Annual Report 2020

A pivotal year

Climate Centre

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Forecast-based flood relief in Bangladesh, 2020. (BDRCS-IFRC)

Climate Centre

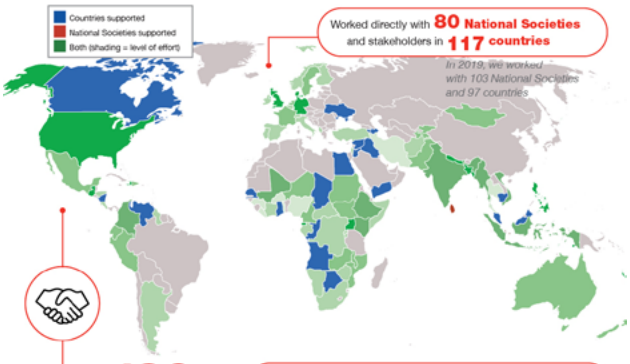
Contents

Acronyms

BDRCS	Bangladesh Red Crescent Society
C2G	Carnegie Climate Governance Initiative
DREF	[IFRC] Disaster Relief and Emergency Fund
DRR	Disaster risk reduction
EIT Climate-KIC	European Institute of Innovation and Technology Climate - Knowledge and Innovation Community
FbF/A	Forecast-based financing/action
FRACTAL	Future Resilience for African Cities and Lands
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
OCHA	United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
PfR	Partners for Resilience
REAP	Risk-informed Early Action Partnership
UNDRR	United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
WWA	World Weather Attribution

Climate Centre high-level indicators

An overview of 2020 reach and impact



183 Active partnerships

↑ Up from 146 in 2019

Including:
- 14 UN organizations
- 50 academic institutions, including 11 from the global South
- 33 national and local governments
- NASA, Google, The World Bank and others

Influenced projects with a total value of **Nearly €215m**

↓ Down from €250m in 2019

with an annual Climate Centre budget of just **€4,2m**

↑ Up from 3m in 2019

31+ Publications

Scientific journal articles working papers or book chapters.

↓ Down from 40+ in 2019

With 140+ web stories
↑ 7,000+ Twitter followers

Examples

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

Launched *Virtually Amazing*, an approach to make the design and facilitation of virtual events more effective and inspiring

Released the Urban Action Kit, a quick-start, low-cost, do-it-yourself guide to urban resilience activities for community-based organizations

Co-convened *Climate:Red*, the first ever Movement-wide virtual summit to translate climate ambitions into practical action, with 200+ sessions attended by 10,000 participants from 195 countries

Helped shape the first two hydromet projects approved by the Green Climate Fund with explicit focus on the "last mile" and forecast-based financing in the Pacific Islands and Libera

Team diversity

60% female

2% non-binary

38% male

32 Countries represented on the team

6 Continents

Team members hold **27+** Institutional affiliations beyond the Climate Centre

- National Societies
- Universities
- The World Bank
- Professional associations
- Foundations

Preface

THE WORD *adaptation* has long had a clearly understood meaning within the climate community, but last year it took on a major additional sense: the evolution of a whole new way of both living and working amid a global pandemic.

As a specialist reference centre on climate, we immediately recognized both the need for continued virtual interaction on rising risks *and* the opportunity for a sustained reduction of our own carbon footprint though the Virtually Amazing tools featured here.

One of the highlights of the virtual year, indeed, was the IFRC Climate:Red Summit that demonstrated our ability to link global ambition to local action, harnessing the power of volunteers on the front lines of risk. And it was Princess Margriet of the Netherlands, herself once a volunteer for the Netherlands Red Cross, who highlighted in a conversation with a young climate champion from Costa Rica that it's the next generation who give us hope for the future.

In the field, of course, our colleagues in National Societies, the IFRC and the ICRC also had to mine new seams of ingenuity in carrying out assessments, distributions, evacuations, and other humanitarian operations under social distancing.

A Uganda Red Cross volunteer takes a spot temperature in a Covid check. (Uganda Red Cross Society)

They did adjust successfully in both responses and early actions that continued to save countless lives, with the millions evacuated ahead of Cyclone Amphan in India and Bangladesh, for instance.

So despite the pandemic – because of it, in fact – it has indeed been a pivotal year.

Covid demonstrated more convincingly than any briefing paper or conference speech ever could how closely related are the global risks and what a truly global effort to address them might feel like.

On cue, the Red Cross Red Crescent Movement, with our support, last year published important new ambitions while, for the first time, the IFRC devoted the whole of *World Disasters Report* to climate.

Covid also generated unprecedented opportunities for a far-reaching pivot on what's actually needed to address the climate crisis. Leaders are now all talking about the "green, resilient, inclusive" recovery that we have been arguing for all year.

But the world is still very far from meeting the emissions goals of the Paris Agreement, and many communities, as this report illustrates, are already quite literally feeling the heat: the wildfires in Australia and California, the heatwave danger in Europe (again the most lethal disaster of the year in 2020), as well as relentless storms in Asia and Central America.

World Disasters Report showed how the world's efforts to support those most vulnerable to the rising risks fall short, especially in fragile countries.

As our thoughts turn toward the equally pivotal COP 26 in Glasgow, described as a make-or-break meeting, we must find a way forward from our newly adapted standpoint, linking global ambitions to action at scale on the front lines of the climate crisis. We're proud to support those efforts on the ground, linking science, policy and practice.

Ed Nijpels
Chairman

Maarten van Aalst
Director

Virtually Amazing and Covid

IN THIS pivotal year much economic activity in the world ground to a halt as a result of the global Covid-19 pandemic.

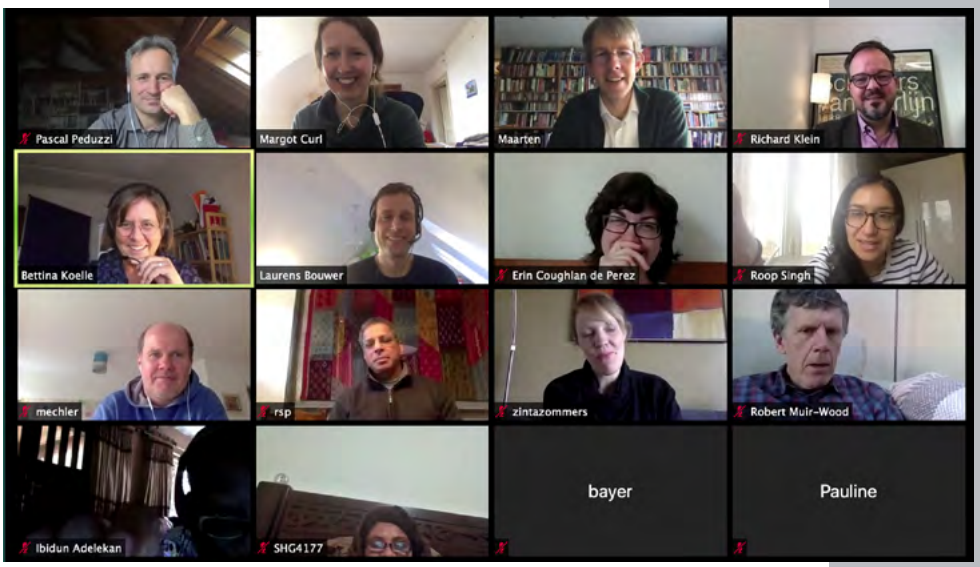
But the disasters didn't stop, as demonstrated in an analysis by the Climate Centre and the IFRC presented by President Rocca just ahead of the – largely virtual – UN General Assembly. Over 50 million people had already suffered the double impact of extreme weather and Covid just in the few first months of the pandemic.

The consequences were devastating, but the pandemic also forced change and presented opportunities – including an expansion of remote working.

We published our Virtually Amazing manifesto highlighting the urgent need for meaningful and interactive engagement in the virtual sphere. Virtually Amazing is based on design principles that re-imagine virtual engagement. The aim is to radically enrich events remotely, promoting a low-budget, low-carbon but high-energy way to stimulate creative engagement, and generating knowledge of climate, risk reduction, humanitarian work and more.

Let's not aim to meet despite the distance: let's re-imagine all that we can accomplish if we are liberated from the expectation of having to be physically under the same roof

– Meeting without Flying, A Manifesto for 'Virtually Amazing' meetings



A Zoom meeting in March of IPCC lead authors – one of the first outings of the Climate Centre's Virtually Amazing approach. (Climate Centre)

The Climate Centre quickly put the manifesto into practice, designing and facilitating numerous virtual events, ranging from high-level panels such as Anticipate and Act, organized by the Swedish government, to technical meetings with IPCC lead authors (*photo*), and a truly engaging Global Dialogue Platform that brought together people from all over the world to discuss anticipatory humanitarian action.

The Climate Centre has continued to experiment with new ways to engage people. The year saw remarkable growth in our use of humour to support learning and dialogue about difficult topics, chiefly in collaboration with artists from CartoonCollections.com, and a key innovation has been the humanitarian cartoonathon.

In September, the IFRC, the Climate Centre and the Solferino Academy, convened the first-ever virtual Climate:Red Summit, running for 30 hours straight and engaging over 10,000 participants from all the countries of the world, including national leaders.

The virtual format enabled participation by a wider set of people and stakeholders than a physical conference, demonstrating that a truly global event can be organized without the greenhouse gases of a traditional meeting; the virtual summit saved an estimated 25,000 tonnes of carbon emissions.

But the Climate Centre's reach went beyond virtual events. In 2020, we launched our Can't Take the Heat podcasts – short, informative talks reaching a wide audience worldwide.

Episodes feature scientists, humanitarians, city officials, young climate activists and others, covering topics from forecast-based financing (FbF), urban planning for heatwaves, Covid-19, and storytelling for young people; all with the aim of sharing the biggest issues and solutions where climate and people meet.

Neither interactive nor virtual engagement is new to the Climate Centre. We built on years of experience in creating meaningful engagement, facilitating complex dialogues, using serious games and the like. But 2020 was a pivotal year in scaling up our virtual engagement and indeed becoming *virtually amazing*.

2020 cartoonathon. (Paul Bisca/ CartoonCollections)

Partners for Resilience

THE YEAR was the last of country-level implementation by the Partners for Resilience (PfR) alliance. After a decade of successful collaboration in 11 project countries, we are very proud of the results. The partners inspired meaningful climate action around the world and generated many excellent examples of adaptation, as highlighted in a special report published last year.

We are also proud of the widespread recognition of the resilience and integrated risk management approaches as vehicles – in national and international policies and strategies – for adaptation to changing climate- and ecosystem-risks.

New international initiatives such as the Risk-informed Early Action Partnership (REAP) also continued to be supported by PfR.

With a strong focus on strengthening capacities during PfR, the Climate Centre developed further guidance on climate-smart programming (also available in Spanish and French), issued last March, which incorporates many of our key themes in resilience, disaster risk reduction (DRR), and health, for example.

Let's celebrate and replicate all these inspiring and practical cases of climate action

– Maarten van Aalst, *Climate Action*

Alvin Martin, a father of five who lives and fishes in Navotas, Philippines, deeply affected by climate change and pollution, leads an organization of fishermen assisted by PfR. (Makmende Media/CARE)

The Climate Training Kit also underwent a major overhaul, supporting National Societies and their partners to deliver inclusive adaptation on the ground, especially a module on community resilience and climate that provides tools and approaches to investment in integrated risk management.

This supported the IFRC's 2020 Enhanced Vulnerability and Capacity Assessment toolbox for participatory community planning that encompasses risks as well as ecosystems and landscapes as risk modifiers.

Over the past decade, National Societies involved in resilience initiatives have positioned themselves in work with their governments to support important international agreements such as Sendai, Paris, the global goals, and the New Urban Agenda, as overarching ways to address rising risks and climate-related vulnerability.

PfR has created an online library with a huge range of tools and case studies from (alphabetically) Ethiopia, Guatemala, Haiti, India, Indonesia, Kenya, Mali, Nicaragua, Philippines, South Sudan and Uganda.

PfR components will continue to collaborate in 2021 and beyond to promote transformational change in the face of rising disaster risk, climate change and environmental degradation.

Resilience is needed now more than ever, especially after the Covid-19 pandemic and growing levels of uncertainty.

We see how the world is far from on course to meet the Paris Agreement, and the burden of climate change and ecosystem degradation on humanity is growing.

We will need to reduce emissions to stave off even worse consequences, but in the meantime, we have to get smarter before disaster strikes, with inclusive, transformational adaptation options for the most vulnerable populations.

The six-day, 240km camel caravan to advocate for ecosystems and co-existence among the communities along Kenya's shrinking Ewaso-Ngiro river. (PfR-Wetlands International)

Early action

GOVERNMENT FORECASTS in Mongolia that more than half the country was at risk of another *dzud* triggered the release of more than US$ 200,000 to the local Red Cross – the first time such forecast-based action supported by the IFRC's Disaster Relief Emergency Fund was used anywhere in the world.

In May the Bangladesh Red Crescent Society (BDRCS) activated its early action protocol to prepare for Cyclone Amphan, supporting 20,000 vulnerable people with a grant of nearly US$ 150,000 from the IFRC's DREF-based fund.

Ecuador Red Cross volunteers are part of a national network of volcano observers. Their locally made instruments help them assess the danger of ash clouds. (Ecuador Red Cross)

Then in June a forecast of extreme flooding on Bangladesh's Jamuna River again triggered early action by the BDRCS, with teams helping at least 16,500 people most at risk with a grant of US$ 240,000 from the same source; they assisted with local evacuation and provided unconditional cash.

While we are making a tangible difference with these targeted allocations to specific groups, forecast-based early action is now starting to go to scale.

The Red Crescent worked closely with UN partners in Bangladesh, who used the same forecast triggers developed by the Red Cross Red Crescent to release more than US$ 5 million from the UN Central Emergency Response Fund, providing about 30,000 households with cash payments of over US$ 50.

"Acting early is cheaper, more effective and more humane," UN humanitarian chief Mark Lowcock said at the time.

In the Pacific, the Climate Centre provided remote support to early warning in 2020 using a rainfall monitoring system. In a September workshop, meteorological experts identified areas most at risk and developed drought-preparedness actions.

Expanding its work in the Pacific, the Climate Centre provided expertise in forecast-based financing to a new US$ 50 million project of the Green Climate Fund, led by UNEP, whose director, Inger Andersen, described the decision to invest in climate information as "an important contribution to adaptation planning and science".

In July, the Climate Centre produced a guidance note on early action for drought, including a decision tree to guide practitioners in early warning.

And early action is expanding the range of applications, going beyond climate- and weather-related emergencies. In September, the Ecuador Red Cross activated its DREF-based early action protocol when the Sangay volcano began to spew ash. Teams of volunteers distributed family health kits including masks, eye protection, and tarpaulins.

We have reached a stage where we don't have to prove the relevance and effectiveness of anticipatory approaches. They save lives, use less money, and are more dignified

– Thomas Zahneisen, Director of Humanitarian Assistance, German Federal Foreign Office

To efficiently support the continued scale-up of anticipatory action, the German Red Cross, IFRC and Climate Centre launched the new Anticipation Hub in December, with more than 60 partners across the Movement as well as governments, universities, research institutes, NGOs, UN agencies and other networks.

Looking at especially vulnerable contexts, where conflicts and disasters collide, the Climate Centre contributed to thinking on anticipatory action in conflict settings, including input to the W*orld Disasters Report* and a jointly authored working paper, *An Agenda for Expanding Forecast-Based Action to Situations of Conflict*.

Related events we took part in included sessions at OCHA's February Humanitarian Networks and Partnerships Week, the June Climate and Security Conference in Berlin, and the Climate:Red Summit in September.

In May the Climate Centre helped design a workshop on FbF for the IFRC's Middle East and North Africa region and worked with the ICRC in the context of the new Anticipation Hub, for which we supported research and framed terms of reference for practitioners focused on conflict.

We also initiated an ECHO-supported project on forecast-based action and shock-responsive social protection in Nepal, with the Nepalese and Danish Red Cross and others.

The Mozambique Red Cross strengthened shelters for 1,500 families in December under the IFRC's DREF forecast-based action protocol as Cyclone Chalane loomed. (IFRC)

Policy and advocacy

FOLLOWING UP on the strong imperative on climate from the IFRC General Assembly and the International Conference of the Red Cross and Red Crescent at the end of 2019, the new *Movement Ambitions to Address the Climate Crisis* spelt out how 192 National Societies, 165,000 branches and some 12 million active volunteers, as well as the IFRC and ICRC will make their work "climate-smart and increase our climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction efforts, working with communities on the front lines of climate change."

The Climate Centre will serve as the principal technical resource to achieve these ambitions, providing scientific analysis, developing and supporting the use of tools and guidance material, the document said.

The International Federation launched its Global Plan 2021 detailing its ten-year Strategy 2030 that has climate change at its heart.

The Covid-19 pandemic and its indirect economic impacts provide an X-ray of our strengths and our vulnerability

– Solferino Academy leadership voices, opinion piece

The Red Cross Red Crescent last year lobbied strongly for a green recovery from Covid. In the picture, a DPRK Red Cross volunteer tends year-round vegetables in South Hamgyong province. (Mirva Helenius/Finnish Red Cross)

The IFRC's flagship report on disaster focused entirely on climate change for the first time, and there were important contributions from the Climate Centre. *World Disasters Report 2020: Come Heat or High Water* demonstrated that countries most vulnerable to climate-related disasters receive only a fraction of the funding available for adaptation and thus struggle to protect people.

The report called for a significant scaling-up of investment in climate-smart actions, laws and policies that strengthen risk reduction and preparedness.

Connecting our evidence and calls for action to the broader climate and development landscape, we continued to support the REAP partnership launched at the 2019 Climate Action Summit that connects the long-term adaptation agenda to specific commitments to address the risks already facing vulnerable communities.

As an example of the implementation of these commitments, the IFRC not only continued to increase investment in anticipatory action but also to call for bringing the humanitarian, development and climate agendas together to break down silos and achieve greater impact at local and country level.

Climate Centre Director Professor Maarten van Aalst moderated the Stockholm virtual high-level meeting on the humanitarian impacts of climate change, Anticipate and Act, jointly hosted by the Swedish government, the United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNDRR) and the World Food Programme, in collaboration with the Swedish Red Cross (*photo*).

In its *Words into Action* publication, UNDRR aimed to ensure worldwide access to expertise, communities of practice and networks of DRR practitioners.

The report describes the special unit for young people in the latest edition of the

A video playback grab of Maarten van Aalst moderating the Stockholm high-level Anticipate and Act event which included cartoons drawn in real time highlighting key discussion points. (Cartoon Collections)

Climate Centre's Climate Training Kit as a "youth-friendly resource that aims to engage, educate and promote climate action". In the section on play and innovation, UNDRR said our climate-related games such as Y-Adapt "inspire climate adaptation action and advocacy planning".

We joined a task force of the global NDC Partnership to develop a plan to engage young people with its assistance to countries preparing nationally determined contributions.

In addition, given our expertise in risk reduction and vulnerability, we were invited to join the partnership's expert thematic group, which aims to help governments integrate climate into economic recovery from Covid-19.

On the pandemic, a jointly authored op-ed by Maarten van Aalst and the IFRC's Pascale Meige and Richard Blewitt called for the trillions of investments in recovery from the economic shock of Covid to be green, inclusive and resilient – a continuous theme in our 2020 advocacy.

Empowered by the evidence emerging during the pandemic that countries with stronger social protection systems were better able to cope with the shocks of the pandemic, our team working in this area initiated expert meetings on social protection in a changing climate, to gather experts and explore existing challenges for future climate scenarios and potential solutions.

Urban heat

TWENTY-TWENTY saw the Climate Centre's urban work urban expand in, especially, the priority area of extreme heat.

One of the big achievements of the year was the development of an Urban Action Kit to encourage local action to build resilience – a quick-start, low-cost guide to urban resilience that was distributed to over 50 countries and is now available online in 12 languages.

The kit was developed by the IFRC and the Climate Centre in collaboration with the Global Disaster Preparedness Centre, Resurgence, and Wetlands International for communities and National Societies wishing to expand their work in urban areas with minimal resources.

The Climate Centre has continued to guide efforts to reduce the impacts of heatwaves on populations around the world. Alongside the Global Heat Health Information Network, we developed guidance on the double disaster of Covid-19 and heatwaves and strategies to mitigate both.

Unfortunately, the need for this was clear again in the summer with the possibility raised by the UK government, for example, of a "concurrent risk" of Covid-19 and heatwaves intersecting and amplifying impacts there, possibly through people's reluctance to attend medical centres during the pandemic.

The IPCC has high confidence that hot extremes will increase in all inhabited regions due to climate change… rising temperatures will exacerbate the urban heat-island effect

– World Disasters Report 2020, Come Heat or High Water

A Red Crescent volunteer assesses damage after huge wildfires in western Syria blamed on unusually intense heat for October and strong winds. (Syrian Arab Red Crescent)

To complement last year's guide for city officials, the Climate Centre released the *City Heatwave Guide for Red Cross and Red Crescent Branches* to help National Society volunteers and disaster managers act on extreme heat.

IFRC President Francesco Rocca, presenting the guide, said it integrated "simple, low-cost, lifesaving actions into routine branch activities". It includes activity cards to help a branch understand how extreme heat effects its city, what interventions to consider, and which populations to focus on.

In addition, the Climate Centre supported USAID to develop four companion guides to the *Heatwave Guide for Cities* to provide officials with technical background on heat impacts, alongside the key urban environmental issues of air and water quality, and waste management.

The Climate Centre also expanded its network of partners, joining the Atlantic Council's Adrienne Arsht-Rockefeller Foundation Resilience Center and some 30 global agencies in the Extreme Heat Resilience Alliance to rally "critical capabilities and networks to tackle the growing threat of extreme urban heat for vulnerable people worldwide."

The alliance groups city leaders with experts in public health, finance, humanitarian assistance, disaster management, climate science, risk, insurance, and public infrastructure.

In the context of FRACTAL, the Climate Centre worked with partners in Southern Africa to help cities to embrace long-term climate information in policy and decision-making.

City Learning Labs were continued virtually in 2020 and a FRACTAL fellowship programme was hosted to develop capacity in Southern African cities and institutions for virtual learning.

The Climate Centre also worked with a number of regions in Europe as part of the Deep Demonstration project, engaging with regions and cities in Italy (Dolomiti), Spain (Andalusia), Scotland (Glasgow) and France (Nouvelle Aquitaine); we facilitated virtual events and approaches such as the social transformation walk and an app that places cartoons in a virtual environment.

The Vietnamese Red Cross provides both cooling and advice on what to do in heatwaves; 2020's lasted longer than most. (Vietnamese Red Cross)

ICRC

WE JOINED the external advisory committee for the ICRC's flagship report, *When Rain Turns to Dust*, based on research in southern Iraq, northern Mali and the Central African Republic, its most important report to date on climate.

It explores people's experience with conflict and climate risks, their ways of coping and adapting and how, in the absence of adequate support, they may be forced to drastically change their way of life, diversify their livelihoods, or even be displaced altogether.

The ICRC, Climate Centre and Vice Media together designed sessions engaging young Asian journalists, activists, artists and humanitarians to highlight the report's findings, as well as other sessions for the ICRC's global innovation meeting.

Also reflecting the International Committee's expanding interest in climate, ICRC President Peter Maurer, at the end of a visit to the Horn of Africa, said millions of people there are trapped in near-constant crisis as the combination of droughts, floods, and violence forced them from their homes or eroded already very fragile livelihoods.

There are visible signs of climate change at practically every turn in this environment

– ICRC President Peter Maurer (Niger and Burkina Faso, September)

Mamadou watches over his herd grazing on the bed of the Yamé river, a tributary of the Niger, still dry in the rainy season in August. (Samuel Turpin/ICRC, *When Rain Turns to Dust* report, 2020)

"People in Ethiopia, Somalia, and other parts of eastern Africa are increasingly caught between deadly extremes," Maurer said.

After subsequent visits to Niger and Burkina Faso, he told the Security Council that "communities living on the front lines of war, violence and devastation are more frequently and urgently citing climate shocks as a key issue of concern, alongside poverty, injustice, exclusion and weapons availability."

The Climate Centre expanded its support to ICRC work through a project for more than 20 country and regional climate fact-sheets with information on how climate impacts key humanitarian sectors.

The ICRC, IFRC, Climate Centre, and the Nigerien and German missions organized a briefing at the Belgian mission to the UN in New York, including details on the outcomes of the 2019 climate and conflict round tables.

ICRC President Peter Maurer speaks to villagers during his visit to the Horn of Africa in January 2020, when he said people suffering amid climate shocks and conflict "are trapped in near-constant crisis". (Mike Mina/ICRC)

Science and attribution

WHILE CLIMATE science flows through much of the work of the Climate Centre, it seldom attracts as much media attention as with *attribution*, where we look at the climate influence on specific disasters.

Aptly for a year that, more than ever, highlighted that the climate crisis is already hitting us *now*, our first analysis looked at the Australian bushfires.

Scientists with the World Weather Attribution (WWA) consortium, including the Climate Centre, concluded that climate change increased the chance of the extreme fire-weather in Australia by at least 30 per cent. The 2019–20 bushfire disaster there triggered a major humanitarian response by the Red Cross and others.

Just a few months later, in one of its strongest attribution statements to date, WWA found that the exceptional 2020 heatwave in Siberia "would have effectively been impossible without human-induced climate change".

Meanwhile, Dutch climate scientist Geert Jan van Oldenborgh, a leading WWA member, reported that smoke from the wildfires in the western United States had reached the Netherlands.

Maarten van Aalst later emphasized that heat is a "highly underestimated risk factor with major negative social and economic impacts".

One of the most important things governments can do today is invest in better collection and analysis of data on disaster risks

– IFRC Secretary General Jagan Chapagain and Andrew Steer, President of the World Resources Institute, opinion piece

AR6 authors at a pre-lockdown Working Group II consultation in Portugal, (R to L), Climate Centre Director Maarten van Aalst; its Manager, Climate Science Erin Coughlan de Perez; Senior Pacific Climate Adviser Olivia Warrick. (Climate Centre)

A 2020 attribution analysis of the European heatwave the year before, which the IFRC's *World Disasters Report* pointed out was the world's deadliest disaster, demonstrated that the odds of such event in the absence of human-induced climate change would have been extremely small.

As these examples establish, it was an important year in the field of climate attribution, where the Climate Centre is a key contributing partner.

The prestigious *MIT Technology Review* named attribution as one of its ten breakthrough technologies for 2020, among others ranging from artificial intelligence to quantum computing.

"By disentangling the role of climate change from other factors, [attribution] studies are telling us what kind of risks we need to prepare for, including how much flooding to expect and how severe heatwaves will get as global warming becomes worse," said the MIT journal.

2020 Australian bushfires on the south-east coast near Nowra. (European Space Agency)

"If we choose to listen, they can help us understand how to rebuild our cities and infrastructure for a climate-changed world."

The WWA group detailed the process by which they generate "numerical results actionable by stakeholders" in the journal *Advances in Statistical Climatology, Meteorology and Oceanography*.

Professor Van Aalst told the online magazine of the Netherlands Entrepreneurial Development Bank: "Often science can be too abstract and large-scale when what we need is research that can be understood and useful to people on the front line. So a lot of our work involves trying to bridge those divides."

And the Climate Centre is doing just that, at the interface of climate science, policy and practice. An example was the efforts of one of his PhD students to improve early-warning climate systems in conflict settings.

A new guide jointly authored by the IFRC and Climate Centre with the UK Met Office – *The Future of Forecasts: Impact-based Forecasting for Early Action* – represented a potential paradigm-shift in forecasting from what the weather will *be* to what it will *do*.

The IFRC's Director of Disasters, Climate and Crises, Pascale Meige, said impact-based forecasting enabled complex scientific information to be made "actionable, enabling humanitarian interventions such as shelter strengthening by farmers in Philippine coastal regions before a typhoon makes landfall, or the distribution of veterinary kits to protect alpacas as source of livelihoods for families against cold waves in the Peruvian Andes."

In the continuing global process that will culminate in the IPCC's Sixth Assessment Report, international scientists including Maarten van Aalst and two senior Climate Centre colleagues held a week-long consultation in Faro, Portugal on the Working Group I contribution, covering climate impacts, adaptation and vulnerability (*photo*).

Youth

TWO-THOUSAND-AND-NINETEEN was a big year for young people's engagement in climate broadly, and in 2020 we built on this momentum, notably by jointly creating the first Red Cross Red Crescent strategy on youth-led climate action for 2021–25.

It's a collaboration between the IFRC secretariat, the IFRC Youth Commission, the Climate Centre and young people all over the world.

Indeed, the strategy has not only been created for youth but also by youth. A series of consultations, surveys and virtual engagements were held in English, French, Spanish and Arabic. Over 1,200 young people from all over the world participated, demonstrating that Red Cross Red Crescent youth are eager and ready to act.

Last year was also one of partnership with youth. The Climate Centre partnered with the Children in a Changing Climate Coalition, along with the IFRC, the British Red Cross, the Global Disaster Preparedness Centre and the UK Met Office.

In this partnership climate cards were created for children aged 7–12 from anywhere in the world, providing inspiring and interactive activities to engage them on the climate change agenda and call for climate action.

Young volunteers here are in the front line and are the first responders. They are the disaster representatives in their communities and have the tools to help people

– Hansel Vatuinaruku, Fiji Red Cross volunteer

At the virtual Climate:Red Summit, Princess Margriet of the Netherlands – herself a former Red Cross youth volunteer – paid tribute to the engagement of young people with the climate issue. (Netherlands Red Cross)

Due to the Covid-19 pandemic most of our planned Y-Adapt engagements were put on hold, but we took the opportunity to create a new module on urban climate action and instructional videos.

The Climate Centre took part in a task force that synthesized inputs from young people in more than 80 countries to develop an engagement plan, launched in December, for the NDC Partnership.

Our programme for junior researchers grew by over 50 per cent in 2020 and engaged students from 15 countries.

A Covid awareness programme for youngsters organized for the 2020 International Youth Day by the Thaiba branch of the Red Cross in Nepal, then the most recent country to explore use of data with impact-based forecasting. (Nepal Red Cross Society)

Innovation

ALONG WITH publications, our social media audience The Climate Centre continues to invest in diverse, innovative approaches to the management of climate risk: we are expanding what is done to link science, policy, and humanitarian practice, as well as asking new questions.

The year saw consolidation of our role in emerging issues, building on previous technology-enabled, people-centred explorations. For example, the Human Computation Institute approached us to support a platform for community-based ethical review of the artificial intelligence systems that are increasingly applied to humanitarian uses.

Our article in the journal *Progress in Disaster Sciences* describes a framework for evaluating machine learning as well as hydrological models in support of forecast-based financing and other humanitarian applications.

On the lighter side of tech, our cartoon augmented-reality app enables users to enrich their real-world environment by digitally adding climate-relevant cartoons through their mobile phones.

Geoengineering keeps growing in the discourse as a potential approach to adjusting the global climate by blocking sunlight with small particles added to the stratosphere to cool the planet – with enormous humanitarian implications.

Cartoons are a very creative and dynamic way to influence humanitarian public opinion

– Walter Cotte, IFRC Regional Director for the Americas, Climate:Red Summit

Designer Tada Ryvola-Marez of LA-based United Environment Architecture works on discarded inlet manifolds to construct a time capsule to be stored at the Red Cross Red Crescent Museum in Geneva (UEA).

The Climate Centre contributed to events such as C2G's series on solar radiation modification and the sustainable development goals. We also ran two workshops convened by Open Society Foundations to help the philanthropic sector understand and engage with the issue, supporting the most vulnerable.

We have deepened our role in the growing social dimensions of climate risks, arguing for the crucial importance of engaging with anti-racism and gender, and other ways of addressing how discrimination and privilege both shape vulnerability and adaptation.

The Climate Justice Resilience Fund has recruited the Climate Centre to run cartoonathons on how race and gender are used to create disadvantages that need to be addressed.

Similarly, the Green Climate Fund Independent Redress Mechanism has engaged us to run sessions involving herders and other civil society stakeholders in Mongolia to understand options for channeling complaints from communities affected by GCF projects; humour has been crucial to enable these necessary conversations.

One key concern, aligned with the IFRC's Strategy 2030, is the issue of mental health: mounting evidence demonstrates the threat of depression, anxiety, and mourning over climate change.

Developed with colleagues from the IFRC Psychosocial Centre and the BMW Foundation, our session From Darkness to Illumination: Climate Grief and Resilience in a Sea of Warnings was delivered at the 2020 Understanding Risk Forum, along with another on "reconciling intent, words and actions" involving a governance scholar, a professional humourist and a Senegalese chef.

After more than a decade of innovation, the Climate Centre is now widely recognized as a leading partner for identifying useful approaches linking knowledge and humanitarian work.

The UN expects more than half the world's population to be living in water-stressed regions by 2050 – a danger illustrated in this cartoon last year. (Rebeka Ryvola/Cartoon Collections)

Communications

ALONG WITH publications, our social media audience continued to expand apace in 2020 across Twitter, Facebook and LinkedIn, and we branched out into new platforms including blogs, cartoons and a time capsule to be housed at the Red Cross Red Crescent Museum in Geneva and opened in 2050.

In the first of a series of blogs, the Climate Centre's Sayanti Sengupta – after an expert meeting in London on social protection in future-climate scenarios – made the case that "we are facing a completely different climate as well as significant risks".

Roop Singh, our Climate Risk Adviser, wrote about our games, especially one of the most successful that has been refined to include geoengineering, *Altering the Climate*; Eddie Jjemba, who works on urban programming and resilience initiatives in Africa, wrote about people displaced by climate change.

Our first news story of Lockdown 1.0 was an opinion piece by Maarten van Aalst, arguing that there were now two compelling reasons to travel less: carbon emissions generated by aviation and coronavirus.

Attribution is only one step from observation of an extreme event to a successfully communicated statement

– WWA scientists' paper, Advances in Statistical Climatology, Meteorology and Oceanography

Volunteers at the Indian Red Cross Dhemaji, Assam branch in September, hit by a fresh wave of flooding; a photo used by the Vice Media group in its collaboration with the Red Cross. (Indian Red Cross Society)

Then in May, with the confluence of hazards the world was facing clearer than ever, he argued that a dramatic – but thanks to prompt evacuation not lethal – flash flood at Uganda's Kilembe Mines Hospital (*video*) symbolized "the world of multiple risks we all now live in".

In his third opinion piece of the year, Professor Van Aalst argued that the multilingual Climate:Red summit was truly in the historic category, with more than 8,000 people from almost all the countries of the world registered to take part.

As the Climate Centre and IFRC spokesperson on climate, his significant engagement with retail commercial media over the year included: global coverage of *World Disasters Report* by the Thomson Reuters Foundation; links between Covid and climate for ABC Australia, the *Sydney Morning Herald*, Deutsche Welle, and the Dutch national broadcaster, NOS – including interview spots early in the pandemic and based on the analysis launched at the UN General Assembly; the Australian bushfires and their link to climate change for Reuters and the *Sydney Morning Herald*; and Reuters again on the need for anticipatory action.

In the first collaboration of its kind of 2020, the Vice Media group published a special feature and photo story, publicized by the Climate Centre, on the multiple crises estimated by the IFRC to be affecting some 25 million people in South Asia.

Flash floods, River Nyamwamba, Uganda, May 2020. (Denis Onyodi/URCS)

A month-long multimedia exhibition by PfR – Faces of Resilience – graphically illustrated both climate impacts in the developing world and the integrated strategy offered by Partners for Resilience, of which the Climate Centre is one.

Three new feature-length documentaries on PfR work in the Philippines, commissioned by the Netherlands Red Cross, were launched on YouTube.

An IFRC cartoonathon attracted 150 people from at least 60 countries to "explore transformation and change within our network". The virtual event, hosted by the IFRC Solferino Academy, was designed and facilitated by the Climate Centre with support from EIT Climate-KIC – the EU's leading agency for innovation on climate change.

Red Cross rescuers in Indonesia. The IFRC faced a record number of climate-related disasters across the Asia Pacific region in 2020; a succession of storms and floods generated five IFRC press releases on Vietnam in October and November alone. (IFRC)

Annual accounts 2020

Balance sheet as at 31 December 2020 (in euros)

After appropriation of the result

Assets	**12/31/20**	**12/31/19**	**Liabilities**	**12/31/20**	**12/31/19**
Fixed assets			Unrestricted reserves		
Tangible fixed assets (1)	17,481	20,578	– going concern reserve (4)	496,293	438,139
Current assets					
Accounts receivable			Restricted funds		
and prepayments (2)	1,027,717	1,100,827	– mission reserve (5)	-	-
Cash and cash					
equivalents (3)	809,293	1,957,753	Total equity	496,293	438,139
			Provisions (6)	-	230,000
			Short-term liabilities (7)	1,358,197	2,411,018
Balance	**1,854,491**	**3,079,157**		**1,854,491**	**3,079,157**

Statement of income and expenditure for 2020 (in euros)

Income	Actual 2020	Budget 2020	Actual 2019
Income from own fund-raising			
Grants, gifts and donations (8)	1,495,338	2,012,073	1,529,965
Government grants (9)	2,542,835	1,744,577	2,012,917
Other income and expenditures	-		
Total available for Climate Centre's objectives	**4,038,173**	**3,756,650**	**3,542,882**
Expenditure			
Climate Centre operations			
– own activities (10)	4,090,909	3,206,308	3,711,526
– general operating costs (11)	110,889-	555,989	27,529
Total expenditure for Climate Centre's objectives	**3,980,020**	**3,762,297**	**3,739,055**
Balance for the year	**58,153**	**-5,647**	**196,173-**
Appropriation of balance for the year			
– donor restricted funds	-	-	-
– mission reserve	-	-	6 088-
– going concern reserve	58,153	5,647-	190,085-
Total	**58,153**	**5,647-**	**196,173-**

Brief summary	Actual 2020	Budget 2020	Actual 2019
Donor restricted funds			
– Income	-	-	-
– Expenditure	-	-	-
	-	**-**	**-**
Mission reserve			
– Dotation to Going Concern reserve	-		6,088-
– Income	-	-	-
– Expenditure	-	-	-
			6,088-
Going concern reserve			
– Addition from Mission reserve	-	-	6 088
– Income	4,038,173	3,756,650	3,542,882
– Expenditure	3,980,020	3,762,297	3,739,055
	58,153	**5,647-**	**190,085-**
Total	**58,153**	**5,647-**	**196,173-**

Notes

The 2020 financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions of the Guideline for annual reporting C1 "small not-for-profit organizations" (*Richtlijn voor de Jaarverslaggeving Kleine Organisaties-zonder-winststreven*) edition 2019. They aim to give an understanding of income and expenditure and the overall financial position of the International Red Cross/Red Crescent Climate Centre.

Principles of valuation and presentation

General

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

The Climate Centre is statutory based in The Hague, The Netherlands and is registered with the Chamber of Commerce under number 27267681.

Financial Instruments

Financial instruments of the entity include receivables, cash items and also trade creditors and other payables. Financial instruments are initially stated at fair value, including discount of premium and directly attributable transaction costs. After initial recognition financial instruments are valued in the manner as described below.

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. During 2019 the depreciation rate been reduced from 33.33% to 20% to aling with the standard Dutch tax requirements.

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.

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 Dutch Red Cross collective agreement (CAO).
The Dutch 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 Dutch 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 2020 (in euros)

Tangible fixed assets (1)	2020	2019
Book value at 1 January	20,577	25,551
Investments (computers)	4,972	3,373
Disinvestments	-	-
Depreciation charged for year (33.33%)	8,069-	8,346-
Book value at 31 December	**17,481**	**20,578**

Accounts receivable and prepayments (2)	2020	2019
Receivables activities	1,116,571	1,049,388
Receivables from related parties	-	-
Accrued interest and other receivables	-	51,439
Provision for bad debt	88,854-	-
Total	**1,027,717**	**1,100,827**

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 uncertainty that the outstanding balance for the CKIC projects will be fully paid a provision for bad debts has been recognised of € 88,854.

Cash and cash equivalents (3)	2020	2019
Current accounts	809,293	1,957,753
Total	**809,293**	**1,957,753**

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.

Going concern reserve (4)	2020	2019
Balance at 1 January	438,140	628,224
Appropriation of balance for the year	58,153	190,085-
Balance at 31 December	**496,293**	**438,139**

Restricted reserve (5)	2020	2019
Mission reserve		
Balance at 1 January	-	6,088
Appropriation of balance for the year	-	6,088-
Balance at 31 December	**-**	**-**

The mission reserve is a reserve for the mission of the Climate Centre, particularly focused on policy, innovation, and analysis. The funds placed in this reserve will be used for unfunded activities that further the mission of the Climate Centre, and it is our aim that funds invested in this reserve should be spent within 5 years of being invested in the reserve. The board has stipulated the restriction of the mission reserve.

Provisions (6)	2020	2019
Provision for VAT 2015-2019		
Balance at 1 January	230,000	-
Paid VAT 2015-2019	226,493-	230,000
Relased	3,507-	
Balance at 31 December	**-**	**230,000**

Short-term debts (7)	2020	2019
Accounts payable	366,903	188,383
Taxes and social security premiums	94,978	32,906
Other creditors	263,344	281,298
Project related funds	632,973	1,908,432
Total	**1,358,197**	**2,411,018**

Project related Funds	Balance 1 Jan 2020	Receivable 1 Jan 2020	Received	Expenditure 31 Dec 2020	Balance
PfR II	1,743,765		1,384	1,745,149-	-
FBFII Mongolia	3,829			3,829-	0-
2029 - Climate Action Enhancement package			9,300	3,879-	5,422
2038 - ZFRA Zurich Flood Resilience Alliance	68,211			27,542-	40,669
3013- Y Adapt Iran		5,371-	6,976	226-	1,379
3016-DG: Health and climate risk assessments Asia (IFRC)			65,671	35,244-	30,427
3017-DG: Climate Risk Realities Asia (IFRC)			17,075	1,450-	15,625
4017 - Fathum Shear CCT		7,349-	16,234	1,575-	7,309
4235 - FbF Ikea		105,719-	433,837	209,075-	119,043
4238 - FBF Zimbabwe Feasibility Study	3,502				3,502
4250 - Drought FBF and early action	7,159		5,433	12,592-	0-
4251 - BRC project			74,198	2,412-	71,786
4320 - AFD Scoping Caribbean		70,038-	83,421	5,432-	7,952
4325- 3 oceans French RC	34,292			32,344-	1,948
4330 - Seadrif	4,516			4,516-	-
4345 - Receipt	40,629			11,464-	29,165
4355-DG: Concern ECHO Malnutrition			24,595	16,973-	7,622
3501 - RP II	2,527			2,527-	-
5005-DG: ECCAS capacity building			22,387	13,568-	8,820
5013-DG Norwegian Red Cross grant			176,440		176,440
5020 - Fractal II		10,328-	13,155	1,276-	1,551
5035-DG: ENBEL			106,190	1,874-	104,316
Total	**1,908,431**	**198,805-**	**1,056,295**	**2,132,948-**	**632,973**

Off-balance sheet rights and commitments

Lease agreement for office premises

The lease entered into effect on 19 March 2018 and ending on 31 March 2021. Thereafter, the agreement is tacitly renewed for 1 year, with a notice period of 3 months. The expected rent of the Leased Property for 2021 is circa € 22.000-, including additional service costs.

Notes to the statement of income and expenditure for 2020 (in euros)

Grants, gifts and donations (8)		Actual 2020	Budget 2020	Actual 2019
PNSs:	Netherlands Red Cross	25,000	25,000	25,000
	German Red Cross	-	10,000	10,000
	Danish Red Cross	7,000		7,000
	Swiss Red Cross			
	British Red Cross	13,418	15,000	15,399
	Other	-	20,000	1,184
		45,418	**70,000**	**58,583**

In addition to the funds received we also received a non-monetary contribution from New Zealand Red Cross in the form of staff on loan to the value of 61,400 New Zealand dollars (ca. 35,000 euros)

2025 - PLACARD	28,786	11,176	22,811
2029 - Climate Action Enhancement Package (CAEP) NDCP	3,879		
2038 - ZFRA Zurich Flood Resilience Alliance	27,542	50,000	51,582
2039 - GRP Workplan: Actions for UNSG Summit and beyond	-		38,248
3013 - Y Adapt Iran (IFRC)	226	9,500	4,272
3015 - Health and Climate assessments Africa (IFRC)	36,878		
3016 - Health and Climate risk assessments Asia (IFRC)	35,244		
3017- Climate Risk Realities Asia (IFRC)	1,450		
3501 - RPII	41,755	27,138	74,503
3502 - Climate-smart livelihoods in Ivory Coast	7,069	9,500	
3510 - Chronic Crisis Ethiopia	-		366
4015 - Fathum	25,010	36,693	51,508
4017 - Fathum Shear CCT	1,575	18,727	11,249
4018 - Fathum Shear KB	67,661	48,716	29,485
4019 - Integration grants Shear	4 261		
4111 - FBF Togo	-		1,795
4200/1/2 - FBF II German Private sector	-		17,044
4223 - FbF II Mongolia (BRC)	3,829	26,066	32,366
4230 - ODI WISER (ODI)	-	0	1,742
4235 - FbF Ikea (NRK)	209,075	254,161	295,689

4237 - FBF Niger Mali (Belgian Red Cross)	31,659	24,728	51,829
4238 - FBF Zimbabwe Feasibility Study (British Red Cross)	-		2,585
4239 - FBF Nepal Feasibility Study	-		18,765
4241 - FBF Niger French RC	49,439	44,568	12,075
4250 - DG: Drought FBF and early action	12,592		
4251 - MG: British Red Cross project	2,412		
4300 - NASA (American Red Cross)	5,080		29,166
4310 - InaSAFE Challenge Fund	24,461	31,768	39,498
4320 - AFD Scoping Caribbean	5,432	27,636	70,038
4325 - 3 Oceans FRC	32,344	54498	32,208
4330 - SEADRIF	4,516		40,353
4340 - Danish Red Cross projects	52,534	52,438	23,217
4341- FBA and Social Protection in Nepal	13,639		
4345 - RECEIPT	11,464	25,282	7,704
4350 - ARRCC	133,572	154,702	22,230
4355 - DG - Concern ECHO Malnutrition	16,973		
5003 - ASP Sahel Adaptive Protection Program	59,466		148,575
5005 - DG - 5005-DG: ECCAS capacity building	13,568		
5009 - G0025 Mercy Corps Capacity Building workshop	31		18,064
5010 - G0026 Mercy Corps Study remittanced pre-disaster fin	7,148		11,309
5020 - Fractal II	1,276		24,282
5022 - 5022 Climate KIC Urban Heat Risk	-		79,040
5023 - 5023 Climate KIC Deep Demonstrator	-		138,925
5024 - CKIC - Urban Climate Action Starter Kit	74,082	79,500	
5025- CKIC- Crafting a longterm path f.t. bottom billion	124,958	143,140	
5026- CKIC - Forging Resilience in vulnerable regions	106,195	158,400	
5027- CKIC: Unlocking City Climate Risk Information (UCCRI)	4,556		
5030 - 5030 ICRC	145,035	180,000	68,858
5031- ICRC Innovation Grant	20,685		
5035 - ENBEL	1,874		
5040 - DAI Feasibility Study	686		
Sudan Climate Change		10,000	
Deveco		7,500	
Climate KIC Grief		88,000	
Climate KIC Innovation		88,000	
Finish Red Cross		30,000	
Norway Red Cross		250,236	
Sub total	**1,449,921**	**1,942,073**	**1,471,382**
Total	**1,495,338**	**2,012,073**	**1,529,965**

Government grants (9)	Actual 2020	Budget 2020	Actual 2019
Partners for Resilience (Dutch Government)	1,845,340	1,410,500	1,408,063
Global project I (GRC)	105,948		
Global project II (GRC)	177,455	129,067	
Forecast Based Financing II (German Government)	159,895	175,010	263,533
BRACED X (UK Goverment)	-		258,849
Other Government grants (1013)	254,197	30,000	82,472
Total	**2,542,835**	**1,744,577**	**2,012,917**

Climate Centre operations (10)	Actual 2020	Budget 2020	Actual 2019
Own activities			
Attributed to projects	2,453,865	2,609,112	2,260,385
Other employment expenses	39,307	432,396	378,413
Consultants/volunteers	1,412,537	75,600	700,901
Office and housings costs	63,556	67,200	118,101
Campaign materials	41,696	22,000	21,938
VAT reservation period 2015-2019	3,507-		230,000
Other direct costs	83,455	-	1,787
Total	**4,090,909**	**3,206,308**	**3,711,526**

Climate Centre Operations (11)	Actual 2020	Budget 2020	Actual 2019
General operating costs			
Employment expenses			
Salaries	512,886	474,536	554,822
Social security charges	85,601	85,700	77,918
Pension contributions	68,016	76,500	67,261
	666,502	**636,736**	**700,002**
Other general operating costs			
Other employment expenses	5,246	12,000	12,156
Consultants/volunteers	1 607,123	2,387,865	1,511,702
Office and housings costs	63,395	122,500	64 291
Other general costs	710	6,000	236-
	1,676,473	**2,528,365**	**1,587,913**
Attributed to projects	2,453,865-	2,609,112-	2,260,385-
Total	**110,889-**	**555,989**	**27,529**

During the financial year, the average number of FTE excluding consultants amounts to 7.6 (2019:7).

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

The Hague, 8 September 2020

Board of Governors

Mr E.H.T.M. Nijpels	*Chairman*
Mrs M. van Schaik	*Treasurer*
M.W. Castellanos Mosquera	*Member*

Budget 2021	Total Budget 2021	Project Budget 2021	Overhead Budget 2021
Staff and consultants costs	2,355,858	2,099,043	256,815
Staff travel	118,934	114,934	4,000
Subcontractors, science support	367,691	327,691	40,000
Communication	3,000	0	3,000
Meetings / learning	29,500	19,500	10000
Financial admin, accountant & other office consl.	55,000	0	55,000
Office cost	63,000	0	63,000
Exchange rate differences	20,000	0	20,000
VAT costs	49,633	31,633	18,000
Sub total	**3,062,616**	**2,592,801**	**469,815**
Overhead charges projects	0	450,368	450,368
Total expenses	3,062,616	3,043,169	19,448
Total income/revenue	3,071,169	3,043,169	28,000
Total	**8,553**	**0**	**8,552**

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 2020 included in the annual report

Our opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements 2020 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 2020 and of its result for 2020 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 2020
2. the statement of income and expenditure for 2020, 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.

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, 27 October 2021

MDM accountants B.V.

Signed by,
R. Munnikhof AA

Colophon

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