead of disasters. This challenge is being addressed in two new projects developed in 2012 and implemented by the Togo and Uganda Red Cross, supported by the German Red Cross, with technical assistance from the Climate Centre. The projects contain a component that triggers actions and financing based on forecasts at various timescales *before a disaster* – but with different levels of certainty. The Climate Centre will continue to be engaged in these programmes in the coming years, setting a precedent for “forecast-based financing” as a key contribution to international aspirations to strengthen anticipation and resilience along the continuum between humanitarian assistance and long-term development investments.

## Serious games

Thanks to support from the American Red Cross and Climate and Development Knowledge Network (CDKN), the Climate Centre was able to very successfully scale-up its educational games programme in 2012. More than 120 game events in at least 30 countries reached some 3,000 stakeholders.

The Climate Centre successfully designed, tested and used participatory games, working with academic partners like Parsons The New School for Design in New York City. Humanitarian topics covered included decision-making based on weather forecasts, combating dengue fever, optimizing logistics, urban infrastructure, gender issues and diversifying agricultural smallholdings.

## Climate Training Kit

The Climate Centre continued to develop its groundbreaking Climate Training Kit (CTK), designed to build capacity to address climate-related risks in our regular programming and activities in DRR, disaster management, health, and humanitarian diplomacy. Draft CTK products were being beta-tested to produce a final round of feedback before official launch in 2013.

## 2. Mobilizing resources – human and financial

The first element of Climate Centre work on resource mobilization is support to National Societies and the IFRC secretariat to integrate practical elements of climate risk management into regular projects and operations. It also includes support to National Societies in liaising with their governments on allocating national funding for climate change adaptation (emphasizing attention for the most vulnerable groups and highlighting community resilience as a key element of adaptation plans).

At the national level, the Climate Centre has started to focus on a few developing countries where there are opportunities to help National Societies influence national climate policy and possibly attract resources for community resilience. Besides many efforts in the PfR programme, a new example is Zambia, where the World Bank is supporting a large project under the *Pilot Programme for Climate Resilience*, which includes attention for disaster risk management and local implementation.

In human resources, the Climate Centre continued to invest in university intern programmes and other forms of partnerships with knowledge centres, so that research and scientific capacities are more aligned to humanitarian needs for climate risk management. It has invested in the network of Movement youth groups to feed interest in climate issues, through participation in the IFRC Global Youth Conference, for example.

### 3. Humanitarian diplomacy

Bridging science, policy and practice, the Climate Centre team introduced the world to climate-based educational games at the COP18 UN climate talks in Qatar. In collaboration with game designers Antidote, the Climate Centre launched *Bitten!* – a participatory game played all over the COP meeting in which some people playing mosquitoes tried to bite humans by distributing special cards.

The centrepiece of the Climate Centre’s engagement with COP18 was a highly successful Development and Climate Days session over the halfway weekend of December 1–2. “D&C Days” was begun by the International Institute for Environment and Development’s Saleemul Huq at COP8 in New Delhi in 2002 to debate CCA.

The Climate Centre continued to use the momentum created by the launch of *Managing the Risks of Extreme Events and Disasters to Advance Climate Change Adaptation* (“SREX”), the report from the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) that was approved in November 2011 and formally published in the spring of 2012. On several occasions throughout the year, the Centre’s Director, Dr Maarten van Aalst, contributed to outreach events for the SREX, ranging from presentations at National Societies to the formal IPCC side event at COP18 and an SREX session at the World Bank’s Understanding Risk conference in Cape Town, co-hosted by the Climate Centre and the African Development Bank.

Building on PfR, an add-on project supported by CDKN was launched in the Philippines and Indonesia. It seeks to utilize opportunities arising from PfR to derive and utilize evidence-based lessons-learned from PfR experience to shape policies for scaling-up the building of climate-smart community resilience. Among key deliverables were new *minimum standards* for climate-smart DRR, intended to help communities and the organizations supporting them define how to make their community-level work genuinely climate-smart.

### 4. Research, teaching and analysis

The Climate Centre supports capacity building, communication and policy dialogues on the humanitarian consequences of climate change with high-quality analysis and knowledge arising from Red Cross Red Crescent experience of climate risk management. To this end, the Climate Centre invests in partnerships with knowledge centres at the global and regional level.

Through contributions to research and academic training, the Climate Centre generates visibility among scientists, supports evidence-based policy and advocacy, and nurtures a new generation of scholars familiar with, and passionate about, humanitarian work in a changing climate. Three main kinds of academic collaborations were further developed by the Climate Centre during 2012: funded research projects, student internships and academic journals.

Four ongoing, multi-year research projects have continued to evolve:

- *Forecast-based humanitarian decisions: Designing tools and processes to link knowledge with action;*
- *Resilience in disaster relief and development supply chains: Managing challenges of climate change, urbanisation and security;*
- *The International Research Consortium on Dengue Risk Assessment, Management and Surveillance;*
- *Courting Catastrophe? Humanitarian policy and practice in a changing climate.*

A wide range of academic institutions engaged with the Climate Centre during 2012, inviting us to join research consortia for developing and submitting research proposals to various donors. The programme *Young scholars for humanitarian work* has been successfully aligning students' academic requirements with the humanitarian needs of the Movement since 2008, and last year saw a consolidation of the Climate Centre's partnership with leading academic institutions, reaching our 100th internship since the programme's inception.

With its contributions to higher education, the Climate Centre aims to share lessons learned, foster a new generation of scientists and practitioners working at the interface of science and practice, initiate research projects, and attract talent to the Movement for internships and staff positions.

Lectures by Climate Centre guests included talks on climate risk management and participatory game sessions during graduate-level courses at Harvard School of Public

Health, the MIT Humanitarian Response Lab, Boston University's Pardee Center, Yale University School of Forestry and Environmental Studies, the University of Colorado at Boulder, Wageningen University and Research Centre, EPFL/Lausanne and many academic conferences on risk.

Games developed by the Climate Centre have been integrated into the course work of at least four leading universities in North America and Europe, and are now used by the Australian Bureau of Meteorology in training exercises in the Pacific.

## **5. Communication and awareness-raising**

The Climate Centre website generated more than 24,000 hits in 2012 – a 20 per cent increase on the previous year, especially for the Qatar D&C Days event.

A major external communications exercise was undertaken on both the theory and practice of health risk management in a changing climate – the four-nation project that was completed in 2012, and the resultant products (printed material and photogalleries) were providing a framework for a rejig of the entire health topic on the Climate Centre public website.

The Climate Centre launched on social media in 2012 – on Twitter as @RCClimate – initially to provide a real-time account of the D&C Days at COP18 and subsequently in its own right. The online Climate Centre news service was also revamped in 2012.

## **6. Following the future**

As a reference centre for the Red Cross Red Crescent Movement, a key role for the Climate Centre is to monitor relevant climate-related developments. This currently includes continuous attention to geoengineering. The Climate Centre is the only humanitarian organization meaningfully engaged in policy dialogues and publications addressing this rapidly growing topic. This included several presentations, as well as engagement with some of the main policy fora shaping global thinking on geoengineering.

A related new area of attention is the growing risk that we may face rather dramatic climate change, such as 4-degree global warming, as highlighted by a new report by the World Bank. The Climate Centre is engaged in these discussions to feed Red Cross Red Crescent thinking and experience, and to provide interpretation for the humanitarian community.

Another new area of concern that moved to centre stage in the UN climate talks in Doha is the “loss and damage” discussion: how should the international community address the prospect that not all climate impacts will be avoided through mitigation and adaptation, and deal with the fact that some of those impacts will be irreversible?

In 2012, the Climate Centre also published a briefing note on ocean acidification, and further work in this area is initially focused on the Pacific region.

## 7. Finance and administration

The biggest donors to the Climate Centre in 2012 were the Government of the Netherlands, the Climate and Development Knowledge Network, the Africa Climate Change Resilience Alliance, the Japanese International Cooperation Agency and the Rockefeller Foundation, as well as the American, Australian, Austrian, British, Canadian, Danish, Finnish, German, Netherlands, Norwegian and Swiss Red Cross.

PHILIPPINE RED CROSS VOLUNTEERS DISTRIBUTING FOOD AND RELIEF ITEMS TO 1700 FAMILIES AFFECTED BY TYPHOON BOPHA IN COMPOSTELA MUNICIPAL CENTRE, MINDANAO. THE STORM WROUGHT HAVOC ON THE ISLAND AND CAUSED NEARLY 2000 DEATHS. BUT HUNDREDS OF THOUSANDS OF PEOPLE WERE SUCCESSFULLY EVACUATED AROUND THE TIME IT MADE LANDFALL – MANY OF THEM BY THE RED CROSS. (PATRICK FULLER/IFRC)



# Introduction

The Climate Centre<sup>1</sup> supports the Red Cross Red Crescent Movement (“the Movement”) and its partners in reducing the impacts of climate change and extreme-weather events on vulnerable people.

It has continued to pursue its aim of fostering the mainstreaming of climate risk management into Red Cross Red Crescent programmes, and facilitating the application of climate information for disaster risk reduction (DRR), preparedness and response as well as food security and health. We focus on practical support at regional and National Society level, working with existing support structures of the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC).<sup>2</sup>

Last year was the first in the process of implementing the Climate Centre’s 2012–15 strategic plan, which provides the main context for its activities. Like the plan, this annual report is structured along the lines of the Centre’s main areas of work.

The first and longest section highlights our work in 2012 across five key themes: the flagship Partners for Resilience programme (PfR); the *Health risk management in a changing climate* project; the use of climate information across timescales through early warning, early action; the growing work on educational games; and the new Climate Training Kit.

The Climate Centre’s work on resource mobilization, covered in Section 2, includes support to National Societies and the IFRC secretariat for integrating climate risk management elements into operations and liaising with governments on allocation of national climate change adaptation funding. This area of work overlaps with Section 3, on our efforts in humanitarian diplomacy.

Three further sections follow on communications, research and teaching, and our work to track new developments such as geoengineering. The final sections of the report include the 2012 annual accounts and include some comments on finance and administration.

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1 The Red Cross Red Crescent Climate Centre is variously referred to in this report as “the Climate Centre” or occasionally to avoid repetitiveness and when clear as “the Centre”.

2 IFRC “secretariat” is used in the strictly correct sense throughout this annual report, to mean both the organization’s Geneva and field offices; “IFRC” means the secretariat *and* the member National Societies. The “Movement” means the IFRC in the latter sense and the ICRC. IFRC and “International Federation” are used interchangeably.

# 1. Capacity-building and operational support

In its efforts to build capacity and provide operational support, the Climate Centre aims to: foster the mainstreaming of climate risk management into planning and implementation of a growing number of Red Cross Red Crescent programmes; facilitate better communication, understanding and application of climate information for disaster risk reduction (DRR), preparedness and response, food security and health-related programmes; provide guidance and tools, exchange of experience, training and technical back-up; and invest in innovative approaches such as games and participatory video.

In all of these efforts, the Centre focuses on practical support for implementation at regional and National Society level, working with existing support structures of the secretariat and membership of the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC).

## 1.1 Partners for Resilience

The Partners for Resilience (PfR) alliance – supported by the Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs – comprises CARE Nederland, Cordaid, the Netherlands Red Cross, the Climate Centre and Wetlands International (WI), and their local implementing partners in nine countries: Ethiopia, Guatemala, India, Indonesia, Kenya, Mali, Nicaragua, the Philippines and Uganda.

The PfR aim to reduce the impact of natural hazards on the livelihoods of around 400,000 vulnerable people worldwide through an innovative approach integrating humanitarian issues with ecosystems, and with a special focus on changing climate risks. It is one of biggest programmes of its kind in the world, implementing a total of about 40 million euros' worth of investments in community resilience.

After a first year (2011) of setting up operating partnerships at all levels in which country teams focused on work plans, cooperation systems and community assessments, the teams were well positioned to begin 2012 with actual implementation of community work. (*See box for country snapshots.*)

## Partners for Resilience *Country snapshots*

The local partners of PfR in **Ethiopia** have been implementing long- and short-term measures to reduce disaster risks, such as reforestation of hills, small-scale irrigation projects, and soil and water conservation. The introduction of wood-saving stoves has reduced health risks and eased the pressure on local forests. The provision of local breeds of goat and drought-resistant seeds helps secure the livelihoods of communities and enables people to diversify.

PfR is facilitating the development of watershed management plans and early-warning systems that harmonize with traditional **Guatemalan** knowledge, ecosystems and predictions for climate. Food insecurity will be eased through improved agro-technology to protect crops, and through vegetable gardens and better forestry.

The partners' approach in **India** centres on analysing the causal factors behind risk in a way that integrates environmental, social and institutional factors, and develops effective responses. Good management of water resources, especially connected and natural delta systems, are promoted as key to decreasing vulnerability to floods. PfR interventions are aimed at building the capacities of local communities, creating an effective information base, creating and strengthening local institutions for natural-resource management, and linking development policies and programmes at all scales.

The partners are working on the development of sustainable livelihoods for **Indonesians** in projects that include grants to community-based organizations to restore ecosystems, village disaster-management plans, small-scale risk reduction projects, and community action-teams for first aid in schools.

The PfR in **Kenya** are helping to establish early-warning systems for drought, flood and conflict, and are supporting the diversification of livelihoods by, for example, introducing resilient varieties of crops. Environmental protection overall is being enhanced by expanding nursery sites, strengthening "green clubs" in schools and introducing drought-resistant fruits and trees.

In **Mali**, the partners are working with communities around Timbuktu and Mopti, where communities are introduced to simple techniques to strengthen and diversify livelihoods: drought-resistant seeds, rehabilitation of wells, and the cultivation of vegetable gardens. Micro-credit mechanisms such as "bio-rights" and savings groups have been set up. Partners have also developed hybrid solutions in which the building of dykes is combined with tree planting.

In the **Nicaraguan** department of Madriz, which belongs to the country's "dry corridor", the PfR are working with the people of two river basins, focusing on reducing the risks of droughts, floods, storms and landslides. Disaster management activities include strengthening emergency response, climate change adaptation strategies, better use of land, improved ecosystems and water management, disaster mitigation, and documenting local and traditional knowledge.

In Mountain Province of the northern **Philippine** administrative region of Cordillera, the northern Mindanao administrative region, and Metro Manila, the PfR are including strategies to strengthen emergency response, climate change adaptation, improve ecosystems and water management, small mitigation projects, and document traditional knowledge on disaster risk reduction.

In **Uganda**, the partners are demonstrating energy-saving techniques as well as rainwater and groundwater harvesting, and will promote the use of drought-resistant trees and fast-maturing crops. Early-warning systems will be installed. To ease pressure on the environment, the partners are demonstrating the use of energy-saving stoves, introducing alternatives to charcoal as fuel and promoting local dialogue on policies to find them.

Last year saw the publication of a new PfR vision document, defining a way forward for a wide range of DRR investments. This puts communities at the centre by empowering them to strengthen livelihoods; it connects disciplines by using the combined strength of organizations working in partnership; it expands their focus by encompassing wider ecosystems and timescales; it also connects humanitarian and development focuses and begins analysis of a participatory rural appraisal process.

At a consultation workshop in Indonesia in May, local PfR partners and the Climate Centre worked on a participatory process that was documented in a policy brief and presented along with the first version of new *minimum standards* for climate-smart DRR. Both were widely disseminated and presented at the 5th Asian Ministerial Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction (AMCDRR) in Indonesia in October and at the annual Conference of the Parties of the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), the eighteenth – "COP18" – in Doha, Qatar.

The Climate Centre has developed and played educational games aimed at improving knowledge of climate change and variability in the project areas. Our partners from the Parsons School of Design worked with national PfR counterparts to develop and refine games to local contexts in Indonesia and the Philippines; final versions were being shared and local partners trained in their use in 2013.

Finally, in a busy year for PfR, the number of fruitful partnerships with consortia and partners outside the PfR is growing, like the Africa Climate Change Resilience Alliance (ACCRA), the Climate Development Knowledge Network (CDKN), the UK Department for International Development (DFID), the Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction (GPDRR), the Swedish International Development Agency (SIDA), the World Bank Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery (GFDRR), and others.

## **1.2 Health risk management in a changing climate: Africa and South-East Asia**

In 2012 the Climate Centre completed activities for the *Health risk management in a changing climate* (HRM) project – implemented in Indonesia, Kenya, Tanzania and Vietnam by the National Societies and the IFRC, with the Climate Centre. This project, the first of its kind in the Red Cross Red Crescent Movement (“the Movement”), used targeted climate information in each country to inform health programming on the ground, focusing on malaria and dengue fever in the Asian countries and diarrhoeal disease in Africa.

In all four countries, baseline surveys revealed people had heard of climate change and could name a variety of ways they are already experiencing changes to seasonal rainfall patterns. One key finding was that community members overwhelmingly expect climate change to affect health outcomes in their location. Over half of respondents in Vietnam and Indonesia believed that climate change would influence the course of dengue fever, and most expected this will be due to breeding sites expanding amid increased rainfall. In Tanzania, 81 per cent of respondents expected that climate change would affect diarrhoeal diseases, which are more common in the rainy season in both Kenya and Tanzania.

In South-East Asia, National Societies used climate information to inform risk-reduction behaviour for dengue fever. To date, options for creating an early-warning system for dengue are still being researched; outbreaks are affected by a mix of climate, human behaviour, and immunity. Nevertheless, with local meteorological services and health departments, the teams in Vietnam and Indonesia carried out groundbreaking work for the humanitarian sector in setting up a seasonal contingency plans for dengue, based on climate information as well as disease prevalence.

Contingency plans in Kenya and Tanzania focus on early warning for the rainy season as well as short-term flood warnings that help save lives and avoid disease. Community-level educational interventions and partnerships with meteorological services and health departments led to behaviour change and higher latrine coverage in both project areas.

Each of the National Societies is now eager to scale-up the HRM approach. Training manuals and educational materials developed for HRM are now used by the National Societies and also feature in the Centre's new Climate Training Kit. Collaboration with the New York-based International Research Institute for Climate and Society (IRI) generated technical and research support for the project; it is now a case study for IRI's Climate Services Partnership and is included in a training manual for the (US) President's Malaria Initiative.

Lessons from the HRM project are already being taken forward, in an urban context in Kenya, for example. Climate change is likely to increase both average and extreme rainfall in the capital, Nairobi, over the next century. Temperatures are also projected to increase and residents of the city's informal settlements – its slums – may be among the most vulnerable urban dwellers anywhere in the world. After focus-group participatory games carried out in the HRM project sites, it was seen that residents most fear an increased risk of fires, crime and disease. Water quality is also threatened, and fluctuations in food prices could affect food security.



PfR IN ETHIOPIA:  
REFORESTING DENUDED  
HILLS, CONSTRUCTING WATER  
INFRASTRUCTURE AND BETTER  
WATER MANAGEMENT ALL  
SUPPORT COMMUNITIES WITH A  
MORE RELIABLE WATER SUPPLY,  
AND FARMERS CAN GROW  
MORE CASH CROPS AND  
VEGETABLES. (PHOTO: KAREN  
STEHOUWER/CORDAID)

In 2012 the Kenya Red Cross Society (KRCS), supported by the Danish Red Cross and the Climate Centre, began implementing an urban risk-reduction project in seven informal settlements in Nairobi. It uses a multi-hazard approach to target several risk-reduction objectives, including fire prevention, disease prevention, first aid, HIV and climate change. The Climate Centre carried out seven climate-risk assessments in December to develop recommendations for adaptation that can be incorporated into the project, and it put on a training session for KRCS Nairobi branch volunteers.

### **1.3 Early warning, early action**

The COP18 UN climate talks drew to a close in Qatar only a few days after Typhoon Bopha wrought havoc on the Philippine island of Mindanao and caused nearly 2000 deaths. Yet while that figure is surely tragic enough, given that *hundreds of thousands* of people were successfully evacuated around the time the savage storm made landfall – many of them by the Red Cross – the toll could have been much higher but for the climate-smart disaster risk reduction and preparedness that the Philippine National Red Cross has been investing in.

This is even more important in a changing climate. While no one disaster can ever be attributed to climate change, Typhoon Bopha – the strongest storm to hit the Philippines in 2012 – was judged to fit a pattern of generally rising risk of extreme-weather events amid climate change. The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) reported in 2011 that storms such as Bopha are likely to increase in intensity in a warmer atmosphere.

This renders all the more crucial the Climate Centre's work, ongoing throughout 2012, to assist the mainstreaming of the early warning, early action modus operandi and associated climate services into Red Cross Red Crescent disaster management worldwide. In 2012, IRI launched a new version of the online IFRC map room – a collection of forecast maps, updated daily, that aid humanitarian decision-making around the world.

The IRI is part of the Earth Institute at New York's Columbia University; its map room was first developed as part of the "partnership to save lives" with the IFRC that was facilitated by the Climate Centre from 2007; in 2012 a full-time Climate Centre team member was based at the IRI. The map room was extensively updated in 2012 to incorporate five years' worth of feedback from users and make the climate information the maps display both more accessible and compatible with mobile phones. The new maps provide information about long-term climate change and the El Niño phenomenon, as well as guidance on the types of early action that forecasts might trigger, such as advance preparedness for floods in West Africa that was highly effective in 2008, or drought preparedness in Tuvalu in 2010.

The Climate Centre also produces monthly summaries of seasonal forecast information highlighting key areas of concern, which are shared through the IFRC's Disaster Management Information System (DMIS) and on which several IFRC zones base further products. In 2012, the Climate Centre also offered several trainings and briefings for National Society response departments on seasonal forecast information.

Detailed new IFRC guidance on community-based early warning systems for National Society staff and volunteers, published in 2012, stresses the importance of following up humanitarian early-warning of hazards with early action across timescales – a key Climate Centre message. The new publication, *Community Early Warning Systems*, proposes 13 guiding principles for harmonizing work in this area by disaster managers across the Red Cross Red Crescent Movement. The sixth – “Accommodate multiple timescales” – says: “...actions that make sense locally hours before an extreme event begins may be very different from [ones] that make sense long before, for instance, when a seasonal forecast indicates enhanced flood-risk for a coming rainy season.”

A report for the UK government aimed at helping policy-makers reduce the risks of disasters, *Reducing risks of future disasters*, published last November, drew on Red Cross Red Crescent experience and Climate Centre expertise in framing its conclusion that science can blunt the impact of future hazards. “There are more people at risk than ever from natural hazards, particularly in developing countries, and this number will continue to rise over the next 30 years,” Professor Sir John Beddington, head of the Government Office for Science, wrote in a foreword. “The good news,” he added, “is that science...tells us why disasters happen and where many of the risks lie, and for some disasters we can even forecast when they will occur.”

A case study in the report, published by the Foresight Programme at the UK Government Office for Science, cites lessons from IFRC-run workshops in Senegal, later replicated in Ethiopia, Kenya, and Uganda, which brought together climate scientists, humanitarians and representatives of at-risk communities and led to requests for better early warning of floods and guidance on the climate information that vulnerable communities require.

Several new projects are also putting these principles into practice. A key innovation is to link the concept of early action to early financing – often a key bottleneck in enabling humanitarian action ahead of disasters. This challenge is being addressed in two projects, developed in 2012 and to be implemented in 2013 by the Togo and Uganda Red Cross, supported by the German Red Cross, with technical support from the Climate Centre and climate financing from the German government. The projects will focus on long-term DRR and climate change adaptation (CCA). They will also contain a component that triggers actions and financing based on forecasts at various timescales *before a disaster* – but with different levels of certainty and therefore incorporating some risk of acting in vain. But this component should enable greater effectiveness in dealing with disasters and shift the mindset of local actors in considering climate information in their planning.

In the Pacific, the Climate Centre in 2012 further developed relations with New Zealand's National Institute of Water and Atmospheric Research (NIWA) and provided feedback on how they could improve their climate updates for end-users in Pacific islands, including National Societies, with a focus on thresholds for action.

As an outcome of our ongoing dialogue with Australian Bureau of Meteorology, the agency secured funding for a three-year project to validate traditional weather and climate indicators in the Pacific for use in forecast communications by national meteorological offices in island states.

The Global Framework for Climate Services (GFCS), hosted by the World Meteorological Organisation (WMO) provides a global institutional framework for many of these efforts. Its aim is rapid upscaling of provision of so-called "climate services" across timescales, especially in developing countries, with a focus on most vulnerable groups.

In order to learn from all of these initiatives, not just within the Movement but also in the wider community of organization involved in better use of climate information across timescales, and to inform the new GFCS, the Climate Centre continued its engagement in the Climate Services Partnership, an informal, interdisciplinary network of climate information users, providers, donors and researchers who share an interest in climate services.

## **1.4 Serious games**

A key challenge in addressing the humanitarian consequences of climate change is the wide gap between scientific information and actual decision-making for policy and practice on the ground, by actors ranging from farmers to high-level policy-makers. To help bridge it, the Climate Centre is investing strongly in tools to link scientific information to decision-making.

Thanks to support from the American Red Cross and CDKN, the Climate Centre was able to very successfully scale-up its games programme in 2012. More than 120 game events in at least 30 countries reached some 3,000 stakeholders – ranging from subsistence farmers developing contingency plans for flooding to municipal disaster managers in Argentina to finance-ministry staff involved in an Africa-wide disaster insurance project. Climate Centre games were also played at the White House, on the fringes of COP18 in Qatar and at a meeting of the GFDRR consultative group.

The Climate Centre successfully designed, tested and used participatory games, working with academic partners like Parsons The New School for Design in New York City. Humanitarian topics covered included:

- Decision-making based on weather forecasts
- Combating dengue fever
- Optimizing logistics
- Urban infrastructure
- Gender issues
- Diversifying agricultural smallholdings.

Games such as *Upstream/Downstream*, *Gender and Climate*, *Paying for Predictions* and *Humans versus Mosquitoes* engaged players in making decisions with consequences and helped them toward constructive dialogue and learning on practice and policy for the better management of climate risk. These games – although essentially serious – engender an atmosphere of collaboration and mutual understanding in the most diverse contexts in a fun way.

The Climate Centre also expanded its efforts to engage practitioners and policy-makers in the design of new games, and to promote important lessons that emerge from their work and would be valuable for others.



PEOPLE IN A NICARAGUAN VILLAGE  
PLAY THE EDUCATIONAL GAME  
*UPSTREAM/DOWNSTREAM* TO  
LEARN HOW CLIMATE CHANGE  
ADAPTATION, ECOSYSTEM  
MANAGEMENT AND DISASTER RISK  
REDUCTION CAN FIT TOGETHER.  
(PHOTO: MAYA SCHAEERER/NLRC)

The ACCRA consortium<sup>3</sup> partnered with the Climate Centre, the Abaci Partnership and Antidote Games to develop a game to encourage district-level decision-makers to make flexible and forward-looking decisions in response to real-world climate change scenarios. The Centre trained some 30 representatives of partner organizations and government authorities in Uganda to facilitate the “ACCRA game”, which was then used in a research workshop in the Kotido district of northern Uganda.

Media and online coverage of Climate Centre experience with games has been extensive: from a multitude of tweets and blogs targeting the humanitarian, development and climate-science communities to coverage by leading outlets like Reuters, US National Public Radio, and newspapers worldwide. Several short films featuring the games were produced professionally, covering sessions in three continents. A plan for the training of facilitators of games is being rolled out in 2013.

The Climate Centre has also contributed to the development of educational games linking knowledge with decision-making in other sectors. The 2012 prize for best master’s thesis in humanitarian logistics was awarded by the Humanitarian Logistics and Supply Chain Research Institute (HUMLOG) to Rose van Steijn for *Participatory Games as a Possible Road to Safety*, which she wrote at the Università della Svizzera Italiana (USI) – a Climate Centre partner. Her thesis adviser was the Climate Centre’s Associate Director of Research and Innovation, Dr Pablo Suarez, who teaches innovations in climate risk management at USI.

As an example of how the global community is benefiting from the Centre’s game development, the World Bank, through its Office of the Chief Economist for Sustainable Development, has commissioned a game on “deep uncertainty” that will feature climate risk management and be used in training by governments and other stakeholders worldwide.

Finally, in order to document and promote the use of games, but also to further deepen our own understanding of these tools and ways to measure their impact, the Climate Centre collaborated with the Pardee Center at Boston University to establish an academic Task Force on Games for a New Climate, resulting in the book *Games for a New Climate: Experiencing the Complexity of Future Risks*.

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3 The ACCRA consortium is an initiative of Oxfam GB, the UK ODI, Care International, Save the Children UK, and World Vision International to help communities in Africa adapt to climate change, especially Ethiopia, Mozambique and Uganda.

## 1.5 The Climate Training Kit

In 2012 the Climate Centre continued to develop its groundbreaking Climate Training Kit (CTK), designed to build capacity to address climate-related risks in our regular programming and activities in DRR, disaster management, health, and humanitarian diplomacy, and to make sure the most vulnerable people can reduce their exposure to risks from climate variability and human-induced climate change.

Helping vulnerable people adapt to changing climate conditions requires an understanding of the challenges and opportunities facing the Movement. Our new kit, funded by the Canadian Red Cross, provides different training products to enhance the capacity of Red Cross Red Crescent staff and volunteers worldwide. It is linked with IFRC products and guides and has been developed and tested in close cooperation with Movement partners globally.

As context differs from region to region and country to country, the kit is largely generic and materials are designed to be easily adjusted to local needs and contexts. The Climate Centre offers ongoing support in tailoring products and materials for any specific context. At this writing, the draft products were being beta-tested to produce a final round of feedback before official launch in 2013.

Using elements of the Climate Training Kit, the Climate Centre contributed to a range of trainings, not only in our projects in developing country National Societies but also in the context of events hosted by IFRC regional and zone offices, as well as for several donor National Societies. These included a training session on the use of forecasts across timescales for the British Red Cross response team, climate seminars for the international departments of several European societies, and a session at the launch of the new Global Disaster Preparedness Center (GDPC) hosted by the American Red Cross in Washington, DC.

## 2. Mobilizing resources – human and financial

The Climate Centre's work on resource mobilization includes several elements. The first is support to National Societies and the IFRC secretariat to integrate practical climate risk management elements into regular projects and operations. It also includes support to National Societies in liaising with their governments as part of the discussions on allocation of national climate change adaptation funding, with the National Societies being a potential channel for implementation focused on risk reduction for the most vulnerable groups.

### 2.1 Financial resources

This area of work clearly overlaps with efforts in the field of humanitarian diplomacy covered in Section 3 below, as well as a range of operational programmes mentioned in the previous section, such as the innovative projects in Togo and Uganda supported by climate financing mobilized by the German Red Cross. While there is a growing demand for support in this area, and an increasing volume of Red Cross Red Crescent projects at the DRR–CCA interface, providing a comparative advantage in attracting new funding, there is still a big gap between the National Societies and international and national climate financing opportunities.

On the one hand, the Centre's international humanitarian diplomacy work is aimed at narrowing this gap by influencing the funding landscape, by advocating for a focus on the most vulnerable groups and local implementation, for example.

At the national level, the Climate Centre has started to focus on a few countries where there are opportunities to help developing country National Societies attract resources. An example is Zambia, where the World Bank is developing a large project under the *Pilot Programme for Climate Resilience*, which includes attention for disaster risk management and local implementation. The Climate Centre is engaging with the Zambian Red Cross, the IFRC regional office and the World Bank to provide technical support to facilitate linkages and eventually a flow of resources to the right investments at local level, hopefully involving the Zambian Red Cross itself.

## 2.2 Human resources

The Climate Centre continued to invest in programmes for university intern programmes and other forms of partnerships with knowledge centres. One purpose is to attract talented people with humanitarian ambitions as well as scientific skills and interests; another is to foster research and scientific capacities that are more aligned to humanitarian needs for climate risk management.

In addition, the Centre has invested in the network of Movement youth groups to feed their interest in climate related issues, through participation in the IFRC Global Youth Conference, for example, where the Climate Centre's staff on loan from the Austrian Youth Red Cross facilitated a climate workshop.

THE MASSED RANKS OF THE VISUAL MEDIA AT THE 5TH ASIAN MINISTERIAL CONFERENCE ON DISASTER RISK REDUCTION, WHERE THE CLIMATE CENTRE ROLLED OUT NEW MINIMUM STANDARDS FOR CLIMATE-SMART DRR. (PHOTO: KNUD FALK/CLIMATE CENTRE)



## 3. Humanitarian diplomacy

The Climate Centre's humanitarian diplomacy efforts continue to support IFRC representation in the UNFCCC, but also focus on the wider development and humanitarian community, including banks, as well as engagement at the national level in developing countries. In the recent years there has been considerable progress in the integration of DRR with CCA, and integration of both into wider humanitarian and development planning. This includes the growing emphasis on *resilience*.

In that context, the Climate Centre's humanitarian diplomacy is increasingly shifting towards the policy-practice interface, including the follow-up of policies that have already been expressed but not yet implemented. Our key messages include, (a) pay attention to disasters and extremes within climate change policy and financing, (b) pay special attention to the most vulnerable groups, including in risk assessment and prioritization in plans and programmes, and (c) build on local capacities rather than prioritizing only national sectoral planning and large-scale infrastructure.

In 2012, the Climate Centre was asked to participate in a wide range of policy meetings, often because of the Centre's unique ability to bridge policy, practice and science. Examples include the Nansens Initiative on climate change and migration; an OECD meeting on resilience; European Development Days – a high-level panel on DRR and CCA; a game session at the GFDRR consultative group; GFCS sessions; a consultation on early warning, early action for Chatham House, the UK home of the Royal Institute of International Affairs; work on a Foresight report on disaster risk management; a European Commission meeting on science and disasters; and the third International Conference on Climate Services.

This annual report highlights three key elements of our engagement: COP18 and the associated Development & Climate Days – a high-profile weekend side-event (“D&C Days”); outreach for the IPCC's report *Managing the Risks of Extreme Events and Disasters to Advance Climate Change Adaptation* (“SREX”); and work on the minimum standards for climate-smart DRR.

### 3.1 COP18 and ‘Development and Climate Days’

What became evident in 2012 was that the expertise and diplomatic networks built up worldwide by the Climate Centre over the last ten years continue to bear fruit. COP18 in Qatar was a convincing illustration, with our team introducing the world to climate-based educational games.

In collaboration with game designers Antidote, the Climate Centre launched *Bitten!* – a participatory game played all over the COP meeting in which some people playing mosquitoes try to bite humans by distributing special cards; the humans then try to “eradicate” the mosquitoes. The COP18 *Bitten!* sessions concluded with the humans beating the mosquitoes, and a total of over 300 people around the Doha venue taking part in a fun, stimulating activity relating climate change and health.

The centrepiece of the Climate Centre’s engagement with COP18 was a highly successful (and also 10<sup>th</sup> anniversary) Development and Climate Days session over the halfway weekend of December 1–2. D&C Days was begun by the International Institute for Environment and Development’s (IIED) Saleemul Huq at COP8 in New Delhi in 2002 to debate the key CCA theme that was then marginal to the main climate negotiations, but is now key not only in the UNFCCC process itself but also in major plans, policies and programmes worldwide.

The fruit of our partnership with the IIED and CDKN, and held in collaboration with the Global Environment Facility’s Adaptation Practitioners’ Day, D&C Days at COP18 gathered more than 200 distinguished negotiators, policy-makers, scientists, donors and development practitioners, including Mary Robinson, the former president of Ireland. The main purpose was to create space for discussions on CCA and “innovative approaches and incisive dialogue for climate-smart development”. The programme featured a speed-networking ice-breaker, followed by educational games that encouraged participants to think about the use of early-warning information in development decisions, group discussions on integrating climate services into development, social exclusion, climate financing, and loss and damage.

A “Beyond the Film Festival” at COP18 illustrated how different film-making techniques might spur action on climate change, and invited participants to become film critics and storyboard creators for a day.

The events drew wide media coverage, including: a video report of the event by OneWorld; a Reuters' AlertNet report on game sessions; and the Qatar *Gulf Times*, which ran a story and photo on its front page. CDKN and other blogs reported on the various sessions and the event was tweeted by the Climate Centre in real time.

At Doha, the Climate Centre team also participated in a number of other side events, such as:

- “Climate change and disaster risk management” (an official IPCC side-event);
- The Great Green Wall (facilitation of a joint side-event involving the African Union, World Bank, European Commission and the Global Environment Facility, including the participation of four African ministers;
- Discussion on sustainable investment organized by Buenos Aires province;
- Climate Communications Day;
- Children in a Changing Climate (workshop);
- A World Resources Institute dinner themed, “What role for climate action in the future of development?”

## 3.2 Outreach for the SREX report

The IPCC's SREX report, approved in November 2011 and formally published in the spring of 2012, underlines the synergies between DRR and CCA, consolidates the scientific evidence underpinning much of the Centre's operational and policy work, and is a major reference for the development of climate-smart programmes. The Climate Centre has invested heavily in the production of this report and framed a highly successful communications strategy at its launch.

In 2012, the Climate Centre continued to use the momentum created by the launch of the SREX. On several occasions throughout the year, the Centre's Director, Dr Maarten van Aalst, contributed to outreach events for the SREX: at several National Societies, at an event in Nairobi organized by the UN Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNISDR) and the African Centre of Meteorological Applications for Development (ACMAD), and notably as one of the key speakers at COP18.

Together with the African Development Bank, the Climate Centre co-hosted a session on climate and disasters centred on the findings contained in SREX at the GFDRR Understanding Risk conference in Cape Town, South Africa.

Partly due to the efforts of the Climate Centre, including initial outreach in 2011 and contributions to regional and thematic summary products and regional meetings convened by CDKN for the Norwegian government, SREX is clearly finding its way into policy development. It is now regularly quoted, especially on the need to strengthen disaster risk management in a changing climate.

The policy and research work on the integration of DRR and CCA is also starting to pay off in practice. Whereas ten years ago adaptation to climate change was primarily conceived as applying to long-term trends in average temperatures, rainfall patterns or (rising) sea levels, many of the current multilateral CCA projects now prominently address the risk of extreme events, utilizing approaches from DRR that reduce risk in a changing climate – now and into the future.

In 2012, Dr Van Aalst also continued to contribute as a lead author to the IPCC's Fifth Assessment Report, which will be launched in 2014.

### **3.3 Minimum standards for climate-smart DRR**

Building on PfR, an add-on project supported by CDKN was launched in the Philippines and Indonesia. It seeks to utilize opportunities arising from PfR to derive and utilize evidence-based lessons-learned from PfR experience to shape policies for scaling-up the building of climate-smart community resilience. This meets an urgent policy demand for practice-based guidance and tools to enable climate-smart DRR at the local level.

Through this project, the PfR and especially the Indonesia and Philippines country teams, aim to contribute to the local policy-making process, using experience to advance local, national and international practice. The PfR programme is a natural fit with CDKN's themes of climate-related disaster risk management and resilience – especially its emphasis on replicating and scaling-up best or “good enough” practice. The collaboration with CDKN enables an ambitious learning and policy process to be fused with PfR work; it will produce results that will support decision-makers in designing and delivering climate-smart development.

Among key deliverables are new *minimum standards* for climate-smart DRR, intended to help communities and the organizations supporting them define how to make their community-level work genuinely climate-smart. In May 2012, the Climate Centre and local PfR partners convened a consultation workshop on these minimum standards, with a view to engaging stakeholders in the process of improving on existing draft standards to make them at once feasible, realistic and relevant. This participatory process was documented in a policy brief and it and the new standards were rolled out at the 5<sup>th</sup> AMCDRR in Indonesia in October and again at COP18.

In the final months of the year, discussions between the Climate Centre and PfR partner Wetlands International were initiated to devise a plan for presenting, testing and validating the standards alongside WI's standards for ecosystem-smart DRR in Nicaragua and Guatemala.



A POSTER ADVERTISES THE THEME OF THE 2012 UN CLIMATE TALKS, COP18, IN DOHA, QATAR: "7 BILLION. 1 CHALLENGE." (PHOTO: FLEUR MONASSO/CLIMATE CENTRE)

# 4. Research, teaching and analysis

The Climate Centre supports capacity building, communication and advocacy on the humanitarian consequences of climate change with high-quality analysis and knowledge arising from Red Cross Red Crescent experience of climate risk management. To this end, the Climate Centre invests in partnerships with knowledge centres at the global and regional level: to tailor climate-related information, knowledge and methodologies to the needs and capabilities of the Red Cross Red Crescent; to document lessons learned to enhance new Red Cross Red Crescent programmes; and to conduct analyses of impact that demonstrate the value of our approach to integrating climate risk management.

Through contributions to research and academic training, the Climate Centre generates visibility among scientists, supports evidence-based policy and advocacy, and nurtures a new generation of scholars familiar with, and passionate about, humanitarian work in a changing climate.

## 4.1 Academic collaborations

Three main kinds of academic collaborations were further developed by the Climate Centre during 2012: funded research projects, student internships, and academic journals.

### Research projects

Many academic institutions engaged with the Climate Centre during 2012, inviting us to join research consortia for developing and submitting research proposals to various donors. Four multi-year research projects have continued to evolve, resulting in expanded knowledge for global humanitarian work:

- *Forecast-based humanitarian decisions: Designing tools and processes to link knowledge with action* is led by the Climate Centre in collaboration with the International START Secretariat, UNISDR-Africa and academic partners, and funded by the CDKN Action Lab Innovation Fund. An applied research project, it supports the investigation and development of participatory games for climate risk management, establishing the Climate Centre as a global leader in the field. A dozen graduate students were funded to carry out research in Africa, with their results due for publication in 2013.
- *Resilience in disaster relief and development supply chains: Managing challenges of climate change, urbanisation and security* is led by the HUMLOG Institute in collaboration with the Climate Centre, the IFRC East Africa zone and other partners. A four-year project, it looks at trends affecting humanitarian work and explores options for adaptation and is funded by the Academy of Finland.
- *International Consortium on Dengue Risk Assessment, Management and Surveillance* is a four-year research project led by Heidelberg University and funded through the European Union.
- *Courting Catastrophe? Humanitarian policy and practice in a changing climate* is a research programme in which the Climate Centre is collaborating until 2016 with the Norwegian University of Life Sciences, funded by the Norwegian Research Council. This initiative will support Kenyan Red Cross work on urban adaptation in Nairobi, and Zambian Red Cross and IFRC work linking early warning with early action in the Zambezi river basin.

Bec McNaught, Climate Centre team member based in the Pacific, is undertaking research for a master's degree at University of Melbourne and is directly contributing to Climate Centre learning themes. In 2012 she teamed up with a DRR-CCA consultant and a La Trobe University intern to interview more than 20 practitioners from across the Pacific to identify challenges in communicating climate change and how they can be overcome; the research will be published in an academic paper in 2013.

Some research outputs of 2012 are listed below under Publications.

## Internships

The programme *Young scholars for humanitarian work* has been successfully aligning students' academic requirements with the humanitarian needs of the Movement since 2008. The year 2012 saw a consolidation of the Climate Centre's partnership with leading academic institutions, reaching our 100<sup>th</sup> internship since the programme's inception, and refining mechanisms for student selection, training, supervision, dissemination of outputs, and support in students' search for jobs after graduation.

Students were recruited from the Universities of Cape Town and Nairobi; the Asian Institute of Technology in Thailand; King's College and the Universities of Oxford and Sussex in the UK; in the US, Boston University, Columbia, Harvard, Parsons, Wisconsin-Madison and Yale; and the Universities of the South Pacific in Fiji and Melbourne and La Trobe University in Australia.

They carried out field work in at least a dozen countries as well as valuable desk studies, applying knowledge from disciplines such as public health, satellite imagery, risk mapping, and vulnerability assessment, in collaboration with partners from among Red Cross Red Crescent staff and volunteers.

## Peer review and editorial boards

Recognition of the Climate Centre's work on applied research and innovation in climate risk management means that the Centre is regularly invited for peer review of academic paper and research proposals. In 2012, Dr Suarez joined the editorial boards of two highly respected academic publications: the *Journal of Humanitarian Logistics and Supply Chain* (Emerald) and *Urban Climate* (Elsevier), and he continues to serve on the editorial board of *Climate and Development* (Earthscan).

## 4.2 Teaching

With its contributions to higher education, the Climate Centre aims to share lessons learned, foster a new generation of scientists and practitioners working at the interface of science and practice, initiate research projects, and attract talent to the Movement for internships and staff positions.

Dr Van Aalst taught a module on climate and disasters at EPFL/Lausanne in Switzerland.

Dr Suarez taught: a doctoral course on *Climate, Disasters and Risk Reduction* at the HUMLOG Institute; a master's course on *Systems and Games* at the School of Art, Media and Technology of the Parsons School for Design, New York City; and a master's course on *Innovations in Climate Risk Management* at USI.

Erin Coughlan contributed to the Columbia University master's in climate and society.

Guest lectures by Climate Centre staff included talks on climate risk management and participatory game sessions during graduate-level courses at Harvard School of Public Health, the MIT Humanitarian Response Lab, Boston University's Pardee Center, Yale University School of Forestry and Environmental Studies, the University of Colorado at Boulder, Wageningen University and Research Centre, and many academic conferences on risk.

Games developed by the Climate Centre have been integrated into the course work of at least four leading universities in North America and Europe, and are now used by the Australian Bureau of Meteorology in training exercises in the Pacific.

Additionally, an international competition linking climate and art was launched by a consortium of universities from North and South America in partnership with the Climate Centre, with the winners announced in 2013.



A NEW ANIMATED FILM THAT INTEGRATES CLIMATE SCIENCE AND DISASTER PREPAREDNESS ENCOURAGES PACIFIC ISLANDERS TO TAKE EARLY ACTION IN PREPARING FOR EXTREME-WEATHER EVENTS - IT STARS A COMIC BUT HIGHLY RESILIENT CRAB. (IMAGE FROM *THE PACIFIC ADVENTURES OF THE CLIMATE CRAB*)

# 5. Communication and awareness-raising

The goal of the Climate Centre's communications work is significantly increased awareness within and outside the Movement about the humanitarian consequences of climate change, but also about opportunities for better climate risk management. Our communications work aims to support sharing of experiences among National Societies, and communicating our lessons learned to other partners such as governments, knowledge centres and NGOs.

## 5.1 External communications

There was no single event in 2012 to compare with the launch of SREX in 2011, but the Climate Centre continued to expand its internal and external communications reach – both directly through the generation of its own content and indirectly through the work of partners and collaborators like the South-East European Forum on Climate Change, Red Cross Red Crescent societies, and IFRC secretariat offices like the Pacific, whose 30th newsletter *Saving Lives Changing Minds* in September listed climate change as a key theme for humanitarian diplomacy in the region.

In the context of PfR, the Climate Centre helped launch a new public presentation of a vision for risk reduction at a 2012 consultative-group meeting in The Hague of the GFDRR. “Disaster risk is rising rapidly and the poorest and most vulnerable people are hit hardest,” according to the new PfR vision. “Many hazards are becoming more frequent and less predictable as a result of climate change.”

A major external communications exercise was undertaken on both the theory and practice of health risk management in a changing climate – the four-nation project that was completed in 2012, and the resultant products (printed material and photogalleries) were providing a framework for a rejig of the entire health topic of the Climate Centre public website.

Other case studies, guidance documents and policy briefs, like those on the new minimum standards, were made publicly available via the website in 2012.

## 5.2 The website and @RCClimate

The Climate Centre website generated more than 24,000 hits in 2012 – a 20 per cent increase on the previous year, especially for the Qatar D&C Days event.

The Centre launched on social media in 2012 – on Twitter as @RCClimate – initially to provide a real-time account of the D&C Days at COP18 and subsequently in its own right.

The online Climate Centre news service was also revamped in 2012 and to a large extent this has replaced the old newsletter service. The objective is to post an average of up to two news stories a week, accompanied by compelling photos covering all aspects of humanitarian, climate-related risk reduction and response, and serving as a communications and media one-stop-shop for Red Cross Red Crescent staff and volunteers working in these fields.

In addition, programme updates, documentation of country experiences and information on important events, accomplishments and best practice continue to be made available online. A more far-reaching restructuring of the website (though not a full-scale rebranding) is planned for 2013.

## Innovative communication through animation

In the Pacific, the Climate Centre is participating in a groundbreaking climate-based animation project: Cloud Nasara. This project will produce two animated short-films illustrating climate issues in the Pacific, which were nearing full production at the end of 2012, with final input being gathered from stakeholders for the storyboards.

An innovative collaboration involving local Red Cross societies and technical agencies, the Australian, German and Vanuatu governments, the IFRC regional office and the Climate Centre, it aims to raise awareness of climate variability in the Pacific and stimulate discussion on how communities can access forecast information, prepare for future El Niño and La Niña events, and above all *adapt* to climate change

The humorous shorts are being developed as communications tools: one will provide an overview of climate processes and their impacts in the Pacific; the other focuses on the pilot nation, Vanuatu. It's hoped the films will be used by a variety of agencies working in the climate field, as well as Pacific governments, schools and community groups, and they will be accompanied by a resource pack intended to help practitioners discuss climate-related impacts on disaster risk, health, food security, communities and the environment.

## 5.3 Case studies, papers and other publications

The Climate Centre maintained its already-strong publishing record throughout 2012, centred on the IRI forecasts that are also disseminated via the IFRC's Disaster Management Information System intranet. Other publishing highlights, in descending order of recency, are as follows:<sup>4</sup>

Red Cross Red Crescent publications:

- *Health-risk management in a changing climate*, brochure;
- *Understanding ocean acidification – and what we can do about it*, policy brief;
- *Policy advocacy in Partners for Resilience – reflections from Kenya*, case study by Inge Merete Hougaard (Climate Centre intern);
- *Can games help people manage the climate risks they face? The participatory design of educational games*, policy brief, by Carina Bachofen, Pablo Suarez, Margot Steenbergen and Natasha Grist;
- *Changing tools in a changing climate: experiences from the Philippines*, case study;
- *How can climate change be considered in Vulnerability and Capacity Assessments? A summary for practitioners*, updated guidance paper;
- *Hope in a harsh landscape*, case study on Kenyan drought-resistance work;
- *Games for a New Climate: Experiencing the Complexity of Future Risks* (book published jointly with Boston University).

Peer-reviewed journal articles and reports:

- Braman, L., Van Aalst, M., Mason, S., Suarez, P., Ait-Chellouche, Y., and Tall, A. 'Climate forecasts in disaster management: Red Cross flood operations in West Africa, 2008' in *Disasters*, 2013.
- Tall, A., Mason, van Aalst, M. S., Suarez, P., Ait-Chellouche, Y., Diallo, A.A., and Braman, L. 'Using seasonal forecasts to guide disaster management: The Red Cross experience during the 2008 West Africa floods' in *International Journal of Geophysics*, 2012.

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<sup>4</sup> By or including Climate Centre authors, including as PFR members, unless otherwise specified.

- Mendler de Suarez, J., Suarez, P., Bachofen, C., Fortugno, N., Goentzel, J., Gonçalves, P., Grist, N., Macklin, C., Pfeifer, K., Schweizer, K., Van Aalst, M. and Virji, H. *Games for a New Climate: Inhabiting the Complexity of Future Risks*. The Frederick S. Pardee Center for the Study of the Longer-Range Future, Boston University, 2012.
- Bachofen, C. Van Aalst, M, Suarez, P. *Bridging science and practice: Engaging youth in participatory games for learning about climate risks*. UNICEF Research Watch Commentary, 2012.

THE ACCRA RESILIENCE GAME BEING PLAYED BY DISTRICT OFFICERS IN KOTIDO, UGANDA. THE ACCRA CONSORTIUM PARTNERED WITH THE CLIMATE CENTRE TO DEVELOP A GAME TO ENCOURAGE DISTRICT-LEVEL DECISION-MAKERS TO MAKE FORWARD-LOOKING DECISIONS IN RESPONSE TO REAL-WORLD CLIMATE SCENARIOS. (PHOTO: THOMAS WHITE/ACCRA)



## 6. Following the future

As a reference centre for the Red Cross Red Crescent Movement, a key role for the Climate Centre is to monitor future climate-related developments. This currently includes careful and continuous scrutiny of the issue of geoengineering.

### 6.1 Geoengineering

Geoengineering is the deliberate modification of the climate system to counteract the impacts of greenhouse gas emissions, by injecting sulphate aerosols in the stratosphere to reflect sunlight, for example. This carries potentially dangerous side-effects, including risks related to our lack of understanding of how the climate system will respond, but also possibly uneven distribution of impacts, posing a special risk to the most vulnerable. Building on its technical capacity, the Climate Centre is the only humanitarian organization meaningfully engaged in policy dialogue and publications addressing this rapidly growing topic.

Our engagement in 2012 included several presentations, as well as engagement with some of the main policy for a shaping global thinking on geoengineering, such as the follow-up to the influential reports by the UK Royal Society and the Asilomar Conference. The Climate Centre also engaged with a big transdisciplinary assessment of climate engineering, which aims to assess the potential, implications, risks and uncertainties, and develop criteria for whether various options can be implemented; to engage in dialogue with the public, policy-makers and other civil society stakeholders; to address concerns and perspectives and incorporate them in the assessment; to outline policy options and pathways; and to identify the most important gaps in current understanding of climate engineering.

### 6.2 Four degrees?

Another very important new area of work that calls for further interpretation from the humanitarian perspective is the danger of even more dramatic climate change such as might accompany *4-degree* global warming. The World Bank launched a report about this in late 2012 and is following that up with more detailed studies in 2013. The Climate Centre is engaged in a peer review of these reports, and exploring options for more detailed analysis on the social implications, including for near-term decision-making.

## 6.3 Loss and damage

Another new area of concern that moved to centre stage in the UN climate talks in Doha is the “loss and damage” discussion: how should the international community address the prospect that not all climate impacts will be avoided through mitigation and adaptation, and deal with the fact that some of those impacts will be irreversible? This discussion is politically sensitive, but it is critical for it to be informed by honest information – especially about ways the international system currently already deals with such impacts (for instance, through the humanitarian work of the Red Cross Red Crescent). In 2012, the Climate Centre took a very cautious approach, and will continue to evaluate our engagement on this topic carefully, together with the IFRC secretariat.

## 6.4 Ocean acidification

In 2012, the Climate Centre also published a briefing note on ocean acidification, a key climate impact that has not yet received much attention in the humanitarian community. Further work in this area is initially focused on the Pacific region, where local communities are particularly vulnerable to impacts on coral reefs and fisheries.



THE PHOTO *HUMANITÉ* THAT WON THE 2012 YOUTH PHOTO-CONTEST ORGANIZED BY THE RED CROSS RED CRESCENT CENTRE FOR COOPERATION IN THE MEDITERRANEAN. THE CLIMATE CENTRE WAS ON THE JUDGING PANEL FOR THE 2013 CLIMATE-THEMED COMPETITION. (PHOTO: ABDESSAMIE ELKABIR/MOROCCAN RED CRESCENT)

# 7. Finance and administration

## 7.1 Income

The biggest donors to the Climate Centre in 2012 were the Government of the Netherlands, the Climate and Development Knowledge Network, the Africa Climate Change Resilience Alliance, the Japanese International Cooperation Agency and the Rockefeller Foundation, as well as the American, Canadian, Netherlands and Norwegian Red Cross.

In total, 12 National Societies have contributed financially either to core costs or specific activities. In alphabetical order, they are:

- American Red Cross (including by funding a staff member in a shared position)
- Australian Red Cross (by funding a staff member in a shared position)
- Austrian Red Cross
- British Red Cross
- Canadian Red Cross
- Danish Red Cross
- Finnish Red Cross
- German Red Cross
- Netherlands Red Cross
- Norwegian Red Cross
- Swiss Red Cross

Many other National Societies have contributed staff time, examples and experience. We thank all of them warmly for the excellent collaboration.

The other financial contributors to Climate Centre programmes were:

- Climate and Development Knowledge Network
- International Development Research Centre
- IDAMS (European Commission)
- ACCRA Consortium
- Japan International Cooperation Agency
- Government of the Netherlands
- Norwegian University of Life Sciences
- Rockefeller Foundation
- Statkraft

## 7.2 Organization

The Climate Centre is the Red Cross Red Crescent's reference centre on climate-related issues. It is an independent foundation under Dutch law, with three board members responsible for management and policy, one nominated by the Netherlands Red Cross (NLRC), one by the IFRC, and an independent chairman selected jointly by the NLRC and IFRC. The governing board met twice in 2012.

The Climate Centre remains grateful our hosts, the Netherlands Red Cross at their headquarters in The Hague. Each year the Centre receives support from many different departments of the NLRC and benefits from the expertise of its human resources, legal and financial departments.

## 7.3 Board

<b>Name and function</b>	<b>Position in 2012</b>
Mr. E.H.T.M. Nijpels, <i>chairman</i>	Chairman NLIingenieurs (Dutch association of consulting engineers), former Dutch Minister of the Environment
Mr. Matthias Schmale, <i>board member</i>	Under Secretary General, IFRC
Mr. Cees Breederveld, <i>treasurer</i>	Director General, Netherlands Red Cross

## 7.4 Staff and consultants

The daily work of the Climate Centre in 2012 was carried out by the following members:

### **Maarten van Aalst, Director (80%)**

Responsible for overall management, strategy and policy development; coordination with the Red Cross Red Crescent Movement; links to the scientific community; analysis and guidance on climate risk management in Red Cross Red Crescent programmes; support to international policy and programmes. Coordinating Lead Author in Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change.

### **Madeleen Helmer, Director, Policy and Communication (70%)**

Responsible for communications and advocacy particularly the UNFCCC negotiation processes and the EU, as well as mobilization of resources, and coordination with the Red Cross Red Crescent Movement.

### **Pablo Suarez, Associate Director Research and Innovation (70%)**

Responsible for applied research and innovation, audio-visual work and participatory games of the Climate Centre, as well as technical advice to National Societies in the Americas and Africa.

### **Fleur Monasso, Senior Programme Officer (80%)**

Responsible for technical advice, overall programme coordination and operational management

### **Rebecca McNaught, Senior Programme Officer (60%)**

Responsible for technical advice and programme and policy support in the Asia-Pacific region, with a special focus on community risk assessment.

### **Julie Arrighi, Programme Officer (50%)**

Julie was regional programme officer for East Africa, based in Kampala, Uganda, providing technical advice in the context of the Partners for Resilience programme. She spent half of her time supporting American Red Cross programmes in Africa. She left the Climate Centre staff on 1 July 2012 for a full-time position in the American Red Cross but remains attached to the team.

### **Knud Falk, Technical Advisor (50%)**

Knud assists the Climate Centre in its support to the Movement on climate-related programme development and resource mobilization. He is an expert in the field of disaster risk reduction, climate change adaptation and ecological monitoring, surveys and assessment.

**Erin Coughlan, Programme Officer (80%, later full-time)**

Erin supports Climate Centre programmes to build awareness and capacity for climate risk management, and coordinates an internship programme through Columbia University, bringing graduate students in climate fields to IFRC offices around the world. She also is the Climate Centre liaison at the International Research Institute for Climate and Society.

**Carina Bachofen, Technical Advisor (80%, later full-time)**

Carina supports the Partners for Resilience programme in Nicaragua as well as the Climate Centre programmes to build awareness and capacity for climate risk management with an increasing focus on the design and facilitation of participatory games for learning.

**Alex Wynter, Editor and Communications Adviser (20%)**

Alex, a former IFRC information delegate, edits the Climate Centre's English-language and social-media output, and handles media outreach.

**Desiree Davidse, Office Manager (80%)**

Responsible for desk support, secretarial support and office management, including travel support to the team, consultant and intern contract management, and maintaining the Centre's website and newsletters.

**Christine Keplinger (100%)**

For part of 2012, Christine Keplinger was staff on loan at the Climate Centre, seconded by the Austrian Youth Red Cross. Christine particularly supported the development of the Climate Trianing Kit, including the Youth Module.

# 8. Annual accounts 2012

## Balance sheet as at 31 December 2012 (in euros)

After appropriation of the result

<b>Assets</b>	<b>12/31/12</b>	<b>12/31/11</b>	<b>Liabilities</b>	<b>12/31/12</b>	<b>12/31/11</b>
Tangible fixed assets (1)	3,907	0	<b>Unrestricted funds</b>		
Accounts receivable and prepayments (2)	333,385	91,033	– going concern reserve (4)	522,022	360,024
Cash and cash equivalents (3)	621,445	547,023	<b>Restricted funds</b>		
			– donor restricted funds (5)	<u>113,896</u>	<u>98,181</u>
			<b>Total equity</b>	635,918	458,205
			Short-term debts (6)	322,819	179,851
	<b>958,737</b>	<b>638,056</b>		<b>958,737</b>	<b>638,056</b>

## Statement of income and expenditure for 2012 (in euros)

Income	Actual 2012	Budget 2012	Actual 2011
<b>Income from own fund-raising</b>			
Gifts and donations (7)	474,115	356,960	632,896
Government grants (8)	635,783	656,750	397,093
Other income and expenditures	20,349	-	42,093
<b>Total available for Climate Centre's objectives</b>	<b>1,130,247</b>	<b>1,013,710</b>	<b>1,072,082</b>
<b>Expenditure</b>			
<b>Climate Centre operations</b>			
– own activities (9)	957,764	927,710	955,189
– general operating costs (10)	5,230	68,990	14,259
<b>Total expenditure for Climate Centre's objectives</b>	<b>952,534</b>	<b>996,700</b>	<b>940,930</b>
<b>Balance for the year</b>	<b>177,713</b>	<b>17,010</b>	<b>131,152</b>
<b>Appropriation of balance for the year</b>			
– donor restricted funds	15,715	-	35,242
– going concern reserve	161,998	17,010	95,910
	<b>177,713</b>	<b>17,010</b>	<b>131,152</b>
<b>Brief summary</b>			
<b>Donor restricted funds</b>			
– Income	840,703	-	696,975
– Expenditure	824,988	-	661,733
	15,715	-	35,242
<b>Going concern reserve</b>			
– Income	289,544	1,013,710	375,107
– Expenditure	127,546	996,700	279,197
	161,998	17,010	95,910
	<b>177,713</b>	<b>17,010</b>	<b>131,152</b>

## Notes

The 2012 financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions of the Dutch Guidelines for Financial Reporting by Non-Profit Organisations (*Richtlijn Verslaggeving Organisaties zonder winststreven*). They aim to give an understanding of income and expenditure and the overall financial position of the International Red Cross Red Crescent 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 nominal value. Balance-sheet items in foreign currencies are converted at the rate on the date of the balance sheet, and the ensuing gains or losses in exchange are recorded in the statement of income and expenditure under the heading “investment revenues”. Unless stated otherwise, all amounts are given in euros.

### Tangible fixed assets

These 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.

### Accounts receivable and prepayments

Receivables are shown at nominal value, less any bad-debt provision deemed necessary.

### 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 included in 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 2012 (in euros)

<b>Tangible fixed assets (1)</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>2011</b>
Acquisition cost at 1 January	-	124
Investments (computers)	4,444	-
Depreciation charged for year (33.33%)	-537	-124
<b>Book value at 31 December</b>	<b>3,907</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Accounts receivable and prepayments (2)</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>2011</b>
Receivables re activities	332,183	84,712
Accrued interest	1,202	6,321
<b>Total</b>	<b>333,385</b>	<b>91,033</b>
Almost all receivables have a remaining term of less than 1 year.		
<b>Cash and cash equivalents (3)</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>2011</b>
Current accounts	621,445	547,023
<b>Total</b>	<b>621,445</b>	<b>547,023</b>

## Equity

In accordance with the aforementioned guidelines, the Climate Centre's equity is broken down into restricted funds and unrestricted funds. Restricted, earmarked funds are that part of equity to which a third party has dictated a specific use, and the Climate Centre can only use these funds for that purpose. The remaining equity is reported as unrestricted.

<b>Going concern reserve (4)</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>2011</b>
Balance at 1 January	360,024	264,114
Appropriation of balance for the year	161,998	95,910
<b>Balance at 31 December</b>	<b>522,022</b>	<b>360,024</b>

<b>Restricted funds (5)</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>2011</b>
Balance at 1 January	98,181	62,939
Appropriation of balance for the year	15,715	35,242
<b>Balance at 31 December</b>	<b>113,896</b>	<b>98,181</b>

	<b>Balance 1-Jan</b>	<b>Appropriation of balance</b>		<b>Balance 31-Dec</b>
		<b>Income</b>	<b>Expenditure</b>	
IASC	18,452	-	-	18,452
Health and Climate (Rockefeller)	29,773	-	29,773-	-
Audiovisuals	9,971	-	1,281-	8,690
Partners for Resilience (Dutch Government / MFS II)	-	286,812	286,812-	-
Climate Training Kit (Canadian RC)	21,374	35,870	38,022-	19,222
IDAMS (European Commission)	18,611	-	1,866-	16,745
CDKN Africa	-	115,314	113,272-	2,042
CDKN Asia	-	147,261	90,046-	57,215
CDKN Qatar	-	36,476	72,058-	35,582-
ACCRA	-	54,224	43,599-	10,625
Norwegian Red Cross	-	105,345	98,339-	7,006
Norwegian University of Life Science	-	9,481	-	9,481
JICA (Japan International Cooperation Agency)	-	49,920	49,920-	-
	<b>98,181</b>	<b>840,703</b>	<b>824,988-</b>	<b>113,896</b>

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

The Climate Centre's policy is to spend the restricted funds within three years of the stipulation being made.

<b>Short-term debts (6)</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>2011</b>
Accounts payable	124,643	64,874
Taxes and social security premiums	9,148	8,073
Other accounts debt	189,028	106,904
<b>Total</b>	<b>322,819</b>	<b>179,851</b>

## Notes to the statement of income and expenditure for 2012 (in euros)

<b>Gifts and donations (7)</b>	<b>Actual 2012</b>	<b>Budget 2012</b>	<b>Actual 2011</b>
PNSs: Netherlands Red Cross	80,000	290,780	65,318
German Red Cross	10,000		10,000
Danish Red Cross	15,409		10,000
American Red Cross	58,076		7,717
Swiss Red Cross	12,443		11,648
British Red Cross	4,756		14,267
Austrian Red Cross	14,050		10,000
Norwegian Red Cross	105,634		111,894
Finnish Red Cross	5,197		10,000
Canadian Red Cross	35,870		75,337
Other	-		56,589
	<b>341,435</b>	<b>290,780</b>	<b>382,770</b>

Statkraft	21,180	21,180	21,180
IDRC	7,762	-	-
Norwegian University of Live Sciences	9,986	-	-
IDAMS (European Commission)	-	45,000	18,900
Health and Climate (Rockefeller)	39,450		205,635
ACCRA	54,224	-	-
Other	78	-	4,411
<b>Total</b>	<b>474,115</b>	<b>356,960</b>	<b>632,896</b>

<b>Government grants (8)</b>	<b>Actual 2012</b>	<b>Budget 2012</b>	<b>Actual 2011</b>
Preparedness for Climate Change II (Dutch Government / MFS I)	-	-	64,923
Partners for Resilience (Dutch Government / MFS II)	286,812	467,000	332,170
CDKN (Department for International Development)	299,051	189,750	-
JICA (Japan International Cooperation Agency)	49,920	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>635,783</b>	<b>656,750</b>	<b>397,093</b>

**Climate Centre operations (9)**

<b>Own activities</b>	<b>Actual 2012</b>	<b>Budget 2012</b>	<b>Actual 2011</b>
Attributed to projects	425,134	466,010	465,212
Other personnel expenses	81,363	461,700	79,583
Consultants/volunteers	400,963		343,588
Office and housings costs	47,911		65,499
Campaign materials	442		11
Other direct costs	1,951		1,296
<b>Total</b>	<b>957,764</b>	<b>927,710</b>	<b>955,189</b>

**Climate Centre Operations (10)**

<b>General operating costs</b>	<b>Actual 2012</b>	<b>Budget 2012</b>	<b>Actual 2011</b>
<b>Personnel expenses</b>			
Salaries	178,167	221,431	171,716
Salaries foreign staff	130,767	162,521	186,660
Social security charges	27,709	34,438	25,670
Pension contributions	13,365	16,610	14,644
Attributed to projects	425,134	466,010	465,212
	<b>75,126-</b>	<b>31,010-</b>	<b>66,522-</b>
Other personnel expenses	8,975	100,000	4,152
Consultants/volunteers	13,739		6,850
Office and housings costs	38,067		38,960
Campaign materials	181		-
Other general costs	8,934		2,301
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,230-</b>	<b>68,990</b>	<b>14,259-</b>

The Hague, 9 July 2013

Board of Governors

Mr E.H.T.M. Nijpels  
 Mr C. Breederveld  
 Mr. M. Schmale

*Chairman*  
*Treasurer*  
*Member of the Board*

# Other information

## **Independent Auditor's report**

To the board of governors of the Red Cross/Red Crescent Climate Centre.

## **Report on the financial statements**

We have audited the 2012 financial statements of the Red Cross Red Crescent Climate Centre at The Hague, which comprise the balance sheet at 31 December 2012, the statement of income and expenditure for the year then ended on that day, and summary notes 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 in accordance with the Dutch Accounting Standards Board guidelines for annual reporting 640 by non-profit organisations. Management is further responsible for such internal control as it deems necessary to enable the preparation of the financial statements that are free from material misstatement from 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 and auditing standards, requiring 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 procedures to obtain 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 finances whether due to fraud or error. In making such 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 herein give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Red Cross/Red Crescent Climate Centre on 31 December 2012, and of its result for the year ended on that day in accordance with the guidelines for annual reporting by non-profit organisations of the Dutch Accounting Standards Board (DAS 640).

## **Report on management board report**

We have no deficiencies to report as a result of our examination whether the management board report, to the extent we can assess, has been prepared in accordance with the Guideline for annual reporting 640 “Not-for-profit organisations” of the Dutch Accounting Standards Board. Further, we report that the management board report, to the extent we can assess, is consistent with the financial statements.

Amstelveen, 9 July 2013

KPMG Accountants N.V.

P.W.D. Venhoeven RA



## **Colophon**

### **Published in 2013, by**

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Red Cross Red Crescent Climate Centre

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Red Cross Red Crescent Climate Centre

### **Design**

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