

# Annual Report

## 2024



Climate  
Centre

# Annual Report

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# 2024

Cover: The IFRC and the Climate Centre outlined the full seven-stage [Climate Action Journey](#) at a four-day training session in Naivasha, Kenya, attended by representatives of 20 African National Societies. (Kenya Red Cross)



**Climate  
Centre**

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# Acronyms

COP	Conference of the Parties [of the UNFCCC]
CoCHAP	Coastal Cities Resilience and Extreme Heat Project
DREF	[IFRC] Disaster Response Emergency Fund
DRR	Disaster risk reduction
EAP	Early action protocol
EVCA	Enhanced Vulnerability and Capacity Assessment
FCV	fragility, conflict and violence
ICRC	International Committee of the Red Cross
IFRC	International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
LLA	locally led adaptation
MENA	Middle East and North Africa
MHPSS	mental health and psychosocial support
NLRC	Netherlands Red Cross Society
PNS	Participating National Societies
SOP	standard operating procedure
REPRESA	Resilience and preparedness to tropical cyclones across Southern Africa
WWA	World Weather Attribution



# Preface



Patience Makuya on her vegetable plot in a garden made possible by a [Zimbabwe Red Cross solar-powered water system](#) supported by the IFRC. (IFRC)

IT WOULD BE IDLE to claim that the prospect we face in the climate sector at this writing (mid-April 2025) is anything but bleak: the world has moved into uncharted territory in the past year and a half with the Paris threshold of 1.5°C.

[As we reported recently](#), January 2024 was the 18th of the last 19 months when – at 1.75°C – the global temperature was more than 1.5°C above the pre-industrial level, nudging the planet closer to the average increase spanning at least two decades that would represent a definitive breach of Paris.

And last October, our colleagues at the World Meteorological Organization revealed that CO<sub>2</sub> is accumulating in the atmosphere faster than any ever, rising by more than 10 per cent in just two decades.

In the humanitarian sector, we strive to assess the severity of extreme weather by the *humanitarian* impact it inflicts, rather than the dramatic quality of the news footage generated. But in 2024 – from [Central Europe](#), from [Spain](#), and most recently from [California](#) – our TV screens have been filled at times with scenes that looked truly apocalyptic.

What these extraordinary flash floods and wildfires respectively have in common, of course, is that they occurred in the Global North *and* were all judged by World Weather Attribution scientists, ourselves included, to bear the fingerprints of climate change.

All of this makes the deal on climate finance agreed at the eleventh hour at COP 29 in Baku seem that much more valuable – 300 billion US dollars a year by 2035 pledged for climate action in developing countries is not nothing; but as the IFRC said at the time, it will be judged by whether money reaches the communities that need it most, and does so quickly.

In 2024 we mourned the [sudden loss](#) of our much-loved colleague Pablo Suarez, and we welcomed the highly respected South African scientist Debra Roberts as our [new chair](#), taking over from Yolanda Kakabadse. Debra needs no introduction in the climate sector, and she'll be jointly contributing in this space in a year's time.

It has also been a year – almost to the day as I write this – since [I took over](#) as director of the Climate Centre. I'm grateful to my new colleagues, to our hosts at the Netherlands Red Cross, and to many others in the wider Red Cross Red Crescent Movement for making this new position for me a pleasure as well as a privilege; the learning curve has not been as steep as it might otherwise have been.

After the disruption in US aid and the abruptly strengthened financial headwind now confronting us, we must all take stock. In our own mission, we will continue fine-tuning our output and structure – [as a specialist reference centre of the IFRC](#); this with the ongoing aim of generating coherent support of the greatest possible value to the Red Cross Red Crescent National Societies that are our top priority.

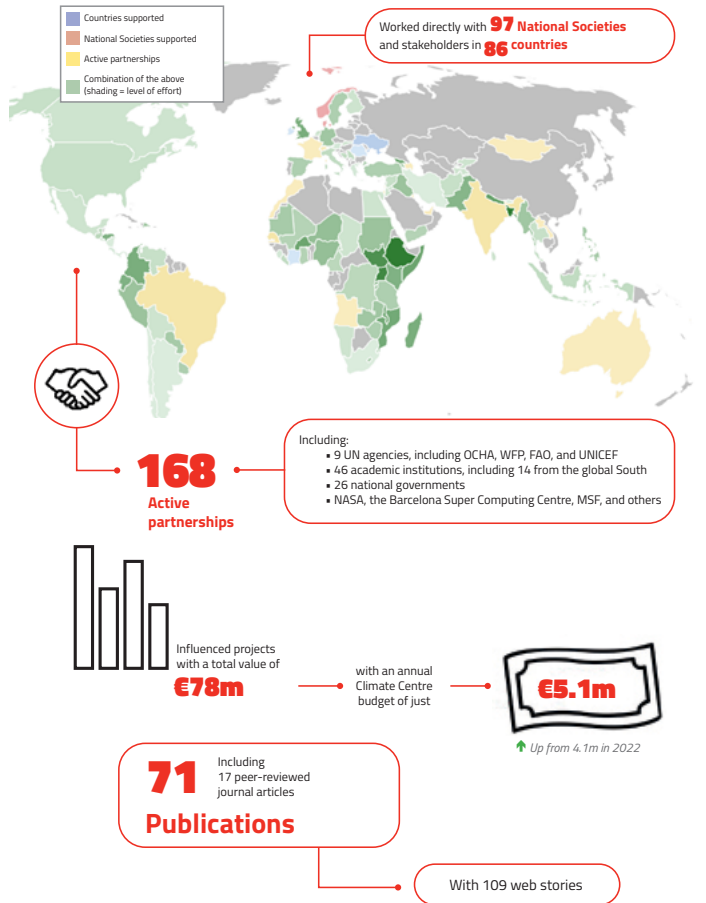
And with renewed focus on enhancing resilience to the climate impacts we have long regarded as inevitable, come what may. Here the Climate Action Journey – finalized and [rolled out with the IFRC](#) in full this year – is but one good example, as well as our locally rooted work on anticipatory action.

There are times in life when the best course of action is simply to put one's head down and push on; this is one.

Aditya Bahadur  
*Director, Red Cross Red Crescent Climate Centre*

## Climate Centre high-level indicators

### An overview of 2024 reach and impact



### Examples

Led and contributed to

#### Innovative and impactful change

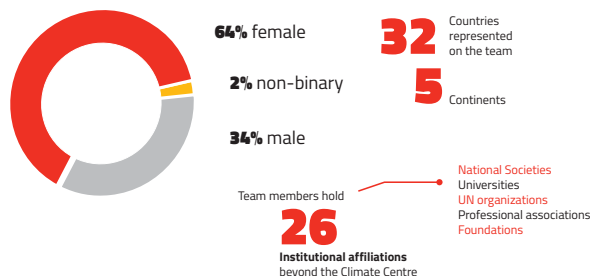
across the science, policy and practice pillars worldwide

Developed the first ever Red Cross Red Crescent Movement guidance on Disaster Risk Reduction in Fragile, Conflict and Violence affected settings.

Created a bespoke Climate and Environment Risk Tool for Médecins Sans Frontières which generates a relative risk score that is comparable across regions and allows local teams to make more targeted decisions about managing risks where they operate.

Worked with 40 National Societies adopting a new approach to integrating climate risks into humanitarian programmes and operations and to scale locally led adaptation: the Climate Action Journey.

### Team diversity



# Policy



The IFRC's [Global Plan 2025](#) lays out how the Red Cross Red Crescent network will implement high-impact programmes for climate, disasters, health and migration.

*For more than two decades, the Climate Centre has played an important role in helping to shape Red Cross Red Crescent policy on climate, adaptation, resilience and early action, drawing on the best available science, evidence and experience, as well as helping to include a humanitarian voice in global climate negotiations.*

We continued to support three main strands of policy in 2024: local thematic work linked to National Societies, integrating policy across different focus areas and regions, and contributing to international policy processes, all in close collaboration with the IFRC secretariat's Geneva office and delegations.


One of our major thrusts this year was to provide intellectual leadership on the topic of slow-onset events and long-term futures; we engaged with technical expert groups of the [Warsaw International Mechanism](#) on this issue and comprehensive risk management.

The Climate Centre played a valuable role in coordinating messaging on policy and influencing activities with Movement and non-Movement partners. We continued to lead monthly coordination meetings on adaptation and loss and damage, for example, resulting in enhanced efficiency, greater impact, and deeper learning.

Additionally, we worked with partner organizations to deliver the landmark [Water at the Heart of Climate Action](#) initiative, launched in 2023, distilling and communicating insights into policy on related early warning early action. This included hosting the first regional learning assembly to discuss overarching questions and to prepare for implementation.

The Climate Centre and Movement partners contributed to several high-level events at COP 29 on topics such as [health](#), early warning, conflict and climate, locally led adaptation, heat, and more.

In collaboration with the IFRC, Danish Church Aid and the UN Foundation, the Climate Centre jointly hosted negotiators during the UNFCCC intersessional meeting in Bonn, facilitating a discourse on long-term adaptation.



*The Red Cross Red Crescent is a lighthouse in the world, enabling evidence-based decision-making that improves the lives of millions of people*  
– Debra Roberts, *Climate Centre Chair*

Our team jointly led Development and Climate Days, which encompassed almost 200 participants across 14 sessions, bringing creative interactivity to D&C Days that included an engaging debate on climate finance and a workshop to explore long-term climate futures.

The Climate Centre helped shape the [12th Global Dialogue Platform on Anticipatory Humanitarian Action](#) in Berlin centred on complex contexts; we also contributed to the 34th International Conference of the Red Cross and Red Crescent, supporting the development of [pledges](#) on locally led adaptation, the climate road map for Europe, and Anticipatory Action.

We presented our work at the [ICLEI World Congress in Brazil](#), which also saw substantial participation by National Societies and the IFRC secretariat; the meeting highlighted Movement work on resilience to heat in coastal cities.

A number of National Society, ICRC, IFRC and Climate Centre staff shared findings on anticipatory action and conflict in the World Bank's [Understanding Risk](#) conference held in Japan.



# Health



*The climate and health programme at the Climate Centre identifying and raising general awareness of the impacts of climate change on public health.*

In 2024, due to growing demand for our inputs, we welcomed two new members of the health team: Sojung Yoon, a family doctor and environmental health specialist, and Chris Boyer, who specializes in the strengthening of health systems and has extensive experience of work on extreme heat in the Pacific.

*Under the weather: Stories from communities on the front lines of climate and health adaptation* was launched at COP 29, detailing health impacts in a changing climate in Burkina Faso, Malawi and Somalia. It is a joint publication of the IFRC, the three National Societies, the Norwegian Red Cross and the Climate Centre, and was introduced at a special event at the Baku COP.

The Panama Red Cross shares key messages with children on dengue fever after the health ministry asked the National Society to help with its response; the Climate Centre jointly authored a [working paper](#) in 2024 to guide National Societies planning to engage in early action for disease outbreaks. (Panama Red Cross)

We also supported National Society capacity building through materials tailored for [Burkina Faso](#) and [Somalia](#), providing practical advice on “how people can protect themselves and their communities from the health impacts of climate change”.

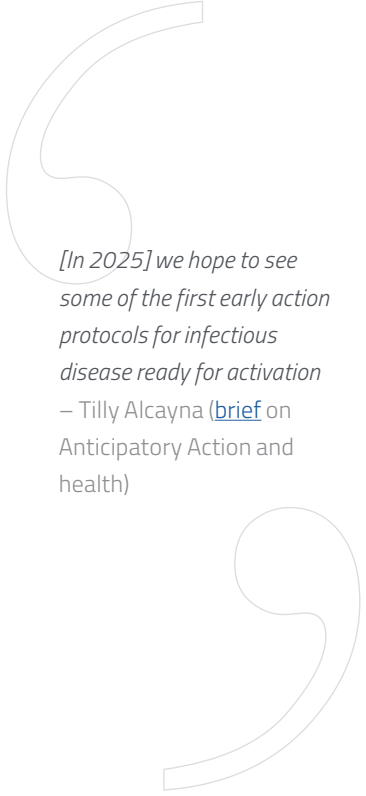
We continued to provide technical services to Médecins Sans Frontières in Nigeria, developing a tool for monitoring risks related to climate and the environment in the areas where MSF operates; the original tool was piloted in northern Nigeria and will be expanded to two more countries in 2025.

Supporting the operationalization of health factors for anticipatory action is a key priority of the Climate Centre and the year saw several new early action protocols (EAPs) for health that the Climate Centre’s advisers either supported or helped confirm.

We also supported analysis for epidemiological models of vector-borne disease through a project funded by the Wellcome Trust that assesses the probability of outbreaks using observed and forecast hydrometeorological indicators, for possible use in future EAPs.

Last year marked the finalization of the Connecting Climate Minds project, which created a community of practice around mental health and climate and led to global and regional research agendas. This work highlighted the paucity of evidence and documentation on the mental health consequences of extreme events in the Global South and presented a pathway of enhancing actionable knowledge in this domain.

Our involvement strengthened the Climate Centre’s relationship with the Movement’s new MHPSS Hub (mental health and psychosocial support), which is dedicated to advancing mental health and psychosocial support and which was a project member.

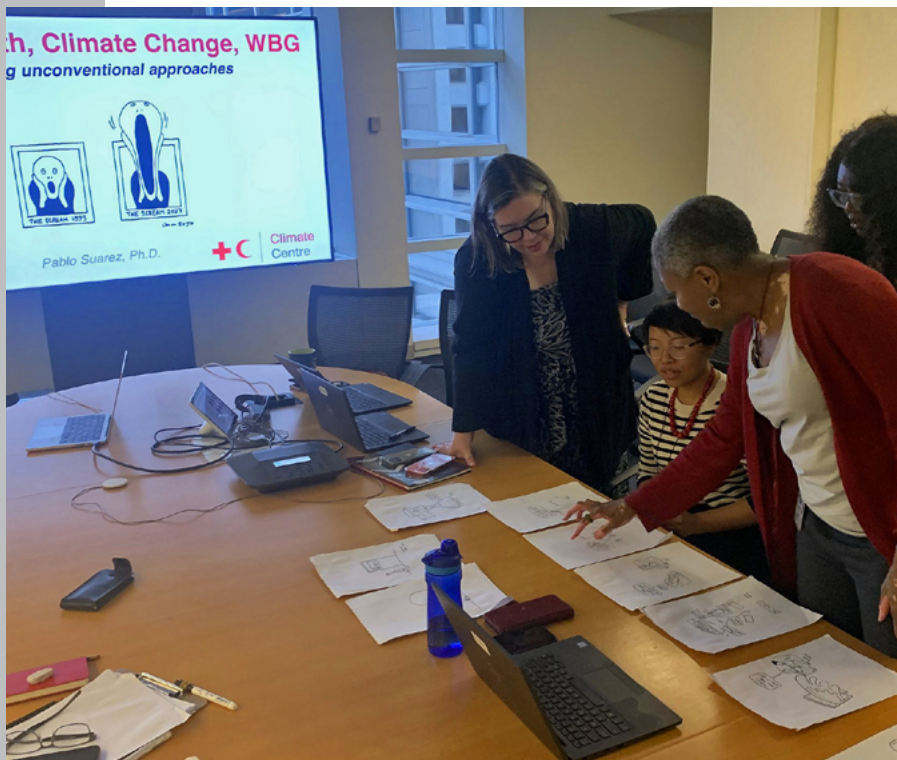


*[In 2025] we hope to see some of the first early action protocols for infectious disease ready for activation*  
– Tilly Alcayna ([brief](#) on Anticipatory Action and health)

Closely connected to that project, the Climate Centre led the development of innovative communications on policy, to explore the relationship between climate and mental health as well as climate-related health risks more broadly.

With funding from the Norwegian Red Cross, our staff and interns collected data directly from communities on highly vulnerable populations, including people with albinism, to document poorly studied impacts of heat to enable improved policy response and practice. The Sahel region experienced an extreme heatwave in the summer of 2024 and this work was an operational highlight of the year for the Climate Centre.

Additional highlights of the year include the development of heatwave thresholds for three cities in Nepal – Biratnagar, Siddhartnagar and Dhangadhi – for more effective local action plans on heat; an update of the assessment on climate-related health issues there and in Myanmar to enable improved policy and practice; maps on climate risk to enhance a health and social safety net programme in Pakistan; and a combined heat-air quality trigger for Thailand, shortly to be made operational.



A 2024 [workshop](#) at a World Bank-Climate Centre session on mental health and climate change. (Climate Centre)



# Social protection



*Our work on social protection aims to identify ways existing systems and mechanisms can be used as levers for enhancing the resilience of vulnerable communities to climate change.*

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

In 2024, the Climate Centre continued to lead the [WISER](#) projects aiming to enhance social protection systems in Burkina Faso and Mauritania by improving access to weather and climate information for providers and end-users. We mapped the integration of social protection and climate sectors in these countries, complemented by tailored training and capacity building for stakeholders.

This Climate Centre published a [study](#) exploring how climate is reshaping traditional job opportunities for young people in Pakistan, where the Red Crescent and the IFRC had distributed 210 rickshaws (*pictured*) to communities affected by the monsoon floods of 2022. (Pakistan Red Crescent)

Through regional workshops with key social protection and climate stakeholders, we gathered insights on coordination mechanisms and recommendations for future integration.

We also researched at-risk livelihoods and climate impacts like heatwaves and droughts, identified social protection options for adaptation, and led the development of impact-based forecasting for adapted social protection.

A highlight of the year was our participation in discussions with the IFRC secretariat to help design the third pillar on shock-responsive social protection of the Global Climate Resilience Platform (an ambitious, multi-year initiative to significantly improve and expand the community-based climate action work of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies around the world).

Bringing insights from other global discussions, we were able to explain the way in which National Societies are well positioned in their role as auxiliaries to government to support national social protection systems and actors in addressing climate risks and impacts.

We also launched our [position paper on social protection](#), summarizing our added value in the sector and guiding all the work we aim to do in the next few years.

In November, in collaboration with the German Red Cross, we delivered training on leveraging social protection for the management of climate risk to Bangladesh Red Crescent staff, volunteers and state governments. This was seen as crucial for those expected to be involved in a heatwave pilot in Rajshahi city in 2025 using social protection.



*We will focus on mobilizing the Movement around social protection ... identifying champions, promoting key messages, supporting capacity building*  
– Climate Centre [research brief](#)



Ministers at the Inter-American Development Bank's regional policy dialogue in Lima, attended by the Climate Centre, role-play programming social protection for vulnerable communities in a [game developed by the Climate Centre](#) (IDB)

With support from Participating National Societies (PNS), we have been leading the working group on social protection and climate for the Movement to learn about how PNS and National Societies are engaging in the sector; two meetings were held in 2024 to accommodate different time zones.

In our role as co-chair of the [USP2030 Working Group on Climate Change and Social Protection](#) (that emphasises how universal social protection is a precondition for social development), we contributed to two briefs on the need for integrating social protection in nationally determined contributions. [One](#) was specifically targeted at ministries covering social protection; [the other](#) at environment, climate and finance ministries. These provide guidance on integrating social protection and climate policy, with many governments updating their Nationally Determined Contributions for COP 30 this year.

In 2024 we also published [Climate funds and social protection: What is the progress to date?](#) that reviewed the landscape of climate finance for social protection and highlighted how it can strengthen systems; and [Climate risk impacts on employment opportunities for youth in Pakistan](#), which examined how climate hazards are reshaping employment for young people in Pakistan.



# Conflict



*The Climate Centre supported the integration by the ICRC of climate risks into many of its operations.*

Our technical support to nearly 20 delegations of the International Committee were designed to enable: more effective protection of detainees from extreme heat in the Sahel; integration of climate information in decisions on water sources in Ukraine; roll-out of effective flood response in conflict-affected areas in Somalia and uptake of climate-specific indicators in monitoring and evaluation; to name but three examples.

We led the development of tools for the [ICRC climate framework](#) to streamline information on climate risk and assess progress towards its integration into operations; we reached 560 staff members with capacity-building, including awareness sessions, training, a [survey of public knowledge](#), and an e-learning course.

Somali Red Crescent Society volunteers at first aid training; the photo appears in the 2024 [handbook](#) on operations in fragile and conflict settings the Climate Centre jointly authored. (IFRC)



The 2024 [handbook](#) on FCV settings is funded by the German foreign ministry and was jointly developed by the IFRC, the ICRC, the German Red Cross and the Climate Centre. (IFRC)

We developed ten case studies, including [Yemen](#) and [Mali](#), and an analysis of climate risk in [Philippine prisons](#).

We worked with partners on practical tools for climate action in conflict settings, with the IFRC launching the first-ever Movement [handbook](#) on navigating fragility, conflict and violence; a [storymap](#) on traditional knowledge that addresses climate change and extreme weather; a [brief](#) on the now well-established climate storyline methodology and, separately, its [application](#) to El Niño in the Indo-Pacific region.

We created a toolkit on Anticipatory Action in conflict with the International Water Management Institute and the Anticipation Hub, and generated peer-reviewed papers on using [OpenStreetMap in conflict settings in Sudan](#) and [anticipating disasters in conflict areas](#).


As part of our commitment to change the policy landscape for effective climate action in conflict settings, we led or participated in sessions at key events including: [Understanding Risk](#), a [UK Overseas Development Institute event](#) on building climate resilience in fragile and conflict-affected situations, the [Third International Conference on Environmental Peacebuilding](#) in Leiden, the German DRR conference, the [Berlin Climate and Security Conference](#), the [German Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction 2024](#), the Estonian Refugee Council's [International Humanitarian Assistance Conference](#) in Tallinn as well as important input on this topic at [COP 29](#).

In Ethiopia and Zambia we supported workshops on the analysis of compound risks and jointly led a Southern Africa event to enhance early warnings and adaptation for tropical cyclones, considering future implications of displacement and conflict as part of [REPRESA](#) research.

Our research also encompassed topics such as climate security and (with the Norwegian Refugee Council) on non-state armed groups and climate action. We continued developing our approach to the forensic investigation of disasters with studies in Ethiopia, Pakistan and Zambia.

This process is closely linked to our role leading in the Anticipation Hub's working groups on conflict and multiple risks that together involved the participation of some 250 people across the year.

We coordinated climate services in the MENA region as part of the [WISER](#) programme, including assisting with climate forecasts for Yemen and Jordan.



*The heatwave added an extra layer of suffering to an already catastrophic humanitarian situation in Gaza*  
– IFRC spokesperson Tommaso Della Longa

## Local action



*The Climate Centre supports locally led adaptation (LLA) as an approach that would empower communities on the front line of climate impacts to reach their own solutions through equitable climate finance.*

In 2024, with the IFRC secretariat we worked with 30 National Societies to integrate climate in their humanitarian programmes and operations.

Eleven of these also received funding to scale up LLA, empowering communities and other local stakeholders to lead on solutions that reduce climate and weather-related risks across Sub-Saharan Africa, the Americas, the Middle East, Europe and Asia Pacific.

IFRC Secretary General Jagan Chapagain visiting the Madagascar district of Mananjary last year, where the 2022–23 cyclone season had severely impacted over 400,000 people; at COP 29 the IFRC declared climate to be “the ultimate humanitarian crisis”. (IFRC)



At the global level, we worked with experts to develop new tools to operationalize LLA, most importantly launching the step-by-step [Climate Action Journey](#), embarked on by at least 40 National Societies, developing training materials to support our partners, and writing a [policy brief](#) with the IFRC that highlights the need for LLA in a rapidly changing world to enable a more enabling policy environment

At the regional level, we organized training sessions in Europe and Africa attended by National Societies and IFRC specialists. Here we explained the journey's phases: firstly, the integration of changing climate risks into humanitarian work, and secondly the scaling up of locally led adaptation— a key step in operationalising this new and more effective adaptation approach.

In the project countries, we worked with three National Societies who piloted the new LLA work from 2022, [Malawi](#), Nigeria and Pakistan, followed later by many others such as the Red Cross in Antigua and Barbuda, The Gambia, and Ghana.

In these countries, the National Societies strengthened local- and national-level partnerships for climate action, assessed climate risk, and produced story maps in [Malawi](#), [Nigeria](#) and [Pakistan](#) that identify the challenges faced by vulnerable communities and the actions needed to enhance resilience.

We joined National Societies in screening projects, strategies and operations to identify entry points for integrating climate risk while strengthening community-led climate action plans.

Work at the community level started in 2024 with the roll-out of the [Enhanced Vulnerability and Capacity Assessment](#) – a key tool for assessing community risks and for which we identified modifications relevant to LLA.

At the very local level, community priorities were identified in the pilot countries through this modified EVCA such as drought-tolerant and early-maturing crops, agroforestry and the use of manure, sustainable irrigation farming, strengthened risk management, early action protocols and more.



*We're undertaking the Climate Action Journey to set our institutional vision and priorities on climate to scale up climate action with the most at-risk communities*  
– Prisca Chisala, Malawi Red Cross Society Director of Programmes and Climate Champion

In 2024 the *Climate Action Journey* established National Societies as strong climate actors that can deliver adaptation with and for government and key stakeholders, including financial mechanisms and operational methodologies, all with communities in the driving seat.

Prisca Chisala, Director of Programmes of the Malawi Red Cross, wrote in a [blog](#): “The *Climate Action Journey* is a living process, able to be adapted whenever new experiences and lessons arise. Experience and thoughts by National Societies are critical to shape this journey into a tool that will be most helpful to the mission and work of Red Cross Red Crescent.”

“The National Society has to be at the centre of the journey, defining the direction it’s taking. The multi-year [*Climate Action Journey*] strategy defined the direction that we want.”

We believe that the first two years of this LLA initiative brought systemic change in our network and complements its humanitarian response to climate-related disasters. By supporting longer-term adaptation led by communities, we are strengthening our work across the entire disaster management continuum: before, during and after climate-related disasters.

To date, only a limited number of humanitarian and development actors have developed practical tools to operationalize LLA, but we hope to expand collaboration within and outside the Red Cross and Red Crescent to advance the vital agenda together.

A tapestry of climate change seen through lenses of local, indigenous and scientific knowledge: it appears in a 2024 [Climate Centre storymap](#) that highlights the role of traditional knowledge in addressing climate change and extreme weather. (Climate Centre)





# Urban



Schoolchildren in the Honduran town of Nacaome join art-centred activity for Heat Action Day on 2 June, organized by the Climate Centre and marked in scores of countries around the world. (Honduran Red Cross)

*The urbanization programme at the Climate Centre works with city governments, vulnerable communities and other key city actors to develop actionable pathways to enhancing resilience to the impacts of climate change in all cities where, as Aditya Bahadur puts it, “the battle against climate change will be won or lost”.*

With the IFRC secretariat, the Climate Centre organized the third annual [Heat Action Day](#) on 2 June with over 200 organizations, including many National Societies, ICLEI and World Weather Attribution, raising awareness through seminars, urban art, workshops and social media.

We developed the [Urban Heat Resource Directory](#), compiling best-practice tools, research, and guidance on heat resilience in urban areas.

We published a [paper](#) highlighting how floods and heatwaves can overlap, compounding risks for rapidly urbanizing areas, exploring current trends and impacts, and presents practical solutions that integrate flood and heat adaptation to protect lives and livelihoods.

*In 2024 we declare extreme heat a priority... Let us be the architects of resilience, the enablers of hope – IFRC Secretary General Jagan Chapagain (keynote address at March 2024 global summit on extreme heat)*

Under the multi-year Coastal Cities Resilience and Extreme Heat Project ([CoCHAP](#)), we helped the National Societies of Bangladesh, Honduras, Indonesia and Tanzania understand the climate-related risks facing their coastal cities, including extreme heat, and compiled a effective [solutions](#) from around the world to inspire local action.

We helped the Nepal Red Cross with developing heat action plans in three cities, including cooling centres, standard operating procedures for their own operation, drinking-water fountains, and SOPs for home visits to vulnerable communities.

We organized an important dialogue on coastal cities with the Global Disaster Preparedness Center and [ICLEI](#) in Sao Paulo in June, bringing 12 National Societies together with municipalities to identify how we can collaboratively address climate risks.

As part of the [PARATUS consortium](#), we developed a guide for stress-testing systems for compound risks, offering a collaborative approach to identifying where and how impacts may place excessive stress on an urban system.

Under the [CASCADE](#) programme, which uses “local insights to tackle urban health and climate change issues in Africa”, the Climate Centre jointly led research and supported learning action labs, thematic dialogues and learning in Accra, Harare, Johannesburg and Kampala.

With at least 40 National Societies, we helped organize and participated in another IFRC urban collaboration platform in Seoul in July, facilitating sessions centred on our experience in urban climate action and addressing extreme heat in cities.

The urban team will continue to support the scaling up of action on heat action and adaptation, especially in the most vulnerable regions of the world in which adaptation lags far behind the growing risks.



The Bangladesh Red Crescent for the first time activated its [early action protocol for heatwave](#) – here Chattogram city branch volunteers distribute cold drinks to outdoor workers, rickshaw drivers, traffic police and pedestrians. (Bangladesh Red Crescent)

# Attribution



*Our team working on attribution as a core member of the World Weather Attribution partnership supports scientific research and communications with the goal of assessing the degree of causality between extreme weather and human-induced climate change.*

WWA findings show – to a wide global audience through the media – that climate change is already having a significant impact on our weather and that the changes are not the same everywhere; rather in some places climate change is playing a major role while in others its signal has yet to emerge. These are important nuances that should inform mitigation and adaptation policy and planning.

WWA published a record 31 studies in 2024, double the previous high in 2023. These studies aim to determine the degree to which human-induced climate change exacerbates extreme events.

The Climate Centre joined [two studies](#) by World Weather Attribution showing climate change is making the most extreme cold in Scandinavia and Finland less likely and precipitation from winter storms in Eastern Europe even more intense. (Norwegian Red Cross)



Media coverage hit 50,000 mentions, up from 40,000 in 2023, and our media mailing list grew by 75 per cent to nearly 1,000 subscribers. WWA was cited at COP 29, including by Spanish Prime Minister Pedro Sanchez. At the launch in March of its *State of the Global Climate 2023*, WMO Secretary General Celeste Saulo called for more attribution science to address extreme weather.

The Climate Centre continues to lead on analyses of vulnerability and exposure, ensuring that findings support adaptation and recovery, and monitoring news for events that meet the threshold for studies. (Statements of likelihood here refer to the formal extreme-event criteria that each study includes.)

In January, we studied the [Amazon drought](#), finding it 30 times more likely and reclassified it from severe to exceptional. [Storm Bettina's rainfall](#) was twice as likely and 5 per cent heavier, while extreme cold events such as the [Fennoscandia cold spell](#) are becoming less likely.

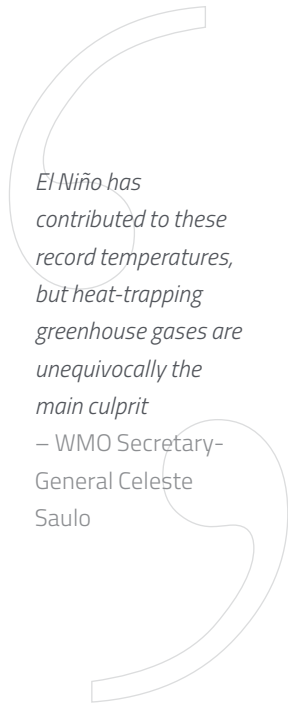
February's analysis of [Chile's wildfires](#) found no clear climate change signal in the hot, dry and windy conditions that fuelled them, though these will probably intensify with further warming.

In March, WWA found that heavy rainfall from the [Mindanao floods](#) was 50 per cent heavier due to climate change, while a [humid heatwave in West Africa](#), when temperatures felt 4°C higher, was ten times more likely.

April's studies found the [Southern Africa drought](#) was primarily driven by El Niño, with limited climate influence. The [Sahel heatwave](#), however, was 1.5°C hotter and would not have been possible without climate change.

The [UAE and Oman floods](#) were up to 40 per cent heavier due to climate change.

In May, we found that [low rainfall in Panama](#) was primarily caused by El Niño, while [Asian heatwaves](#) intensified significantly, with temperatures 1°C hotter in the Philippines, 1.7°C hotter in West Asia, and 0.85°C hotter in South Asia.



*El Niño has contributed to these record temperatures, but heat-trapping greenhouse gases are unequivocally the main culprit*  
– WMO Secretary-General Celeste Saulo



The 2011 drought in Somalia was the deadliest weather event since 2004, according to the World Weather Attribution partnership of which the Climate Centre is a member: the group used this photo for its [10th anniversary](#) in 2024. (IHH)

The [UK and Ireland's winter storm season](#) was ten times more likely and 20 per cent wetter. The [Horn of Africa flooding](#) was twice as likely and 5 per cent more intense due to climate change.

Our [Heat Action Day report](#) showed that climate change added 26 days of extreme heat globally in the year to May 2024.

In June, we found the [Rio Grande do Sul floods](#) were twice as likely and up to 9 per cent more intense; the [Afghanistan, Pakistan and Iran floods](#) had increased by 25 per cent over 40 years. Data limitations prevented full attribution, but climate change is the likely cause.

The [North and Central American heatwave](#) was 35 times more likely and 1.4°C hotter. July's analysis of the [Iberian heatwave](#) found that it was more than 3.0°C hotter and would not have been possible without climate change.

August's [Pantanal wildfires](#) were 40 per cent more intense and 4–5 times more likely. [Kerala's landslide-triggering rainfall](#) was 10 per cent heavier. [Typhoon Gaemi](#)'s wind speeds were 7 per cent stronger, rainfall was 14 per cent heavier, and intense typhoons in the north-west Pacific have increased by 30 per cent.

In September, we found that [Italy's drought](#) was 1.5 times more likely and also intensified by climate change.

October's studies found [Central Europe's storm rainfall](#) twice as likely and 7 per cent heavier. [Hurricane Helene](#) was 2.5 times more likely, with winds 11 per cent stronger, rainfall 10 per cent heavier and sea surface temperatures up to 500 times more likely.

[Hurricane Milton](#) saw 20 to 30 per cent heavier rainfall and winds 10 per cent stronger. [Nepal's floods](#) were 10 per cent heavier and 70 per cent more likely. [West Africa's extreme rainfall](#) increased by up to 20 per cent.

We also celebrated the tenth anniversary of WWA by looking back at the [ten deadliest extreme-weather events](#) and confirmed climate change intensified all ten of the deadliest extreme weather events of the last 20 years.

In November, rainfall in the [Valencia floods](#) were 12 per cent heavier and twice as likely, a study later cited at COP 29 found.

December's study of the [Philippine typhoon season](#) found climate change nearly doubled the likelihood of storms, increasing the probability of at least three major typhoons in a year by 25 per cent.

The WWA [annual report](#) showed climate change added an average of 41 days of dangerous heat in 2024.



Spanish Red Cross volunteers from the Malaga branch [help residents](#) after the catastrophic November floods. (Spanish Red Cross)



# Anticipation



*Our work on Anticipatory Action aims to strengthen early warning systems around the world to reduce risk in some of the most vulnerable contexts and – through the design of bespoke early action protocols – help National Societies position for the earliest possible interventions.*

In 2024 we continued our hands-on scientific support for the development of anticipatory action systems, including the development of *triggers* (thresholds that initiate early warnings and action) and early action protocols (pre-agreed plans on what actions should be undertaken once activated by trigger).

The Climate Centre contributed to the drafting of a [resolution](#) on Anticipatory Action that was unanimously passed at the [International Conference of the Red Cross and Red Crescent](#) in October 2024. This seeks to ensure that governments integrate anticipatory action into key policies and provide resources for its implementation.

Farmers like Amadou Keydou (pictured) were assisted by a US \$9.5m CERF grant triggered by poor rainfall in Niger; his story appeared in a UNOCHA publication presented at the [12th Global Dialogue Platform](#) on anticipatory action in Berlin. (UNOCHA)

We advocated for the availability of free weather and climate data, as a result of which the [European Centre for Medium-Range Weather Forecasts](#) voted in favour of this. This is expected to address data limitations and facilitate the design of robust early-warning information.

Over the year our engagement resulted in commitments by several governments to integrate or scale up anticipatory action for national frameworks. Our support to at least 55 National Societies included: the integration of early warning into flood response in South Sudan, and EAP activations in [Ethiopia](#), [Greece](#), and [Honduras](#) and in Bangladesh for [heatwaves](#) and [floods](#).

We also helped build the capacity of hydromet agencies to design impact-based forecasts for anticipatory action.

We helped develop the [national road map](#) for Anticipatory Action in Timor Leste.

The Climate Centre supported South Sudan Red Cross emergency operations for the 2024 flood season, with direct monitoring and forecast information for decision-making, adding to early warning information for the national taskforce; this also enabled the National Society to integrate the information into their emergency response plans.

West Africa witnessed [extreme temperatures](#) and we provided heat advisories for the Sahel region to address the impacts, assisting the National Societies involved to facilitate anticipatory action.

As part of our work with hydrometeorological agencies, we updated [our guide](#) and [brief](#) on engaging with Anticipatory Action. In addition, we conducted training for hydromet agencies on impact-based forecasting for anticipatory action in the Cook Islands, Marshal, Niue, Palau and Tuvalu.



*This vital funding mechanism is helping the Bangladesh Red Crescent to expand crucial services*

– Julie Arrighi, Climate Centre Director of Programmes (first early action protocol for heatwave in Bangladesh)



A child is led to safety in Nepal's Kathmandu valley after the most intense rain for more than half a century prompted the Nepal Red Cross to activate its [simplified early action protocol](#). (Nepal Red Cross)

Through the Anticipation Hub, we contributed to an [overview report](#) highlighting an increase in relevant frameworks from 70 in 2022 to 107 in 2023 in nearly 50 countries. Out of these, there were just under 100 activations in 2024 that supported 13 million people with anticipatory action.

The Climate Centre jointly organized and facilitated national, regional and global learning events, specifically the [East Africa](#), [Southern Africa](#), [LAC](#) and MENA regional dialogue platforms, and the Global Dialogue Platform in Berlin, which was dedicated to the late Pablo Suarez, an anticipatory action pioneer.

We have contributed to the global evidence base through articles on [unprecedented events](#), [forecasting](#), [heat](#) and [attribution](#).

Anticipatory action continues to evolve amidst compounding and cascading risks. We iterate the design of systems based on the learning and documentation of what's working and not working to ensure that such systems are improved and fit for purpose.



## Youth



*The youth initiative at the Climate Centre aims to enhance awareness of climate change amongst young people and involve them in actions to enhance resilience.*

Youth-led climate action continued to grow in the Red Cross Red Crescent Movement in 2024 with meaningful action, awareness and advocacy. Our Google Analytics reports, in which internships, vacancies and training are consistently among the most visited pages, indicate that the young are well represented among our audience.

The mid-term review of the [Red Cross Red Crescent strategy on youth-led climate action](#) indicated that we are on track to achieve objectives, with impressive climate actions in over 50 National Societies; our youth advisory group supported distribution of the results of the relevant survey.

Achala Navaratne, Director for Asia Pacific for the American Red Cross, with the Nepal Red Cross Youth Red Cross Club in the Doti district, learning how the young engage with disaster preparedness. (Nepal Red Cross)

Our flagship programme [Y-Adapt](#) – an interactive curriculum for young people to understand climate change and take practical action in their communities – was rolled out in 18 countries in 2024. It reached hundreds of young people on four continents ([including Fiji](#)) and the curriculum is now available in ten languages.

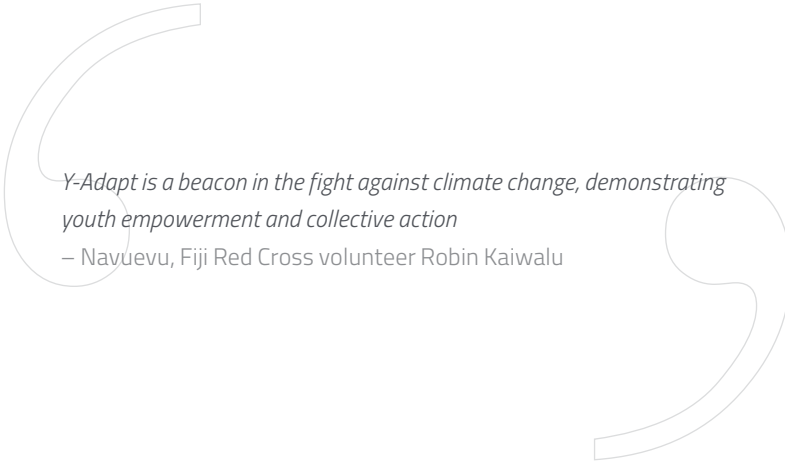
To raise ambitions still further, we started developing two new modules with the American Red Cross, on climate policy and project management. These aim to empower youth in implementing climate action they design themselves using Y-Adapt.

We are also expanding the Y-Adapt curriculum with a game story that will enable young people to experience compounding risks and take strategic decisions to address them.

The [4th Climate and Youth Summit](#) took place online in December in partnership with the IFRC, the American and Norwegian Red Cross, and others.

Twenty-four sessions over 12 hours attracted at least 1,200 people from all over the world. Describing the young as “a remarkable force of resilience and action”, IFRC President Kate Forbes said the summit was a reminder of the crucial role played by young people in mitigating climate change.

We participated in the 2024 closing workshop of the 2022–23 [Valuing Water Initiative](#) that contributed to breaking down barriers to climate action for young people, exploring further intergenerational approaches, and working closely with the Kenya Red Cross.



*Y-Adapt is a beacon in the fight against climate change, demonstrating youth empowerment and collective action*

– Navuevu, Fiji Red Cross volunteer Robin Kaiwalu





The fourth virtual [Red Cross Red Crescent youth and climate summit](#), organized by the Climate Centre and the IFRC, attracted at least 1,200 people who registered to take part from all over the world. (Climate Centre)

The Climate Centre continued to be a supporting partner of the IFRC's Limitless Youth Innovation Academy, helping to identify winners and providing technical information on climate. The academy focused on climate and environmental crises in 2024.

In a new partnership, we also supported UNDP's [Youth4Climate: Sparking Solutions](#) with the final selection of their solutions champions.

Lastly, we spoke about the importance of youth-led climate action during side-events at COP 29 and supported the coordination of the IFRC youth delegation in Baku, highlighting the role of young volunteers on the global climate policy scene.

# Innovation



Pablo Suarez wows the audience at an Applied Improvisation session in Oxford in 2016. (Barbara Tint)

*The Climate Centre continued to infuse innovation and candid dialogue into a series of local, regional and global events and processes. This opens the space for engagement with complex systems and multi-stakeholder conversations to address climate-related challenges from the community to the global level.*

New approaches developed in 2024 were applied across various levels of engagement, ranging from the very local to the global level.

Innovative activities infused local work like the [CASCADE](#) city learning-labs in Africa, exploring issues on climate and health in cities and contributing to the start-up meeting of [Water at the Heart of Climate Action](#) in Kigali through early warning for different catchment areas.

On the global level, the Climate Centre team brought creativity into an official side-event on climate finance at COP 29 in Baku, jointly hosted with the IFRC and Practical Action, candid conversations through drama and [cardboard theatre](#) at the 2024 [Development and Climate Days](#), and interactivity at the [Global Dialogue Platform on Anticipatory Action](#) in Berlin.

*I never met anyone so full of life and enthusiasm. Pablo reminded me to always keep and fuel my childlike curiosity and excitement for the world*  
– Comment in Climate Centre obituary (unattributed)

We worked with early-career researchers, practitioners and experienced professionals on the application of innovative approaches, involving mentoring and training on design and facilitation.

We designed various learning tools and developed a curriculum for a fellowship programme on innovative facilitation for resilience, developing the capacity of 40 practitioners from Africa and Asia as part of the [CLARE](#) programme, while our partnership with [CDKN](#) also fostered uptake of innovative approaches with others.

Some of our specific innovations included games to help National Societies explore their options for locally led adaptation.

On a very sad note, this year we also lost our dear colleague and inspirational innovations leader Pablo Suarez, [the originator of many of our games](#), who died on 16 July.

Innovation has infused a range of the Climate Centre activities, from very local community-level design for learning to facilitating trans-disciplinary processes in complex contexts with multiple partners.

We continue to experiment with approaches that can support our work in collaboration with diverse partners from academia, the humanitarian movement and the field of policy, last year and going forward.



The Climate Centre team tests the new game on locally led adaptation at head office in The Hague. (Climate Centre)



# Communications



*Climate Centre communications centres on its news service that's promoted on social media and which records – in a highly accessible format – the humanitarian impacts of climate change and the efforts of the Red Cross Red Crescent Movement to address them, across the full disaster spectrum from preparedness through response to recovery and adaptation. It also provides a one-stop shop for National Society disaster managers on the centre's technical publications, major reports from the WMO and others, ENSO updates, IPCC global assessment waypoints, and more.*

Individual news stories are consistently among the most visited pages of our website; they represent the overwhelming bulk of our social media output, where our audience is very much greater than comparable agencies.

The Spanish Red Cross provided no fewer than [650 still photos](#) giving a graphic impression of the scale and ferocity of the flash floods caused by the depresión aislada en niveles altos. (Spanish Red Cross)

[Professor Liz Stephens](#) last year took over as our lead voice on scientific questions from the media, sharing the role of chief spokesperson with Aditya Bahadur, who joined us as our new director in May, undertaking media response with Liz focusing on climate policy and adaptation in close collaboration with IFRC secretariat communications.

We generally broadened the media-facing group to include several specialists on attribution, urban issues and purely regional questions: our Director of Programmes, Julie Arrighi (cities), for example, and our Head of Urban and Attribution, Roop Singh.

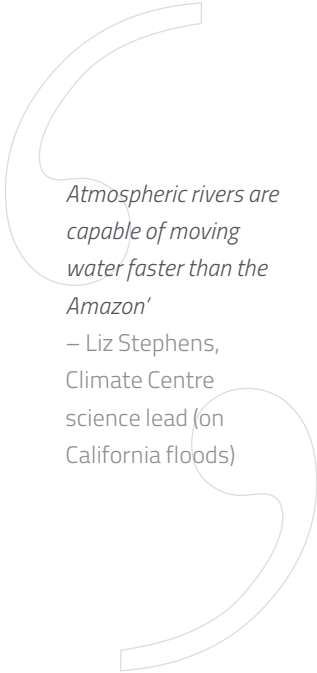
Aditya's specific media engagement included *Helsingin Sanomat*, the largest subscription newspaper in Finland and the Nordic countries, *NRC (Handelsblad)*, a Dutch newspaper of record, and CBC News.

Liz conducted interviews in either her Reading University or Climate Centre capacities with Sky News, (UK) Channel 5 News, *The Washington Post*, (UK) The Conversation, *El Sentinel*, Yahoo News, *Newsweek*, *The Guardian*, FT.com, the BBC (World Service Radio), AFP and others.

[News output](#) in 2024 came to 109 web stories and there were nearly 50 publications, not including journal articles Climate Centre people jointly authored; several of our stories were cross-promoted by IFRC secretariat comms as well as vice versa.

We continued to flag our news output, including web stories based on Climate Centre publications, across all our social media platforms, led by X/Twitter (in 2025 we have noticed a small drop in the total number of followers there).

National Societies around the world marked Heat Action Day 2024 with [a huge array of activities](#), centred on public-facing urban art and [video](#) as a platform for raising awareness of the dangers of the “silent killer” of climate change: extreme heat. We also commissioned two artists, Andrew Rae and Ruskin Kyle, to create [images](#) on the impact of heatwaves on large population centres.



*Atmospheric rivers are capable of moving water faster than the Amazon'*

– Liz Stephens,  
Climate Centre  
science lead (on  
California floods)



Multimedia output we contributed to included an excellent [photogallery](#) by Castor Rotich on the roll-out in Naivasha, Kenya of the full seven-stage Climate Action Journey that was successfully trialled by the National Societies of Malawi, Nigeria and Pakistan and encompasses the key concepts of climate-smart operations and locally led adaptation.

The event also inspired one of several bylined blogs we published in 2024, by [Prisca Chisala](#), Malawi Red Cross Society Director of Programmes and climate champion, who described the journey as “a living process, able to be adapted whenever new experiences and lessons arise”.

Other Climate Centre 2024 bloggers included [Anka Stankovic](#) on climate resilience in Europe; [Juliane Schillinger](#) on the Berlin Climate and Security Conference; [Rebeka Ryvola de Kremer](#) on storymaps and traditional knowledge; [Devin O'Donnell](#) on mental health and climate change; and [Cornelia Scholz](#) on anticipatory action in Timor-Leste.

The area of work generating – by a considerable margin – the greatest amount of direct media engagement remained World Weather Attribution, of which the Climate Centre is a core member. WWA published a record 31 studies in 2024 – about double the previous high in 2023, the team’s media monitoring tracked at least 50,000 “mentions” – some 25 per cent more than 2023, while the media mailing list grew by 75 per cent to nearly 1,000 subscribers.



Climate Centre science lead [Liz Stephens](#) makes a point at the 12th Global Dialogue Platform on Anticipatory Action in Berlin – our engagement with the media is now shared by Liz, Aditya Bahadur, and several other team members. (German Red Cross)

# Finance

Balance sheet as at 31 December 2024 (in euros)

## After appropriation of the result

Assets	12/31/24	12/31/23	Liabilities	12/31/24	12/31/23
Fixed assets			Unrestricted reserves		
Tangible fixed assets (1)	7,612	9,858	Going concern reserve (4)	1,607,742	1,524,856
Current assets					
Accounts receivable			Provisions (5)	116,456	107,135
and prepayments (2)	2,626,443	2,702,699			
Cash and cash			Short-term liabilities (6)	2,043,959	1,551,491
equivalents (3)	1,634,102	470,926	Long-term debts (7)	500,000	
<b>Balance</b>	<b>4,268,157</b>	<b>3,183,482</b>		<b>4,268,157</b>	<b>3,183,482</b>

## Statement of income and expenditure for 2024 (in euros)

Income	Actual 2024	Budget 2024	Actual 2023
<b>Income from own fund-raising</b>			
Grants, gifts and donations (7)	5,665,221	5,449,935	4,831,226
Government grants (8)	641,953	446,065	812,069
<b>Total available for Climate Centre's objectives</b>	<b>6,307,174</b>	<b>5,896,000</b>	<b>5,643,295</b>
<b>Expenditure</b>			
<b>Climate Centre operations</b>			
– own activities (9)	5,089,618	4,701,000	4,312,401
– general operating costs (10)	1,134,670	1,256,000	1,021,535
<b>Total expenditure for Climate Centre's objectives</b>	<b>6,224,288</b>	<b>5,957,000</b>	<b>5,333,937</b>
<b>Balance for the year</b>	<b>82,886</b>	<b>-61,000</b>	<b>309,359</b>
<b>Appropriation of balance for the year</b>			
<b>Brief summary</b>			
Going concern reserve			
– Income	6,307,174	5,896,000	5,643,295
– Expenditure	6,224,288	5,957,000	5,333,937
<b>Total</b>	<b>82,886</b>	<b>-61,000</b>	<b>309,359</b>

## Notes

The 2024 financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions of the Guideline for annual reporting C1 “small not-for-profit organizations”. They aim to give an understanding of income and expenditure and the overall financial position of the Stichting International Red Cross/Red Crescent Centre on Climate Change and Disaster Preparedness.

## Principles of valuation and presentation

### General

The financial statements have been drawn up on the historic costs. Unless stated otherwise, the assets and liabilities are posted at nominal value. Balance-sheet items in foreign currencies are converted at the rate on the date of the balance sheet, and the ensuing gains or losses in exchange are recorded in the statement of income and expenditure under the heading “other direct costs (own activities) and other direct costs (general operating cost)”. Unless stated otherwise, all amounts are given in euros.

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

### Tangible fixed assets

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

### Accounts receivable

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

### Provisions

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

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

### **Trade creditors and other payables**

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

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

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

### **Government grants**

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

### **Salaries**

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

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

### **Pension**

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



## **Off- Balance sheets & Rights and Commitments**

At the time of publication of the financial statements, the foundation's consultancy structure has changed to a structure where the foundation has transitioned long term consultancy contracts to employment contracts via DEEL, as Employer of Record to be fully aligned with (local) law and regulations.

### **Bank guarantee**

To comply with labor laws and regulations in all countries where the Climate Centre operates, the Climate Centre has entered into a Master Service Agreement with DEEL. DEEL is an Employer of Record service provider for the Climate Centre. This means that after implementation in 2025, we will provide services to the Climate Centre through DEEL's employment contract. To cover the obligations arising from DEEL's employment contract with the employees, a bank guarantee in favor of DEEL of €400,000 has been established to cover the potential financial obligations.

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

<b>Tangible fixed assets (1)</b>	<b>2024</b>	<b>2023</b>
Book value at 1 January	9,858	15,391
Investments (computers)	1,210	-
Disinvestments		16,135-
Depreciation on disinvestments		16,135
Depreciation charged for year (20%)	-3,456	-5,533
<b>Book value at 31 December</b>	<b>7,612</b>	<b>9,858</b>
<b>Accounts receivable and prepayments (2)</b>	<b>2024</b>	<b>2023</b>
Receivables activities	2,575,282	2,694,917
Accrued interest and other receivables	51,161	7,782
Provision for bad debt	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,626,443</b>	<b>2,702,699</b>
Almost all receivables have a remaining term of less than 1 year.		
<b>Cash and cash equivalents (3)</b>	<b>2024</b>	<b>2023</b>
Current accounts	1,634,102	470,926
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,634,102</b>	<b>470,926</b>

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

## Equity

In accordance with the before mentioned guidelines, the Climate Centre's equity is broken down into restricted funds and unrestricted reserves. Restricted, earmarked funds are that part of equity to which a third party has dictated a specific use, and the Climate Centre can only use these funds for that purpose. The remaining equity is reported as unrestricted. The going-concern reserve will be allocated as unrestricted funding to carry out activities according to the mandate of the Climate Centre, as described in the articles of association. The board has established a reserve target of 150% of annual turnover, based on a five year average of annual turnover.

## Loan Agreement Netherlands Red Cross

On the 1st of November 2024 we have taken out a (bullet) loan with the Netherlands Red cross for the amount of €500.000, concerning the financial support to cover extra costs and downpayments involving the Employer of Record construction with Deel. The loan has a 3% yearly interest rate and a duration up to November 2029.

Going concern reserve (4)	2024	2023
Balance at 1 January	1,524,856	1,215,498
Appropriation of balance for the year	82,886	309,359
<b>Balance at 31 December</b>	<b>1,607,742</b>	<b>1,524,856</b>
Provisions (5)	2024	2023
Solidarity provision		
Balance at 1 January	107,135	41,996
Build-up	189,834	156,295
Released	180,513-	91,156-
<b>Balance at 31 December</b>	<b>116,456</b>	<b>107,135</b>
Short-term debts (6)	2024	2023
Accounts payable	136,430	314,115
Taxes and social security premiums	108,253	65,716
Other creditors	335,323	300,164
Project related funds	1,463,953	871,497
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,043,960</b>	<b>1,551,493</b>
Long-term debts (7)	2024	2023
Loan Netherlands Red Cross	500,000	
<b>Total</b>	<b>500,000</b>	

Project related Funds	Balance 1 Jan 2024	Receivable 1 Jan 2025	Received 2024	Expenditure 2024	Balance 31 Dec 2024
1065 - Pablo Fund			4,249		4,249
0201 - St. Deltares Compass			340,591	78,420-	262,171
0508.1 -IFRC Budapest			49,881	34,775-	15,106
0508.3 - DG IFRC Turkiye CAJ			43,369	31,456-	11,913
0514 - DRC Innovative Facilitation for Resil			355,995	116,852-	239,144
2003 - DG Water @ Heart	50,382	-	462,000	380,758-	131,624
2050 - Mongolia Climate Conference	4,259			4,259-	-
3001 - Prudential AP, heat & humidity	23,544	-		23,544-	
3005 - Wellcome Trust ID Extremes	7,331	-	20,758	29,190-	-
3007 - BRC East Africa CSID	20,443	-		20,443-	-
4005 - PerfectStorm VU			2,038	1,883-	155
4009 - FRC/MRC FbF Drought Assistance	9,119	-		9,119-	
4010 - IDB Amazon SP	-	-			-
4016 - BRC Climate Smart Programming			72,548	53,450-	19,098
4021 - MEDEWSA	127,121	-		42,458-	84,663
4203.3 - WFP M&E frameworks AA	25,894	17,313	104,579	80,075-	67,710
4210 - French RC - Lebanon	29,367	-		12,883-	16,484
4260 - SDC Practical Action	13,883	-	49,464	65,254-	-
4343 - SRSP Nigeria	-	-			-
4400 - ID Alert	58,388	-	34,672	70,716-	22,344
4404 - Italian Govt Grant			221,741	205,926	15,816
4405 - Bochum AA in Conflict Training	4,000	-	5,000	9,203-	
4411 - ACACIA			82,385	6,263	76,121
4413 - BRC Eswatini Flood			31,345		31,345
5001 - Support RCRC CC Strategy 2021-2025 Grant, American Red Cross	104,496	-		3,058-	101,438
5030.1 - ICRC Core and Innovation	26,348	8,025	101,780	136,153-	-
5030.2 - ICRC Capacity Building	9,335	39,435	86,865	135,636-	-
5036 - XAIDA, CNRS-IPSL, European Commisison (EASME)	23,440	-			23,440
5055 - Paratus	65,588	-	72,883	67,123-	71,348
5061 -American Red Cross			230,131	230,131-	-
5062 - CASCADE	17,161	11,665	20,655	29,896-	19,585
6004 - Nigeria Flood EAP	3,597	-		3,595-	-
6005 - WHO CRLCSHS Resource Mapping	5,870	-	22,717	27,939-	-
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>178,220</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>372,631</b>	<b>313,014-</b>	<b>237,837</b>

7007 - DRC AA in conflict	4,092	-	24,696	29,283-	-
7008 - UKMO WISER MENA coordination		34,101	99,814	121,419-	12,496
7009 - CGIAR Retrospective Case Studies	11,597	30,032	82,461	119,684-	-
7012 - CRAFd			233,819	62,681-	171,139
8001 - P2R	93,108	-		142,574-	-
8002 - Georgia RC CSP			81,053	51,891-	29,162
8012 - Luxembourg Youth Action			36,625	8,929-	27,696
9001 - BRC MOU	15,393	-	57,921	70,636-	2,677
9003 - AmRC Y23 July -Dec	103,410	-		103,410-	-
9004 - Finnish RC Flex.	14,330	-	15,000	22,299-	7,030
<b>Total</b>	<b>871,497</b>				<b>1,463,953</b>



## Notes to the statement of income and expenditure for 2024 (in euros)

Grants, gifts and donations (8)		Actual 2024	Budget 2024	Actual 2023
PNSs:	Netherlands Red Cross	-	75,000	75,000
	Danish Red Cross	-	-	-
	Swedish Red Cross	100,121	-	179,257
	British Red Cross	70,636	57,000	41,555
	Finnish Red Cross	22,299	24,500	5,670
	American Red Cross	106,468	377,000	213,376
	Bright Funds	665	500	2,596
<b>Sub total</b>		<b>300,189</b>	<b>534,000</b>	<b>517,455</b>
<b>Projects</b>				
0201- Compass		78,420	104,000	-
0302 - WWF Flood Green Guide				36,240
0303 - USAID		262,806	500,000	211,660
0304 - Wellcome Connecting Climate Minds		73,241	100,000	177,296
0305 - Wellcome Policy Lab		20,436	5,000	88,333
0505 - EU Regional Roadmap				26,106
0506 - Belgian RC Flanders Climate Training				2,300
0507 - Global Responsibility Austria Training				5,785
0508.1 - IFRC Budapest		34,775		
0508.2 - Irish Aid CAJ Europe		58,918		
0508.3 - IFRC Türkiye CAJ		31,456	50,000	
0509 - Danish RC L+D Niger		9,711	60,355	
0510 - World Bank Burundi		32,776		
0511 - CAJ W@H		66,034		
0512 - CAJ LAC		110,451		
0513 - IPCC Scoping Meeting		6,051		
0514 - IDRC Innovative Facilitation for Resil		116,852		
0515 - IFRC CAJ Kyrgyzstan		4,439		
0516 - DG IFRC CAJ Tajikistan		4,433		
0517 - CAJ MENA		56,774		
<b>Sub total</b>				

2002 - ARA Microgrants			18,940
2003 - Water @ Heart	380,758	100,000	77,618
2041 - Adaptation Action Coalition - Reap 1			2,332
2045.2 - ZFRA 2023	27,030	30,000	29,238
2055 - BRC policy support	60,923	50,000	52,013
3001 - Prudential AP, heat & humidity	23,544	40,000	70,932
3002 - FRC Chad			4,500
3003 - FRC Cameroon Climate Smart Programming		4,500	4,250
3004 - LAC IFRC AA & CSID			13,949
3005 - Wellcome Trust ID Extremes	29,190	40,000	7,495
3007 - BRC East Africa CSID	20,443.42	20,000	23,633
3033 - IFRC Alert Hub Africa			75,604
3050 - ECHO PPP AA	20,660	29,725	17,074
3051 - ECHO PPP Implementation		13,349	62,514
4001 - Hurricane regional FbF study	41,613		-
4002 - FCDO/DAI Flood EW			17,485
4003 - Save the Children International in Nepal	367		10,144
4005 - PerfectStorm VU	1,883	5,000	4,190
4007 - Feasibility Study in South Sudan			25,443
4008 - GCF Timor Leste	141,341	125,634	133,287
4009 - FRC/MRC FbF Drought Assistance	15,300		9,419
4010 - IDB Amazon SP			26,951
4011 - GRC FbF Sudan			15,042
4012 - Cambodia Country health assessment			28,633
4016 - BRC Climate Smart Programming	53,450.13		23,359
4020 - Inclusive Climate Action Framework FAO			3,966
4021 - MEDEWSA	42,457.92	62,115	6,371
4022 - NLRC HI Disaster IbF	9,167.70		
4035 - WFP Uganda			47,193
4113 - Sierra Leone Shock Responsive Social Protection			43,773
4117.2 - WFP FbF Burundi			23,028
4117.3 - WFP Burundi '23-'25	17,767.68	26,055	6,665
4118 - Eswatini Drought FbF, British Red Cross			4,521
4118.2 - Eswatini Drought FbF April - Dec 23			12,599
4203.2 - WFP M&E frameworks for anticipatory action			7,500

**Sub total**

4203.3 - WFP M&E frameworks AA	80,075.15	21,991	12,125
4210 - Lebanon, French Red Cross	12,883.46	62,643	16,076
4235 - Innovative Approaches in Response Preparedness, NLRC (Ikea)	4,148.37		43,629
4241.2 - Drought FBF Niger Phase 1 & 2, French Red Cross			5,220
4243 - Flood FBF Chad, French Red Cross			3,867
4260 - SDC Practical Action	63,346.88	18,373	38,121
4343 - Echo Nigeria, IFRC		36,625	57,847
4345 - Receipt, Stichting Deltares , European Commission (EASME)			30,101
4355.3 - Concern Malnutrition Y3			1,301
4360 - GCF Climate resilience in Pacific	155,097.86	221,466	187,947
4400 - ID Alert	70,716	145,500	57,084
4401 - WISER BRC Istibak	128,909		4,529
4402 - DRC AA Feasibility Study in Iraq			21,986
4403 - AHA Bochum Training	62-		4,892
4404 - Italian Govt Grant	205,926	171,752	22,295
4405-DG - 4405-DG Bochum AA in Conflict Training	9,000	9,000	
4406-DG - 4406-DG UN OCHA	20,700		
4407-DG - 4407-DG CLARE INFLOW	7,994		
4408-DG - 4408-DG Tufts Bangladesh Workshop	7,579		
4409-NDS - 4409-NDS Bochum MEAL Training	4,750	15,312	
4410-DG - 4410-DG Finnish RC EWEA	13,836		
4411-DG - 4411-DG ACACIA	6,263		
4412-DG - 4412-DG BRC Nepal GAD	2,349		
<b>Sub total</b>	<b>2,660,332</b>	<b>2,055,046</b>	<b>1,964,400</b>
<b>Projects</b>			
5004 - AmRC Urban Consultant			176,913
5006 - WHO Indoor Heat Consultant			65,257
5007 - GRC Feasibility study Bangladesh			17,541
5013 - Norwegian Red Cross grant	244,963	50,000	232,570
5014 - Bezos Earth Fund	124,477	104,167	84,051
5015 - World Bank Heat Management	27,218		
5016 - IFRC APRO Adaptation Study	20,452		
5017 - SSN Bank of Uganda	5,409		
5030.1 - ICRC Core and Innovation	136,153	200,000	390,952
<b>Sub total</b>			

5030.2 - ICRC Capacity Building	135,636	100,000	89,165
5030.3 - ICRC Help Desk	139,676	100,000	145,693
5030.4 - ICRC Name/Global Research			2,150
5030.5 - ICRC Screenings			3,700
5030.6 - ICRC Comms	68,214.54		
5035 - ENBEL,Cicero, European Commisison (EASME)	5,644.73		46,758
5036 - XAIDA, CNRS-IPSL, European Commisison (EASME)		7,885	625
5055 - PARATUS	67,123	33 000	44 348
5060 - IFRC & American RC BHA Climate Resilient Cities	274,465	287,500	256,369
5061 - American Red Cross	273,364		20,559
5062 - CASCADE	29,896	35,000	9,989
6000 - IDS vulnerability research	58,384	85,000	65,764
6001 - MSF Health Screening			33,741
6002 - MSF Malaria Anticipation Project			3,067
6003 - WISER Sahel SP	87,144	75,000	37,284
6004 - Nigeria Flood EAP	3,597	3,000	7,200
6005 - WHO CRLCSHS Resource Mapping	28,587.61	22,810	
6006 - OPM Pakistan SP	12,922.00	8,250	
6007 - MSF CEHV	26,065.70	34,000	
6008 - IDB SP Game	19,210.59		
7000 - Bochum University e-learning			9,000
7001 - HOT			22,000
7003 - Bristol Univ. CLARE REPRESA	135,648.61	15,900	87,160
7007 - DRC AA in conflict	28,788.15	26,974	22,881
7008 - UKMO WISER MENA coordination	121,418.85	132,058	358
7009 - CGIAR Retrospective Case Studies	124,089.25	150,000	33,475
7010 - Norwegian Refugee Council	16,791.75	16,542	
7011 - FCDO 3ie El Nino	56,587.63		
7012 - CRAFd	62,680.59		
7013 - UoT South Africa	1,751.70		
8000 - Youth and water action			186,279
8001 - P2R	142,573.66	165,000	77,540
8002 - Georgia RC CSP	51,891.00	100,000	-
8003 - ECHO HIP Uganda/ NLRC			9,688
8005.2- EIB Know Your Hazard 2023			5,850

**Sub total**

8008 - Solomon Youth Action			33,237
8010 - RPIII	46,392.83	98,216	117,473
8011 - Y Adapt Jamaica	5,947.01		9,716
8012 - Luxembourg Youth Action	8,929.28	50,000	
9004.1- Finnish REDI Nepal	60,840.04	15,000	1,018
9004.2 - Finnish RC Climate & Health	20,000.00		
9006 - SSN ARA	2,338.72		
9008 - QCF Fellowships	25,504.40		
External Program Support	3,924.48		
Remaing budget 2024		945,587	
<b>Sub total</b>	<b>2,704,700</b>	<b>2 860,889</b>	<b>2,349,371</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,665,221</b>	<b>5,449,935</b>	<b>4,831,226</b>

<b>Government grants (9)</b>	<b>Actual 2024</b>	<b>Budget 2023</b>	<b>Actual 2023</b>
Global project I (German Red Cross)	87,193	88,000	114,389
Global project II (German Red Cross)	554,760	358,065	692,815
4116 - Understanding local mechanisms EWEA Pacific, Principality of Liechtenstein	-	-	-
Other Government grants (1013)		-	4,865
<b>Total</b>	<b>641,953</b>	<b>446,065</b>	<b>812,069</b>



Climate Centre operations (10)	Actual 2024	Budget 2024	Actual 2023
<b>Own activities</b>			
Staff (Attributed to projects)	357,530	356,000	290,921
Consultants (long and short- term)	4,153,598	3,652,000	3,520,208
Travel	375,419	253,000	320,219
Accounting services	87,011	-	13,731
Other costs (vh Office and housings costs)	116,059	440,000	167,322
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,089,618</b>	<b>4,701,000</b>	<b>4,312,401</b>
<b>Overhead charged to projects</b>	<b>908,678</b>	<b>832,000</b>	<b>786,493</b>
<b>Total expenses</b>	<b>5,998,296</b>	<b>5,533,000</b>	<b>5,098,894</b>

Climate Centre Operations (11)	Actual 2024	Budget 2024	Actual 2023
<b>General operating costs</b>			
<b>Employment expenses</b>			
Salaries	740,424		588,201
Social security charges	120,429		95,797
Pension contributions	101,289		74,781
	<b>962,143</b>	<b>551,000</b>	<b>758,779</b>
<b>Other general operating costs</b>			
Consultants (long and short- term)	203,547	497,000	197,733
Travel	42,583	10,000	54,466
Accounting and Advisory Services	128,989	70,000	53,785
Other costs (vh Office and housings costs)	154,939	128,000	247,693
	<b>530,058</b>	<b>705,000</b>	<b>553,677</b>
Attributed to projects	357,530-		290,921-
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,134,670</b>	<b>1,256,000</b>	<b>1,021,535</b>
<b>Overhead charged to projects</b>	<b>908,678-</b>	<b>832,000-</b>	<b>786,493-</b>
<b>Total expenses</b>	<b>225,992</b>	<b>424,000</b>	<b>235,042</b>
<b>Total expenditure for Climate Centre's objectives</b>	<b>6,224,288</b>	<b>5,957,000</b>	<b>5,333,937</b>

During the financial year, the average number of FTE excluding consultants amounts to 10.79 (2023: 8.54).

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

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

The Hague, August 2025

Board of Governors

Debra Roberts (Chair)

Xavier Castellanos Mosquera (Member)

Harm Goossens (Member)

Yasmine Praz Dessimoz (Observer)

Budget 2025 (× 1.000 euro)	Total Budget 2025	Program Budget 2025	Overhead Budget 2025
Staff	1,358	516	842
Consultants (long and short-term)	3,856	3,752	104
Travel	337	313	24
Accounting services	85	-	85
Other costs	857	749	108
<b>Sub total</b>	<b>6,493</b>	<b>5,330</b>	<b>1,163</b>
Overhead charged to projects	0	863	863-
<b>Total expenses</b>	<b>6,493</b>	<b>6,193</b>	<b>300</b>
Anticipated Project Income	6,084	6,084	-
Anticipated Donations	370	295	75
<b>Total income</b>	<b>6,454</b>	<b>6,379</b>	<b>75</b>
<b>Sub result</b>	<b>40-</b>	<b>186</b>	<b>225-</b>
<b>VAT</b>	<b>809</b>	<b>788</b>	<b>21</b>
<b>Net result</b>	<b>849-</b>	<b>603-</b>	<b>246-</b>



## Budget Narrative

The proposed budget for 2025 reflects the December 2024 board decision on budgeting and reporting. Total expenses anticipated in 2025 are EUR 6,454,000 – EUR 1,163,000 of that in anticipated overhead – compared to projected expenses of EUR 5,956,000 in the 2024 budget.

The decrease in overhead budget in 2024 was mainly due to a lower-than-expected allocation to cover three directors. At this writing, other costs were expected to fall slightly as the contract transition was completed by mid-2025, resulting in lower external professional fees.

## Expenses

- *Staff* are those on Dutch employment contracts.
- *Consultants* are primarily short- and long-term consultants supporting projects.
- Travel includes flights, hotels, subsistence allowance and all other related costs.
- Accounting services are an overhead comprising audit costs, VAT advisory services and risk and compliance analysis by Deloitte.
- Other programme costs include grants or fees paid to institutions, workshops and miscellaneous expenses.
- Other overheads include depreciation, bank transfers, software fees, communication costs and shipping.

## Income

Anticipated project income is assessed after planned expenses. It is a mix of contracted project agreements as well as proposals still only in the pipeline that are ‘highly likely’ but not others of ‘medium’ or ‘low’ likelihood as of 1 December 2024.

## Net Result

The overhead balance is negative EUR 225,000 and the programme balance is positive EUR 85,000 on income and expenditure. Combined with EUR 809,000 VAT anticipated from revised ruling from the Dutch Tax authorities, this produces an overall projected result of negative EUR 849,000.

# Other information

## Independent auditor's report

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

### A. Report on the audit of the financial statements 2024 included in the annual report

#### Our opinion

We have audited the financial statements 2024 of the Stichting International Red Cross/Red Crescent Centre on Climate Change and Disaster Preparedness based in The Hague.

In our opinion the accompanying financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Stichting International Red Cross/Red Crescent Centre on Climate Change and Disaster Preparedness as at 31 December 2024 and of its result for 2024 in accordance with the Guideline for annual reporting C1 “small not-for-profit organizations”.

The financial statements comprise:

1. the balance sheet as at 31 December 2024
2. the statement of income and expenditure for 2024, and
3. the notes comprising a summary of the accounting policies and other explanatory information.

#### Basis for our opinion

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

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

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

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

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

Based on the following procedures performed, we conclude that the other information is consistent with the financial statements and does not contain material misstatements. We have read the other information. Based on our knowledge and understanding obtained through our audit of the financial statements or otherwise, we have considered whether the other information contains material misstatements.

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

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

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

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

The board is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with the Guideline for annual reporting C1 "small not-for-profit organizations". Furthermore, the board is responsible for such internal control as the board determines is necessary to enable the preparation of the financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



- evaluating the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures; and
- evaluating whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

The Hague,

MDM accountants B.V.

Signed by,

D.G. Spaans AA