Annual Report

2022

Climate Centre

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Cover: Climate adaptation in southern Madagascar.
Malagasy Red Cross and IFRC interventions by the end of 2022 in the whole of Ambatoabo commune included 15 water points for people, animals and irrigation; more than 700 local children were lifted out of malnutrition. (Malagasy Red Cross)

Climate Centre

Contents

Acronyms

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

Preface

Khadar Mohamed Mahamud is the Somali Red Crescent Society Branch Coordinator in Burao, whose team is responsible for mobile health care and responding to the ongoing drought, with everything from tree-planting and rehabilitating water points to humanitarian cash, as part of a project supported by ECHO. (Angela Hill/IFRC)

Twenty-twenty-two will be remembered by the humanitarian community and history, above all, as the year the conflict in Ukraine began. In some ways, the reappearance of conventional war between the armies of two nations in Europe took the Red Cross Red Crescent back to its roots.

In the Climate Centre, we continued to grapple with the challenges of the relatively new threat, historically speaking, of a climate crisis that is reshaping the world; in a real sense, it has been complicating and aggravating the impacts of the new war that involves countries that are also significant exporters of food and fertilizer.

As an IFRC reference centre, we continued to support the Red Cross Red Crescent Movement ("the Movement") and its partners in reducing climate risks – in line with commitments in our joint ambitions and the climate charter. This applies not just directly to the themes detailed in this report, but also to the wider climate agenda – including locally led adaptation, National Society agendas, and climate-smart programmes at bilateral and multilateral levels.

The Climate Centre board at the June 2022 Council of Delegates, right to left: Katrin Wiegmann, observer (ICRC Deputy Director General); Maarten van Aalst, director; Yolanda Kakabadse, chair; Marieke van Schaik, member (NLRC General Director); Xavier Castellanos, member (IFRC Under Secretary General). (Derk Segaar/NLRC)

Climate is altering the nature of humanitarian preparedness, with last year seeing the most ambitious target yet for early warning related to extreme weather: in March, the UN unveiled its goal of having everyone on Earth protected by early-warning systems within five years, with closing gaps in Africa a top priority.

A few weeks later, the IFRC set itself the target of allocating a quarter of its Disaster Response Emergency Fund to anticipatory action by 2025 – included in a new operational framework for scaling up the methodology that originates in a 2019 vision for forecast-based financing of the IFRC, the German Red Cross and the Climate Centre.

But at this writing, the earthquakes in Turkey and Syria have reminded us that – even as humanitarians make ever-greater efforts to predict what can be predicted in terms of climate impacts – seismic disasters, like wars and pandemics, remain almost entirely *un*predictable.

Rarely has the concept of compound risks that was the focus of our annual report a year ago felt more apt.

We argued in November that there was no clear consensus on whether COP 27 in Sharm El-Sheikh would go down as a success or failure overall; even if it was a success, at least, in establishing the first global fund to channel support to vulnerable countries experiencing loss and damage related to climate change.

In fact, we added, at no time has the relevance of the humanitarian sector to the climate issue seemed so clear. The IFRC delegation, comprising numerous National Societies at the COP, launched its new global climate resilience platform there, and engaged on multiple fronts in Sharm El-Sheikh, alongside the ICRC, and partners like the German Red Cross-hosted Anticipation Hub and the Risk-informed Early Action Partnership, along with some impressive youth representatives.

It is also now a time of transition for us as a team, starting with the news in late November that our greatly respected and much-loved director Maarten van Aalst, who took over from the Climate Centre's founder Madeleen Helmer in 2011, was leaving to become the next Director-General and Chief Science Officer of the Royal Netherlands Meteorological Institute; we all wished him well.

Later came the announcement that Marieke van Schaik, the Secretary General of the Netherlands Red Cross, our hosts, is also moving on in 2023.

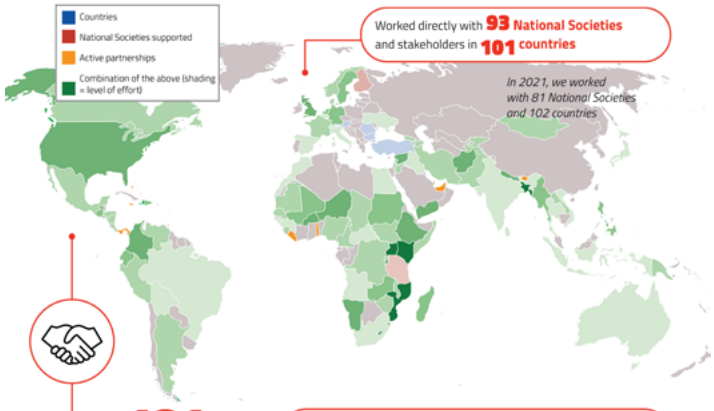
The Climate Centre is hugely indebted to both, and we draw strength from their legacies in bracing for the challenges and harnessing the opportunities that lie ahead.

Yolanda Kakabadse
Chairman

Julie Arrighi
Acting Director

Climate Centre high-level indicators

An overview of 2022 reach and impact



181 **Active partnerships**

→ *Stable*

Including:
- 12 UN agencies, including UNICEF
- 52 academic institutions, including 10 from the global South
- 26 national and local governments
- NASA, Google, the World Bank and others

Influenced projects with a total value of **€70m**

with an annual Climate Centre budget of just

€4,1m

↑ *Up from 3,6m in 2021*

64 **Publications**

Including 26 peer-reviewed journal articles

↑ *Up from 58 in 2021*

With 120+ web stories
↑ 10.5k+ Twitter followers

Examples

Led and contributed to

Innovative and impactive change

across the practice, policy and science pillars worldwide

Worked with visual and performing artists to create 'risk art', transforming how we communicate climate science and policy messages in new, compelling ways to wider audiences

Significantly enhanced capacity to offer compound risk analysis to all Movement partners and the wider humanitarian sector, integrating climate and conflict dimensions to understand complex risks

Contributed as Lead and Coordinating Authors to the IPCC WGII report that provided the formal scientific validation of climate change as a humanitarian issue

Developed a new cash transfer programme model that meets the twin objectives of poverty reduction and environmental asset protection

Team diversity

58% female

2% non-binary

40% male

31 Countries represented on the team

5 Continents

Team members hold **32** **Institutional affiliations** beyond the Climate Centre

- National Societies
- Universities
- UN organizations
- Professional associations
- Foundations

Policy

Catalina Jaime, the Climate Centre's lead on climate and conflict, at the 2022 European Humanitarian Forum, speaks on expanding early warning early action. (European Commission)

AN ANALYSIS LED by the Climate Centre of requests about disaster risk reduction to the NDC Partnership made recommendations for the future, and showed that many countries do now cover disaster risk in their Nationally Determined Contributions.

In February, the IPCC's Working Group II reported for the first time that climate change is already contributing to humanitarian crises in vulnerable contexts. Maarten van Aalst, a Coordinating Lead Author, emphasized the key conclusion that the window for concerted global action to secure a liveable future is rapidly closing; yet if we raise our ambition to adapt to the rising risks, with the most vulnerable people a priority, we can still avoid the most devastating consequences.

The Climate Centre also created a cartoon summary of eight humanitarian insights drawn from WGII.

On the heels of that report, Egypt and the UK organized a new dialogue that gathered diplomats, academics, climate scientists, international organizations and other agencies in Geneva and online to discuss the policy and humanitarian implications of climate change. We designed group discussions on anticipatory action, incorporating climate risk into humanitarian programming and conflict settings, supporting local action, and loss and damage.

At the UN ECOSOC Humanitarian Affairs Segment, our Acting Director Carina Bachofen was on a high-level panel on the humanitarian impacts of the climate crisis; she noted that humanitarian agencies and the IFRC in particular is investing more in preparedness, and that anticipatory approaches are needed on a much greater scale.

As evidenced in the IFRC's 2022 report *Making it Count: Smart Climate Financing for the Most Vulnerable People*, many highly vulnerable countries are not receiving the support for adaptation they need and are being left behind.

Its five-year Global Climate Resilience Platform, which it launched at COP 27, meanwhile, would support 500 million people by raising at least 1 billion Swiss francs, focusing on early warning and anticipatory action, nature-based solutions, safety nets and shock-responsive social protection.

Both these 2022 IFRC products included input from us.

> *The global response to Covid-19 proves that governments can act decisively in the face of imminent global threats. We need the same energy and action to combat climate change now*
> – IFRC Secretary General Jagan Chapagain, *response to IPCC Working Group II report*

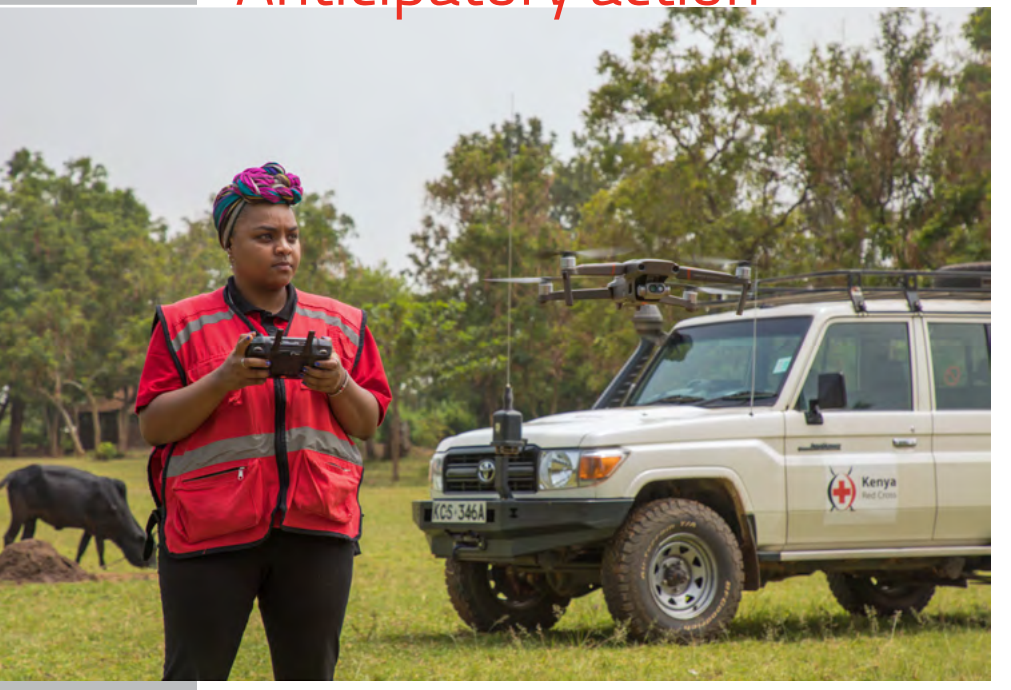
Chronic drought in Afghanistan got more publicity and had wider impacts in 2022, but here Afghan Red Crescent personnel provide cash relief to people affected by unseasonal *floods* – an example of compound impacts dominating the contemporary policy agenda for humanitarians. (Afghan Red Crescent Society via IFRC)

While COP 27 ended with the surprise establishment of a fund for countries experiencing the impacts of climate change, the lack of progress on adaptation and ambitious mitigation was worrying. What remains clear is that Red Cross Red Crescent messages and National Societies' work are more important than ever, continuing to call for engaging local actors in decision-making and implementation, as well ensuring support reaches those on the front lines of the climate crisis.

The IFRC delegation at the COP covered at least 85 side-events on topics including food security, attribution science, loss and damage, displacement, youth, nature-based solutions, anticipatory action, climate finance for the most vulnerable, and more.

The Climate Centre will continue to support the IFRC, ICRC, and National Societies and their partners in this policy space, bridging policy, practice and science as we have been doing over the past two decades.

Anticipatory action



A Kenya Red Cross Society volunteer flies a drone during a simulation exercise testing application of its early action protocols in a flood-prone area of Busia county. (Denis Onyodi/Kenya Red Cross-Climate Centre)

THE COUNCIL OF Delegates in Geneva resolved to scale up anticipatory action to better assist people in vulnerable situations and build on the role of the Red Cross Red Crescent as a champion in this area. The resolution – *Strengthening anticipatory action in the Movement: Our way forward* – was initiated by the IFRC, ICRC, the German Red Cross, and the Climate Centre.

We provided technical advice in the field to all seven early action protocols activated in 2022, addressing a variety of climate-related hazards.

EAPs were implemented in Niger for floods and food insecurity, in Kyrgyzstan for heatwaves, in Mali for floods, in the Philippines for Tropical Storm Nalgae, in Guatemala and Honduras for floods after Hurricane Julia, and in Mozambique for TS Ana; feasibility studies were conducted in Burkina Faso, Palestine, Somalia and Yemen, among others.

The Tajikistan Red Crescent used forecasts of an extreme coldwave to test planned early actions that included provision of non-food items to nearly 200 households in Rasht district, bordering Kyrgyzstan.

The Anticipation Hub, of which the Climate Centre is a part, participated in various events including the Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction where we released a statement on how anticipatory action and DRR can contribute to the Sendai Framework.

The hub, hosted by the German Red Cross, facilitated several regional dialogue platforms, allowing policy-makers, practitioners and scientists to exchange knowledge on anticipatory action, along with its working groups on conflict and health.

At the end of the year, the World Bank's Understanding Risks forum took place, and the Climate Centre jointly led a satellite event in London and several sessions on the main stage in Brazil.

The Council of Delegates ... calls upon the components of the Movement, in accordance with their mandates and roles, to increase their engagement on anticipatory action, particularly to extend its geographical reach
– Resolution 2, 2022 Council of Delegates (extract)

We contributed to academic papers on: investing in communication and response to early actions, weather forecasts in conflict contexts, adapting to climate change through anticipatory action, and impact-based forecasting.

It was announced that the IFRC, with other agencies, will jointly lead two of the four pillars of the UN executive plan to bring the entire world population under an early warning umbrella by 2027.

Guatemalan Red Cross volunteers evacuate residents shortly before the River Motagua broke its banks after TS Julia in October; part of the first-ever early action protocols triggered in Central America. (Guatemala Red Cross)

Attribution

Red Cross volunteers help local youngsters restart their lives after January floods in Bahia, Brazil, one of three lethal flood episodes in Brazil in 2022; WWA scientists concluded one of them was exceptionally rare, but still more likely than in a global climate not warmed by human activities. (Brazil Red Cross)

WITH OUR PARTNERS in the World Weather Attribution group we contributed to ten studies last year, providing thresholds of impacts to justify bringing extreme events under the microscope, devising precise impact-based definitions of events, and conducting real-time analyses of the human vulnerability that aggravates disasters.

In chronological order, we found that climate change increased the rainfall associated with a succession of storms and floods to hit Madagascar, Malawi and Mozambique.

The first of two studies in May of early-season, prolonged heat in India and Pakistan found that climate change made it 30 times more likely, while it exacerbated the rainfall behind catastrophic floods and landslides in the South African provinces of Eastern Cape and KwaZulu-Natal (*photo*).

In June, we found climate change increased the chances of the extreme rainfall that resulted in catastrophic floods and landslides in north-eastern Brazil, while vulnerability and exposure from urbanization and changes in land use played a significant role in impacts (*main photo*).

In July, 40°C was recorded for the first time in Britain in the modern era – an extraordinary event that we found was made at least ten times more likely by climate change.

In September, a real-time attribution study of the extreme monsoon rainfall that led to a second superflood in Pakistan, one that did not recede for months, found climate change played "an important role", although the data didn't allow us to quantify it; this study also fitted with long-term projections for South Asia.

The summer drought in western Europe was studied in the context of several others in the northern hemisphere, where high temperatures driven by climate change and low rainfall combined to reduce soil moisture, with cascading impacts on agriculture, energy and economies.

> *This year felt hot and dry? We need to become resilient to that.*
> – Dr Friederike Otto tweet (Grantham Institute for Climate Change, WWA joint lead)

Dumazile Mtshali, a KwaZulu Natal resident, lost everything in April in severe floods and landslides that the WWA partnership said were made approximately twice as likely by human-induced climate change. (Moeletsi Mabe/IFRC)

In November, we studied food insecurity in the Sahel and found it was largely driven by non-climatic factors such as rainfall variability and chronic issues related to insecurity, global food-prices, and local reliance on rain-fed agriculture.

In the same, month we released a study of the large-scale flooding in June in West Africa and found that climate change increased the intensity and likelihood of such extreme rainfall there.

Finally, in December, we studied the record-breaking early-season heat in Argentina and Paraguay and estimated that climate change increased the odds of such an event by 60.

World Weather Attribution studies won widespread media coverage from major news outlets globally.

Health

Pakistani children affected by the country's second superflood, which left a legacy of water- and vector-borne disease. (Irem Karakaya/IFRC)

OUR WORK AT the intersection of climate and health rapidly expanded in 2022. We prioritized health in anticipatory action through two feasibility studies for early action protocols in Yemen and Cox's Bazar.

The health team is a founding member and co-chair of two new working groups for anticipatory action. The working group on anticipatory action and health, co-chaired with the German Red Cross, has started to develop resources for the Movement; an inter-agency working group, which we co-chair with UN OCHA and Médecins Sans Frontières, brings together researchers and practitioners from across the humanitarian sector.

We continue to work with the IDAlert Consortium to advance early warning systems for infectious disease within the EU.

We also prioritized knowledge dissemination and resource development throughout 2022. The team conducted a survey with National Societies to better understand utilization of the health tools currently available.

Signs of change provide some hope that a health-centred response might be starting to emerge – 2022 *Lancet* Countdown on health and climate change

We updated and expanded the health module within the Climate Training Kit by developing five new resources, including mental health and finance.

Through our partnership with ENBEL, we contributed to conferences on climate and health in Tshwane, South Africa and with the Ugandan health ministry.

We completed a scoping review on the current state of climate finance for the health sector. Poor funding for health adaptation continues to be a concern, and this research, to be published with a policy brief in 2023, will support advocacy efforts to close the gap.

The health team supports interdisciplinary collaboration within the Climate Centre across thematic areas, including conflict, urban contexts and extreme heat, anticipatory action, and innovative engagement.

In collaboration with the IFRC secretariat, the team led a social media campaign to increase public awareness through personal narratives in advance of COP 27. It represented 43 artists and storytellers, 11 organizations, and all five IFRC regions, and reached at least 22 million accounts on Instagram.

A Georgian Red Cross volunteer helps a family clean out their home in the Senaki region after serious floods in 2022; climate change is creating conditions ever more incompatible with human health and well-being. (Georgian Red Cross)

Climate and conflict

Iraq's Basra governorate: a landscape strewn with mines, while the dried-up River Jasser lies behind this resident. The ICRC in Baghdad says extreme heat is becoming more common, drought more frequent, and dust storms more intense. (Mike Mustafa Khalaf/ICRC)

IN SCALING UP our work in 2022, we supported 35 ICRC delegations, including bespoke screening for climate factors for 15 – in Sudan, for example, to ascertain how climate and hydrometeorological conditions feature in ICRC programming centred on protection, economic security, water and habitat, health and physical rehabilitation, and more.

We conducted in-person training and awareness sessions for ICRC delegations in Colombia, Lebanon, Mali, Senegal, Switzerland and Syria, and remote capacity-building for Jordan, Sri Lanka, Venezuela and Yemen, among others; we also developed a training module for Kenyan farmers.

Again in Colombia and in Syria, we tested a survey of climate knowledge with local teams, expected to be developed into a tool for the Movement and the humanitarian sector in 2023.

Our work was reflected in the integration of weather and climate services in Mali, where the Climate Centre supported climate action as part of an ICRC climate and conflict challenge.

In advancing knowledge on the intersection between climate, conflict and displacement, we supported World Bank climate research…

- …in Mozambique, on the compound effects of intense Tropical Cyclone Kenneth.
- …in Honduras, with a historical analysis of Hurricanes Eta and Iota, including investigation of related disaster-management at a forensic level.
- …in partnership with the University of Cape Town, on the *Angola: Country Climate and Development Report*.
- …and in Burundi on the report *Tackling Climate Change, Land Degradation and Fragility*, facilitating a climate action plan to be rolled out for the country's most high-risk *collines* (literally 'hills', a sub-division of communes) between 2023 and 2024.

In the Middle East and North Africa, we helped the UK Met Office improve knowledge about weather and climate services, with the aim of informing the UK-funded programme 'Pioneering a Holistic approach to Energy and Nature-based Options in MENA for Long-term Stability'.

We helped the Norwegian Red Cross and the ICRC develop a flagship report about climate and environmental degradation and conflict in the MENA region, presented at the UN in New York at the end of the year.

> *The ICRC is calling on world leaders to live up to their commitments under the Paris Agreement and the Agenda 2030 and ensure that vulnerable and conflict-affected people are supported to adapt to a changing climate.*
> – Press release for COP 27

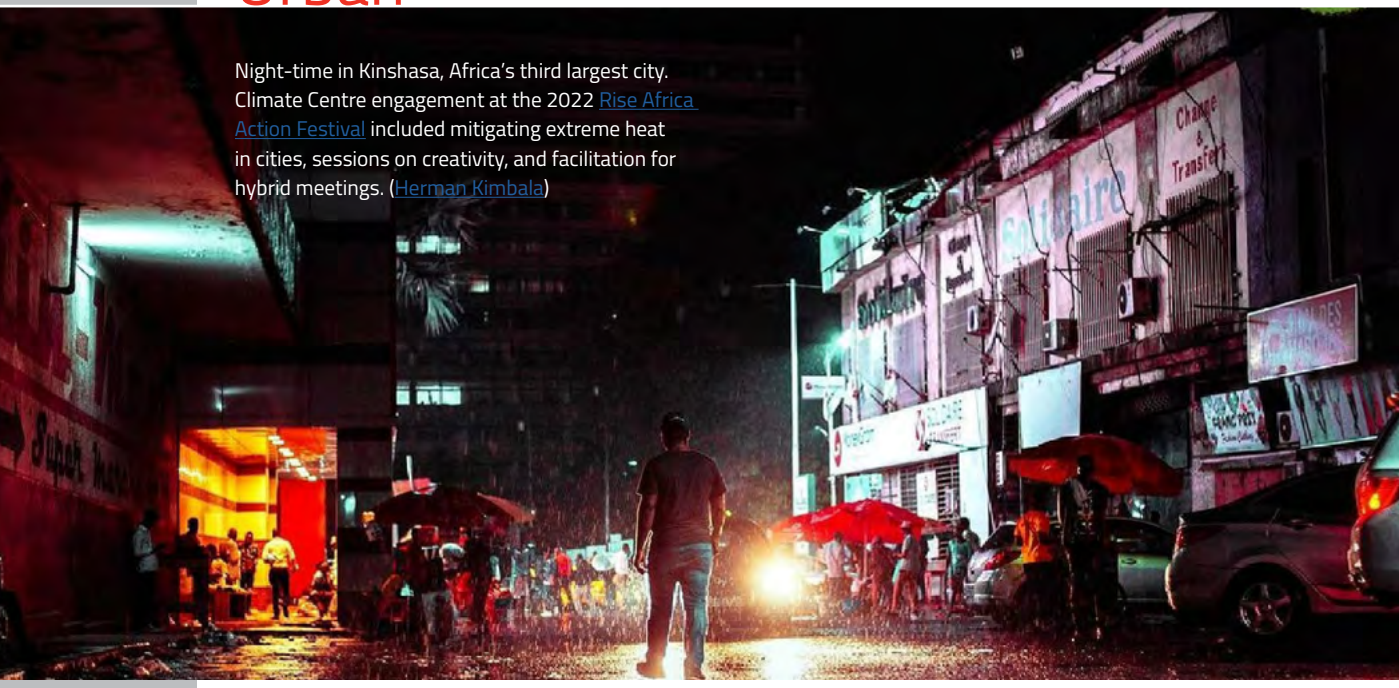
We were awarded other important grants, including from the UK and Canada for a four-year research programme 'Resilience and preparedness to tropical cyclones across Southern Africa', with a focus on displacement and conflict.

On policy, at the global level we assisted development of the ICRC report, *Embracing Discomfort: A Call to Enable Finance for Climate-Change Adaptation in Conflict Settings*, launched at COP 27.

We also participated in a high-level session on scaling up risk reduction in fragile and conflict contexts at the September Asia-Pacific ministerial conference on disaster risk reduction in Brisbane, Australia.

A training session for the ICRC in Colombia on Movement ambitions for climate action. (Marcel Goyeneche/Climate Centre)

Urban



Night-time in Kinshasa, Africa's third largest city. Climate Centre engagement at the 2022 Rise Africa Action Festival included mitigating extreme heat in cities, sessions on creativity, and facilitation for hybrid meetings. (Herman Kimbala)

IN 2022, AMONG other widely reported cases of extreme heat, parts of Pakistan reached 51°C, while May temperatures in northern India were at their highest since 1966.

The Red Cross Red Crescent launched Heat Action Day on 14 June, when National Societies performed flashmobs in public spaces around the world to raise awareness of heat risks and share simple ways to (as per the Twitter arm of the campaign) #BeatTheHeat.

At least 50 National Societies and other agencies, spanning all but one of the world's continents, took part, and other activities included webinars and social media.

The IFRC issued a joint press release with C40 Cities. Sharing a platform with Athens Chief Heat Officer Eleni Myrivili, IFRC President Francesco Rocca stressed the importance of swift action on heat to avoid its worst impacts.

The World Urban Forum (WUF11) ended in the Polish city of Katowice with one of a number of aims to "reposition the New Urban Agenda strategically as a road map for accelerating sustainable development, climate action, and building peace."

IFRC and Climate Centre engagement at WUF11 (*photo*) included a high-level dialogue on resilience for sustainable urban futures, which heard that resilience could potentially turn the disruption of the pandemic into opportunities for urban innovation.

Maimunah Mohd Sharif, Executive Director of UN-Habitat, told the closing ceremony that the "climate emergency, pandemics, the housing crisis, violence and conflict all converge in cities".

With the Global Disaster Preparedness Center and the Global Heat Health Information Network, we launched a research programme involving 15 teams working in 12 low- and middle-income countries looking at impacts, thresholds, and the public perception of risk.

Two cities – in Nepal and Bangladesh – were chosen as for another study by the Climate Centre with support from the Asia Regional Resilience to a Changing Climate programme.

Nepalgunj in southern Nepal is a major business hub, but extreme heat is a growing concern there, with temperatures reaching 40°C nearly every year.

> *This report is an important step in improving urban heat resilience and saving lives in my city. As a municipal worker in Nepalgunj, I am pleased that we have begun utilizing the information and accompanying tools to take meaningful planning measures around heat risk*
> – Prakash D.C., Environmental Engineer, Nepalgunj

Walter Cotte, IFRC Special Representative of the Secretary General for Covid-19, in Katowice for WUF11, with Polish Red Cross volunteers and Ukrainian refugees, and on the right Sandra D'Urzo, IFRC Senior Officer, Urban Preparedness and Response. (Polish Red Cross)

Rajshahi, in north-west Bangladesh, sees humidity peak at around 65 per cent and an average maximum temperature touching 43°C. Until recently, there was no systematic assessment of heat risk or coordinated action in either.

With the Nepal Red Cross branch, we also developed a plan for action on heat in Nepalgunj – to our knowledge the first of its kind in Nepal, providing training for officials, and supporting a month-long public awareness campaign on extreme heat.

Climate Centre engagement at the annual Rise Africa Action Festival, jointly organized by our urban team, included sessions on creativity, facilitation of hybrid meetings, and mitigating extreme heat in cities. The virtual conference sought to inspire Africa-based thinking to address complex urban challenges aggravated by climate change and inequality.

Social protection

Kaduna residents registered as vulnerable to floods queued for cash grants from the Nigerian Red Cross as part of a shock-responsive social protection pilot. (Nigerian Red Cross)

IN AUGUST, A pilot exercise for shock-responsive social protection was carried out by the Nigerian Red Cross in Kaduna (*main photo*), activated by a forecast-based trigger for elevated flood-risk. With technical advice from the Climate Centre, this was the first exercise of its kind to have delivered anticipatory support in alignment with existing social protection schemes.

In Sierra Leone, the Climate Centre has been providing technical assistance to the National Commission for Social Action and supported the development of a contingency plan for various hazards, including finance, trigger design, and climate data; also enabling the Sierra Leone Red Cross to develop a simplified early action protocol for floods.

In an innovative research project in Colombia, the Climate Centre has been scoping a model for cash transfer with the dual objectives of poverty reduction and environmental conservation.

We have been providing technical support on scaling up a social safety net programme centred on nutrition and implemented through Concern in Ethiopia, Niger, South Sudan and Sudan, and including elements of anticipatory action.

Several tools and methodologies were developed by the Climate Centre as part of the ongoing support to the German Red Cross: a training module on social protection for National Societies; a checklist for the integration of forecast-based action and social protection; and a brief on using existing social protection databases.

We also developed a general brief on possible synergies of social protection with the water, sanitation and hygiene sector.

In 2022, the Climate Centre led two coordination platforms: an informal Movement working group on social protection and climate, and an international platform jointly led with the ILO, with sub-groups on adaptation, mitigation and financing.

> *Covid-19 proved that social protection is a powerful tool to minimize risk. We need to galvanize that momentum to ensure ad hoc mechanisms are transformed into long-term programmes*
> – Manannan Donoghoe, Oxford University, Climate Centre

A vaccination session in the Philippines – among many countries that scaled up social protection to combat the Covid-19 pandemic. (Philippine Red Cross)

We published two research reports on early warning early action for typhoons in Palau and drought in Tuvalu, involving the University of the South Pacific as well as the two National Societies and the IFRC in the region, as well as a feasibility study for the use of social protection systems to manage climate risks in the Dominican Republic.

The Climate Centre supported the successful completion of the ECHO-funded project on forecast-based action and shock responsive social protection in the Nepalese provinces of Lumbini and Sudurpaschim.

Over the course of two years, the Nepal Red Cross and the Climate Centre helped establish links between social protection and disaster management, and mechanisms to enable the rapid delivery of cash in anticipation of floods.

Youth

The new IFRC-Climate Centre Youth Advisory Group on Climate, from top left: Ana Gabriela, Adnan Khan, Doris Mwikali, Hayley Payne, Saad Uakkas, Marc Tilley. (Climate Centre)

THE CLIMATE CENTRE expanded its outreach to young people worldwide by launching a Youth Advisory Group (*main photo*), comprising well-networked climate champions, representing all the IFRC regions, each with a different specialty such as mental health, migration, education.

They are tasked with supporting the strategy on youth-led climate action, increasing knowledge exchange among Red Cross Red Crescent youth, and providing strategic advice to the IFRC board and the Climate Centre.

They have provided significant visibility to Red Cross Red Crescent youth climate action by joining a range of virtual and face-to-face platforms, including at the UN climate talks in Egypt.

The youth team also jointly organized the annual Red Cross Red Crescent climate and youth summit, which young people joined from all around the world, demonstrating their engagement by sharing their insights on the UN climate talks, sharing best practices in youth engagement for youth climate action, and engaging in a dynamic intergenerational dialogue.

IFRC Secretary General Jagan Chapagain told young people who logged on from all over the world he was "very proud that the young have secured official recognition as stakeholders in designing and implementing climate policies and action. This is real and long overdue progress."

We ensured young people were involved in the Day of Heat Action on 14 June, where among other things flashmobs were organized around the world, and facilitated a workshop for Belgian Red Cross youth day.

The team launched a new project: the Valuing Water Initiative's Youth Journey, hosted by the Netherlands Enterprise Agency in partnership with the International Union for Conservation of Nature and others, to strengthen youth engagement in water governance, building on Y-Adapt, and advocacy work centred on water.

In terms of tools, the team has focused on continued rollout of Y-Adapt – in Iran, Thailand and Lebanon, for example – and has supported the development of tools for teenagers from the Global Disaster Preparedness Centre.

What really strikes me is how the Red Cross Red Crescent has started acknowledging that young people are indeed the leaders driving climate action
– Michelle Chew, IFRC Youth Commission Asia Pacific representative

In collaboration with the IFRC Asia Pacific region, we are supporting the development of Safe Step Kids – Climate Change, a cartoon-based series that presents children with practical actions they can take.

Finally, we have supported the Japanese Red Cross youth exchange programme that focused on climate change and attracted more than 300 young volunteers from 20 different countries.

Egyptian Red Crescent CEO Ramy ElNazer with young volunteers from different National Societies at COP 27. (Egyptian Red Crescent)

Innovation

The Circocan International School of Circus in action at UR-Florianópolis. (Trovoa Films)

AS OUR WORLD changes at an accelerating pace, the Climate Centre continues to generate innovations that bring humanity to the core of the many climate-related processes shaping our future.

The Climate Centre has continued to create new approaches that link climate science, policy, and humanitarian practice, generating innovations that bring humanitarian concerns to the core of the processes redefining our future.

Innovative collaborations during 2022 included: a workshop at UCL's Warning Research Centre; a cartoon-based synthesis of the latest IPCC report; beta-testing the climate board game Daybreak at COP 27; the Art/Science Symposium 2022 at Singapore's ArtScience Museum; and a wall-mounted time capsule built from an old car engine, to be opened in 2050, at the Red Cross Red Crescent Museum in Geneva.

The Climate Centre joined forces with its supporting partners in the Anticipation Hub to stage multiple events at the Understanding Risk 2022 conference in Florianópolis, Brazil, and at a satellite meeting in London jointly led with the Lloyd's Register Foundation, where volunteers and speakers from the British Red Cross also took part.

In UR-Florianópolis, we harnessed the power of acrobatics, juggling and other circus arts to nurture inspiration and action. For example, with the World Bank, and the Circocan International School of Circus, we helped design a professional acrobatic performance and used it to distill humanitarian insights in a video entitled *Aerial acrobatics for anticipatory action*. (See also *Behind the scenes with Circocan*.)

At UR-London, we created art story-maps and a collage of illustrations. Participants learned about compound risks by experiencing a new collaboration between the Climate Centre's innovation lead, Pablo Suarez, and *Doughnut Economics* author Kate Raworth. We also supported a session on Artificial Intelligence.

The Climate Centre has been expanding its collaboration with AI experts, including the Human Computation Institute and Cambridge University. We aim to better understand how humanitarians can harness the combined brainpower of people and machines, as well as build capacity to address what can go wrong.

We joined forces with the Cambridge University Centre for the Study of Existential Risk on the danger of large-scale volcanic eruptions that could block sunlight on a planetary scale for well over a year, altering rainfall and temperature patterns (*image*). A workshop held in September in Cambridge brought together experts, practitioners, funders and artists, with the goal of increasing preparedness across relevant sectors.

We remain engaged as a humanitarian voice in the rapidly evolving field of geoengineering that might artificially have similar sun-blocking effects to cool the planet, and a specialized journal has invited three Climate Centre team members to co-edit a special issue entitled *Solar Geoengineering in the Horizon: Humanitarian Dimensions*.

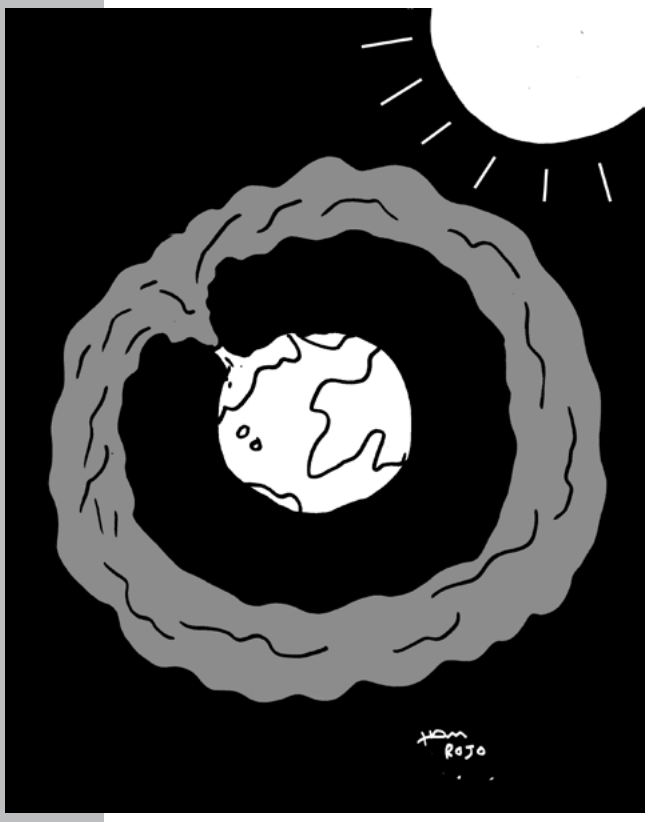
The world has opened up again post Covid and, more than ever, we promote effective and innovative engagement in both virtual and hybrid events. This enables reaching scale, promotes inclusion, and reduces greenhouse gas emissions.

> *The unique selling point of Daybreak is that it's not only something that brokers knowledge, but also gives you hope that you can do something collaboratively*
> – Sayanti Sengupta, Climate Centre technical adviser, quoted in Bloomberg UK

Other 2022 highlights include: the hybrid Global Dialogue Platform, with 200 in-person and more than 500 virtual participants; cartoon engagement for the European Investment Bank's Know Your Hazard event, with one cartoon artist and a facilitator in-person and one of each online; and cartoon collaborations in preparation for the Global Resilience Hub at COP 27.

Our commitment to capacity building continued with an internal Virtually Amazing fellowship and other coaching opportunities. We engaged Movement partners with the design and facilitation of hybrid workshops, for the Adaptation Research Alliance, for example.

The Climate Centre also supported two training series in collaboration with the IFRC on climate finance and nature-based solutions, facilitated learning sessions at a conference on existential risk in the Finnish city of Turku, and offered an internal training session at the UK Met Office climate week.



A cartoon representation of the blanket of volcanic ash around the Earth, highlighting an as-yet unquantified danger to humanity. (Hameed Khan, Eugenia Rojo)

Communications

Early warning of extreme weather (especially the European heatwave, pictured here in the UK) was one of the ten biggest science news stories of 2022, chosen by scientists. (British Red Cross)

OUR SOCIAL MEDIA audience continued to grow apace in 2022, and we are now adding Twitter followers at an average rate of 25 a week, having passed the 10k mark in October; this is largely attributed to the growing prominence of the climate issue in the humanitarian sector over all, as well as the strategic use of hashtags and photo research.

We published 120 web news stories, covering all aspects of the humanitarian impacts of climate change, with special reference to the work of National Societies and the Red Cross Red Crescent Movement generally.

Videos from 2022 now available on our Vimeo site from 2022 include a series of *Beat the heat* productions filmed in Burkina Faso, Germany, India, the Netherlands, Uganda, the US and Zimbabwe; a three-part production on a Kenya Red Cross simulation testing its early action protocols; multiple productions for the 14 June heat action day, including heatwave safety in Nepali and Bengali languages; and the SHEAR final event.

We opened up an additional social media platform with Instagram, inspired by the very positive response to the Climate Art and Stories Campaign, which ran every day in October and reached more than 20 million accounts on the platform (*see also Innovation*).

Most if not all the World Weather Attribution studies of which the Climate Centre was a part won global media coverage, such as the *New Scientist* on the historic UK 40°C heatwave, the Financial Times on the Pakistan superflood, and PBS on the storms that hit Madagascar, Mozambique and Malawi successively, to name but three.

Incorporating specialist input from the Climate Centre when appropriate, IFRC Secretary General Jagan Chapagain spoke on climate in major global forums on at least 15 occasions in 2022.

> *I have long advocated for the creative community to be involved in changing minds, enhancing awareness, and encouraging engagement on climate*
> – Halisi Monray, climate artist, Climate Art and Stories Campaign (Day 18)

Maarten van Aalst's direct media engagement, conducted in close coordination with the IFRC secretariat communications team, included Reuters and *The Lancet* on COP 27 issues, DutchNews.nl on heat in Europe, and the Japan Times on UNDRR's *Global Assessment Report 2022*, again to name but a handful.

Professor Van Aalst has now moved on to become Director-General and Chief Science Officer of the Royal Netherlands Meteorological Institute; he will be greatly missed not only as our director but also as an extremely effective spokesperson on climate for the Movement and the humanitarian sector as a whole.

Throughout October, the IFRC, Climate Centre and ENBEL Consortium shared art and personal stories related to climate change. (IFRC)

Finance

Balance sheet as at 31 December 2022 (in euros)

After appropriation of the result

Assets	12/31/22	12/31/21	Liabilities	12/31/22	12/31/21
Fixed assets			Unrestricted reserves		
Tangible fixed assets (1)	15,390	14,413	Going concern reserve (4)	1,215,479	970,162
Current assets					
Accounts receivable			Provisions (5)	41,996	19,586
and prepayments (2)	1,786,747	1,345,831			
Cash and cash			Short-term liabilities (6)	1,508,735	948,895
equivalents (3)	964,091	578,399			
Balance	**2,766,228**	**1,938,643**		**2,766,228**	**1,938,643**

Statement of income and expenditure for 2022 (in euros)

Income	Actual 2022	Budget 2022	Actual 2021
Income from own fund-raising			
Grants, gifts and donations (7)	3,344,958	3,724,254	3,020,469
Government grants (8)	770,295	481,723	643,717
Total available for Climate Centre's objectives	**4,115,253**	**4,205,977**	**3,664,186**
Expenditure			
Climate Centre operations			
– own activities (9)	4,020,800	4,205,977	3,319,251
– general operating costs (10)	150,882-	59,674-	128,934-
Total expenditure for Climate Centre's objectives	**3,869,918**	**4,146,303**	**3,190,317**
Balance for the year	**245,335**	**59,674**	**473,869**
Appropriation of balance for the year			
Going concern reserve			
– Income	4,115,253	4,205,977	3,664,186
– Expenditure	3,869,918	4,146,303	3,190,317
Total	**245,335**	**59,674**	**473,869**

Notes

The 2022 financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions of the Guideline for annual reporting C1 “small not-for-profit organizations”.
They aim to give an understanding of income and expenditure and the overall financial position of the International Red Cross Red Crescent Centre on Climate Change and Disaster Preparedness.

Principles of valuation and presentation

General

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

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

Tangible fixed assets

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

Accounts receivable

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

Provisions

Provisions are measured at the best estimate of the amount that is necessary to settle the obligation as per the balance sheet date. The provisions are carried at the nominal value of the expenditure that is expected to be necessary in order to settle the obligation, unless stated otherwise.
The Solidarity provision is build up by a joint contribution of the long term consultants (LTC) and the climate centre to provide a pay out of all-in fees to the LTC in case of uncertain events.

Trade creditors and other payables

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

Principles for determination of the result

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

Government grants

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

Salaries

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

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

Pension

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

Notes to the balance sheet as at 31 December 2022 (in euros)

Tangible fixed assets (1)	**2022**	**2021**
Book value at 1 January	14,413	17,481
Investments (computers)	9,439	6,350
Disinvestments	3,290-	16,239-
Depreciation on disinvestments	2,007	15,897
Depreciation charged for year (20%)	7,179-	9,076-
Book value at 31 December	**15,390**	**14,413**

Accounts receivable and prepayments (2)	**2022**	**2021**
Receivables activities	1,814,973	1,369,476
Accrued interest and other receivables	8,738	4,366
Provision for bad debt	36,964-	28,011-
Total	**1,786,747**	**1,345,831**

Almost all receivables have a remaining term of less than 1 year.
As a result of the uncertainty that the overspending for Partners for Resilience (Dutch Government) will be covered and the outstanding balance of project 4242 (German Red Cross) a provision for bad debts has been recognised of € 36,964.

Cash and cash equivalents (3)	**2022**	**2021**
Current accounts	964,091	578,399
Total	**964,091**	**578,399**

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

Equity

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

Going concern reserve (4)	2022	2021
Balance at 1 January	970,162	496,293
Appropriation of balance for the year	245,335	473,869
Balance at 31 December	**1,215,497**	**970,162**

Provisions (5)	2022	2021
Solidarity provision		
Balance at 1 January	19,586	-
Build-up	101,665	79,194
Relased	79,255-	59,608-
Balance at 31 December	**41,996**	**19,586**

Short-term debts (6)	2022	2021
Accounts payable	70,907	90,775
Taxes and social security premiums	43,280	58,043
Other creditors	240,133	152,508
Project related funds	1,154,415	647,569
Total	**1,508,735**	**948,895**

Project related Funds	Balance 1 Jan 2022	Receivable 1 Jan 2022	Received	Expenditure	Balance 31 Dec 2022
2027 - High-level Panel , Swedish Red Cross	49,190	-	-	49,190-	-
2050 - Mongolia Climate Conference	-	-	24,243	19,984-	4,259
2055 - BRC policy support	-	-	45,364	38,452-	6,912
3011 - Health & Climate: advancing action, Swiss Red Cross	23,338	-	-	23,338-	-
3020 - Climate finance, The Netherlands Red Cross (NLRC)	85,103	-	-	85,103-	-
3032 - APRO Climate Resilience Program, IFRC	3,226	-	25,139	28,365-	-
3033 - IFRC Alert Hub Africa	-	-	203,100	93,954-	109,146
4008 - GCF Timor Leste	-	-	130,071	25,768-	104,303
4010 - IDB Amazon SP	-	-	72,534	45,583-	26,951
4116 - Understanding local mechanisms EWEA Pacific, Principality of Liechtenstein	63,662	-	-	63,662-	-
4118 - Eswantini Drought FBF, British Red Cross	9,679	-	13,451	18,609-	4,521
4203.2 - WFP M&E frameworks for anticipatory action	-	-	43,614	29,645-	13,969
4210 - French RC - Lebanon	-	-	68,800	23,357-	45,443
4241.2 - Drought FBF Niger Phase 1 & 2, French Red Cross	1,460	-	2,196	3,656-	-
4243 - Flood FBF Chad, French Red Cross	17,612	-	-	13,745-	3,867
4260 - SDC Practical Action	-	-	40,855	29,221-	11,634
4343 - SRSP Nigeria	-	-	71,562	43,049-	28,513
4345 - Receipt, Stichting Deltares , European Commission (EASME)	36,005	-	14,854	35,758-	15,101
4360 - GCF Climate resilience in Pacific	-	-	205,750	87,637-	118,113
4400 - ID Alert	-	-	143,937	28,465-	115,472
5001 - Support RCRC CC Strategy 2021-2025 Grant, American Red Cross	163,099	-	-	-	163,099
5013 - DG Norwegian Red Cross grant	113,408	-	208,221	248,527-	73,102
5035 - ENBEL,Cicero, European Commisson (EASME)	63,635	-	65,736	107,761-	21,610
5036 - XAIDA, CNRS-IPSL, European Commisson (EASME)	18,152	-	-	17,908-	244
5055 - Paratus	-	-	124,208	14,272-	109,936
9001 - BRC MOU	-	-	56,947	-	56,947
9002 - AmRC Climate Initiative (FY23)	-	-	148,633	27,360-	121,273
Total	**647,569**	**-**	**1,709,215**	**1,202,369-**	**1,154,415**

Off-balance sheet rights and commitments

Unrecognised liabilities

At the time of publication of the financial statements, the foundation's consultancy structure is being reviewed for alignment with laws and regulations.
The outcome of this investigation is not yet known.

Lease agreement for office premises

The lease agreement will be renewed in 2023 for one year, with a notice period of three months. The expected rent of the Leased Property for 2023 is circa € 24,372, including additional service costs and VAT.

Notes to the statement of income and expenditure for 2022 (in euros)

Grants, gifts and donations (7)	Actual 2022	Budget 2022	Actual 2021
PNSs: Netherlands Red Cross	75,000	75,000	275,000
Danish Red Cross	14,000	7,500	7,500
Swedish Red Cros	19,336	-	38,671
Japanese Red Cross	-	-	37,587
Sub total	**108,336**	**82,500**	**358,758**
Projects			
0301- GIZ Bangaldesh	3,194	-	-
0303 - USAID	4,208	50,000	-
2001 - IFRC travel	3,383	-	-
2026 - Climate and Development Ministerial UK	-	-	45,344
2027 - High-level panel Swedish Red Cross	49,190	49,190	28,247
2029 - Climate Action Enhancement package (CAEP), WRI on behalf of NDCP	-	-	56,506
2030 - NDC Covid green recovery	-	-	5,724
2031 - Resilience Hub Sessions	-	-	10,079
2038 - ZFRA Zurich Flood Resilience Alliance, IFRC	-	-	40,669
2040 - Pre-Dialogues COP 26 (British Red Cross)	-	-	119,055
2041 - Adaptation Action Coalition – Reap 1	30,569	52,224	28,939
2042 - IFRC/CSHD	19,498	19,300	-
2045 - ZFRA Alliance Advocacy	21,201	24,798	-
2050 - Mongolia Climate Conference	19,984	24,272	-
2055 - BRC policy support	38,453	47,125	-
3001 - Prudential AP, heat & humidity	3,500	-	-
3010 - Virtual Reality – tool for Climate Leadership	10,045	11,000	3,690
3011 - Health & Climate: advancing action, Swiss Red Cross	23,338	-	563
3013 - Development training for Youth & volunteers (Y Adapt Iran), IFRC	7,739	6,894	2,282
3014 - Insuresilience Global Partnership	-	-	6,503
3015 - Health and Climate assessments Africa, IFRC	-	-	-
3016 - Health and climate risk assessments Asia, IFRC	-	-	67,268
3017 - Climate Risk Realities Asia, IFRC	-	-	15,625
Sub total	**234,301**	**284,803**	**430,494**

3018 - ACF Francophone countries	-	-	26,195
3019 - IFRC Health and Climate cooperation	-	-	23,127
3020 - Climate finance, The Netherlands Red Cross	85,105	85,105	14,895
3029 - IFRC CEWS and CREWS	48,942	50,000	-
3030 - IFRC PPP Climate-smart	10,537	11,477	940
3031 - IFRC PPP Feasibility Study (FS) and Learning	89,931	47,305	8,309
3032 - APRO Climate Resilience Program, IFRC	28,365	-	8,241
3033 - IFRC Alert Hub Africa	93,954	140,000	1,585
3050 - ECHO PPP AA	26,105	32,030	-
3051 - ECHO PPP Implementation	42,499	36,000	-
3501 - RPII	-	-	68,778
3502 - Climate smart livelihoods in Ivory Coast, NLRC	-	-	7,931
4001- Hurricane regional FbF study	11,563	11,564	-
4002 - FCDO/DAI Flood EW	2,153	-	-
4003 - Save the Children International in Nepal	1,641	-	-
4004 - GRC Myanmar	3,684	17,961	-
4005 - PerfectStorm VU	3,772	5,000	-
4006 - GRC Feasibility Madagascar	12,371	-	-
4008 - GCF Timor Leste	25,768	112,000	-
4010 - IDB Amazon SP	45,583	74,400	-
4013 - Lecture Akedemie der Rurh	-	-	3,850
4014 - Mongolia readjustment trigger	4,590	-	1,379
4015 - Fathum	45,518	30,000	52,315
4017 - Fathum Shear CCT	76,379	71,000	72,323
4018 - Fathum Shear KB	57,831	38,000	67,325
4019 - Integration grants Shear	8,581	5,000	16,565
4020 - Inclusive Climate Action Framework FAO	23,911	29,986	-
4035 - WFP Uganda	28,432	-	-
4113 - Sierra Leone Shock Responsive Social Protection	62,541	6,500	42,458
4114 - Health Consultations for Adaptation Research Alliance	-	-	11,728
4114.2 - Health consultations ARA	7,960	7,983	-
4115 - Evaluation of Anticipatory Pilot in Ethiopia	-	-	12,921
4117 - Scoping assessment FBF Burundi	-	-	30,063
4117.2 WFP FBF Burundi	44,273	60,998	-
Sub total	**891,989**	**872,309**	**470,928**

4118 - Eswantini Drought FBF, British Red Cross	18,609	11,529	19,632
4119 - Lectures Intro. to Early Action in Anticipatory Action	-	-	2,750
4203 - Development of M&E for anticipatory actions	29,645	43,614	38,431
4204 - German Red Cross Private sector costs	4,089	-	11,127
4210 - Lebanon, French Red Cross	23,357	48,000	-
4223 - FbF II Mongolia (BRC)	-	-	-
4225 - African Climate Fellowship II, German Red Cross	-	-	29,000
4235 - Innovative Approaches in Response Preparedness, NLRC (Ikea)	162,388	191,768	135,792
4241 - FBF Niger, French Red Cross	-	-	7,085
4241.2 - Drought FBF Niger Phase 1 & 2, French Red Cross	9,465	27,420	5,128
4243 - Flood FBF Chad, French Red Cross	13,745	23,450	-
4244 - Drought FBF in Mauritania	14,426	12,560	890
4251 - RCRC CC MoU 2020-2022 , British Red Cross	23,415	23,415	94,117
4260 - SDC Practical Action	29,221	49,168	-
4301 - Capacity for IRM in South Sudan and Udanda	11,826	25,000	-
4315 - Diagnosing Drivers of Climate Fragility in Burundi	-	3,600	43,138
4315.2 - Phase 2 Drivers for Climate Fragility in Burundi	36,020	-	7,695
4316 - Angola Climate Change and Development Report	20,409	17,500	26,738
4317 - GFDRR Honduras	42,184	39,649	-
4318 - UKMO MENA	29,440	30,052	-
4325 - Reducing impact of disaters : Three Oceans, French Red Cross	13,317	3,000	39,409
4340 - Danish Red Cross projects	44,920	75,000	64,895
4341 - FBA and Social Protection in Nepal	59,445	60,000	62,372
4342 - Danish RC Event 8-9 Feb 2022	1,202	1,500	-
4343 - Echo Nigeria, IFRC	43,049	55,317	-
4345 - Receipt, Stichting Deltares , European Commission (EASME)	35,757	23,533	14,973
4350 - ARRCC	3,779	4,500	181,932
4355 - (ERNE) ECHO Malnutrition, Concern Worldwide	-	-	12,460
4355.2 - Concern Malnutrition	20,599	20,599	-
4355.3 - Concern Malnutrition Y3	17,341	27,369	-
4360 - GCF Climate resilience in Pacific	87,637	205,000	-
4400 - ID Alert	28,465	40,000	-
5002 - Heat Workshop in Nepal	9,951	-	-
5005 - ECCAS capacity building, The institute of Research for Development (IRD)	-	-	23,300
5006 - WHO Indoor Heat Consultant	534	-	-
Sub total	**834,236**	**1,062,543**	**820,864**

5012 - CDKN Asia	9,648	10,000	48,751
5013 - Norwegian Red Cross grant	248,527	270,000	254,296
5018 - Fractal Plus	18,990	21,271	-
5019 - Fractal extension UCT 2021	-	-	2,602
5020 - Fractal II, NERC	-	-	6,385
5028 - Climate KIC Deep Demo Longtermism 2021	-	-	6,000
5030 - 5030 ICRC	660,718	644,584	486,322
5031 - ICRC Innovation Grant	-	-	37,829
5032 - ICRC Vice summit	-	-	10,000
5033 - ICRC regional training Asia Pacific	-	-	14,000
5035 - ENBEL,Cicero, European Commisson (EASME)	107,761	97,000	40,681
5036 - XAIDA, CNRS-IPSL, European Commisson (EASME)	17,908	14,567	13,250
5040 - DAI Feasibility Study	6,451	6,250	19,309
5041 - Climate Factsheet	2,918	-	-
5045 - IFRC Fact Sheet	35,867	-	-
5050 - Heat Risk in LatAm AmRC	4,739	-	-
5055 - PARATUS	14,272	33,000	-
5060 - IFRC & American RC BHA Climate Resilient Cities	18,750	-	-
5100 - IFRC Center's Grant	50,401	48,077	-
8000 - Youth and water action	26,455	102,000	-
8003 - DG - 8003-DG ECHO HIP Uganda/ NLRC	313	-	-
8005 - NDG - 8005-NDG EIB Know Your Hazard	5,850	5,850	-
8007 - NDG - 8007-NDG GRP RH Cartoonathon	4,500	4,500	-
8010 - DG - 8010-DG RPIII	14,670	30,000	-
9002 - MG - 9002-MG AmRC Climate Initiative (FY23)	27,360	135,000	-
Sub total	**1,276,097**	**1,422,099**	**939,425**
Total	**3,344,958**	**3,724,254**	**3,020,469**

Grants, gifts and donations realisation 2022 is lower than budgeted primarily due to less realised project related income, but higer than the 2021 income. We are grateful to the Netherlands Red Cross and the American Red Cross who funded and shared staff with us.

Government grants (8)	Actual 2022	Budget 2022	Actual 2021
Global project I (German Red Cross)	188,555	156,923	236,241
Global project II (German Red Cross)	518,077	284,800	307,890
Forecast Based Financing II (German Government)	-	-	8,953
4116 - Understanding local mechanisms EWEA Pacific, Principality of Liechtenstein	63,663	40,000	28,009
Other Government grants (1013)	-	-	62,624
Total	**770,295**	**481,723**	**643,717**

The higher government grants in 2022 in comparison with the budget are mainly related to the Global projects of the German Red Cross.

Climate Centre operations (9)	Actual 2022	Budget 2022	Actual 2021
Own activities			
Attributed to projects	2,840,530	2,865,904	2,420,646
Other employment expenses	115,456	153,656	6,186
Consultants/volunteers	1,006,325	1,146,417	804,463
Office and housings costs	30,023	40,000	46,475
Campaign materials	13,827	-	41,756
Other direct costs	14,639	-	275-
Total	**4,020,800**	**4,205,977**	**3,319,251**

Climate Centre Operations (10)	Actual 2022	Budget 2022	Actual 2021
General operating costs			
Employment expenses			
Salaries	484,289	457,306	384,376
Social security charges	77,860	73,522	69,025
Pension contributions	66,125	62,441	53,920
	628,274	**593,270**	**507,321**
Other general operating costs			
Other employment expenses	12,644	6,250	116-
Consultants/volunteers	1,963,049	2,136,760	1,704,672
Office and housings costs	82,227	67,150	70,439
Other general costs	3,455-	2,800	9,396
	2,061,374	**2,212,960**	**1,784,391**
Attributed to projects	2,840,530-	2,865,904-	2,420,646-
Total	**150,882-**	**59,674**	**128,934-**
Total expenditure for Climate Centre's objectives	**3,869,918**	**4,146,303**	**3,190,317**

The Climate Centre operations costs are under budget because of lower costs for consultants en volunteers in 2022.

During the financial year, the average number of FTE excluding consultants amounts to 6.85 (2021: 5.76).

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, 8 September 2023

Board of Governors

Mrs. L.A.Y. Kababadse Navarro
Mr. M.W. Castellanos Mosquera
Mr. D.J. Segaar (started June 13, 2023)

Budget 2023	Total Budget 2023	Project Budget 2023	Overhead Budget 2023
Staff	824,200	284,900	539,300
Consultants (long and short-term)	3,624,400	3,514,100	110,300
Travel	160,000	134,700	25,300
Accounting services	55,000	-	55,000
Other costs	277,500	176,100	101,400
Sub total	**4,941,100**	**4,109,800**	**831,300**
Overhead charges projects	0	828,100	828,100-
Total expenses	4,941,100	4,937,900	3,200-
Anticipated Project Income	4,937,900	4,937,900	-
Anticipated Donations	125,000	0	125,000
Total income	5,062,900	4,937,900	125,000
Net result	**121,800**	**0**	**121,800**

Budget Narrative

The proposed budget for 2023 reflects the September 2022 board decision for a simplified budgeting and reporting process. Total expenses anticipated in 2023 are EUR 4.941.100. This is compared to projected expenses of EUR 4.146.303 in the 2022 proposed budget, of this budget EUR 831,300 is the anticipated overhead budget for 2023, compared to EUR 591,499. This increase reflects a new FTE in the finance team, as well as planned cost reimbursement for NLRC seconded staff in finance and HR.

Expenses

Staff consists of those on Netherlands employment contracts.
Consultants consists primarily of long-term consultants and short-term consultants hired to support projects.
Travel includes all travel costs such as flight, hotels, daily subsistence allowance etc. The team meeting is reflected in the higher travel costs than recent years, as well as the return of travel post-COVID.
Accounting services is an overhead expense that primarily consists of audit costs and BTWi advisory services.
Other costs on programs include grants or fees paid to other institutions, workshop costs and miscellaneous expenses. Other costs on overhead include depreciation, bank transfer fees, software fees, communication costs, shipping etc.

Income

Anticipated project income reflects planned expenses. This is a projection based on a hybrid of contracted project agreements as well as proposals in the pipeline that are 'highly likely'. Projected income does not include other proposals in the pipeline that are medium or low likelihood as of December 9, 2022.
Anticipated donations of EUR 12k on overhead represents EUR 50k from NLRC for reimbursement of costs for two seconded staff, EUR 50k donation from NLRC based on its September 2022 board decision, and a EUR 25k reimbursement for office costs. Other unearmarked sources listed in the unearmarked section below have timebound reporting requirements and are thus reflected in project income.

Net Result

The anticipated net result reflects anticipated donations to the Climate Centre.

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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 2022 included in the annual report

Our opinion

We have audited the financial statements 2022 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 2022 and of its result for 2022 in according with the Guideline for annual reporting C1 "small not-for-profit organizations".

The financial statements comprise:

1. the balance sheet as at 31 December 2022
2. the statement of income and expenditure for 2022, and
3. the notes comprising a summary of the accounting policies and other explanatory information.

Basis for our opinion

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

C. Description of responsibilities regarding the financial statements

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The Hague, 7 September 2023

MDM accountants B.V.

Roland Munnikhof

Digitally signed by Roland Munnikhof
DN: cn=Roland Munnikhof, c=NL, o=Roland Munnikhof
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R. Munnikhof AA