

# Annual Report

## 2023



Climate  
Centre

# Annual Report

---

# 2023

Cover: Agnes Ngula from Gozani Village, Puma Ward, Kinango Sub-County, takes Red Cross teams on a tour of her gardens. Agnes is one of several farmers in Kwale County who were supported with drought-resistant seed by the Kenya Red Cross Society. Go to [climatecentre.org](https://climatecentre.org) for full story. (Photo: Denis Onyodi/KRCS)



**Climate  
Centre**

# Contents

4	Acronyms
5	Preface
8	Policy
12	Anticipatory action
15	Attribution
19	Urban
22	Social protection
25	Climate and conflict
28	Health
31	Youth
34	Innovation
37	Communications
41	Finance
58	Other information

# Acronyms

COP	Conference of the Parties [of the UNFCCC]
DREF	[IFRC] Disaster Response Emergency Fund
DRR	Disaster risk reduction
EAP	Early action protocol
ECHO	European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations
ICRC	International Committee of the Red Cross
IFRC	International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies
ILO	International Labour Organization
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
MENA	Middle East and North Africa
NDC (Partnership)	Nationally Determined Contributions
NLRC	Netherlands Red Cross Society
TS/C	Tropical storm/cyclone
(UN) ECOSOC	Economic and Social Affairs Council
UR	Understanding Risk (conference)
WGI/II/III	[IPCC] Working Group I/II/III
WUF	World Urban Forum
WWA	World Weather Attribution

# Preface



Cyclone Freddy,  
Mozambique,  
February–March 2023.  
(CVM)

LOOKING BACK ON 2023, we see a year in which – to the acute dismay of all – *war* came, once again, to dominate the international agenda.

To be sure, both before and after the dramatic escalation of the conflict in the Middle East on 7 October, there was no shortage of climate headlines. Above all, and from the vantage point of early 2024, we can say with certainty that last year was the warmest on record “by a huge margin”, in the WMO’s words, through a combination of climate change and El Niño.

By August, for example, countries across the IFRC Asia Pacific region were reeling from multiple disasters. Eight DREF allocations to National Societies for climate-related events had been issued by this point: three for dengue to Bangladesh, Nepal and Sri Lanka; three for floods to Mongolia, Pakistan, and Afghanistan; one for a tropical cyclone to Bangladesh; and one for a cold snap to Mongolia.

Climate change turned what would have been manageable dry conditions in the Horn of Africa into what the US Drought Monitor classified as “exceptional drought”, the most severe of its five levels, according to our colleagues in the World Weather Attribution group. Yet at this writing, the IFRC’s related emergency appeal for nearly a quarter of a billion Swiss francs was woefully underfunded.

In a stark warning just ahead of the UN climate talks in Dubai, our Secretary General, Jagan Chapagain, who was on the COP28 advisory committee, re-emphasized that the climate and environmental crisis is a “hazard multiplier”, exacerbating almost every humanitarian disaster the IFRC faces.

There were also some morsels of good news: a measurable success of the COP meeting itself was the establishment of a *formal* fund for the thorny issue of loss and damage – even if, so to speak, it is for the moment an underfunded fund.

In a significant publishing event for us, the IFRC and the Climate Centre together issued a comprehensive new guide to climate-smart programming and humanitarian operations for National Societies, focusing on the use of climate-related information to reduce risk and human vulnerability.

It has also been a year of change for the Climate Centre itself, which towards the end of 2023 chose the Delhi-based adaptation expert, [Aditya Bahadur](#), as its new director; he was taking up the post on 1 May. We wish him well in the new challenges he faces, in a world where issues in the climate sector become more coherent even as overall global complexity increases.



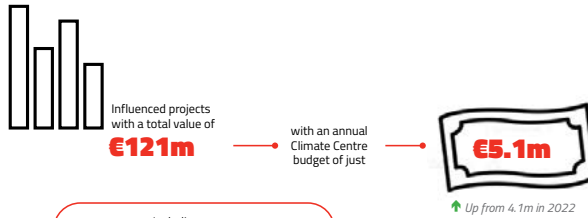
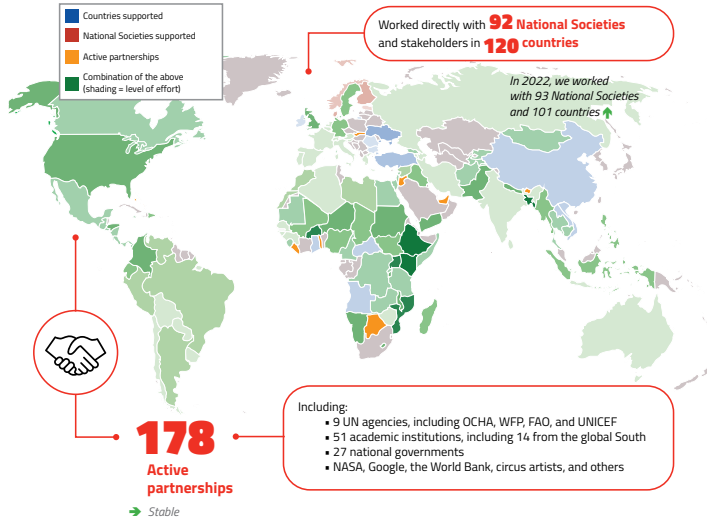
Yolanda Kakabadse  
*Chairman*



Julie Arrighi  
*Acting Director*

## Climate Centre high-level indicators

### An overview of 2023 reach and impact



### Examples

Led and contributed to **Innovative and impactful change** across the science, policy and practice pillars worldwide

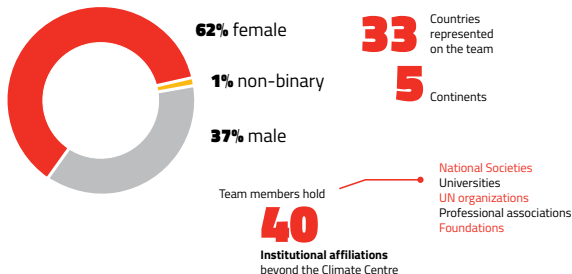
Developed the first-ever climate risk framework for a humanitarian organization to integrate climate risks systematically into operations

As a core partner of World Weather Attribution, published 14 studies that continue to be covered by the biggest news outlets in the world, with an estimated 34,000 media pick-ups in 2023

Contributed to the design of Daybreak, a cooperative boardgame about stopping climate change by the creators of the hit game Pandemic

Developed the Storylines methodology, combining rigorous climate analysis with storytelling to support Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners to take climate action

### Team diversity



# Policy



THE CLIMATE CENTRE has been supporting three main strands of policy in 2023: local and thematic work linked to National Societies, integrating policy across different thematic focal areas and regions, and contributing to global dialogue.

We collaborated with the IFRC and ICRC on integrating climate risks into humanitarian work, and in July we launched a new [IFRC guide on climate-smart programmes and humanitarian operations](#).

In 2023 we also piloted a new climate action journey with the National Societies of Malawi, Nigeria and Pakistan, setting out strategic steps towards scaling up locally led adaptation, to be officially launched in full in 2024.

IFRC Secretary General Jagan Chapagain and Europe regional head Birgitte Ebbesen visit the Slovenian Red Cross after floods described as the country's worst-ever natural disaster. In a stark warning to COP28, he said the climate and environmental crisis was [exacerbating almost every humanitarian disaster the IFRC faces](#). (SRC)

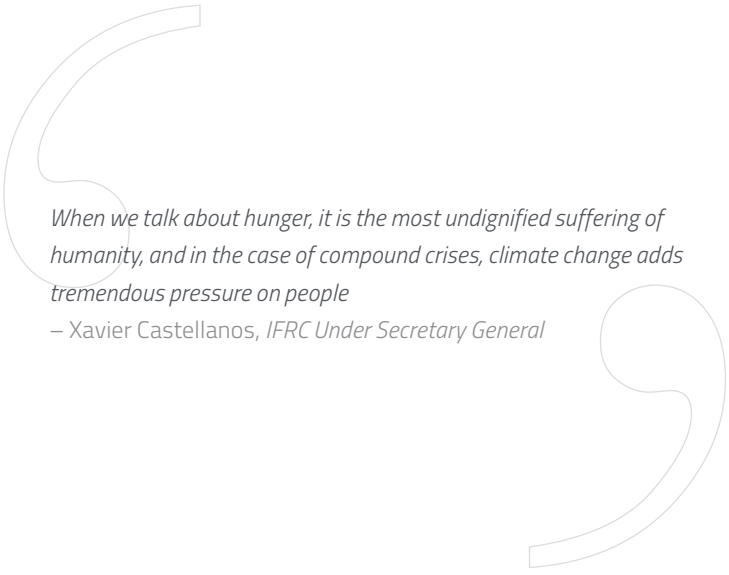


Other highlights included supporting a wide range of National Societies in effective advocacy. We supported the IFRC retreat centred on disaster risk reduction for National Societies in Africa as part of a fellowship programme, engaging with stakeholders on climate policy and translating it into practice at the national level.

We used creative approaches to communicate climate messages and piloted a new way of engaging at the [innovation summit in Nairobi](#) with *Cartoons Anonymous* to facilitate complex dialogue around climate.

To assist policy discourse, we also facilitated a Red Cross Red Crescent Movement forum in close collaboration with the IFRC, ICRC, National Societies and reference centres, the Anticipation Hub and REAP, focused on humanitarian engagement with loss and damage.

Regular virtual meetings linked different actors in the space and provided a forum for National Societies to engage around global policy questions, while linking this to their national and regional work. We also supported specific policy events at the request of National Societies to bring a climate lens to the discourse.



*When we talk about hunger, it is the most undignified suffering of humanity, and in the case of compound crises, climate change adds tremendous pressure on people*

– Xavier Castellanos, IFRC Under Secretary General



Cartoon artists facilitating a session with the Gabon Red Cross at an IFRC retreat in Kenya on risk reduction. (Climate Centre)

We actively promoted linkages between lived experience and policy work. On the regional level, for example, we engaged in policy dialogues featuring key messages from the [ENBEL](#) project on climate and health with EU stakeholders, jointly facilitated the [CHANCE network conference on climate and health in Botswana](#), and linked with the IFRC on policy messaging.

Last year we also embarked on an important regional project: Water at the Heart of Climate Action, exploring water and early warning in specific catchment areas. This combined insights from community experience with the global initiative on early warning for all. It aims to transcend disciplinary boundaries, and we collaborated on it with the National Societies of (alphabetically) Ethiopia, the Netherlands, Rwanda, South Sudan, Sudan and Uganda, as well as the IFRC, UNDRR and the WMO.

Our team contributed to the messaging for COP28 in Dubai, serving on two expert groups of the Executive Committee of the Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage.

Our technical advisers Florence Pichon, Sarah Gale and Manon Ebel authored a publication for the expert group for comprehensive risk management: [\*Key findings related to loss and damage from the Working Group II report of the sixth IPCC assessment of the global climate\*](#), jointly published with the Zurich Flood Resilience Alliance, IIASA and Climate Analytics, endorsed by the technical experts themselves.

A second paper involving our former Acting Director Carina Bachofen and technical advisor Dorothy Henrich was also endorsed by the Warsaw International Mechanism: [\*The role of early warning early action in minimizing loss and damage\*](#), co-authored with partners from REAP and Practical Action.

Interim Associate Director Bettina Koelle, serving on the WIM EXCom expert group on slow-onset events, was compiling a technical guide on desertification to be published in 2024.

The Climate Centre contributed to a range of UNFCCC events throughout the year, supporting dialogue and strong policy messaging across disciplines to protect the most vulnerable. This included a cartoon wall featuring a range of international artists for COP28 in Dubai, side-events at the UN climate talks, and support for National Societies in navigating negotiations.

With the IFRC we jointly facilitated a strong youth delegation at COP, bringing the voices of the Movement's young to the global policy debate.

The Climate Centre also jointly hosted [\*Development and Climate Days\*](#) in Dubai, exploring adaptation, innovation and finance, and combining community perspectives with global policy.

D&C Days 2023 gathered nearly 300 grassroots representatives, political leaders, policy-makers, negotiators and researchers in dialogue about equity and accountability at the intersection of climate, adaptation and development.

## Anticipatory action



IN PARTNERSHIP WITH the IFRC, we developed new [online learning materials](#) for National Societies, fulfilling a resolution to support the scaling up and operationalization of anticipatory action at the Movement's Council of Delegates – the forum through which it agrees common approaches to global humanitarian issues.

The Climate Centre contributed to a [global overview](#) published by the Anticipation Hub, the first such report, taking stock of progress and showing that 70 anticipatory action frameworks have been implemented to date in 35 countries, covering 7.6 million people.

Also as part of the Hub, the Climate Centre contributed to the design of advocacy pieces on anticipatory action for COP28: special briefs were developed on epidemics and [loss and damage](#).

Agnes Ngula from Gozani Village, Puma Ward, Kinango Sub County takes Red Cross teams on a tour of her gardens. Agnes is one of several farmers in Kwale County who were supported with [drought resistant-seed](#) by the Kenya Red Cross Society. Jan 2023 (Photo: Denis Onyodi/ KRCS)

The Climate Centre facilitated national dialogue platforms in (alphabetically) [Bangladesh](#), [Nepal](#), [Pakistan](#) and the [Philippines](#), while at the regional level our team supported the Africa, Asia Pacific and Latin America dialogue platforms, organized through the Hub.

At the global dialogue platform in Berlin, we led on interactive and creative aspects, including an [art work](#) developed by our in-house artist Rebeka Ryvola.

We supported the final development of seven early action protocols and two simplified EAPs for drought, heatwaves, tropical storms, floods and population movement in Africa, Asia and Europe, and assisted WFP Uganda in creating frameworks for anticipatory action (similar to EAPs) for floods and drought.

With the arrival of El Niño, forecasts indicated many regions would experience impacts such as floods and droughts: EAPs were activated in [Djibouti](#), [Ecuador](#), [Honduras](#), [Kazakhstan](#), [Kenya](#), [Somalia](#), [Uganda](#), [Zambia](#) and [Zimbabwe](#).

Beyond Movement partners, we have supported the development of national and regional road maps on anticipatory action in Asia and Africa, and, with the Hub, the [IGAD regional roadmap on anticipatory action](#).



*There were 70 anticipatory action frameworks in place in 2022. These covered 7.6 million people worldwide – Anticipation Hub, launching Anticipatory Action in 2022: A Global Overview, published in April 2023*

With the IFRC and a group of National Societies, we joined the UN project Water at the Heart of Climate Action, mitigating the impacts of water-related risks and disasters and increasing resilience in Ethiopia, South Sudan, Sudan and Uganda; we have continued to provide technical support for the WMO's early warning for all initiative.

The Climate Centre contributed to improving the evidence base for anticipatory action through our research and we published articles on [loss and damage](#), [anticipatory cash after floods](#), and [general lessons from the Red Cross Red Crescent](#).

We joined [UK- and Canadian-supported research](#) in Madagascar, Malawi, Mozambique, South Sudan and Uganda to bridge programming across anticipatory action and adaptation timescales, in countries dealing with protracted crises and climate change simultaneously.



The tapestry-style artwork created by the Climate Centre's Rebeka Ryvola for the [11th global dialogue platform](#) in Berlin.

# Attribution



THE WORLD WEATHER Attribution group of which the Climate Centre is a part published 14 studies in 2023, which generated an estimated 34,000 media mentions. WWA continues to be covered by major global news outlets, with significant year-on-year increases in media coverage.

The Climate Centre maintains the methodology that guides decision-making on which events meet our thresholds for study, ensuring impact-based definition of events, analysing vulnerability and exposure, and interpreting findings for future adaptation and recovery.

In February, we looked at the drought affecting [northern Argentina and southern Uruguay](#). Analysis of average precipitation and the effect of temperature on evapotranspiration found that climate change had not caused low rainfall but had increased the intensity and likelihood of high temperatures.

Kelowna city residents gaze at blazing hillsides on the far side of Lake Okanagan in Canada. [WWA scientists](#) had earlier said climate change made the weather that drove the fires in the eastern province of Quebec at least twice as likely and up to 50 per cent more intense. (Kyle Brittain)


In March, we published a study on Cyclone Gabrielle which hit the [north island of New Zealand](#). Analysis of the rainfall found a climate signal but we were unable to quantify it due to discrepancies between observations and climate models.

In April, we analysed the 2021–2022 drought impacting [Ethiopia, Kenya and Somalia](#). Analysis of precipitation over the two rainy seasons, combined with evapotranspiration, found that climate change had made the event approximately 100 times more likely, pushing it into the “exceptional” category.

In May, we published three studies. The first focused on extreme heat over [south-west Europe and North Africa](#). The second looked at the [South Asian](#) humid heatwave in April. Analyses of observed maximum daily temperatures found that climate change made the Mediterranean heat at least 100 times more likely and 2°C hotter, while the heat over South Asia was approximately 30 times more likely and 2°C hotter. In South-East Asia, the heatwave would have been virtually impossible without climate change and more than 2°C cooler.

The other study in May looked at three consecutive episodes of heavy rainfall in [northern Italy](#) and found a limited role for climate change, with a decreasing number of low-pressure systems in the Mediterranean offsetting the expected increase in heavy rainfall.

In June, we looked at heavy rainfall in the [Democratic Republic of the Congo and Rwanda](#). Scarcity of data prevented us from analysing the role of climate change but we highlighted the need for better observations, greater access to meteorological data, and more research to improve early warning and adaptation.



*People in the Horn of Africa are no strangers to drought, but this event stretched them past their ability to cope*  
– Cheikh Kane, Climate Centre, World Weather Attribution study, April 2023





The Red Crescent in Algeria distributing drinking water to sanitation engineers and passers-by. North Africa saw even higher temperatures in the 2023 heatwave than countries on the other side of the Mediterranean intensified by climate change. (Algerian Red Crescent)

In July, we studied the extreme heat in [North America, China and southern Europe](#) and concluded it was respectively 2°C, 1°C, 2.5°C greater because of climate change.

An August study looked at the extreme fire-weather in eastern Canada and found that climate change made it 50 per cent more intense and seven times more likely in May to July, and 20 per cent more intense and twice as likely at its peak.

In September, torrential rainfall hit the Mediterranean region, including [Bulgaria, Greece, Libya, Spain and Türkiye](#). Climate change made it up to 50 per cent more intense and as many as 50 times more likely, and this combined with vulnerability and exposure to create catastrophic impacts, including the dam failure in Libya that devastated the coastal city of Derna.

In October, we studied the early spring heat in [Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil and Paraguay](#) and concluded that it was made up to just over 4°C hotter and at least 100 times more likely.

In November, the three-year drought in [Iran, Iraq and Syria](#) was found to have been made 25 times more likely over Syria and Iraq, and 16 times more likely in Iran. In a 1.2°C cooler world without climate change, we concluded, this “extreme” drought would not have officially become a drought at all.

In [Madagascar](#), the hottest October on record was found to have the fingerprint of anthropogenic climate change: a one-in-100-year event in today’s climate would become a one-in-five-year event in a world with 2°C of warming. The seven-day maximum and minimum temperatures were made 100 and 10 times more likely respectively and up to 2°C hotter in each case.

In December, we studied the torrential rainfall associated with the short rains in [Ethiopia, Kenya, and Somalia](#), finding that climate change made it twice as intense, or four times as intense accounting for both climate change and a positive Indian Ocean Dipole.

## Urban



THE CLIMATE CENTRE completed the first urban climate fellowship programme, with support from Global Disaster Preparedness Center (GDPC) and the German Red Cross for over 25 staff and volunteers of National Societies.

We supported coalition building and risk assessments for target cities in (alphabetically) Bangladesh, Honduras, Indonesia and Tanzania, providing insights about which areas are most impacted by heat and coastal hazards.

As part of the learning agenda for CoCHAP (Coastal City Resilience and Extreme Heat Action Project), sharing and learning days were organized in November for National Societies, the IFRC secretariat and the Climate Centre.

Italian Red Cross volunteers on relief and clean-up duty after the [serious floods in the Emilia-Romagna region](#); rapid urbanization was a possible factor in determining the scale of the impacts. (CRI)

The CASCADE project (Cascading Climate and Health Risks in African Cities) was launched with a mission to advance the understanding of critical urban health challenges faced by African cities; we are partnering with Ghana, Chinhoyi, Makerere and Witwatersrand universities, the African Population and Health Research Center, and START International.

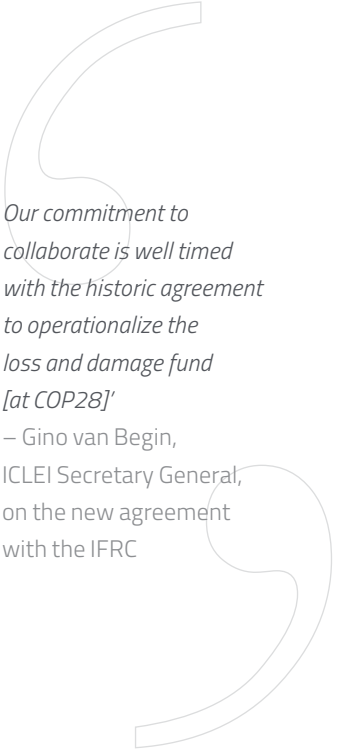
The Climate Centre supported the Nepal Red Cross Society to publish and distribute to in-country stakeholders a heat action plan for the city of Nepalgunj, and we coordinated with the National Society and the IFRC to leverage resources for scaling up action on heat countrywide.

In a bid to advance urban action in the Asia Pacific region, the team helped with the drafting of an MoU for the IFRC and local governments, including plans for accelerating the 2030 initiative to make cities more resilient and the Asia Pacific urban hub.

With the IFRC we held our second annual [Heat Action Day on 2 June](#), with the National Societies raising awareness of simple actions to reduce risks through social media including the Austrian, Jamaican and Rwanda Red Cross.

In addition, the Bangladesh Red Crescent staged flashmobs, distributed drinking water, and shared information; the Hellenic Red Cross held clinics with nurses, social workers and volunteers from the health and youth sectors; and the Indian Red Cross distributed drinking water to pedestrians and the general public as well as a flashmob.

The Prudence Foundation and the IFRC through the Climate Centre announced a [new partnership](#) to explore the health impacts of air pollution, extreme heat and humidity, intended to identify important gaps in the literature and culminate in an action plan to address the health impacts in a chosen Asian city.



*Our commitment to collaborate is well timed with the historic agreement to operationalize the loss and damage fund [at COP28]*

– Gino van Begin, ICLEI Secretary General, on the new agreement with the IFRC

On Day 1 of COP28, the IFRC formalized a cooperation agreement with [Climate Centre partners ICLEI](#) – the 2,500-strong global network of local and regional governments working for sustainable urban development in at least 125 countries. It was signed by Under Secretary General Xavier Castellanos and Gino van Begin, ICLEI Secretary General, concretizing “an already strong relationship”.

We also provided ongoing support to the [Exhaustion project](#), especially in the development of its visualizations on climate change, air pollution and adaptation, and we supported IFRC communications on heat-related messaging and communication on heatwaves.

Supported by Canada, we completed scoping for the WHO on a study of indoor heat-health issues, including lessons from places where indoor interventions have been developed and operationalized, and we promoted the results of 15 small grants carried out in 13 low- and middle-income countries in coordination with the GDPC.

Julie Arrighi sat on the management committee of the Global Heat Health Information Network hosted by the WMO-WHO joint office in Geneva.



Libyan Red Crescent teams were the first on the ground evacuating people and providing first aid and search and rescue after [Storm Daniel](#) made landfall, triggering a “catastrophic and unprecedented” flood disaster. (Libyan Red Crescent)

# Social protection



IN 2023 THE social protection team designed an intervention which would address the twin objectives of reducing poverty and environmental conservation in Colombia’s “arc of deforestation”. Building on past experience, a cash strategy and other measures were proposed that would also protect environmental resources and incomes.

Social protection in action in Chile. A one-time financial contribution was distributed to families affected by floods in the regions of Santiago, O’Higgins and Maule. (Maria Victoria Langman)

In Nigeria, we developed triggers for river flooding, incorporating them into an early action protocol that successfully delivered unconditional cash assistance to nearly 5,000 vulnerable beneficiaries. They were subsequently integrated into a national database on rapid response, part of the social security register, and are expected to be used to scale up similar operations in the future.

We began feasibility studies for anticipatory action in (alphabetically) the Cook Islands, the Marshall Islands, Niue, Palau, and Tuvalu, conducting stakeholder consultations and field visits and identifying the potential linkages between anticipatory action and existing social protection systems.


The UK Met Office awarded us funding under a project for climate resilience through social protection in Burkina Faso and Mauritania by promoting weather and climate information services among social protection and climate actors.

In November, we jointly hosted a COP28 side-event in partnership with UNICEF, the World Bank and the German government on exploring adaptive social protection to respond to loss and damage for children and other vulnerable groups. Doris Mwikali, our youth advisory board member, was one of the panellists and underscored the urgent need for greater inclusion of youth in climate and social protection agendas.

With the support of another youth advisory group member, Adnan Khan, from the Pakistan Red Crescent, we conducted a survey of 120 young people to identify climate impacts on employment opportunities for young Pakistanis. We looked at how climate risks and hazards are reshaping labour markets and traditional openings for young people and identified a role for social protection in supporting them in navigating these changes.

Two new briefs were published on [the role of universal health coverage as a pillar for social protection](#) and [synergies in social protection and water, sanitation, and hygiene](#).

We have been leading an informal working group on social protection to connect National Societies working at the intersection of social protection and climate. Two meetings were held in 2023, bringing together several societies, including Partner National Societies, who shared their experience on how they are supporting and engaging with their country's national systems on social protection.



*Climate finance supporting social protection is not only a moral imperative but also a strategic approach*

– Sayanti Sengupta and Sajanika Sivanu, Climate Centre

During the global dialogue platform on anticipatory action in Berlin, we facilitated a hybrid workshop and piloted a role-play game in which participants imagine a country affected by real extreme events and are asked to protect people by taking early actions through social protection.

This workshop generated insights into how the different components of social protection function, and the opportunities and challenges of integrating social protection and anticipatory action.

Additionally, we have been jointly chairing the ILO's working group on [climate change and social protection](#), organizing meetings and expert panels to foster collaboration with partners beyond the Movement, and engaging in knowledge sharing and other activities with UN agencies, national governments and the academia.

The Bombali branch of the Sierra Leone Red Cross Society rescuing three women trapped in a mudslide in the northern city of Makeni, triggered by intense rainfall. Strengthening Sierra Leone's social protection system for addressing climate risks is a key priority among government and external stakeholders. (SLRCS)





# Climate and conflict



In Beledweyne, Somalia, in anticipation of expected floods the ICRC and the Somali Red Crescent provided 75,000 sandbags to at-risk communities to build dykes and protect crops. (ICRC)

LAST YEAR'S UN climate talks in Dubai saw a [declaration on climate relief, recovery and peace](#) developed by the COP28 presidency in partnership with a core group of countries and agencies including the ICRC and the IFRC – seen as a big step forward on climate action for people affected by conflict.

Our input at policy level included contributions to the new flagship ICRC report [Weathering the Storm](#), with examples of successful adaptation in conflict-affected contexts.

We supported 25 ICRC delegations with capacity building, including e-learning, and we created a dedicated help desk to provide hands-on operational support. As part of this, we worked closely with the ICRC in Somalia to anticipate El Niño-related floods, enabling early actions including the [distribution of 75,000 sandbags](#) with the Somali Red Crescent.

[Our support to the ICRC](#) aided progress towards a global framework integrating climate risks into operations, bringing climate action into the core of the institution; we helped with the development of an adaptation catalogue and created a self-assessment tool for delegations.

Our partnership with the ICRC included new approaches to understanding climate risk: specifically, 20 new country profiles that use climate storylines were shared internally with the International Committee to help address uncertainty in adaptation planning; in 2024 we are publishing an external resource on this approach, exploring the storylines together with knowledge systems in 20 countries.

We engaged with other partners concerned with conflict to some degree across research, policy and practice. With [Humanitarian OpenStreetMap](#), for example, we explored the use of OSM data in conflict contexts, focusing on supporting climate-smart recovery and reconstruction; in Georgia, we developed a comprehensive analysis of climate risks again using OSM data to feed into the operational planning of the ICRC delegation.

We joined the US\$ 30m [CGIAR initiative](#) on climate, conflict and migration, providing support focused on anticipatory action in conflict settings.

In July, we jointly launched REPRESA, the [five-year international research effort](#) led by Bristol, Eduardo Mondlane and Witwatersrand universities to improve understanding of cyclones in Southern Africa, including dimensions of conflict and displacement for long-term adaptation and anticipatory action.

Throughout the year, we continued to move forward with anticipatory action. With the Anticipation Hub, for example, in addition to ongoing work with the conflict working-group, we launched another on multiple risks jointly with ACAPS.

We also contributed to several reports, including an [ICRC white paper](#) on debt conversion for humanitarian and climate impacts and a [UNDRR report on finance for disaster risk reduction](#) – a contribution to the mid-term review of the Sendai Framework that includes evidence of some good progress.

Our peer-reviewed paper [Beyond the forecast: knowledge gaps to anticipate disasters in armed conflict areas with high forced displacement](#) was made available ahead of publication in early 2024.



*We have seen some progress as we no longer need to make the case that people in conflict need support to adapt to a changing climate*  
– Catherine-Lune Grayson, ICRC Head of Policy, Amir Khouzam, ICRC Policy Adviser



In April, with the assistance of the ICRC, nearly 1,000 former detainees held in relation to the conflict in Yemen were repatriated there and to Saudi Arabia – with Iraq and Syria, Yemen was a country where the ICRC last year said effects of climate change are being amplified by conflict. (ICRC)

Together with Mercy Corps, the Climate Centre hosted a round table on climate and security with other humanitarian organizations in The Hague, contributing to the report [\*Overcoming the Fragility Barrier: Policy Solutions for Unlocking Climate Finance in Fragile States\*](#).

As part of our collaboration with the World Bank, we published a peer-reviewed [analysis](#) of the possible climate signal in temperature and rainfall for the periods 2020–2040 and 2040–2060 in Angola.

The head of the conflict team joined Princess Sophie of Liechtenstein, the president of its Red Cross society, and ICRC Director-General Robert Mardini to discuss the [significance of climate action for conflict-affected populations](#); she as well participated in a [SwissRE event](#) with ICRC Africa Regional Director Patrick Youssef to discuss the role of the private sector.

# Health



OUR WORK ON the impact of climate change on health continued to grow in 2023. The needs of National Societies remained a high priority, and we have continued to engage with them on their requirements for training and resources in the climate-health nexus.

We conducted a needs assessment of climate and health gaps with National Societies, work that will inform our support to them in the coming years, and we will continue to grow climate and health as a priority area for the Red Cross Red Crescent Movement.

The WHO and major donors in 2023 widely shared findings from our analysis on how little [climate adaptation finance is reaching the health sector](#).

We have advanced the Movement's knowledge on anticipatory action for climate-sensitive infectious diseases, focusing on Latin America and the Caribbean and East Africa.

The Greek Red Cross handed out drinking water and warned visitors to ancient sites to stay hydrated, as elsewhere in the northern hemisphere during [a week of extremes in July](#) it was pouring with rain. (Greek Red Cross)

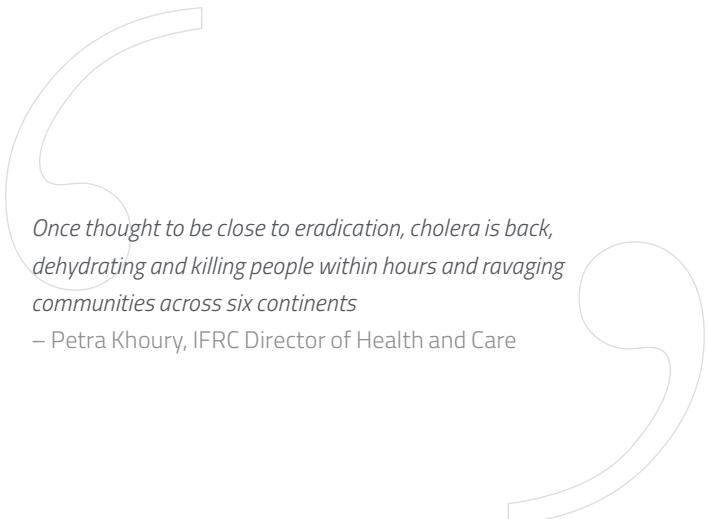
In collaboration with MSF and the ICRC, we developed seasonal emergency calendars to display annual patterns of climate and hydrometeorological hazards and epidemiological trends in 20 different countries.

For COP28, we published a [two-page summary of triggers](#) developed by the anticipatory action and health working group we chair jointly with the IFRC, the German Red Cross, MSF and UNOCHA.

Our work on early warning systems for infectious diseases has expanded. We continue to work with the IDAlert Consortium focusing on the EU; we're also partners in the [IDExtremes project](#) funded by Wellcome and led by the Barcelona Supercomputing Center that will develop an open-source tool to assess the probability of outbreaks of infectious diseases using hydrometeorological indicators.

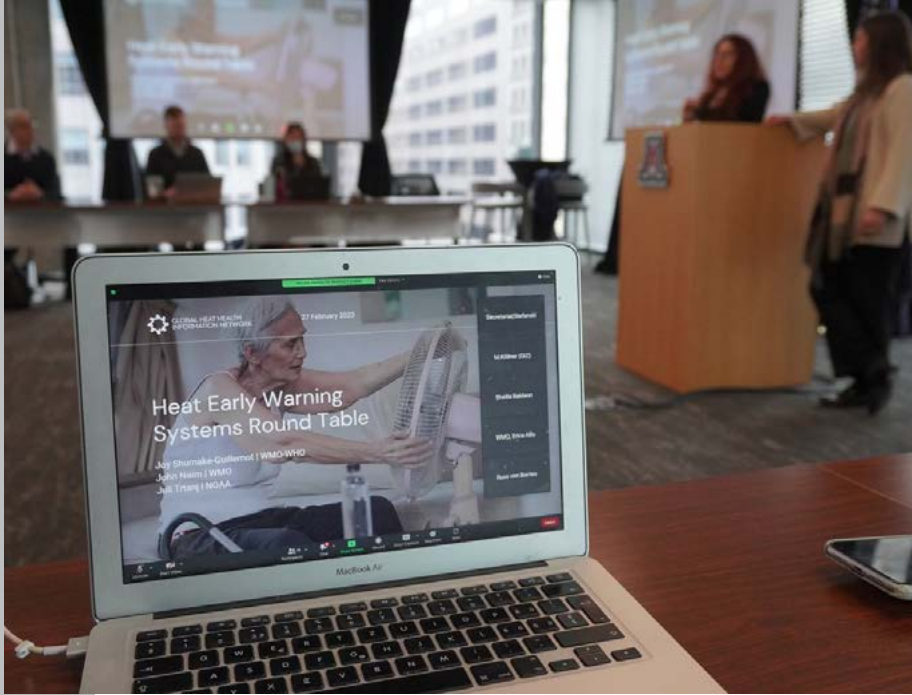
We assessed risks of climate change and infectious disease in Cambodia in collaboration with the Cambodian and Finnish Red Cross. In addition, our collaboration with the National Society in Colombia in formulating a ground-breaking early action protocol for dengue fever for the Movement has garnered significant interest in the region.

We conducted a scoping review on the [health risks at the intersection of humid-heatwaves and air pollution](#) and began work on developing an EAP for this in Thailand. We supported an analysis of indoor overheating for the WHO-WMO joint office and an indoor heat toolkit in collaboration with our colleagues working on heat and urban risks.



*Once thought to be close to eradication, cholera is back, dehydrating and killing people within hours and ravaging communities across six continents*

– Petra Khoury, IFRC Director of Health and Care



The Climate Centre represented the Red Cross Red Crescent at the first in-person meeting of the [Global Heat Health Information Network](#) since the onset of the Covid pandemic. (GHHIN)

We have been part of catalysing a global research community at the intersection of climate change and mental health via the [Connecting Climate Minds](#) consortium, led by a team at Imperial College London. We also supported dialogue on climate change and mental health through [innovative engagement approaches inspired by humour and acrobatics](#), funded by the Wellcome Policy Lab.

We continued to be an active partner in the [ENBEL](#) project and the [CHANCE network](#) throughout 2023. We published a [policy brief on climate finance](#), shared our work at two ENBEL conferences on [policy](#) and [science](#), supported the [CHANCE meeting in Botswana](#), and developed a resource for National Societies wanting to engage in climate and health policy spaces.

We have also been actively supporting external health-partners such as MSF and the WHO alliance for action on climate and health.

# Youth



IN 2023, WE INSPIRED Red Cross Red Crescent youth and others to take meaningful climate action through increased action, awareness and advocacy.

We advanced the global [Red Cross Red Crescent Strategy on Youth-Led Climate Action](#) and launched a mid-term survey, drawing over 500 responses from around the world that will inform work in 2024 and 2025.

We are partnering with the [IFRC LimitlessYouth Innovation Academy](#) in which millions of young people are expected to be reached. It aims to give them the essential skills and resources to support climate and environmental innovations.

We organized the third [Climate and YOUth Summit](#), with 32 sessions that were attended by 721 people from all over the world. This was a time to connect and be inspired; or, in the words of one of the young participants from Pakistan, “It’s a surreal experience how you organized this, I have felt inspired and connected to all. Totally next-level.”

Tajik Red Crescent volunteer Azambek Dusyorov and his young friends plant trees as protection against mudslides that had caused devastation in their village. (Finnish Red Cross)

Our youth advisory group continued to support the network by contributing to climate and mental health work, providing a youth perspective in the climate-screening process, bringing a youth voice to the [IFRC Nairobi innovation summit](#), and strengthening climate education work and youth representation in diverse forums.


We are continuing the successful YAG initiative, adding two new recruits in 2023, and we supported the coordination of IFRC youth delegation at Bonn during the UNFCCC intersessional as well as at COP28.

We provided young people with meaningful opportunities to speak at COP events on education, mental health, social protection and loss and damage. In addition, YAG members were also involved with the design and facilitation of sessions at the youth conference in the run-up to the UN climate talks.

Last year was also the occasion for nurturing youth partnerships, including the Valuing Water Initiative (VWI), the International Union for Conservation of Nature, AquaFed, the KWR Water Research Institute, and contributing to the design of the youth section of the Flood Green Guide of WWF in the US.

VWI, which concluded in December, provided an opportunity to explore further intergenerational approaches, working closely with the Kenya Red Cross through a storytelling workshop. We also created a social media campaign to encourage young people to foster connections with water and reach out to a large audience.

In 2023 we expanded the use of education tools such as [Y-Adapt](#) – our interactive curriculum for young people to help them understand climate change and take practical action in their communities. This tool, described as the gold standard of youth climate education by the IFRC, was rolled out in 12 countries in 2023, including the training of new facilitators.



*One standout aspect of the Climate Centre is the approachability of the team: they are genuinely interested in helping interns learn and make the most out of their internship.*

– Abhinav Banthiya (India), Climate Centre intern





The Nepal Red Cross water and sanitation programme is one of many around the world aimed at the young. WASH is becoming increasingly central to preserving health in a warming world. (IFRC)

We created new Y-Adapt modules focused on water and reviewed an urban one, and a new mentorship programme has been set up to support young people after completing the modules. The full curriculum has now been translated from English into seven languages.

We supported the Global Disaster Preparedness Centre with the creation of the [Teen Prep Kit](#) that features a module on climate change, and we helped develop a [climate action](#) curriculum focused on youth leadership in collaboration with the American Red Cross.

For the youngest enthusiasts, we have supported the IFRC and the Cartoon Network in the creation of the [Safe Step Kids](#) climate videos and materials for children in the Asia Pacific region.

Our [internship programme](#) continues to thrive. In 2023, we worked with 28 interns, from all over the world and they provided us with wonderful support.

# Innovation



EFFECTIVE INNOVATION CONTINUES to be one of the distinguishing features of the Climate Centre, with partners seeking our contributions both to enrich their endeavours with our tried and tested approaches, and to develop new ways to link climate science, policy and humanitarian practice.

The three-day [IFRC global innovation summit](#) in Nairobi drew participants from 125 National Societies. (IFRC)

A key platform for our 2023 explorations for innovation was a project entitled *Creative Policy Dialogues through Serious Fun: Humour and Acrobatics to Confront Climate and Mental Health*. Supported by the Wellcome Policy Lab, we worked with creative collaborators including professional cartoonists and circus artists to enhance engagement, stimulate thinking, connect human cognition and emotion, and accelerate trust and bonding.

We have pursued the unconventional use of cartoons: visual depictions of analogy and metaphor that amusingly communicate complex concepts almost instantaneously. By lightly capturing absurdities, tensions and dangers pertaining to serious matters, we showed humour can reframe thinking, uncover difficult truths, and inspire new ideas.

We developed and deployed nine humorous approaches, including our new [Pocket Theatre](#) for Anticipatory Action: a set of short performative vignettes that bring humour to life through unfolding, unrolling and otherwise manipulating the paper on which a cartoon is drawn, opening space for more imaginative conversations.

Similarly, our new pop-up book approach has been enabling difficult discussions. As a well-known medium for communication often associated with children or whimsy, pop-up books can engage audiences with emotional warmth when confronting delicate issues.

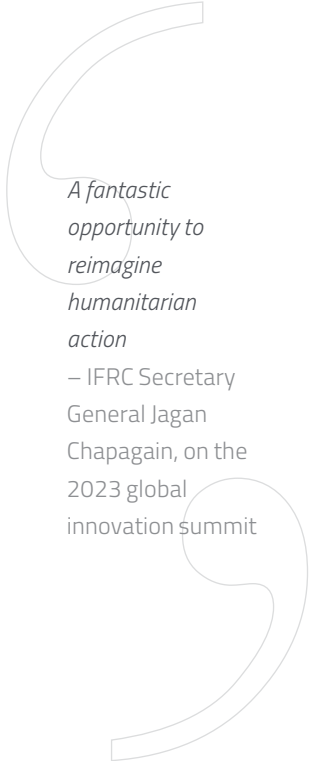
With mental health experts, humanitarians and cartoonists, we created a pop-up book that uses three-dimensional pages to offer a simple visualization of complex quantitative information, along with cartoon-style visuals that pop up and move in the hands of a performer to build an emotionally resonant narrative on climate and mental health.

We continued to grow the work harnessing humour for learning and dialogue. Our collaboration with professional cartoonists has now become a celebrated feature of many global and regional events on climate and humanitarian issues, including cartoonathon sessions for the dialogue platform on anticipatory action, the World Bank, the European Development Bank, and many more.

This innovation is also being recognized in academic circles through, for example, a chapter entitled [Harnessing humor for tough talks: humanitarian experiences addressing exclusion and climate risks](#) in a book edited by collaborators at the University of California, Santa Cruz.

We also deepened our exploration of risk communication through acrobatics and circus arts involving feats of balance, agility and motor coordination. Acrobatics can resonate with people, including policy-makers, through collaboration, trust, responsibility, creativity, safety and awe.

We developed and built on acrobatics and juggling that can be utilized in presentations, workshops and policy forums. Examples include our performances and workshops at the [Global Dialogue Platform on Anticipatory Action](#) and at the [Boston Museum of Science](#) with the Circocan International School of Circus from Brazil, as well as our collaboration with [CERN Idea Square](#) for a session on risks and policy entitled Gravity Play.



*A fantastic opportunity to reimagine humanitarian action*  
– IFRC Secretary General Jagan Chapagain, on the 2023 global innovation summit

A video entitled [Acrobatics and Anticipatory Action](#), developed in collaboration with professional Australia-based circus artists from Gravity and Other Myths, is an example of how much we can learn from these inspiring experts in managing risk.

The collaborative game [Daybreak](#), which elegantly captures the tough choices confronted by humanity on climate risks, features many of the humanitarian dimensions that emerged during brainstorming and test sessions by the designers, who list the Climate Centre as a partner organization, and was publicly released in October 2023 to critical acclaim.

We have been deepening our exploration of [doughnut economics for climate risk and shocks](#), in collaboration with the economist Kate Raworth and her team. Building on the nature and interaction of four key modes of provisioning, “the state, markets, households, and commons [shareable resources of society or nature],” we are developing a conceptual framework that helps understand, anticipate and address compound risks and cascading shocks.

Through juggling activities that help participants experience the consequences of failure to prepare, we have successfully deployed prototype versions of this approach, including at the ICRC in Geneva and at a London conference on creating effective warnings for all.

In collaboration with the Centre for the Study of Existential Risk at the University of Cambridge, we have continued investigating options on how to prepare for the global climate impacts of the next very large volcanic eruption, as well as ways artificial intelligence may pose a threat while also enabling remarkable new opportunities for linking knowledge with action.



A still from the video [Acrobatics and Anticipatory Action](#), developed in collaboration with Australia-based circus artists from Gravity and Other Myths to illustrate how much we can learn from these inspiring experts in managing risk.

# Communications



OUR ACTING DIRECTOR Julie Arrighi, science lead Liz Stephens and attribution specialist Roop Singh largely took over from former director Maarten van Aalst as our media contact points. Their engagement in 2023 – again a very busy year for attribution and announced climate-records of many kinds, right from the start – included outlets such as the BBC, France 24, *Al Jazeera*, *Fortune*, the (UK) *Telegraph*, and *The New York Times*.

Our social media audience continued to grow rapidly in 2023 and we added at least 1,000 new [X/Twitter](#) followers over the course of the year, mainly from within the humanitarian, development and climate sector. Our Facebook and LinkedIn feeds continue to use X/Twitter as their main source.

We continued to publish [web news stories](#) at the rate of about ten a month, covering all aspects of the humanitarian impacts of climate change, with special reference to the work of National Societies and the Red Cross Red Crescent Movement generally.

Communicating climate impacts. Parched, weathered branches from Yemen; wall panels charred by wildfires in Spain; parts of a Ugandan home swept away by flooding – some of the objects in [a unique table, created by the IFRC](#), to represent the impact of climate-related disasters worldwide at COP28. (IFRC)

The year also saw a complete overhaul of our website in its entirety over a roughly two-month period, intended to make the pages more consistent. The comms desk now doubles as webmaster, which makes for seamless and prompt updating.

Videos from 2023 now available on our [Vimeo site](#) include [this personal analysis](#) by Julie Arrighi, as part of the IFRC's *Do you have a minute?* Series, of the impacts of climate change in urban settings; presentations on anticipatory action in conflict settings; and several acrobatic performances by the Circocan and Gravity and other Myths companies, illustrating connections to issues such as risk and trust.

Early in the year we saw an important success for anticipatory action when farmers in Kenya's southern Kwale county harvested a variety of crops thanks to an early-action distribution of specialized seeds by the Kenya Red Cross Society: green grams, cowpeas and sorghum, temporarily replacing traditional but more vulnerable maize (lead video).

The Climate Centre promoted this success across all its various platforms: [social media](#), [web news](#) and [video](#), deploying its Kampala-based camera operator Denis Onyodi to generate original coverage on behalf of the National Societies involved and the IFRC.

The IFRC and the Climate Centre published a [comprehensive new guide to climate-smart programming and humanitarian operations](#) for National Societies. Available in full and summary versions, the guide focuses on how to use climate-related information to reduce risk and human vulnerability.



*Never before has the Norwegian Red Cross responded to so many simultaneous local emergency incidents*  
– Norwegian Red Cross press release after Storm Hans, August 2023

The Climate Centre assisted the IFRC in publishing a new [road map for climate action in the Europe region](#), framing how the 53 National Societies in Europe and Central Asia will expand climate action over the next few years.

As in previous years, much of our media engagement clustered around the UN climate talks. In what was probably our most significant single contribution to the COP28 meeting, the Climate Centre published a [summary of findings on loss and damage](#) from the Working Group II report of the sixth IPCC assessment of the global climate, timed to coincide with the Dubai COP.

Starting in March, we handled many queries from both media and National Societies arising from warnings (that turned out to be accurate) of a new El Niño.



Climate Centre science lead and spokesperson Liz Stephens with colleagues Emmah Mwangi and Faith Mitheu, Kenya Red Cross veterans and Climate Centre consultants. Liz supervised Faith's PhD (pictured, graduation ceremony) on impact-based flood forecasting in Uganda. (Climate Centre)

A [feature story](#) from the ICRC that we cross-promoted showed how in Iraq, Syria and Yemen the effects of climate change are being amplified by the consequences of armed conflict.

One major public event that we both took part in and generated coverage of was the second-ever IFRC global [Heat Action Day](#) on 2 June, when Red Cross and Red Crescent volunteers were out and about making sure communities knew how to stay safe during a heatwave, many of them equipped with guidance from the Climate Centre.

Another public event we reported on was the second two-year phase of Italian Red Cross public campaign to raise environmental awareness: [Effetto Terra \(Earth Effect\)](#), including preparedness for extreme weather.

A major exercise in internal Movement communications was the [IFRC Global Innovation Summit 2023](#), described by Secretary General Jagan Chapagain as “a fantastic opportunity to reimagine humanitarian action”, adding that a culture of innovation would enable the Red Cross Red Crescent to address the needs of communities served by the Movement more effectively. A huge variety of workshops over the three days included the Climate Centre’s youth games, facilitated by the MENA youth network.

We produced an episode on nature-based solutions for the *Can’t Take the Heat* podcast that ended its run in 2023.



# Finance

Balance sheet as at 31 December 2023 (in euros)

## After appropriation of the result

<b>Assets</b>	<b>12/31/23</b>	<b>12/31/22</b>	<b>Liabilities</b>	<b>12/31/23</b>	<b>12/31/22</b>
Fixed assets			<b>Unrestricted reserves</b>		
Tangible fixed assets (1)	9,858	15,390	Going concern reserve (4)	1,524,856	1,215,479
Current assets					
Accounts receivable and prepayments (2)	2,702,699	1,786,747	Provisions (5)	107,135	41,996
Cash and cash equivalents (3)	470,926	964,091	Short-term liabilities (6)	1,551,491	1,508,735
<b>Balance</b>	<b>3,183,482</b>	<b>2,766,228</b>		<b>3,183,482</b>	<b>2,766,228</b>

## Statement of income and expenditure for 2023 (in euros)

<b>Income</b>	<b>Actual 2023</b>	<b>Budget 2023</b>	<b>Actual 2022</b>
<b>Income from own fund-raising</b>			
Grants, gifts and donations (7)	4,831,226	4,413,900	3,344,958
Government grants (8)	812,069	649,000	770,295
<b>Total available for Climate Centre's objectives</b>	<b>5,643,295</b>	<b>5,062,900</b>	<b>4,115,253</b>
<b>Expenditure</b>			
<b>Climate Centre operations</b>			
– own activities (9)	4,312,401	4,109,800	3,249,763
– general operating costs (10)	1,021,535	831,300	620,155
<b>Total expenditure for Climate Centre's objectives</b>	<b>5,333,937</b>	<b>4,941,100</b>	<b>3,869,918</b>
<b>Balance for the year</b>	<b>309,359</b>	<b>121,800</b>	<b>245,335</b>
<b>Appropriation of balance for the year</b>			
Going concern reserve			
– Income	5,643,295	5,062,900	4,115,253
– Expenditure	5,333,937	4,941,100	3,869,918
<b>Total</b>	<b>309,359</b>	<b>121,800</b>	<b>245,335</b>

## Notes

The 2023 financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions of the Guideline for annual reporting C1 “small not-for-profit organizations”.

They aim to give an understanding of income and expenditure and the overall financial position of the International Red Cross Red Crescent Centre on Climate Change and Disaster Preparedness.

## 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 “other direct costs (own activities) and other direct costs (general operating cost)”. Unless stated otherwise, all amounts are given in euros.

The Stichting International Red Cross/Red Crescent Centre on Climate Change and Disaster Preparedness is statutory based in The Hague, The Netherlands and is registered with the Chamber of Commerce under number 27267681.

### 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

Receivables are carried at amortised costs using the effective interest method (for the entity equalling the nominal value) less any bad debt provision deemed necessary.

### Provisions

Provisions are measured at the best estimate of the amount that is necessary to settle the obligation as per the balance sheet date. The provisions are carried at the nominal value of the expenditure that is expected to be necessary in order to settle the obligation, unless stated otherwise.

The Solidarity provision is build up by a joint contribution of the long term consultants (LTC) and the climate centre to provide a pay out of all-in fees to the LTC in case of uncertain events.

## **Trade creditors and other payables**

Trade creditors and other payables are carried at amortised costs using the effective interest method (for the entity equalling the nominal value).

## **Principles for determination of the result**

Costs and revenues are allocated to the period to which they relate. The entities' pension plan is a defined contribution pension plan. Obligations for the contribution to this plan are recognised as an expense in the statement of income and expense as incurred.

## **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.

## **Salaries**

The Red Cross Red Crescent Climate Centre follows the Netherlands Red Cross collective agreement (CAO).

The Netherlands Red Cross has its own collective agreement (CAO) that is concluded with trade union FNV Abvakabo since 2006. Regarding the remuneration of employees the following is set: The starting point for determining the salary scale function is the function. To this end, all the functions arranged into a number of groups, called functional groups. Each function contains a number of features that are approximately equivalent. The severity of a function is determined by a job description. For each function there is a certain salary scale with a minimum and maximum salary. The Red Cross Red Crescent Climate Centre scales have been developed with the Netherlands Red Cross and have been approved by the board.

## **Pension**

The employees' pension plan is administered by the industry-wide pension fund Stichting Pensioenfonds Zorg en Welzijn. The retirement pension is a defined benefit plan based on (conditionally) indexed average salary. Indexation of the pension rights depends on the financial position of the pension fund. The premium to be paid to the pension provider is recognized as an expense in the income statement and, to the extent that the premium to be paid to the pension provider has not yet been paid, it is recognized as a liability in the balance sheet. The Climate Centre has no obligation to make additional contributions in the event of a deficit for the industry-wide pension fund, other than paying future higher premium contributions. For this reason, the premium contributions relating to a period are charged to the result in that period.

## Notes to the balance sheet as at 31 December 2023 (in euros)

<b>Tangible fixed assets (1)</b>	<b>2023</b>	<b>2022</b>
Book value at 1 January	15,391	14,413
Investments (computers)	-	9,439
Disinvestments	16,135-	3,290-
Depreciation on disinvestments	16,135	2,007
Depreciation charged for year (20%)	-5,533	7,179-
<b>Book value at 31 December</b>	<b>9,858</b>	<b>15,390</b>
<b>Accounts receivable and prepayments (2)</b>	<b>2023</b>	<b>2022</b>
Receivables activities	2,694,917	1,814,973
Accrued interest and other receivables	7,782	8,738
Provision for bad debt	-	36,964-
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,702,699</b>	<b>1,786,747</b>
Almost all receivables have a remaining term of less than 1 year.		
<b>Cash and cash equivalents (3)</b>	<b>2023</b>	<b>2022</b>
Current accounts	470,926	964,091
<b>Total</b>	<b>470,926</b>	<b>964,091</b>

The cash and cash equivalents are at the Climate Centre's free disposal.

## Equity

In accordance with the afore mentioned guidelines, the Climate Centre's equity is broken down into restricted funds and unrestricted reserves. 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. The going-concern reserve will be allocated as unrestricted funding to carry out activities according to the mandate of the Climate Centre, as described in the articles of association. The board has established a reserve target of 150% of annual turnover, based on a five year average of annual turnover.

<b>Going concern reserve (4)</b>	<b>2023</b>	<b>2022</b>
Balance at 1 January	1,215,498	970,162
Appropriation of balance for the year	309,359	245,335
<b>Balance at 31 December</b>	<b>1,524,856</b>	<b>1,215,497</b>
<b>Provisions (5)</b>	<b>2023</b>	<b>2022</b>
<b>Solidarity provision</b>		
Balance at 1 January	41,996	39,172
Build-up	156,295	82,079
Released	91,156-	79,255-
<b>Balance at 31 December</b>	<b>107,135</b>	<b>41,996</b>
<b>Short-term debts (6)</b>	<b>2023</b>	<b>2022</b>
Accounts payable	314,115	70,907
Taxes and social security premiums	65,716	43,280
Other creditors	300,164	240,133
Project related funds	871,497	1,154,415
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,551,493</b>	<b>1,508,735</b>

Project related Funds	Balance	Receivable	Received	Expenditure	Balance
	1 Jan 2023	1 Jan 2023	2023	2023	31 Dec 2023
2003 - DG Water @ Heart	-	-	128,000	77,618-	50,382
2050 - Mongolia Climate Conference	4,259	-	-	-	4,259
2055 - BRC policy support	6,912	-	45,101	52,013-	-
3001 - Prudential AP, heat & humidity	-	-	94,476	70,932-	23,544
3005 - Wellcome Trust ID Extremes	-	-	14,826	7,495-	7,331
3007- BRC East Africa CSID	-	-	44,076	23,633-	20,443
3033 - IFRC Alert Hub Africa	109,146	-	-	109,146-	-
4008 - GCF Timor Leste	104,303	-	-	104,303-	-
4009 - FRC/MRC FbF Drought Assistance	-	-	18,538	9,419-	9,119
4010 - IDB Amazon SP	26,951	-	-	26,951-	-
4021- MEDEWSA	-	-	133,492	6,371-	127,121
4118 - Eswantini Drought FBF, British Red Cross	4,521	-	-	4,521-	-
4203.2 - WFP M&E frameworks for anticipatory action	13,969	-	-	13,969-	-
4203.3 - WFP M&E frameworks AA	-	-	38,019	12,125-	25,894
4210 - French RC - Lebanon	45,443	-	-	16,076-	29,367
4243 - Flood FBF Chad, French Red Cross	3,867	-	-	3,867-	-
4260 - SDC Practical Action	11,634	-	40,370	38,121-	13,883
4343 - SRSP Nigeria	28,513	-	29,334	57,847-	-
4345 - Receipt, Stichting Deltares , European Commission (EASME)	15,101	-	-	15,101-	-
4360 - GCF Climate resilience in Pacific	118,113	-	-	118,113-	-
4400 - ID Alert	115,472	-	-	57,084-	58,388
4405 - Bochum AA in Conflict Training	-	-	4,000	-	4,000
5001 - Support RCRC CC Strategy 2021-2025 Grant, American Red Cross	163,099	-	-	58,603-	104,496
5013 - DG Norwegian Red Cross grant	73,103	-	159,467	232,570-	-
5030.1 - ICRC Core and Innovation	-	-	417,300	390,952-	26,348
5030.2 - ICRC Capacity Building	-	-	98,501	89,165-	9,335
5035 - ENBEL,Cicero, European Commission (EASME)	21,610	-	-	21,610-	-
5036 - XAIDA, CNRS-IPSL, European Commission (EASME)	244	-	23,822	625-	23,440
5055 - Paratus	109,936	-	-	44,348-	65,588
5062 - CASCADE	-	-	27,151	9,989-	17,161
6004 - Nigeria Flood EAP	-	-	10,797	7,200-	3,597
6005 - WHO CRLCSHS Resource Mapping	-	-	5,870	-	5,870
7007 - DRC AA in conflict	-	-	26,974	22,881-	4,092
<b>Sub total</b>	<b>976,195</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,360,113</b>	<b>1,702,648</b>	<b>633,660</b>

Project related Funds	Balance	Receivable	Received	Expenditure	Balance
	1 Jan 2023	1 Jan 2023	2023	2023	31 Dec 2023
7009 - CGIAR Retrospective Case Studies	-	-	45,072	33,475-	11,597
8001 - P2R	-	-	170,648	77,540-	93,108
9001 - BRC MOU	56,948	-	-	41,555-	15,393
9002 - AmRC Climate Initiative (FY23)	121,272	-	-	121,272-	-
9003 - AmRC Y23 July -Dec	-	-	136,911	33,501-	103,410
9004 - Finnish RC Flex.	-	-	20,000	5,670-	14,330
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>178,220</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>372,631</b>	<b>313,014-</b>	<b>237,837</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,154,415</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,732,744</b>	<b>2,015,662-</b>	<b>871,497</b>

## Off-balance sheet rights and commitments

### Unrecognised liabilities

At the time of publication of the financial statements, the foundation's consultancy structure is being reviewed for alignment with laws and regulations.

The outcome of this investigation is not yet known.



## Notes to the statement of income and expenditure for 2023 (in euros)

<b>Grants, gifts and donations (7)</b>	<b>Actual 2023</b>	<b>Budget 2023</b>	<b>Actual 2022</b>
<b>PNSs:</b> Netherlands Red Cross	75,000	75,000	75,000
Danish Red Cross	-	-	14,000
Swedish Red Cross	179,257	-	19,336
British Red Cross	41,555	50,000	-
Finnish Red Cross	5,670	-	-
American Red Cross	213,376	280,000	-
Bright Funds	2,596	-	-
<b>Sub total</b>	<b>517,455</b>	<b>405,000</b>	<b>108,336</b>
<b>Projects</b>			
0301 - GIZ Bangladesh	-	-	3,194
0302 - WWF Flood Green Guide	36,240	-	-
0303 - USAID	211,660	283,419	4,208
0304 - Wellcome Connecting Climate Minds	177,296	260,000	-
0305 - Wellcome Policy Lab	88,333	-	-
0505 - EU Regional Roadmap	26,106	30,000	-
0506 - Belgian RC Flanders Climate Training	2,300	-	-
0507 - Global Responsibility Austria Training	5,785	-	-
2001 - IFRC travel	-	-	3,383
2002 - ARA Microgrants	18,940	-	-
2003 - Water @ Heart	77,618	-	-
2027 - High-level panel Swedish Red Cross	-	-	49,190
2041 - Adaptation Action Coalition - Reap 1	2,332	-	30,568
2042 - IFRC/CSHD	-	-	19,498
2045 - ZFRA Alliance Advocacy	-	-	21,201
2045.2 - ZFRA 2023	29,238	30,000	-
2050 - Mongolia Climate Conference	-	-	19,984
2055 - BRC policy support	52,013	47,415	38,453
3001 - Prudential AP, heat & humidity	70,932	80,000	3,500
3002 - FRC Chad	4,500	-	-
3003 - FRC Cameroon Climate Smart Programming	4,250	-	-
3004 - LAC IFRC AA & CSID	13,949	29,000	-
3005 - Wellcome Trust ID Extremes	7,495	-	-
<b>Sub total</b>	<b>828,987</b>	<b>759,834</b>	<b>193,179</b>

3007 - BRC East Africa CSID	23,633	-	-
3010 - Virtual Reality - tool for Climate Leadership	-	-	10,045
3011 - Health & Climate: advancing action, Swiss Red Cross	-	-	23,338
3013 - Development training for Youth & volunteers (Y Adapt Iran), IFRC	-	-	7,739
3020 - Climate finance, The Netherlands Red Cross	-	-	85,105
3029 - IFRC CEWS and CREWS	-	-	48,942
3030 - IFRC PPP Climate-smart	-	-	10,537
3031 - IFRC PPP Feasibility Study (FS) and Learning	-	-	89,931
3032 - APRO Climate Resilience Program, IFRC	-	-	28,365
3033 - IFRC Alert Hub Africa	75,604	100,000	93,954
3050 - ECHO PPP AA	17,074	17,883	26,105
3051 - ECHO PPP Implementation	62,514	-	42,499
4001 - Hurricane regional FbF study	-	-	11,563
4002 - FCDO/DAI Flood EW	17,485	-	2,153
4003 - Save the Children International in Nepal	10,144	4,466	1,641
4004 - GRC Myanmar	-	-	3,684
4005 - PerfectStorm VU	4,190	5,000	3,772
4006 - GRC Feasibility Madagascar	-	-	12,371
4007 - Feasibility Study in South Sudan	25,443	-	-
4008 - GCF Timor Leste	133,287	112,000	25,768
4009 - FRC/MRC FbF Drought Assistance	9,419	-	-
4010 - IDB Amazon SP	26,951	-	45,583
4011- GRC FbF Sudan	15,042	-	-
4012 - Cambodia Country health assessment	28,633	-	-
4014 - Mongolia readjustment trigger	-	-	4,590
4015 - Fathum	-	-	45,518
4016 - BRC Climate Smart Programming	23,359	-	-
4017 - Fathum Shear CCT	-	-	76,379
4018 - Fathum Shear KB	-	-	57,831
4019 - Integration grants Shear	-	-	8,581
4020 - Inclusive Climate Action Framework FAO	3,966	-	23,911
4021 - MEDEWSA	6,371	50,000	-
4035 - WFP Uganda	47,193	38,900	28,432
4113 - Sierra Leone Shock Responsive Social Protection	43,773	-	62,541
4114.2 - Health consultations ARA	-	-	7,960
4117.2 - WFP FbF Burundi	23,028	60,998	44,273
<b>Sub total</b>	<b>597,109</b>	<b>389,247</b>	<b>933,111</b>

4117.3 - WFP Burundi '23-'25	6,665	-	-
4118 - Eswatini Drought FBF, British Red Cross	4,521	-	18,609
4118.2 - Eswatini Drought FBF April - Dec 23	12,599	12,191	-
4203.2 - WFP M&E frameworks for anticipatory action	7,500	-	29,645
4203.3 - WFP M&E frameworks AA	12,125	-	-
4204 - German Red Cross Private sector costs	-	-	4,089
4210 - Lebanon, French Red Cross	16,076	-	23,357
4235 - Innovative Approaches in Response Preparedness, NLRC (Ikea)	43,629	36,800	162,389
4241.2 - Drought FBF Niger Phase 1 & 2, French Red Cross	5,220	27,420	9,465
4243 - Flood FBF Chad, French Red Cross	3,867	-	13,745
4244 - Drought FBF in Mauritania	-	-	14,426
4251 - RCRC CC MoU 2020-2022, British Red Cross	-	-	23,415
4260 - SDC Practical Action	38,121	49,168	29,221
4301 - Capacity for IRM in South Sudan and Uganda	-	-	11,826
4315.2 - Phase 2 Drivers for Climate Fragility in Burundi	-	-	36,020
4316 - Angola Climate Change and Development Report	-	-	20,409
4317 - GFDRR Honduras	-	-	42,184
4318 - UKMO MENA	-	-	29,440
4325 - Reducing impact of disasters: Three Oceans, French Red Cross	-	-	13,317
4340 - Danish Red Cross projects	-	-	44,920
4341 - FBA and Social Protection in Nepal	-	-	59,445
4342 - Danish RC Event 8-9 Feb 2022	-	-	1,202
4343 - Echo Nigeria, IFRC	57,847	-	43,049
4345 - Receipt, Stichting Deltares, European Commission (EASME)	30,101	35,082	35,757
4350 - ARRC	-	-	3,779
4355.2 - Concern Malnutrition	-	-	20,599
4355.3 - Concern Malnutrition Y3	1,301	-	17,341
4360 - GCF Climate resilience in Pacific	187,947	205,000	87,637
4400 - ID Alert	57,084	-	28,465
4401 - WISER BRC Istibak	4,529	-	-
4402 - DRC AA Feasibility Study in Iraq	21,986	-	-
4403 - AHA Bochum Training	4,892	-	-
4404 - Italian Govt Grant	22,295	-	-
5002 - Heat Workshop in Nepal	-	-	9,951
5005 - ECCAS capacity building, The institute of Research for Development (IRD)	176,913	-	-
<b>Sub total</b>	<b>715,218</b>	<b>365,661</b>	<b>833,702</b>

5006 - WHO Indoor Heat Consultant	65,257	-	534
5007 - GRC Feasibility study Bangladesh	17,541	-	-
5012 - CDKN Asia	-	-	9,648
5013 - Norwegian Red Cross grant	232,570	190,000	248,527
5014 - Bezos Earth Fund	84,051	300,000	-
5018 - Fractal Plus	-	-	18,990
5030 - 5030 ICRC	-	-	660,716
5030.1 - ICRC Core and Innovation	390,952	-	-
5030.2 - ICRC Capacity Building	89,165	-	-
5030.3 - ICRC Help Desk	145,693	-	-
5030.4 - ICRC Name/Global Research	2,150	-	-
5030.5 - ICRC Screenings	3,700	-	-
5035 - ENBEL, Cicero, European Commission (EASME)	46,758	-	107,761
5036 - XAIDA, CNRS-IPSL, European Commission (EASME)	625	7,885	17,908
5040 - DAI Feasibility Study	-	-	6,451
5041 - Climate Factsheet	-	-	2,918
5045 - IFRC Fact Sheet	-	-	35,867
5050 - Heat Risk in LatAm AmRC	-	-	4,739
5055 - PARATUS	44,348	33,000	14,272
5060 - IFRC & American RC BHA Climate Resilient Cities	256,369	287,500	18,750
5061 - American Red Cross	20,559	-	-
5062 - CASCADE	9,989	35,000	-
5100 - IFRC Center's Grant	-	-	50,401
6000 - IDS vulnerability research	65,764	-	-
6001 - MSF Health Screening	33,741	32,000	-
6002 - MSF Malaria Anticipation Project	3,067	-	-
6003 - WISER Sahel SP	37,284	-	-
6004 - Nigeria Flood EAP	7,200	-	-
7000 - Bochum University e-learning	9,000	-	-
7001 - HOT	22,000	-	-
7003 - Bristol Univ. CLARE REPRESA	87,160	170,516	-
7007 - DRC AA in conflict	22,881	-	-
7008 - UKMO WISER MENA coordination	358	-	-
7009 - CGIAR Retrospective Case Studies	33,475	-	-
8000 - Youth and water action	186,279	175,000	26,455
<b>Sub total</b>	<b>1,917,936</b>	<b>1,230,901</b>	<b>1,223,937</b>

8001 - P2R	77,540	-	-
8003 - ECHO HIP Uganda/ NLRC	9,688	5,600	313
8005 - EIB Know Your Hazard	-	-	5,850
8005.2 - EIB Know Your Hazard 2023	5,850	-	-
8007 - GRP RH Cartoonathon	-	-	4,500
8008 - Solomon Youth Action	33,237	-	-
8010 - RPIII	117,473	30,000	14,670
8011 - Y Adapt Jamaica	9,716	-	-
9002 - AmRC Climate Initiative (FY23)	-	-	27,360
9004.1 - Finnish REDI Nepal	1,018	-	-
Remaing budget 2023	-	1,227,657	-
<b>Sub total</b>	<b>254,521</b>	<b>1,263,257</b>	<b>52,693</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,831,226</b>	<b>4,413,900</b>	<b>3,344,958</b>

<b>Government grants (8)</b>	<b>Actual 2023</b>	<b>Budget 2023</b>	<b>Actual 2022</b>
Global project I (German Red Cross)	114,389	149,000	188,555
Global project II (German Red Cross)	692,815	500,000	518,077
4116 - Understanding local mechanisms EWEA Pacific, Principality of Liechtenstein	-	-	63,663
Other Government grants (1013)	4,865	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>812,069</b>	<b>649,000</b>	<b>770,295</b>

The higher government grants in 2023 in comparison with the budget are mainly related to the Global projects of the German Red Cross.

<b>Climate Centre operations (9)</b>	<b>Actual 2023</b>	<b>Budget 2023</b>	<b>Actual 2022</b>
<b>Own activities</b>			
Staff (Attributed to projects)	290,921	284,900	228,638
Consultants (long and short- term)	3,520,208	3,514,100	2,838,282
Travel	320,219	134,700	115,456
Accounting services	13,731	-	8,898
Other costs (vh Office and housings costs)	167,322	176,100	58,489
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,312,401</b>	<b>4 109,800</b>	<b>3,249,763</b>
<b>Overhead charged to projects</b>	<b>786,493</b>	<b>828,100</b>	<b>627,692</b>
<b>Total expenses</b>	<b>5,098,894</b>	<b>4,937,900</b>	<b>3,877,455</b>

<b>Climate Centre Operations (10)</b>	<b>Actual 2023</b>	<b>Budget 2023</b>	<b>Actual 2022</b>
<b>General operating costs</b>			
<b>Employment expenses</b>			
Salaries	588,201	638,915	484,289
Social security charges	95,797	104,057	77,860
Pension contributions	74,781	81,228	66,125
	<b>758,779</b>	<b>824,200</b>	<b>628,274</b>
<b>Other general operating costs</b>			
Consultants (long and short- term)	197,733	110,300	84,428
Travel	54,466	25,300	12,644
Accounting Services	53,785	55,000	37,765
Other costs (vh Office and housings costs)	247,693	101,400	85,682
	<b>553,677</b>	<b>292,000</b>	<b>220,519</b>
Attributed to projects	290,921-	284,900-	228,638-
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,021,535</b>	<b>831,300</b>	<b>620,155</b>
<b>Overhead charged to projects</b>	<b>786,493-</b>	<b>828,100-</b>	<b>627,692-</b>
<b>Total expenses</b>	<b>235,042</b>	<b>3,200</b>	<b>7,536-</b>
<b>Total expenditure for Climate Centre's objectives</b>	<b>5,333,937</b>	<b>4,941,100</b>	<b>3,869,918</b>

During the financial year, the average number of FTE excluding consultants amounts to 8.54 (2022: 6.85).

The projects and programs of the Climate Centre are implemented in line with its [Strategy 2021-2025](#).

No board member has received a salary, loans or guarantees.

The Hague, October 15, 2024

Board of Governors

Mrs L.A.Y. Kababadse Navarro

Mr. M.W. Castellanos Mosquera

Mr. H.P. Goossens (September 6, 2024)



<b>Budget 2024 (× 1.000 euro)</b>	<b>Total Budget 2024</b>	<b>Project Budget 2024</b>	<b>Overhead Budget 2024</b>
Staff	907	356	551
Consultants (long and short-term)	4,149	3,652	497
Travel	263	253	10
Accounting services	70	-	70
Other costs	568	440	128
<b>Sub total</b>	<b>5,957</b>	<b>4,701</b>	<b>1,256</b>
Overhead charged to projects	-	832	832-
<b>Total expenses</b>	<b>5,957</b>	<b>5,533</b>	<b>424</b>
Anticipated Project Income	5,362	5,362	-
Anticipated Donations	534	459	75
<b>Total income</b>	<b>5,896</b>	<b>5,821</b>	<b>75</b>
<b>Net result</b>	<b>61-</b>	<b>288</b>	<b>349-</b>

## Budget Narrative

The proposed budget for 2024 reflects the December 2023 board decision for a simplified budgeting and reporting process. Total expenses anticipated in 2024 are EUR 5.957K. This is compared to projected expenses of EUR 4.941K in the 2023 proposed budget, of this budget EUR 1.256K is the anticipated overhead budget for 2024. The overhead budget increase in 2024 is caused by the two new directors at 100% FTE (358K EUR), a potential change in the invoicing plan for NLRC secondees from finance and HR (112K EUR), anticipated one-off costs from Deloitte for the solutioning phase of their study (35K EUR), and also a new FTE in the contract team (64K EUR). This results in an overhead overspent of 349K.

## Expenses

Staff consists of those on Dutch employment contracts.

Consultants consists primarily of long-term consultants and short-term consultants hired to support projects.

Travel includes all travel costs such as flight, hotels, daily subsistence allowance etc.

Accounting services is an overhead expense that primarily consists of audit costs, VAT advisory services and the risk analysis by Deloitte.

Other costs on programs include grants or fees paid to other institutions, workshop costs and miscellaneous expenses. Other costs on overhead include depreciation, bank transfer fees, software fees, communication costs, shipping etc.

## Income

Anticipated project income reflects planned expenses. This is a projection based on a hybrid of contracted project agreements as well as proposals in the pipeline that are 'highly likely'.

Projected income does not include other proposals in the pipeline that are medium or low likelihood as of December 1, 2023.

## Net Result

The anticipated net result of EUR -61K reflects the balance of the program and overhead income and expenditure. The overhead balance is minus 349K and the program balance is plus 288K.

## **Independent auditor's report**

To the board of governors of the Stichting International Red Cross/Red Crescent Centre on Climate Change and Disaster Preparedness:

### **A. Report on the audit of the financial statements 2023 included in the annual report**

#### **Our opinion**

We have audited the financial statements 2023 of the Stichting International Red Cross/Red Crescent Centre on Climate Change and Disaster Preparedness based in The Hague.

In our opinion the accompanying financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Stichting International Red Cross/Red Crescent Centre on Climate Change and Disaster Preparedness as at 31 December 2023 and of its result for 2023 in accordance with the Guideline for annual reporting C1 "small not-for-profit organizations".

The financial statements comprise:

1. the balance sheet as at 31 December 2023
2. the statement of income and expenditure for 2023, and
3. the notes comprising a summary of the accounting policies and other explanatory information.

#### **Basis for our opinion**

We conducted our audit in accordance with Dutch law, including the Dutch Standards on Auditing. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the 'Our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements' section of our report.

We are independent of the Stichting International Red Cross/Red Crescent Centre on Climate Change and Disaster Preparedness in accordance with the Verordening inzake de onafhankelijkheid van accountants bij assurance-opdrachten (ViO, Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants, a regulation with respect to independence) and other relevant independence regulations in the Netherlands. Furthermore we have complied with the Verordening gedrags- en beroepsregels accountants (VGBA, Dutch Code of Ethics).

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

## **B. Report on the other information included in the annual report**

In addition to the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon, the annual report contains other information that consists of the board report.

Based on the following procedures performed, we conclude that the other information is consistent with the financial statements and does not contain material misstatements.

We have read the other information. Based on our knowledge and understanding obtained through our audit of the financial statements or otherwise, we have considered whether the other information contains material misstatements.

By performing these procedures, we comply with the requirements of the Dutch Standard 720. The scope of the procedures performed is substantially less than the scope of those performed in our audit of the financial statements.

The board is responsible for the preparation of the other information, including the board report in accordance with the Guideline for annual reporting C1 "small not-for-profit organizations".

## **C. Description of responsibilities regarding the financial statements**

### **Responsibilities of the board for the financial statements**

The board is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with the Guideline for annual reporting C1 "small not-for-profit organizations".

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

As part of the preparation of the financial statements, the board is responsible for assessing the company's ability to continue as a going concern. Based on the financial reporting framework mentioned, the board should prepare the financial statements using the going concern basis of accounting unless the board either intends to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

The board should disclose events and circumstances that may cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern in the financial statements.

### **Our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements**

Our objective is to plan and perform the audit assignment in a manner that allows us to obtain sufficient and appropriate audit evidence for our opinion.

Our audit has been performed with a high, but not absolute, level of assurance, which means we may not detect all material errors and fraud during our audit.

Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements. The materiality affects the nature, timing and extent of our audit procedures and the evaluation of the effect of identified misstatements on our opinion.

We have exercised professional judgement and have maintained professional skepticism throughout the audit, in accordance with Dutch Standards on Auditing, ethical requirements and independence requirements. Our audit included among others:

- identifying and assessing the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, designing and performing audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtaining audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control;
- obtaining an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit 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 company's internal control;
- evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the board;
- concluding on the appropriateness of the boards use of the going concern basis of accounting, and based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause a company to cease to continue as a going concern;
- evaluating the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures; and
- evaluating whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with the board, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant findings in internal control that we identify during our audit.

The Hague, October 18, 2024

MDM accountants B.V.

D.G. Spaans AA