Addressing the humanitarian consequences of climate change
Addressing the humanitarian consequences of climate change
# Table of contents

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Acronyms</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Preface</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Summary</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>I Introduction</strong></td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A changing time</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Providing answers</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Role of the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mission of the Red Cross/Red Crescent Climate Centre</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>2 Approach</strong></td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.1 Working inside the Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement: raising awareness and building capacity</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.2 Working outside the Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement: advocating climate risk reduction</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>3 Activities in 2006</strong></td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.1 Raising awareness and advocating climate risk reduction</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Presentations and meetings within the Movement</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Media</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Publications</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.2 Building capacity: programmes</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.2.1 Preparedness for climate change programme</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The four steps</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Evaluation</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Advisory board</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
3.2.2 Programme support
Viet Nam 30
Indonesia 32
Mozambique 33
Nicaragua, Guatemala, Costa Rica and Colombia 35
Tuvalu and Samoa 37

3.2.3 Netherlands climate change programme 38
Awareness project 40
Heatwave project 40

4 Fund-raising 43

5 Organization 45
Board of Governors 45
Staff 45
Volunteers 46
Organizational developments 46

6 Annual Report 49
Balance sheet as at 31 December 2006 50
Statement of income and expenditure for 2006 51
Notes 52
Other Information 57

Colophon 59
## Acronyms

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Acronym</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>BOND</td>
<td>British Overseas NGOs for Development</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CDM</td>
<td>Clean Development Mechanism</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CER</td>
<td>Certified Emission Reductions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COP</td>
<td>Conference of the Parties to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DIPECHO</td>
<td>Disaster Preparedness for European Commission Humanitarian Office</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GEF</td>
<td>Global Environment Facility</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IFRC</td>
<td>International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KNMI</td>
<td>Koninklijk Nederlands Meteorologisch Instituut (Royal Dutch Meteorological Institute)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NCAP</td>
<td>Netherlands Climate Assistance Program</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NGO</td>
<td>Non-governmental organization</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NPL</td>
<td>Nationale Postcode Loterij (Dutch national postcode lottery)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OECD</td>
<td>Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RIVM</td>
<td>National Institute for Public Health and the Environment (Netherlands)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SNV</td>
<td>Netherlands-based international development organization</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNDP</td>
<td>United Nations Development Programme</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNFCCC</td>
<td>United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UN-ISDR</td>
<td>United Nations International Strategy for Disaster Reduction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VARG</td>
<td>Vulnerability and Adaptation Resource Group</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VCA</td>
<td>Vulnerability and Capacity Assessment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WBI</td>
<td>World Bank Institute</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Preface

For climate change 2006 was a breakthrough year. Public discussion about whether climate change is happening and whether it is largely caused by human activity turned around. Acknowledgment overtook scepticism. It is difficult to put a finger on the cause of that change. For those who have been dealing with climate change for a long time, 2006 was not very special. Globally, it was a very warm year – again. Many weather records were broken – again. But that is not news anymore.

So which drop made the bucket overflow? Which straw broke the camel’s back? Some became convinced climate change is for real by the floods in Ethiopia or the drought in Australia or local erratic weather. For others it was reports about melting at the north pole that did it or Al Gore’s movie *An Inconvenient Truth*. In most cases, it was probably a combination of all these, and more. The reality of climate change is coming at us from all directions.

For the Red Cross/Red Crescent Climate Centre this change has certainly been a boost. Many colleagues within the Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement have become more interested in our work, advice and our programme on disaster risk reduction and preparedness. We are inspired by this breakthrough and confident that our experiences over the past few years provide a solid basis for support.

At the same time, we are fully aware that we are only just beginning to grasp the full implications of climate change. Within the increased certainty about climate change remains the *uncertainty* about what it will look like. How are we going to prepare ourselves, and the people most at risk, for these unprecedented changes?

Again it is the poorest people in the poorest countries who are most at risk from the impacts of climate change: the very men, women and children whose access to basic needs like water, food, fuel, health care and education is already poor, who live in conflict areas, who are threatened by HIV and AIDS or malaria, but who contribute least to the emission of greenhouse gases.
A daunting task lies ahead of us. A task no one can do alone. It has been good to see how the spirit of partnership within our own Movement, and also in knowledge institutes, non-governmental organizations, governments, the UN system and the private sector, is growing alongside the rising tide of public awareness. We are grateful to have those networks to build on, in supporting the Red Cross and Red Crescent’s continuing efforts to assist the most vulnerable people deal with and adapt to mounting climate risks.

The Hague, June 2007

Mr Ed Nijpels  
Chairman

Mrs Madeleen Helmer  
Head
Executive summary

The general objective of the Red Cross/Red Crescent Climate Centre is to reduce the vulnerability of people to the impacts of climate change and extreme weather events. To achieve this, the Climate Centre has developed a comprehensive approach. It combines raising awareness on the humanitarian consequences of climate change, advocating and initiating climate risk reduction measures, analyzing lessons learned and collecting and sharing best practices. Using this approach, the Climate Centre works both within the Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement, and outside of it.

Raising awareness and advocating climate risk reduction

In 2006 the Climate Centre increased its efforts within the Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement to raise awareness about the impact of extreme weather on the lives and livelihoods of the most vulnerable people. Outside the Movement, it used national and international forums, conferences and the media to advocate for risk reduction measures, policies and funding to meet the challenge of climate change.

We took our message to eight regional offices of the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) – Bangkok, Nairobi, Dakar, Harare, Panama, Lima, Suva and Budapest. We were invited to visit ten Red Cross and Red Crescent National Societies, attended six regional meetings on disaster management and delivered four presentations at the IFRC’s Geneva headquarters. In total we spoke on over 25 occasions.

In May the Climate Centre participated in the annual meeting held in the run-up to the hurricane season that gathers all the National Societies of Central America and the Caribbean. The Climate Centre attended a number of other large international conferences and meetings, mostly by special invitation, including: the Incentives for Reducing Risk conference, organized in Bangkok by ProVention; Climate Change in Africa, organized by the Royal Society in London; the Third International Conference on Early Warning in Bonn, hosted by the UN International Strategy for Disaster Reduction; and “COP 12”, the United Nations Climate Change Conference in Nairobi.

The Climate Centre, keen to build networks and foster alliances, participates in several international alliances and initiatives, including the Vulnerability and Adaptation Resource Group (VARG) and the Netherlands Climate Assistance Programme. As a member of the project’s steering committee, we provided technical support to VARG case studies from Kenya, Mexico and Viet Nam and the project’s synthesis report (see www.climatevarg.org).
Our website (www.climatecentre.org) was updated in 2006 and got 11,000 unique visitors, more than double the total for 2005. Three newsletters reached more than 1,000 people worldwide, 300 more than in 2005. Almost 100 people also subscribed to an internal LISTSERV.

The Climate Centre initiated the Dutch launch of Al Gore's movie *An Inconvenient Truth*. With the Dutch film distributor and the Climate Bureau of the HIER-campaign, we organized the special event in October with Mr. Gore and Mr. Ibrahim Osman, the deputy secretary general of the IFRC and a Climate Centre board member, as the main speakers.

At the December launch in Sweden of the IFRC's 2006 *World Disasters Report* – focusing on neglected crises – the Climate Centre gave a presentation to the press on disasters that never make the headlines and their link to climate change and also helped prepare the report's media kit.

The most downloaded article in 2006 in the journal *Disasters* was written by the Climate Centre, and staff members authored to several other scientific papers.

**Building capacity: programmes**

Since 1 January 2006, Red Cross and Red Crescent societies in developing countries have been able to participate in a Climate Centre programme called Preparedness for Climate Change, involving four educational steps intended to improve National Societies’ understanding of the consequences of extreme weather events for their work. Argentina, Bolivia, Guatemala, Indonesia, Jamaica, Madagascar, Malawi, the Solomon Islands, Tonga and Trinidad and Tobago are now participating, and another 15 are expected to enter the programme soon.

The Climate Centre also supports several community-based climate risk reduction programmes managed by the Netherlands Red Cross or the IFRC, together with the Red Cross societies of the countries involved. They are in: Viet Nam, Indonesia, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Guatemala, Colombia, Tuvalu and Samoa. The Climate Centre provides knowledge, advice and support for fund-raising. The programmes aim at reducing climate risks in poor areas facing multiple natural hazards. Here, underdevelopment and disasters feed off each other: by rendering poor people excessively vulnerable to disasters and often trapping disaster victims in (chronic) poverty.

Climate change has also had a significant impact in the Netherlands itself, and last July was the hottest month ever recorded since Dutch records began in 1706. About 1,000 people died because of the extreme heat, according to national statistics. The Climate Centre’s awareness project tries to explain why the Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement is concerned, and it has now trained 22 young volunteers in delivering...
presentations on climate change and the way it affects Red Cross activities. To date more than 100 local Dutch Red Cross branches have been visited out of a total of 338; in 2006 more than 40 presentations were held. Talks were initiated with the Ministry of Health and the environmental and health institute RIVM for a national heatwave plan.

Organization
In 2006, the position of chairman of the Board of Governors was vacant. With the appointment of Mr. Ed Nijs and the Climate Centre’s Board will be complete as of 1 January 2007. The board met four times.

Fundraising
In the financial arena, the Climate Centre – which in 2006 got its main support from the Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Netherlands Red Cross and the National Committee for International Cooperation and Sustainable Development – added the Dutch Ministry of Health, Welfare and Sport and the Dutch Rabobank Foundation to its list of donors.
1 Introduction

A changing climate
Climate change is one of the greatest global challenges of the 21st century. Scientists agree our planet is warming up with unprecedented speed, largely due to human emissions of greenhouse gases. The rise in global temperatures will be accompanied by:

- an increase in extreme weather events like droughts, floods, heatwaves and more intense storms;
- the spread of insect-borne diseases like malaria and dengue to places where people are less immune to them;
- a decrease in crop yields in certain areas due to extreme droughts or intense rain and changes in the timing and reliability of rainy seasons;
- global sea-level rise, which will affect coastal flooding, water supplies, tourism, fisheries and other economic sectors, forcing tens of millions of people to move inland.

Although climate change is a global issue with impacts all over the world, it most severely affects people with the least resources. Developing countries – and in particular their poorest inhabitants who have scarcely contributed to the emission of greenhouse gases – have the least capacity to adapt. They do not have the means to fend off floods and other natural disasters and are therefore the most vulnerable. To make matters worse, their income and economies tend to rely heavily on climate-sensitive sectors such as agriculture and fisheries.

Providing answers
When climate change first became a global issue, priority was given to reducing greenhouse-gas emissions. The United Nations Kyoto Protocol and other climate-change policies, for instance, focus on limiting the emission of greenhouse gases. And rightfully so: emissions reduction is extremely important.

However, as climate scientists underline, climate change can no longer be avoided. The carbon dioxide we produce today will remain in the atmosphere for 50–100 years. The climate is already changing, and will continue to during the decades and probably centuries to come. As mankind probably cannot prevent an unprecedented temperature rise of two degrees Celsius by 2050, it will be confronted with more extreme-weather events, making the need for adaptation to climate change inescapable.

In the past few years the attention paid to adaptation and concern about the impact of climate change on vulnerable people have indeed increased tremendously. A large
number of bilateral and multilateral development agencies, for instance, jointly released a report concluding that climate change may seriously hinder the Millennium Development Goals – which were established to meet the needs of the world\'s poorest people, and range from reducing child mortality to halving extreme poverty by 2015. Both the World Bank and the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) have concluded that a large number of development activities are at risk. At the G8 summit in 2005 world leaders placed adaptation to climate change high on their agenda.

Role of the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

The International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) was one of the first non-environmental organizations to acknowledge the serious threat of climate change to vulnerable people. It first raised its concerns in 1999 in its World Disasters Report, which annually brings together trends, facts and analysis of contemporary crises. Seven years later, the latest World Disasters Report shows the early concerns were not exaggerated. The number of natural disasters is on the increase. Until 1997 the Red Cross registered around 200 natural disasters a year. Since then, the annual average has been more than 300, reaching a peak in 2005 of 422. Weather-related disasters like floods and storms are blamed. It is actually their numbers that are rising.

As a result, more and more people are affected: the reported annual number more than tripling from around 70 million in the seventies to 250 million in the last decade. This means over 4 per cent of the world\'s inhabitants lose their belongings, houses and livestock each year. Fertile land may be washed away or it dries up. People are set back in their development, poverty is aggravated. To give an impression of the direct economic damage caused by natural disasters: between 1996 and 2005 it mounted to US$ 717 billion. There is some good news too. The number of people killed by natural disasters has dropped, from an annual average of 200,000 in the 1970s to 85,000 a year since 1996. Although every life lost is one too many, this figure shows that in some aspects, we have effectively reduced the impact of natural hazards.

1 African Development Bank et al. (2003) Poverty and climate change: reducing the vulnerability of the poor through adaptation, World Bank, Washington, DC.
But while we have become better at saving lives, we are still failing to address the rising social and economic impact of disasters. And there is an option that is both cheaper and more efficient than relying solely on emergency response: disaster risk reduction. This includes the early warning systems and preparedness that have already contributed to the dramatic drop in disaster casualties. But it must also include all kinds of interventions that reduce vulnerability to the hazards. Examples of effective disaster risk reduction include:

- planting trees and constructing dams to protect agricultural land against strong winds, drifting sand and saltwater;
- constructing flood shelters on higher ground and well-functioning early warning systems to protect against cyclones and floods;
- cultivating mangrove forests to protect dykes against tidal waves;
- organizing first aid training and disaster drills.

The IFRC has been involved in disaster management for almost a century. It is part of the world’s largest humanitarian network, the Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement, comprising 185 national societies, 97 million volunteers and 300,000 employees, providing assistance to some 233 million people every year. Based on its expertise, the organization is concerned about climate change and realizes more and more that its humanitarian consequences demand serious investment in disaster risk reduction. Working with a clear mission – to improve the lives of vulnerable people by mobilizing the power of humanity – the IFRC, therefore, considers climate change to be an important incentive to increasing the quantity and quality of their disaster risk reduction programmes. In the face of more extreme-weather events, the need to do so is becoming ever more pressing. Reducing risks saves lives and is an important step toward poverty reduction.

Unfortunately, the success of risk reduction is hard to demonstrate. The media do not rush to disasters that do not occur. This hampers fundraising for programmes aimed at reducing risks, which in turn limits the development of such programmes locally and regionally, especially in developing countries.

**Mission of the Red Cross/Red Crescent Climate Centre**

The Red Cross/Red Crescent Climate Centre supports the IFRC, National Societies and others in understanding the humanitarian risks of climate change and helps to prepare for them. Its mission is

- to reduce the number of people affected by the impacts of climate change by improving the quality and quantity of disaster risk reduction strategies and programmes that take the risks related to climate change into account.
To this effect, the Centre serves as a bridge between climate experts on one hand and disaster management and risk reduction practitioners on the other. Facilitating the cooperation between climate scientists, policy makers and Red Cross and Red Crescent National Societies, it brings together scientific data on climate change and operational knowledge from the humanitarian field. By doing so it works to improve programmes, research and policies that will strengthen the resilience of vulnerable people.

The Centre was established in 2002 by the Netherlands Red Cross and is now an independent foundation with a board composed of two representatives from the IFRC and two from the Netherlands Red Cross. Although the Centre is based in the Netherlands and hosted by the Netherlands Red Cross, it serves the whole Movement and other interested parties, in particular in developing countries.
2 Approach

The general objective of the Red Cross/Red Crescent Climate Centre is to reduce the vulnerability of people to the impacts of climate change and extreme-weather events. To achieve this, the Climate Centre has developed a comprehensive approach. It combines raising awareness of the humanitarian consequences of climate change, advocating and initiating climate risk-reduction measures, analysing lessons learned and collecting and sharing best practice. Using this approach, the Climate Centre works both within the Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and outside it.

2.1 Working inside the Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement: raising awareness and building capacity

Although the Climate Centre is a Red Cross initiative, expressing the deeply felt concern about climate change’s negative impact on vulnerable people, climate change is also relatively new. The Movement has gained tremendous expertise on disaster management, but most of its members are not experts on how the implications of climate change fit the big picture. (Or that they do fit the picture.) Raising awareness of climate risks within the Movement, therefore, is an important activity of the Climate Centre.

Sharing information and educating people, the Centre disseminates understanding of the risks involved and works to discuss what can be done to address these – at the international, national and community level. What helps is that scientists, opinion leaders and the media link ever more extreme weather events to climate change: the topic is gaining increased attention among the Movement’s different components.

Awareness needs to translate into practice, however. The Climate Centre also helps Red Cross and Red Crescent National Societies strengthen their disaster risk reduction programmes, and develop new ones to decrease the risks of climate change. Doing so, especially at the community level, is a new area of work. It requires sound analysis, documentation and sharing of knowledge and experiences gained for instance through pilot projects the Climate Centre ran with the National Societies of Nicaragua and Viet Nam (box 1).

It is not only National Societies that get help from the Climate Centre. It supports the IFRC as well in developing new risk reduction policies and integrating climate-change knowledge into disaster management tools like Vulnerability and Capacity Assessment (box 2). In brief, the Climate Centre offers the entire Movement
• the latest international science on climate change and relevant national information (from a country’s meteorological office, for instance);
• documented risk reduction experiences and lessons learned;
• climate-sensitive risk reduction tools and checklists;
• a strong international climate change and risk reduction network;
• educational and awareness materials, training and meetings;
• financial and technical support to prepare for climate change.

Box 1 Vulnerability and Capacity Assessments (VCAs)
VCAs are widely used by the Red Cross and Red Crescent to identify the strengths and weaknesses of people facing disasters. They highlight key risks faced by a community and are used to plan strategies for reducing them. During an assessment, information is gathered by means of community maps, historical and seasonal calendars, asset inventories, livelihood and other surveys and interviews with local people. “Transect walks” are also held in which Red Cross staff and volunteers walk through a community with its inhabitants, finding out about key hazards and the area’s social and physical features. Additional information then provides context and validation for the community-based findings.

The integration of climate change into VCA is becoming increasingly important. This can be established, for example, when the secondary data includes information on climate change impacts. Furthermore efforts to reduce disaster risks should not rely entirely on past experience: future trends should also be incorporated and verified over time.

2.2 Working outside the Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement: advocating climate risk reduction
Wishing to support the global response to climate change, the Climate Centre also communicates its concerns and approach to risk reduction to policy-makers, civil-society organizations and scientists. Highlighting the effects of climate change on vulnerable people, it advocates for policies, measures and funds to reduce these effects.

At national-policy levels, it promotes the mainstreaming of climate risk management and the integration of it into countries’ planning and policies. Internationally, it calls for an enhanced approach to managing risks: for instance through the Vulnerability and

Addressing the humanitarian consequences of climate change – Annual report 2006
Adaptation Resource Group – an international network of bilateral and multilateral development agencies. Facilitating dialogue and building capacities, the Centre shares Red Cross and Red Crescent experience with other organizations, while bringing their adaptation and risk reduction examples into the Movement. In the scientific field, as with donor agencies, it stresses the importance of studies which assess changing weather extremes in developing countries. Evidence of changes in industrialized countries is mounting up, but there is still too little research on what happens in poorer regions.

An important focus of the Centre’s liaison with stakeholders is new funds specifically to address climate change in developing countries. More funding is crucial in the short term to enable nations to start implementing climate adaptation measures.

On behalf of the IFRC, the Climate Centre regularly raises the issue of financing for adaptation and for disaster risk reduction specifically at international conferences. Most important are meetings in the context of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), but also those with multilateral organizations like the Global Environment Facility and the United Nations Development Programme. Red Cross and Red Crescent societies in OECD countries, furthermore, can get help from the Centre in approaching national donors like their Ministries of Foreign affairs to finance climate risk reduction programmes in developing countries.

It is difficult to measure the impact of the Climate Centre’s advocacy work, or to directly attribute significant changes in risk reduction financing and policies to its efforts. However, the Climate Centre is now respected as a key centre of expertise and widely considered to be one of the civil-society pioneers addressing the risks of climate change for the most vulnerable people. Its views are known within a growing group of organizations and governments and taken seriously in policy development.

4 The Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) groups 30 countries sharing a commitment to democratic government and the market economy, with a focus on sharing the benefits of growth. For a list of its members visit www.oecd.org.
Box 2 Lessons learned in Nicaragua and Viet Nam
The Climate Change and Disaster Preparedness Project (2003-2005) was a joint pilot by the Climate Centre and the National Societies of Viet Nam and Nicaragua, aimed at helping coastal communities facing floods, cyclones and desertification that cause loss of farm land, drifting sand and the degradation of ecosystems and water sources. The project included among other things construction by the community of drainage systems and tree planting. Evaluations concluded that:

- The best way to address climate change is to integrate it into existing disaster preparedness programmes.
- The Red Cross, due to its local presence, is well equipped to initiate and stimulate community dialogue and action.
- The active participation of the people involved is a key to success.
- Climate-change issues are complicated but must be kept simple enough to be integrated at the local level.
- Current weather extremes are a good incentive to work towards long-term vulnerability reduction.
- Resilience should be built on local risk information and priorities, while new scientific information should simultaneously be passed on to communities.
- Adaptation to climate change requires interventions in public policies and legislation as well.
- The Red Cross needs partners and networks to reduce people’s vulnerability.
3 Activities in 2006

3.1 Raising awareness and advocating climate risk reduction

In 2006, the Climate Centre stepped up its efforts within the Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement to raise awareness of the negative impacts of extreme weather for people’s lives and livelihoods. Outside the Movement it used national and international forums, conferences and the media to advocate climate risk reduction measures, policies and financing.

Presentations and meetings within the Movement

If the various components of the Red Cross and Red Crescent fail to understand the humanitarian threats of climate change, they will not act to reduce them. To sensitize and stimulate them to prepare for climate change, the Climate Centre gives frequent internal presentations on what is at stake and what can be done to reduce climate risks. Last year, it took its message to eight regional offices of the IFRC – in Bangkok, Nairobi, Dakar, Harare, Panama, Lima, Suva and Budapest. It visited ten National Societies, attended six regional meetings on disaster management and delivered four presentations at the Geneva headquarters of the IFRC. In total, it spoke on nearly 30 occasions.

To share its views and knowledge, the Climate Centre also attended different meetings. The Centre is a regular participant in the Disaster Preparedness and Risk Reduction Group that meets twice a year, joining disaster managers from the Red Cross societies of Denmark, Norway, Sweden, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom, the United States, France and the IFRC. The Centre also met the British and French National Societies, to discuss their individual involvement in climate change and risk reduction. In May, it participated in the annual pre-hurricane meeting that groups all Red Cross societies in Central America and the Caribbean to discuss the coming storms and response capacities.

Advocacy in a global arena

Within the advocacy arena the Climate Centre acts in the national and international context. It proactively participates in policy dialogues and develops networks, stressing the paramount importance of climate risk reduction. Bringing attention to the humanitarian consequences of climate change, it often calls on governments and aid agencies to finance more disaster preparedness activities to protect millions of lives. Currently, of the ten billion dollars spent annually on humanitarian aid worldwide, just 4 per cent is spent on disaster preparedness. Every dollar spent on prevention, however, can save ten on recovery (http://www.ifrc.org/Docs/News/pr06/8006.asp).
Conferences attended

In 2006, the Climate Centre attended a number of large international conferences and meetings, most by special invitation:

- The Incentives for Reducing Risk conference organized in Bangkok by ProVention Consortium – a World Bank-established consortium addressing the increasing frequency and severity of natural disasters and their impacts on developing countries. The Climate Centre presented its Preparedness for climate change programme (see page 26);
- A meeting on climate change in Africa organized at the Royal Society in London, the independent scientific academy of the United Kingdom. Here, the Climate Centre conducted a session on disaster risks and climate change;
- The Third International Conference on Early Warning in Bonn, hosted by the UN International Strategy for Disaster Reduction, at which the Climate Centre stressed the importance of early warning systems in the face of climate change and more extreme-weather events;
- The World Meteorological Organization (WMO) conference Living with Climate Variability and Change, held in Espoo, Finland, which addressed opportunities and constraints in integrating climate risks and uncertainties into decision-making, particularly in developing countries. The Climate Centre was represented on the Scientific Organizing Committee and delivered a keynote presentation;
- An international meeting convened by BOND, the biggest network of British voluntary organizations working in international development, where the Centre discussed climate change in relation to disasters and contributed to integrating climate change into the humanitarian and disaster risk reduction agenda (see www.bond.org.uk/pubs/groups/disaster/drrg_mins_4apr06.pdf);
- A national conference on climate change and impacts on vulnerable people in France organized by the Haut Comité Français pour la Défense Civile (the French High Commission for Civil Defence) at which the Climate Centre presented the experience of other countries and stressed the importance of including the French Red Cross in planning for disaster risk reduction;

International alliances

Building networks and fostering liaisons, the Climate Centre participates in several international alliances and initiatives. The main objective of most is to share experience and views on climate risk reduction. Last year, the Centre actively participated in

- the Vulnerability and Adaptation Resource Group (VARG);
- the Netherlands Climate Assistance Programme.
Within the Vulnerability and Adaptation Resource Group, involving agencies such as the European Union and the World Bank, the Climate Centre contributed to a project linking disaster management and climate change adaptation. As a member of the project’s steering committee, the Centre among other things provided technical support to the case studies from Kenya, Mexico and Viet Nam as well as the project’s synthesis report. (The report is available at www.climatevarg.org).

Also in 2006, the Netherlands Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction was initiated. The Climate Centre and the University of Wageningen (Disaster Studies) founded the platform to raise awareness of the need for risk reduction here and abroad and facilitate the exchange of expertise among members.

The Netherlands Climate Assistance Programme (NCAP) provides substantive support to climate impacts and adaptation research in 14 partner countries of the Netherlands Ministry of Foreign Affairs (development cooperation branch). The Climate Centre is represented on the Advisory Committee, and has forged links between researchers working with NCAP and National Societies in various countries.

Policy input
Whether it’s asked to or not, the Climate Centre provides knowledge, details about concerns and other inputs to policy-makers at all levels. Last year, for example, it was invited by the European Commission to a consultation meeting on its new climate change policy.

Also, in the Netherlands, the Centre initiated a policy paper on climate risk reduction in developing countries, supported by 40 Dutch NGOs.

Media
Communications are vital for the Climate Centre. To share practical experience and lessons learned, trigger and contribute to climate adaptation debates, and inform stakeholders of noteworthy reports and upcoming events, it uses a host of communications tools.

Its website www.climatecentre.org was renovated in 2006 and received 11,000 unique visitors (compared to 5,045 in 2005). Three newsletters providing updates on climate risk reduction pilots, programmes, meetings and publications reached over 1000 subscribers worldwide – 300 more than in 2005. Almost 100 people also subscribed to the internal Red Cross/Red Crescent list server. Through the server, the Climate Centre two or three times a week forwards news items and useful information on extreme weather events and climate change.
Targeting the Dutch public and in cooperation with the Netherlands Red Cross, the Centre generated publicity on the humanitarian consequences of heatwaves in the Netherlands this summer; the largest newspaper in the country wrote a major article on the issue.

At the same time, the Centre developed the idea of using the national launch of Al Gore’s movie *An Inconvenient Truth* to gain broader media attention on the climate issue. With the Dutch film distributor and the Climate Bureau of the HIER-campaign (see box 4) it set up a climate event in October with Mr. Gore as one of its speakers. Mr. Ibrahim Osman was another speaker: the deputy secretary general of the IFRC (and a Climate Centre board member) stressed the urgent need to protect the poorest people in the poorest countries who are most vulnerable to the impacts of climate change. The event was attended by Dutch and European politicians and non-governmental organizations and covered by many media companies; journalists refer to the event and the movie as a turning point, having boosted general awareness of the effects of global warming.

Finally, in December, the IFRC presented its 2006 *World Disasters Report* – focusing on neglected crises. At the report’s global launch in Sweden, the Climate Centre was asked to give a presentation to the press on disasters that never make the spotlight and the link to climate change. The Centre also helped prepare some of the documents included in the report’s media toolkit.

**Publications**

The most downloaded article in 2006 in the peer reviewed journal *Disasters* was written by the Climate Centre, which presented two other scientific publications.


Human emissions of greenhouse gases are already changing our climate. In this paper, an overview is provided of the relation between climate change and weather extremes, as it examines three specific cases where recent acute events have stimulated debate on the potential role of climate change: the European heatwave of 2003; the risk of inland flooding, such as in Central Europe and the UK in 2005; and the devastating Atlantic hurricane seasons of 2004 and 2005. The paper also briefly assesses the relationship between climate change and El Niño and the potential for abrupt climate change.


Addressing the humanitarian consequences of climate change – Annual report 2006
This article presents two specific examples of the increasing risks of climate change in urban environments and illustrates how National Societies address these concerns. The first case is the increasing risk of heatwaves, illustrated by the 2003 heatwave in Western Europe. The second is increasing rainfall variability and sea-level rise in Jakarta, Indonesia. Both cases highlight two key messages. The first is that climate change is a serious concern and is relevant to urban disaster managers. The second is that it does not require a completely different approach to disaster risk management; the solutions are part and parcel of regular disaster reduction.

By Maarten van Aalst, Ian Burton and Terry Cannon.

This scientific paper explores the links between climate-change adaptation and community-based disaster risk reduction by examining the Vulnerability and Capacity Assessment, a disaster-management tool widely used by the Red Cross and Red Crescent.

Climate change in Africa, changes in extreme weather under global warming. By Mxolisi Shongwe, Geert Jan van Oldenborgh, Bas de Boer, Bart van den Hurk, and Maarten van Aalst.

This brochure and website, produced in cooperation with the Royal Dutch Meteorological Institute KNMI, together present a rare analysis of changing climate risks in Africa. Studies on changing weather extremes in developing countries are still very few in numbers. Yet the extreme weather events in East Africa last year, in particular the drought and floods in Ethiopia and Kenya, induced the Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs to finance this analysis of changes in extremes due to climate change in different African regions. Results are at www.knmi.nl/africa_scenarios.
3.2 Building capacity: programmes

Sensitizing more people in the Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement to the notion that climate change is real, is happening and is a concern for humanitarians, the Climate Centre in 2006 helped to set up more programmes for decreasing the risks.

3.2.1 The Preparedness for Climate Change Programme

Developing countries, especially their poorest inhabitants, do not have the means to fend off natural disasters. The expected increase in floods, droughts, cyclones, heatwaves, sea-level rise, pests and diseases due to climate change will affect them above all others. A better understanding of climate change and how it affects vulnerable people will eventually lead to more effective humanitarian measures to reduce threats. Since 2006, Addressing the humanitarian consequences of climate change – Annual report 2006

Box 3 The Climate Centre at the United Nations Climate Change Conference (COP 12)

The United Nations Climate Change Conference brings together all 189 countries that are party to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change. This convention was adopted in 1992 as the basis for a worldwide response to the effects of global warming. It is complemented by the Kyoto Protocol, which has 169 parties at the time of writing (December 2006). The conference has been held 11 times before 2006. Last year’s edition is called COP 12: the 12th meeting of the Conference of the Parties.

The Climate Centre sent its largest delegation ever to represent the IFRC as one of the international organizations attending the conference. The IFRC addresses the meeting officially and on its behalf the Climate Centre submitted its views in the context of negotiations on the five-year programme on impacts, vulnerability and adaptation to climate change (the Nairobi Work Programme). Since the Movement has a lot to offer in terms of knowledge and experience, the Centre’s submission called for

- increased cooperation among climate change stakeholders;
- more awareness raising about climate change risks and adaptation options;
- Red Cross and Red Crescent involvement in policy dialogues on adaptation.

Through its vast international network the Movement can reach millions of vulnerable people whose participation is required in adaptation policies and programmes.

At the conference the Centre also organized two side events on the Movement’s own experiences with adaptation and risk reduction – one of which was set up with the UN International Strategy for Disaster Reduction. A third side event presented the results of the joint Climate Centre-KNMI analysis on changing risks of extreme-weather events in Africa (see under publications).
Red Cross and Red Crescent societies in developing countries have had the opportunity to participate in a Climate Centre programme called Preparedness for Climate Change.

The programme involves four steps to improve National Societies’ understanding of the issue and the consequences of extreme-weather events for their work. After each step, they can decide if and when they wish to continue. When taking all steps, the last one needs to be completed before 2008. The program is flexible, fitting local needs and circumstances, and is to be carried out in coordination with regular disaster management activities.

Participating Red Cross and Red Crescent societies – 31 December 2006
Argentina, Bolivia, Guatemala, Indonesia, Jamaica, Madagascar, Malawi, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago

The four steps

1. Organizing an internal workshop on the risks of climate change
To start informing Red Cross and Red Crescent staff on the potential risks of climate change and how these might affect the country and the organization’s humanitarian programmes, a workshop is to be held. Participants are paid staff or IFRC delegates working in-country or a wider region. External experts, for instance, from universities or the meteorological office, can be asked to give presentations. The Climate Centre helps find the right speakers.

2. Looking closer at nationwide risks and analysing their consequences for existing programmes
When National Societies first get a sense of what is at stake, they can obtain funding from the Climate Centre to temporarily take on an extra staff member. This person makes a further analysis of how ongoing Red Cross activities will be affected by climate change. When malaria rates rise because mosquitoes move to higher altitudes, for example, this impacts on National Societies’ health programmes. To make the analysis, the staff member needs to gather in-depth information on the impact of climate change in the country. This way he or she also builds networks with scientists, government officials and civil-society organizations also addressing the issue. Findings will be included in a background document. From this recommendations follow on how to integrate climate risks into National Societies’ programmes.

3. Sharing experience, learning
The third step of the programme entails a regional five-day workshop organized by the Climate Centre. It brings involved National Societies together to share their experiences so far, and puts them in touch with regional experts on climate change and risk reduction who are invited by the Climate Centre to shed light on the subject.
4. Integrating climate change into the work of the Red Cross and Red Crescent

All work is to result in the development of national and local programmes that recognize and reduce the risks posed by climate change. National Societies will continue the dialogue with climate experts and will formulate concrete plans for (adjusting) programmes to counter climate threats. The Climate Centre supports them in acquiring funds for implementing their risk reduction priorities. To enable them to draw up programme and funding proposals, it will give advice and again finance a temporary staff member.

Evaluation

The Preparedness for Climate Change programme began on 1 January 2006 and is progressing well. It has been welcomed by National Societies, the IFRC and the wider community of disaster risk reduction and climate change specialists.

The implementation of the programme, however, has been somewhat slower than anticipated. For the first six months of the year much time was devoted to preparing the programme and communicating it to potentially interested National Societies and the regional delegations of the IFRC that support them. The Climate Centre aimed at having 20–40 National Societies participating. Ten only could be counted at the end of 2006 although another 15 are expected to enter the programme soon.

During the start-up it also became evident that the time needed to support National Societies had been underestimated. Most have no contacts within the climate change adaptation community for example, making it difficult to start and organize their internal workshop.

Yet the programme is seen as a success. It is much appreciated by participants, considered to be accessible and is certainly relevant in helping the Red Cross and Red Crescent in developing countries prepare for climate change. Because much of the 2006 budget was not spent due to the programme’s slower start, the Climate Centre is opting for a budget-neutral extension until the end of 2008.

Advisory board

The advisory board of the Preparedness for Climate Change programme consists of two people working closely with National Societies on climate risk management (Bec McNaught of the IFRC regional office in Suva, Fiji, and Pablo Suarez, technical adviser to the Climate Centre) and two external experts on climate change adaptation and community-based disaster risk reduction (respectively Ian Burton, scientist emeritus at Environment Canada, and Terry Cannon of the University of Greenwich). The advisory board members provide a sounding board for the programme, and will particularly be monitoring progress and providing advice on how to enhance the programme’s impact. While members have been providing inputs throughout 2006, the first full advisory board meeting will take place in February 2007.

Addressing the humanitarian consequences of climate change – Annual report 2006
Available funding: €1,264,474 (between January 2006 and December 2007)
Donor: Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Partner organizations: Red Cross and Red Crescent National Societies, IFRC (headquarters and regional level)

**An example: Trinidad and Tobago**

The Red Cross of Trinidad and Tobago is one of the National Societies participating in the Preparedness for Climate Change programme. The first step was taken in September 2006. During a workshop, staff members got a sense of the nationwide threats posed by climate change and discussed possible Red Cross priorities in response. It was agreed at all levels, including senior executives, that the National Society had a role to play. Specifically, it should

- help communities understand the certainty of climate change and the risks involved;
- emphasize that something can be done in response – by individuals and communities, nationally and regionally;
- prepare and equip itself to respond to more frequent weather-related disasters through its community-based network;
- unite response efforts by working together with stakeholders like academics, non-governmental organizations, the business sector, the Trinidad Environmental Authority and the government’s Office for Disaster Preparedness and Management.

At the workshop, the importance of working with communities and volunteers to achieve climate adaptation was underlined strongly. The Red Cross, for instance, will seek their help in putting together a climate change questionnaire: to map out people’s knowledge, attitudes and practices on the issue.

**Spin-off**

Although the Trinidad and Tobago Red Cross has not yet officially taken the second step of the programme, the first has delivered appreciable spin-off. Since September, the national society has met the Environmental Authority and others and agreed to develop “climate tools”. These are to be incorporated into existing disaster mitigation and community programmes. They will, for example, classify and make an inventory of the threats communities face.

The Red Cross also participated in several external debates on climate change and its negative impacts, including one at the University of the West Indies and another on a radio talk show. Discussions on cooperation are ongoing, for instance, with the government’s Office for Disaster Preparedness and Management.

The Ministry of Education already agreed to work with the Red Cross: it will help develop climate-change booklets to be used in schools. To reach children and youngsters – identified as a key target group – the National Society will set up school projects, a website and a club for children. For the wider audience it plans to develop information materials such as posters.
3.2.2 Programme support

The Climate Centre supports several programmes that are officially managed by the Netherlands Red Cross or the IFRC.

Set up in nine countries, the programmes aim at reducing climate risks in poor areas facing multiple natural hazards. Here, underdevelopment and disasters intertwine: poor people are rendered acutely vulnerable to disasters and disaster victims trapped in chronic poverty.

The programmes are implemented together with the Red Cross societies of the countries involved: Viet Nam, Indonesia, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Guatemala, Colombia, Tuvalu and Samoa. The Centre contributes to the activities by providing knowledge, advice and support in obtaining financial means.

Viet Nam

Quang Binh is one of the most disaster-prone provinces in Viet Nam. It suffers from typhoons and floods that cause considerable damage and loss every year. It is also well known for its huge sandbanks. Here, drought and erosion lead to desertification, causing loss of farm land and degradation of ecosystems and water sources. According to government studies, typhoons and droughts will get more frequent and be more intense.

Quang Binh was earlier involved in the pilot project Climate Change and Disaster Preparedness, which ended in 2005. Last year the pilot was followed up in Quang Binh with a project called Reforestation for Adaptation to Climate Change, run for one year by the Vietnamese and Netherlands Red Cross.

Reforestation had already been identified during the initial pilot as one of the most effective and desirable ways to help the people of Quang Binh. Not only does tree planting effective in the long term but it also has a close link to both environmental protection and poverty reduction. Trees protect people from strong winds blowing off the arriving from the South China Sea and counter desertification. Now about 45 hectares of casuarina trees have been planted in the coastal sand dunes. The casuarina is known to be highly resistant to drought and wind, it tolerates salt and adapts to poor soils. The tree stand is maintained by some 30,000 households within the community itself.

Yet there is more to this reforestation project. Raising awareness among local actors and inhabitants of Quang Binh is also part of it. In this context the local Red Cross organized training for community-based disaster management and preparedness for disasters related to climate change. This was followed by a Vulnerability and Capacity Assessment, on which several disaster preparedness plans have now been based.

Addressing the humanitarian consequences of climate change – Annual report 2006
The Climate Centre's contribution

The Climate Centre contributed to the reforestation project by securing its finances: it negotiated coverage of the entire 2006 budget with Rabobank Netherlands. It also provided programme advice, for example, on how to include climate risks in the Vulnerability and Capacity Assessment.

Since Quang Binh is not the only Vietnamese province facing severe risks from extreme-weather events, and since the Netherlands Red Cross wants to extend its disaster preparedness efforts in the country, the Climate Centre helped draw up funding proposals that were submitted to the European Union. Both proposals were granted, covering a total of €627,039. With this money, vulnerable people in eight coastal provinces (including again Quang Binh) will be able to strengthen their resilience in the next two years.
Also in 2006, the Climate Centre together with the international development organization SNV\(^5\) explored the possibility of using the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) to fund more projects that will reduce CO\(_2\) emissions in the future. Tree planting is a disaster preparedness tool and is used by industrial countries to meet their obligations under the Kyoto Protocol. The CDM allows industrial countries to implement activities in developing countries that reduce overall emissions and then count those reductions in meeting their own emissions targets.

So why not have the Red Cross plant trees in hazard zones, financed by a government that uses them in meeting its Kyoto obligations? A reforestation project such as the Vietnamese would in principle be eligible for CDM funding. It would have to generate more “certified emissions reductions” (CER) than the Quang Binh pilot does to meet the actual transaction costs for CDM. Since the reforested area here is relatively small, the income from CER is expected to be the same as these costs.

**Available funding**  
€ 25,000 (between January and December 2006, of which € 19,000 was transferred to the Netherlands Red Cross and € 6,000 was kept by the Climate Centre)

**Donor**  
Rabobank Netherlands

**Partner organizations**  
Vietnamese Red Cross, Netherlands Red Cross

### Indonesia

In the context of a changing climate, rainfall in Indonesia is projected to increase in some regions and decrease in others. The wet season will probably get wetter, the dry season drier, and extreme events such as floods and droughts are expected to multiply. While more rain might benefit some areas by enhancing water supplies for irrigation, it would elsewhere accelerate soil erosion and reduce the productivity of the land.

Furthermore, with a total coastline exceeding 81,000 kilometres, Indonesia will suffer significant impacts from sea-level rise. Even very small rises will affect millions of people in coastal areas: if not by directly displacing them then by eliminating the industrial and agricultural zones or the fisheries on which they depend. Their supply of drinking water will be salinated, their sewage systems overwhelmed and their flood control management will be insufficient. All this will leave them more vulnerable to water-borne diseases like diarrhoea and disrupt marketing and transportation networks, limiting their access to goods. Climate change in Indonesia will increase the occurrence of vector-borne diseases such as malaria and dengue, which are already serious health threats.

---

\(^5\) SNV is a Netherlands based organization providing advisory services to local organizations in over 30 developing countries to support their fight against poverty.
The capital city, Jakarta, is particularly vulnerable, especially to sea-level rise. Parts of it have been subsiding due to excessive exploitation of groundwater and soil compression from construction. The areas most at risk of the the sea-level rise already experienced are inhabited by Jakarta’s poorest people, seriously threatened by tidal waves and river flooding. Therefore, the Indonesian and Netherlands Red Cross and the IFRC have in 2005 and 2006 in four slum areas prepared a pilot project on reducing the risk from climate change. It aims to strengthen the capacities of over 120,000 people at risk and reduce their vulnerability to natural and manmade hazards, including the negative impacts of climate change.

The project uses an integrated approach. It does not single out climate change risks, for instance, but also addresses economic concerns. For when people are definitely hungry today, they are less likely or able to prepare for possible floods tomorrow.

Within five years all beneficiaries should have access to clean water and safe health and hygiene facilities. They will have learned how to maintain a clean environment, while their economic situation will be improved through micro-financed activities. They will have high risk-awareness. Their knowledge, attitude, behaviour, practices and adaptation will be such that they are able to handle daily risks. Including climate risks.

The Climate Centre’s contribution
Sharing its expertise, the Climate Centre contributed to the preparation phase of the Jakarta project by helping the Indonesian Red Cross build up a climate-change network, develop a background document about the impacts of climate change on the organization’s disaster risk reduction work, and provided input on how to integrate climate change in the Vulnerability and Capacity Assessment. It also worked on the project outline and secured full financial support for the project’s first phase (€ 645,000 for the period January 2007–December 2008, managed by the Netherlands Red Cross and the IFRC). During the implementation period, the Centre will provide advice and know-how when needed. Moreover, it will try to find finances for the project’s next three years.

Available funding € 25,000 (between August 2005 and December 2006, of which € 15,000 was transferred to the Netherlands Red Cross and € 10,000 was used for Climate Centre support and inputs)

Donor Rabobank Netherlands
Partner organizations Indonesian Red Cross, IFRC, Netherlands Red Cross

Mozambique
Mozambique, on the east coast of Southern Africa, is economically very vulnerable to climate variability: about 75 per cent of its population depends on rain-fed agriculture. Due to climate change, however, annual rainfall is expected to drop significantly,
increasing the frequency and severity of droughts. At the same time the country is likely
to suffer more (severe) floods. For rainfall is expected to occur less often, yet might be far
more intense. An expected sea-level rise will worsen things further: it will cause severe
drainage problems for many of the country's rivers, draining into the Indian Ocean.

At present, Mozambique already experiences regular cyclones, droughts and floods.
There is a loss of human lives, crops and property, food insecurity, disease and
displacement of people. In the face of climate change, however, there is also growing
recognition the country needs to adapt, and produce or copy strategies for reducing the
impacts.

The Red Cross is one of Mozambique’s pioneers in developing community-based activities
related to climate change and risk reduction. In 2005 it initiated a programme supported by
the Netherlands Red Cross in which sensitization is key. Informing and educating
vulnerable communities in the disaster-prone province of Gaza, but also targeting its own
staff and volunteers, the Red Cross raises awareness of the realities of climate change. It
motivates farmers, for example, to think about and prepare for ever less predictable rainfall
patterns, as these influence planting and choice of crop. Internally, the programme will
strengthen Red Cross institutionally, equipping it to anticipate, prepare for and respond to
climate risks and integrate the climate dimension into other existing programmes.

The Climate Centre’s contribution
Since the Mozambique Red Cross is a pioneer in a country where the issue of climate
change is new to many, the Climate Centre has especially helped in obtaining climate
change knowledge and best practice from other countries. It helped the National Society
build up contacts with national researchers and universities to ensure scientific support,
and it prepared a visit by the Netherlands Red Cross to Mozambique to support the
National Society in developing a draft document for its project Disaster Preparedness and
Climate Change.

When a Vulnerability and Capacity Assessment was conducted in Gaza in July, the
Climate Centre contributed to its set up. The Centre advised on designing awareness
tools such as audio-visual materials and activities to integrate climate change into existing
programmes on health and water and sanitation, for example.

Available funding   € 120,000 (between April 2006 and June 2008, managed by the
Netherlands Red Cross)
Donor               Netherlands Red Cross (from its national Disaster Preparedness
Fund)
Partner organization Mozambique Red Cross

Addressing the humanitarian consequences of climate change – Annual report 2006
Nicaragua, Guatemala, Costa Rica and Colombia
Latin America is visited by floods, hurricanes and droughts on a regular basis. When disaster strikes, the poor especially have little or nothing with which to protect themselves – and here “the poor” make up more than half the population. Massive deforestation increases their vulnerability to strong winds and heavy rainfall. Additionally, climate change is expected to exacerbate things further by creating more extreme-weather events and a rise in sea level.

In Nicaragua, Guatemala, Costa Rica and Colombia, the Netherlands Red Cross is involved in building people’s capacity to cope with weather-related disasters. It does so in cooperation with an unusual partner: the Dutch media organization Free Voice, which supports independent media in developing countries.

Together with the National Societies, the two started a project in 2006 that seeks to educate communities about climate risks and the protective measures communities can take. To get their message across, they develop popular yet informative radio programmes such as soaps to be widely broadcasted by local and regional stations. When extreme weather arrives, the radio serves as an early warning mechanism as well.

Volunteers are being trained to set up and conduct Vulnerability and Capacity Assessments in Costa Rica.
ESTHER BAREND/NETHERLANDS RED CROSS.
Next year the Red Cross will also help communities take small-scale measures to reduce the threats they face. It will support them in organizing and training local disaster committees, developing disaster plans, building shelters, planting trees, strengthening houses and constructing dams. In addition, it sets up alliances with, for instance, government institutions and universities to effectively work together in raising awareness, reducing risks and preparing communities for possible disasters.

In 2006 the project entailed mostly preparations: qualified staff have been hired, volunteers have been trained in setting up and conducting Vulnerability and Capacity Assessments, and the target communities have been asked to join in and provide their input. The Red Cross of Nicaragua in particular took further steps already. It has been educating people through meetings, conferences and educational campaigns at the school, community, municipal and national level.

The Climate Centre’s contribution
The project in Central America is financed by the Nationale Postcode Loterij (NPL) – a Dutch lottery supporting 53 non-governmental organizations. The Climate Centre was responsible for obtaining the NPL’s support. The project was chosen from four by the Climate Bureau, the coordinating office of the HIER-campaign (box 4), to be visited by a well-known Dutch documentary maker who will generate publicity in the Netherlands and raise awareness of the impacts of climate change for developing countries. The actual visit will take place early 2007 but the Climate Centre provided full support in the preparation phase, by selecting the area, writing a script, discussing the programme and overall coordination.

Available funding €480,000 (between January 2006 and December 2007, of which 107,367 was spent by the Netherlands Red Cross in 2006)
Donor Nationale Postcode Loterij
Partner organizations Free Voice, Red Cross societies of Nicaragua, Guatemala, Costa Rica and Colombia

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>From radio programmes and general education</th>
<th>From small scale disaster risk reduction measures</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nicaragua</td>
<td>17,911</td>
<td>11,355</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guatemala</td>
<td>61,000</td>
<td>11,635</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Costa Rica</td>
<td>11,669</td>
<td>4,090</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colombia</td>
<td>74,489</td>
<td>5,250</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Responding to climate change in Latin America: how many people will benefit?

Addressing the humanitarian consequences of climate change – Annual report 2006
Tuvalu and Samoa

In 2005 the small Pacific islands Tuvalu and Samoa volunteered for a pilot project on climate change managed by the IFRC. Both countries have reason to be concerned. Samoa has a meteorological history which is one of the oldest in the Pacific. It shows a steady temperature rise and a simultaneous decrease in rainfall. Communities support this observation anecdotally and identify water scarcity as a large and increasing problem. The government likewise.

Tuvalu in turn is one of the smallest countries in the world and consists of nine remote atolls spread over 500 kilometres in the middle of the Pacific Ocean. In recent years, it experienced increased media attention due to its unique vulnerability to climate change – its highest elevation is just five metres above sea level. With accelerated melting of the ice sheets, Tuvalu is threatened by the Pacific. The country has already lost one metre of land around the circumference of the largest atoll. And there was not much to spare: at its widest point Tuvalu only spans about 200 metres.

Box 4 NPL supports climate risk reduction in Latin America by financing HIER-campaign

The Nationale Postcode Loterij NPL is the Netherlands’ largest charity lottery. In 2005 it decided to grant a total of €16.3 million to finance the HIER-campaign: a multi-party response to climate change and the risks involved. The Latin American climate change project of the Netherlands Red Cross and Free Voice is one of the many initiatives run in the context of this campaign.

HIER (“Here” in English) is an initiative of more than 40 civil-society organizations concerned by the effects of global warming. They include Unicef, Oxfam, WWF and the Netherlands Red Cross, which all have developed projects to reduce the negative impact of climate change – including health, drought, safety issues, water-resource conflicts, desertification and disasters.

All participating organizations recognize that both mitigation and adaptation are essential elements of the risk reduction strategy climate change demands. At the heart of their campaign approach lies the conviction that these two complement and reinforce each other.

Under the HIER-umbrella, Free Voice and the Netherlands Red Cross have also joined forces in the Dominican Republic and Haiti. Their activities are similar to those in Nicaragua, Guatemala, Costa Rica and Colombia, yet programme responsibility lies not with the Red Cross but with Free Voice. Information on the activities can be found at www.freevoice.nl.

For more on HIER: www.hier.nu.
The climate-change adaptation pilot aims to build the capacity of the local Red Cross in dealing with the impacts of climate change, in raising awareness among inhabitants and helping them prepare for disaster.

As a result the Tuvalu Red Cross in 2006 joined existing climate change and disaster risk reduction initiatives set up by the Tuvalu National Disaster Management Office and the meteorological office. Together they have conducted workshops on risk reduction in primary schools in the country's capital Funafuti. More workshops were given on every island, targeting different communities. At the same time radio programmes were broadcast ahead of the cyclone season, raising awareness and informing people about how to protect themselves.

The Samoa Red Cross has been building networks as well – as a way of gathering scientific and policy information on climate change as much as anything else – to educate its own staff and volunteers. It established contacts with the government departments of meteorology, health and the environment, with the National Disaster Management Office, the water authority and non-governmental organizations.

Looking at its own strengths and weaknesses, the Samoa Red Cross also analysed how and where it could be most effective in addressing climate change. It is experienced in first aid, disaster preparedness and response, and providing clean water. It has many (young) volunteers willing to get involved in reducing climate risks. The organization sees specific challenges and opportunities in the areas of water availability and countering the health impacts of disasters.

**The Climate Centre’s contribution**

The Red Cross societies of Tuvalu and Samoa, through the regional office of the IFRC in Fiji, received the Climate Centre’s help in gathering local and regional information on climate change and its effects. They got support in identifying national stakeholders and possible partners, and in setting up contacts. The Centre provided substantial input on how to integrate climate change into regular disaster management activities and tools, and helped to draw up the project outline.

**Donors**

Japanese Red Cross, Australian Youth Volunteer Programme

**Partner organizations**

Samoa Red Cross, Tuvalu Red Cross

### 3.2.3 Netherlands climate change programme

Climate change has also caused warming in the Netherlands. While the average global temperature during the 20th century rose 0.7 degrees Celsius, mean temperatures in the Netherlands rose by a whole degree. Different weather scenarios indicate that Dutch...
winters will get wetter, summers warmer and sea-level rise will continue. In 2004, the Climate Centre and the Netherlands Red Cross started a climate programme with two components:
- an awareness project targeting local Red Cross branches;
- a heatwave project to start preparing the Netherlands Red Cross and others for extremely hot weather.

**Top 10**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Natural disasters by number of deaths – 2006</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Earthquake, May</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Typhoon Durian, December</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Landslide, February</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Heat wave, July</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Heat wave, July</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Typhoon Bilis, July</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Tsunami, July</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Cold wave, January</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Flash Flood, August</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. Typhoon Samoa, August</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


Université catholique de Louvain, Brussels – Belgium
Awareness project
Many Red Cross volunteers in the Netherlands have heard about climate change, but most consider it an environmental issue. They are hardly acquainted with the humanitarian consequences of a changing climate. The awareness project aims to explain why the Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement is concerned.

For this purpose, the Climate Centre has trained 22 young volunteers in delivering presentations on climate change and the way it affects Red Cross activities. So far, over 100 local branches have been visited out of a total of 338. In 2006 alone, more than 40 presentations were held.

At such presentations, our volunteers highlight the impacts of climate change at both the global and local level. They explain why the poorest people in the poorest countries are hit hardest. And they relate this to the daily work of local branches themselves: how can they prepare for an increasing number of extreme-weather events? Local branches in the Netherlands for example, are deeply involved in providing social care activities for, especially, isolated elderly and disabled people. Yet in the summer, these activities are often interrupted as volunteers go on holiday. When the country experiences more heatwaves, as predicted, this might need adjustment so that people who are most vulnerable to extreme heat are not left to fend for themselves.

The Climate Centre’s presentations are being much appreciated. Local branches show a growing interest in the subject, and especially value discussing what they can do themselves.

Heatwave project
As heatwaves are identified as one of the main climate risks to impact Dutch society, and hence the work of the Netherlands Red Cross, the Climate Centre has started working to prepare people. In the context of its heatwave project, it developed a paper fan which not only provides some relief during hot periods, but also contains information on the risks of heatwaves and the simple measures people can take to protect themselves and others.

Simple yet effective measures for protecting people against the negative effects of heatwaves:

- Drink sufficient amounts of water.
- Avoid too much physical exertion in the afternoon.
- Take enough rest in cool places.
- Put wet towels on the neck.
- Close shutters, blinds and curtains.
- Cover the head when exposed to sunlight.

Addressing the humanitarian consequences of climate change – Annual report 2006
The fan proved an important communication tool in 2006. It was distributed by Red Cross branches to elderly and disabled people most at risk of dehydration and other heat-related problems. The general public was also targeted, to make people aware of how warm weather is not just pleasant but can even kill. And it did: the past summer had two heatwaves – in some regions even three. July was the hottest month ever recorded since records began in 1706. About 1,000 people died because of the extreme heat, according to national statistics.

To reduce the number of victims in the future, the Climate Centre in 2006 also ran a pilot aimed at equipping four large local branches to provide adequate assistance during heatwaves. The pilot addressed extreme heat in the context not just of social care programmes but also in relation to disaster response, and included volunteer training on dos and don’ts in caring for vulnerable people. It focused on organizing Red Cross help at a regional level (to anticipate the local absence of volunteers during holidays) and finding partners in other agencies in the area, like the health departments of local governments and home-care organizations. Although the pilot was concluded successfully in 2006, the Netherlands Red Cross is exploring possibilities for a follow-up in the near future.

On the national level, talks were initiated with the Ministry of Health and Environment Planning Organization RIVM to work towards a countrywide heatwave plan. The dialogue did not come easily: despite the extremely hot summer of 2003 severe heat was still not really considered a threat. Even when an agreement was eventually reached on developing a heatwave and cold-spell plan, there was little sense of urgency – until the heatwaves of 2006, one of which lasted more than two weeks. As attitudes changed completely, it was quickly decided to organize a national conference. Before the end of the year, this had resulted in a national plan for both heatwaves and cold-spells.

Both the awareness and heatwave projects were finalized in December 2006. Because of the enthusiasm of the local branches that started climate-related activities and the success of the national heatwave conference, it was decided that the Netherlands Red Cross would continue the heatwave project in 2007.

Available funding  
€ 229,250 (from January 2004 to December 2006)

Donors  
National Committee for International Cooperation and Sustainable Development NCDO, Dutch Ministry of Health, Welfare and Sport, Dutch Ministry of Housing, Spatial Planning and the Environment

Partner organizations  
Netherlands Red Cross
4 Fund-raising

The Climate Centre is a foundation which relies on support from institutional donors. It does not raise funds with individuals and has no members contributing money. Being relatively young, increasingly ambitious and convinced climate change requires a long-term commitment to help vulnerable communities protect themselves, there is growing need to broaden the funding of the organization.

At present, the Centre receives its main support from the Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Netherlands Red Cross and the National Committee for International Cooperation and Sustainable Development NCDO. Yet it actively seeks additional funding to finance climate risk reduction programmes in developing countries, implemented largely by partners such as donor National Societies and the IFRC.

To fund concrete climate programmes, the Climate Centre liaises with international bilateral and multilateral donors and appeals to businesses. In 2006 it received financing from the Dutch Rabobank Foundation to help implement the climate risk reduction pilot in Indonesia’s capital Jakarta that will also be supported by the Eureko Achmea Foundation.

Bilateral donors last year have been the Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Dutch Ministry of Health, Welfare and Sport.

Finally, the Climate Centre received financial support from the World Bank Institute (WBI) to develop a web-based course on climate change and disaster risk reduction. The course will be developed in cooperation with the UN International Strategy on Disaster Reduction and will serve as the basis for an online curriculum, to be included in the WBI’s distant learning programme. Since the course will focus on how to integrate climate risks into disaster management, it will equally respond to an existing demand from within the Red Cross and Red Cross Movement. Course materials will become available in the second half of 2007.

The total amount of external funds in 2006 was € 1,034,217 (€ 117,000 in gifts and donations, € 480,000 in share in revenues from third-party campaigns and € 437,217 in government grants).
5 Organization

Board of Governors
The Red Cross/Red Crescent Climate Centre holds a special position both within the Netherlands Red Cross and the IFRC. It is an independent foundation with a board composed of two representatives of both. They are responsible for the management, policy development and policy implementation of the Climate Centre. The governing board met four times in 2006.

Name and board function
Mr. Ibrahim Osman, board member
Mr. Mohammed Mukhier, board member
Mr. Marc Hofstra, treasurer

Position in daily life
Deputy secretary general of the IFRC
Head of the disaster preparedness and response department of the IFRC
Deputy secretary general of the Netherlands Red Cross

Four members joined the board in 2004, when the Climate Centre officially became a foundation. Last year, Mr. Mohammed Mukhier replaced Mr. Hisham Khogali both at the IFRC and the governing board. Former chairman Mr. Rein Welschen decided to leave the board in December 2005. In 2006 the position of chairperson remained vacant. However as from 1 January 2007 Mr. Ed Nijpels (Queen’s Commissioner in Friesland) will be the new chairman of the board.

All members of the board are selected because of their expertise and commitment to the Climate Centre. They are appointed for a period of four years.

Staff
Daily work at the Climate Centre in 2006 was carried out by five people. One staff member left the Centre in May and was replaced in July. The team was strengthened with the regional support of a technical advisor.

Madeleen Helmer, head (0,7 fte)
Responsible for overall management, strategy development and fund-raising, plus the support of the international programme in Latin America, the Caribbean and Europe.

Elike van Sluis, senior programme and communications officer (0,8 fte)
Responsible for internal and external communications, plus the support of the international programme in South-East Asia, the Middle East and North Africa.
Maarten van Aalst, lead climate specialist (0.6 fte)
Responsible for providing scientific input to the Climate Centre’s approach and the analysis of climate risk reduction experiences, plus the support of the international programme in Africa, the Small Island Developing States in the Pacific and South Asia.

Fleur Engel, programme officer (0.7 fte)
Responsible for implementing the Climate Centre’s education programme in the Netherlands.

Louise van Gemert, administrative support officer (0.3 fte)
Responsible for overall support of the Climate Centre with a special focus on the education programme in the Netherlands; left in May.

Fleur Monasso, programme officer (0.8 fte)
Responsible for overall support of the Climate Centre with a special focus on finances and the Preparedness for Climate Change programme; joined in July.

Pablo Suarez, technical advisor based in Boston, US (36 working days in 2006)
Responsible for technical advice to National Societies in Latin America and Africa in the context of the Preparedness for Climate Change programme; based in Boston. At the end of 2006 a similar position was still vacant for the South-East Asia region.

Volunteers
Twenty-two enthusiastic volunteers have been working for the Climate Centre in 2006. They are all university students enrolled in climate-change-related curricula, with an average age of 25.

Trained by the Centre in presentation skills and the work of the Movement, they visited Red Cross branches in the Netherlands to inform them of climate change and its consequences for vulnerable people here and abroad, and hence for the activities of the Red Cross.

Since the volunteers’ visits were part of a project which ended in 2006, the Climate Centre will offer the well-trained team to the Netherlands Red Cross to continue its awareness raising activities in 2007.

Organizational developments
The Climate Centre was first established as a special department within the Netherlands Red Cross. With this National Society’s financial support, plus funding from the Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Centre was build up step by step. Climate risk reduction strategies were developed and networks were built and strengthened. Information on climate change in relation to disaster risk management was introduced and disseminated...
within the Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement. Two pilot projects were run, in
Nicaragua and Viet Nam, which helped vulnerable communities in coastal zones deal
with extreme weather events. When villages were hit by hurricanes and typhoons in 2005
no one died – a very different story from earlier years. In this way the Climate Centre
gathered its first lessons and best practice.

In early 2006 a large shift was made towards a strengthened, more professional and
transparent organization. The Preparedness for Climate Change programme provided
both the momentum and the funding. The past year, the Centre successfully introduced
in particular

- an improved system for monitoring the financial management of all the Centre’s
  activities;
- a logical framework and individual timetables, for better monitoring and evaluation
  of activities;
- a monthly reporting structure, requiring staff members to prepare monthly overviews
  of their work;
- a system of semi-annual reporting system to the governing board.

The monthly overviews at the end of the year, for example, showed that staff time
devoted to the Preparedness for Climate Change programme was underestimated in the
original annual work plan. The overviews indicated the cause clearly: the administrative
preparations for the programme took more time than anticipated.
6 Annual report

International Red Cross/Red Crescent Centre on Climate Change and Disaster Preparedness
## Balance sheet as at 31 December 2006

After appropriation of the result

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Assets</th>
<th>31-12-2006</th>
<th>31-12-2005</th>
<th>Liabilities</th>
<th>31-12-2006</th>
<th>31-12-2005</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tangible fixed assets (1)</td>
<td>1,830</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>Unrestricted funds</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accounts receivable</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>– going concern reserve (4)</td>
<td>42,954</td>
<td>46,696</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>and prepayments (2)</td>
<td>57,356</td>
<td>73,750</td>
<td>Restricted funds</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash and cash equivalents (3)</td>
<td>677,232</td>
<td>624,183</td>
<td>– donor restricted funds (5)</td>
<td>551,649</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Total equity</td>
<td>594,603</td>
<td>46,696</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Short-term debts</td>
<td>141,815</td>
<td>651,237</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>736,418</strong></td>
<td><strong>697,933</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>736,418</strong></td>
<td><strong>697,933</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Statement of income and expenditure for 2006

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Income</th>
<th>Actual 2006</th>
<th>Budget 2006</th>
<th>Actual 2005</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Income from own fund-raising</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gifts and donations (7)</td>
<td>117,000</td>
<td>112,000</td>
<td>245,514</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Share in revenue from third-party campaigns (8)</td>
<td>480,000</td>
<td>224,250</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Government grants (9)</td>
<td>437,217</td>
<td>819,000</td>
<td>113,642</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Investment revenues</td>
<td>1.558</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>350</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other income and expenditures</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>1,554</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total available for Climate Centre’s objectives</strong></td>
<td><strong>1,035,775</strong></td>
<td><strong>1,155,250</strong></td>
<td><strong>361,060</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Expenditure                                 |             |             |             |
| Climate Centre operations                   |             |             |             |
| – own activities (10)                       | 253,778     | 951,450     | 281,916     |
| – general operating costs (11)              | 234,090     | 243,037     | 180,575     |
| **Total expenditure for Climate Centre’s objectives** | **487,868** | **1,194,487** | **462,491** |

| Balance for the year                        |             |             |             |
| **547,907**                                 | **-39,237** | **-101,431**|             |

| Appropriation of balance for the year       |             |             |             |
| – donor restricted funds                     | 551,649     | -50,750     | -78,355     |
| – going concern reserve                      | -3,742      | 11,513      | -23,076     |
| **547,907**                                 | **-39,237** | **-101,431**|             |

| Brief summary                               |             |             |             |
| Donor restricted funds                       |             |             |             |
| – Income                                    | 818,300     | 931,000     | –           |
| – Expenditure                                | 266,651     | 981,750     | 78,355      |
| **551,649**                                 | **-50,750** | **-78,355** |             |

| Going concern reserve                        |             |             |             |
| – Income                                    | 217,475     | 224,250     | 361,060     |
| – Expenditure                                | 221,217     | 212,737     | 384,136     |
| **-3,742**                                  | **11,513**  | **-23,076** |             |
| **547,907**                                 | **-39,237** | **-101,431**|             |
Notes

General

The 2006 financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions of the Guidelines on Financial Reporting by Fund-Raising Institutions (Richtlijn Verslaggeving Fondsenwervende Instellingen). The aim of these financial statements is to give an understanding of income and expenditure as well as of the financial position of the International Red Cross / Red Crescent Centre on Climate Change and Disaster Preparedness Foundation (Climate Centre).

The activities of the Climate Centre were part of the operation of the Netherlands Red Cross in 2004 and reported in the consolidated statements. Since 2005 the Climate Centre operates on its own. In 2005 the equity was endorsed from the Netherlands Red Cross to the Climate Centre.

Principles of valuation and presentation

General

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

Tangible fixed assets

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

Accounts receivable and prepayments

Receivables are shown at nominal value, less a 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 taken to the statement of income and expenditure for the year in which the subsidized expenditure was incurred.
Notes to the balance sheet as at 31 December 2006

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tangible fixed assets (1)</th>
<th>2006</th>
<th>2005</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Acquisition cost at 1 January</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Investments (computers)</td>
<td>2,304</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Depreciation charged for year (33.33%)</td>
<td>–74</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Book value at 31 December</td>
<td>1,830</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Accounts receivable and prepayments (2)</th>
<th>2006</th>
<th>2005</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Receivables re objectives</td>
<td>55,539</td>
<td>72,141</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accrued interest</td>
<td>398</td>
<td>174</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other accounts receivable and prepayments</td>
<td>1,419</td>
<td>1,435</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>57,356</td>
<td>73,750</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cash and cash equivalents (3)</th>
<th>2006</th>
<th>2005</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Current accounts</td>
<td>677,232</td>
<td>624,183</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>677,232</td>
<td>624,183</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Equity

In accordance with the Guidelines of Financial Reporting by Fund-Raising Institutions (Richtlijn Verslaggeving Fondsenwervende Instellingen) the Climate Centre’s equity is broken down into restricted funds and unrestricted funds. As restricted funds is earmarked that part of equity to which a third party has dictated a specific use (with the result that the Climate Centre can only spend these funds on these specific purposes). The remaining portion of equity is reported as unrestricted funds.
The donor-restricted funds include the portion of equity that may only be used for certain purposes, either because a third-party (the donor) has stipulated the restriction or because the money was collected for a specific purpose. Allocations to the donor-restricted funds are determined as regards the specific purposes for which gifts and donations are given.

The Climate Centre’s policy is to spend the restricted funds within 3 years on the purposes for which the money has been received.
## Gifts and donations (7)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Actual 2006</th>
<th>Budget 2006</th>
<th>Actual 2005</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Netherlands Red Cross</td>
<td>60,000</td>
<td>60,000</td>
<td>100,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Netherlands Red Cross, Heatwave Campaign</td>
<td>10,000</td>
<td>10,000</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rabobank</td>
<td>35,000</td>
<td>35,000</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Achmea Holding</td>
<td>3,500</td>
<td>3,500</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>International Federation</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>80,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oxfam brit</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>14,391</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Local municipalities</td>
<td>5,000</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>11,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fonds 1818</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>15,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VS8-fonds</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>10,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shell</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>12,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>3,500</td>
<td>3,500</td>
<td>2,623</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>117,000</strong></td>
<td><strong>112,000</strong></td>
<td><strong>245,514</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Share in revenue of third-party campaigns (8)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Actual 2006</th>
<th>Budget 2006</th>
<th>Actual 2005</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>National Postcode Lottery</td>
<td>480,000</td>
<td>224,250</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>480,000</strong></td>
<td><strong>224,250</strong></td>
<td><strong>–</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Government grants (9)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Actual 2006</th>
<th>Budget 2006</th>
<th>Actual 2005</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NCDO</td>
<td>26,503</td>
<td>40,700</td>
<td>16,192</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SenterNovem</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>30,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ministry of Health, Welfare and Sports</td>
<td>45,714</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ministry of Foreign Affairs</td>
<td>350,000</td>
<td>757,500</td>
<td>40,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SMOM (Ministry of VROM)</td>
<td>15,000</td>
<td>20,800</td>
<td>27,450</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>437,217</strong></td>
<td><strong>819,000</strong></td>
<td><strong>113,642</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Climate Centre operations (10)

### Own activities

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Actual 2006</th>
<th>Budget 2006</th>
<th>Actual 2005</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Other personnel expenses</td>
<td>22,863</td>
<td>245,965</td>
<td>3,381</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Consultants/volunteers</td>
<td>121,992</td>
<td>195,400</td>
<td>111,794</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Office and housings costs</td>
<td>30,994</td>
<td>32,105</td>
<td>5,172</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Campaign materials</td>
<td>42,061</td>
<td>379,380</td>
<td>40,316</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conference</td>
<td>7,095</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>116,845</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other general costs</td>
<td>28,773</td>
<td>98,600</td>
<td>4,408</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>253,778</strong></td>
<td><strong>951,450</strong></td>
<td><strong>281,916</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The difference between the actual 2006 and the budget 2006 of the total of the Climate Centre operations are due to the delays in the implementation of the PfCC programme, funded by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The programme will be extended to 2008.

The contribution of the National Postcode Lottery was budgeted for one year, while the total contribution for the two year programme is included in the actual.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Climate Centre Operations (11)</th>
<th>Actual 2006</th>
<th>Budget 2006</th>
<th>Actual 2005</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>General operating costs</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Personnel expenses</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salaries</td>
<td>164,192</td>
<td>179,031</td>
<td>90,602</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social security charges</td>
<td>18,872</td>
<td>26,852</td>
<td>9,491</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pension contributions</td>
<td>6,762</td>
<td>8,289</td>
<td>5,074</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>189,826</td>
<td>214,172</td>
<td>105,167</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other personnel expenses</td>
<td>8,557</td>
<td>9,895</td>
<td>11,845</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Consultants/volunteers</td>
<td>10,366</td>
<td>7,390</td>
<td>22,269</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Office and housings costs</td>
<td>14,988</td>
<td>5,580</td>
<td>19,602</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Campaign materials</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other general costs</td>
<td>10,353</td>
<td>6,000</td>
<td>21,650</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>234,090</td>
<td>243,037</td>
<td>180,575</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In 2006, the members of the Board of Governors did not receive any reimbursements in respect of travelling and representations costs they incurred.

The Hague, 28 June 2007

**Board of Governors**

Mr. E.H.T.M. Nijpels  
Chairman  
Mr. M.L. Hofstra  
Treasurer  
Mr. M.O. Mukhier  
Member of the board  
Mr. I.M. Osman  
Member of the board

Addressing the humanitarian consequences of climate change – Annual report 2006
Other Information

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

Auditors report

We have audited the financial statements 2006 of the International Red Cross/Red Crescent Centre on Climate Change and Disaster Preparedness Foundation, The Hague, which comprise the balance sheet as at 31 December 2006, the statement of income and expenditure for the year then ended and the notes.

Management’s responsibility

Management of the foundation is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements and for the preparation of the management board report, both in accordance with the Guideline for annual reporting 650 “Fund-raising Institutions” of the Dutch Accounting Standards Board. This responsibility includes: designing, implementing and maintaining internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error; selecting and applying appropriate accounting policies; and making accounting estimates that are reasonable in the circumstances.

Auditor’s responsibility

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

Opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the International Red Cross/Red Crescent Centre on Climate Change and Disaster Preparedness Foundation as at 31 December 2006, and of its result for the year then ended in accordance with the Guideline for annual reporting 650 “Fund-raising Institutions” of the Dutch Accounting Standards Board.

The Hague, 28 June 2007

KPMG Accountants N.V.

J.A.A.M. Vermeeren RA
Colophon

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

Production, editorial and coordination
Red Cross/Red Crescent Climate Centre

Text
Elike van Sluis
Natasja Nossent Communication, Rijswijk

Lay out and prepress
UnitedGraphics, Zoetermeer

Print
UnitedGraphics, Zoetermeer