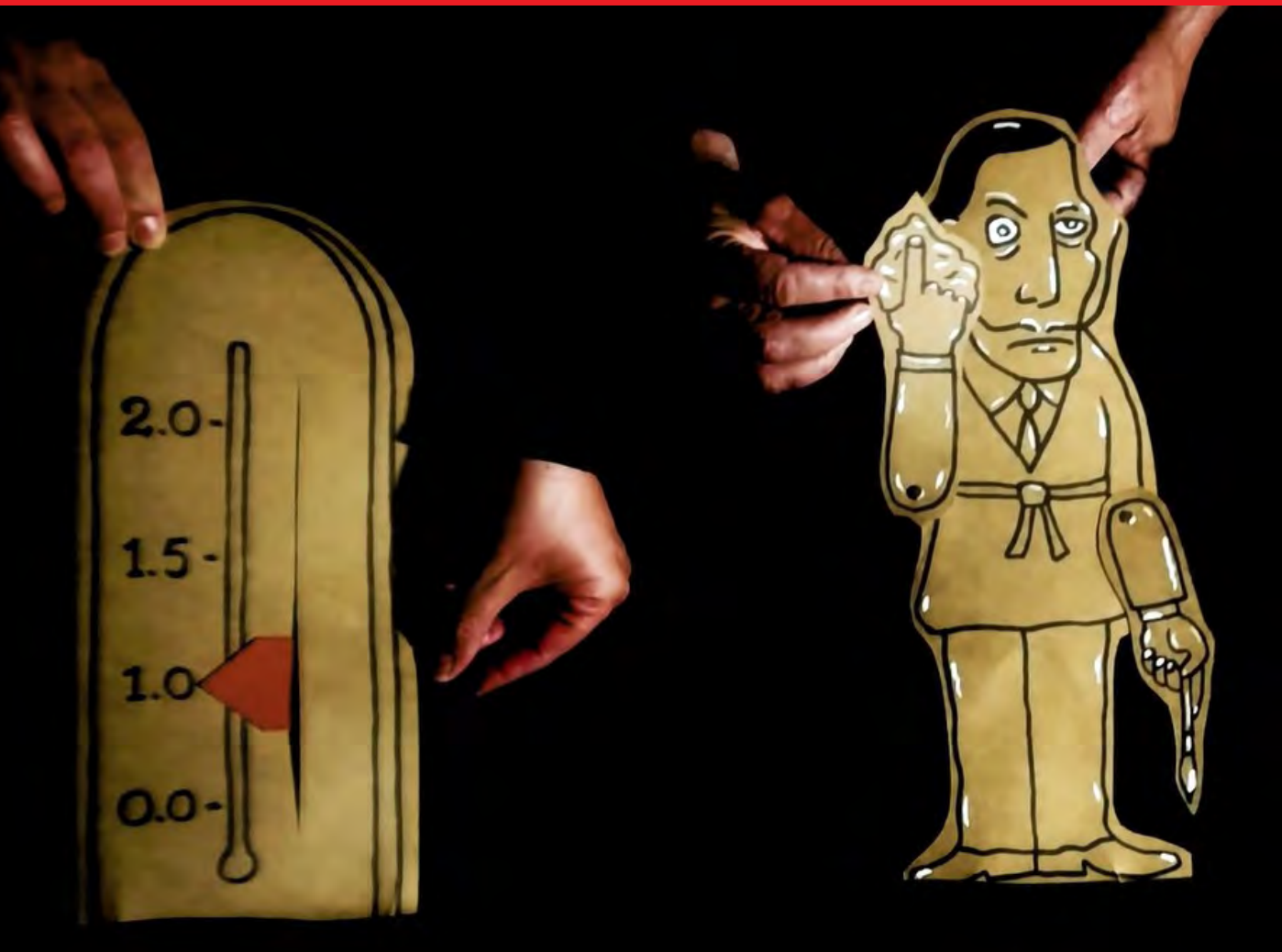


Annual Report 2021

The three C's: Covid, climate, conflict



Climate
Centre

Annual Report 2021

The three C's: Covid, climate, conflict

Cover: 'Dali Surreal' cardboard theatre depicts a future under extreme temperatures (Hameed Khan and Eugenia Rojo, with support from Lloyd's Register Foundation)



Climate
Centre

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Acronyms

COP	Conference of the Parties [of the UNFCCC]
DREF	[IFRC] Disaster Relief and Emergency Fund
FbF/A	Forecast-based financing/action
FRACTAL	Future Resilience for African Cities and Lands
ICRC	International Committee of the Red Cross
IFRC	International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
NS4NAP	National Societies for National Adaptation Plans
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
WGI/II/III	[IPCC] Working Group
WMO	World Meteorological Organization
WWA	World Weather Attribution

Preface



IFRC Secretary General Jagan Chapagain at the 11th European region conference in Tbilisi. 'Three C's are threatening us right now: Covid, climate change and conflict,' he told the meeting.

Last year cutting edge science joined forces with public policy to roll back, if not defeat, a clear global threat. It was not climate change. The advent of *vaccines* enabled many societies in the developed world, at least, to edge back toward normality after nearly two years of the Covid-19 pandemic and lockdowns. But thanks to Covid, we do now have a slightly better idea of what a truly global response to climate change might look like.

As is often the case when we sit down to prepare our annual report in the early northern-hemisphere spring, it is very difficult to block out major events of the first few weeks of the year; never was this more true than two years ago, when country after country went into unprecedented lockdowns.

It is so again now, as the conflict in Ukraine dominates the headlines, the humanitarian sector, and the attention of governments and millions of people worldwide.



American Red Cross volunteers at the Oregon Convention Center cooling station found themselves in uncharted waters with a [historic heatwave](#). (Derek Reed/ARC)

Of course, climate change is not the cause of this conflict. But the ramifications certainly intersect with the climate crisis in many ways, reflecting the warnings about compound crises that the IPCC Working Group II report highlighted so clearly.

Even as our colleagues in the Ukrainian Red Cross and the ICRC strive to maintain humanitarian access, we are also struggling with aggravated humanitarian challenges globally – food-price inflation perhaps above all, reflected in the [terrible hunger in the Horn of Africa](#); the record heatwave in South Asia that affected harvests and triggered an export ban in India has not helped matters.

At the same time, the new geopolitical outlook will also have implications for Net Zero as governments consider their energy futures and their commitments to the Paris goals.

Like Covid two years ago, the response to the war in Ukraine has shown what's possible in terms of humanitarian action when governments, agencies and individuals act decisively in concert.

But also like Covid, the big question is whether we'll step up and invest not only in response but also *resilience*, or enact short-term solutions, leaving the global system a more dangerous place in the face of rising risks.

In highlighting many positives from 2021 – the continued increase in attention for climate in our Red Cross Red Crescent network and the rolling out of the Climate and Environment Charter for Humanitarian Organizations, steady growth in [anticipatory action](#), the first-ever youth-led climate summit, and small but important steps forward at COP26, including on [adaptation and loss and damage](#) – this report in no way seeks to play down the gravity of the humanitarian big-picture we currently face.

It is difficult to put pen to paper now without mentioning a key 2022 breakthrough for which much of the groundwork will have been done last year: for the first time the WGII report said clearly that [climate change is already contributing to humanitarian crises in vulnerable contexts](#). Humanitarians have argued this for some time; they are no longer a lone voice. That is progress, and it underlines the urgency of our work in the years ahead.



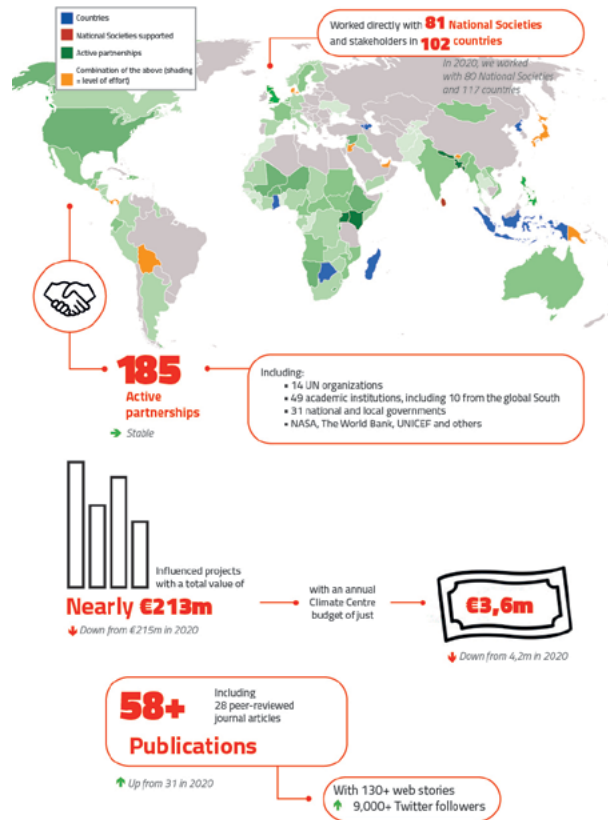
Yolanda Kakabadse
Chair



Maarten van Aalst
Director

Climate Centre high-level indicators

An overview of 2021 reach and impact



Examples

Led and contributed to

Innovative and impactful change across the practice, policy and science pillars worldwide

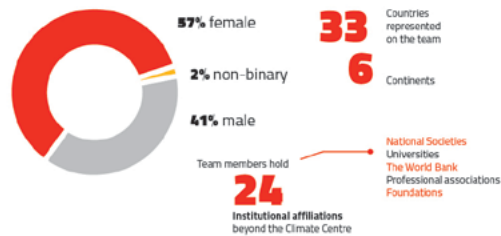
Launched Academic Alliance for Anticipatory Action (AA), a seven-university partnership to expand the evidence base on AA

Developed a new methodology for compound risk analysis and mapping of climate and conflict, applied in Burundi and Sudan

Organised the high-level Presidency Event at UNFCCC COP26 in Glasgow, using cartoons to invoke insightful dialogues among the delegates, a first in such a formal policy process

Launched the IFRC Strategy on Youth-led Climate Action, together with the IFRC Youth commission, encouraging young people to take climate action

Team diversity



Policy



[UK COP26 presidency event](#) moderated by Maarten van Aalst and opened by the Barbados premier, Mia Mottley. Participants “ranted” on what they thought was wrong with international discussions on loss and damage. (Cath Haarsaker/Twitter)

IN THE BUILD-UP to COP26, we jointly organized [expert workshops](#) on the four thematic areas identified by the UK presidency for the Climate and Development Ministerial held in March.

Aimed at driving a step change in ambition on adaptation and resilience, the workshops made space for partners in vulnerable countries to communicate their priorities and ideas on climate and development.

At the ministerial itself, attended by our director Maarten van Aalst, a [new pathway document](#) we contributed to acknowledged the need for progress, among other things, on climate finance and on loss and damage.

A highlight for us at the COP meeting in November came at a [UK presidency flagship event on loss and damage](#) designed by the Climate Centre and moderated by Maarten van Aalst. The Prime Minister of Barbados, Mia Mottley, told that session “there is no better measure that the world is still failing to understand the climate crisis than its failure to fund the mechanism for loss and damage.”

We led organization of the [first-ever virtual Development and Climate Days](#) alongside the COP. Over 1,000 people registered to take part in the event, breaking the previous attendance record set at COP23 in Bonn in 2017.

Prior to the UN climate talks in Glasgow, the Climate Centre was invited to deploy creative communications techniques to help negotiators identify actions on adaptation and loss and damage; examples included cartoons drawn in real time, a mock debate, and imagined future newspaper headlines.

We provided input to the IFRC report [Displacement in a changing climate](#) and co-authored a brief in support of the UNFCCC's [plan of action on loss and damage](#); this argued for strengthened social protection to minimize the impacts of, for example, desertification, rising sea-levels and lost biodiversity.

The Climate Centre convened at least 70 humanitarians and climate champions from the Red Cross Red Crescent Movement, the UN and other partners to help the IFRC Asia Pacific region develop support for National Societies engaging with National Adaptation Plans (the NS4NAP programme).

In response to a request for from Uganda's Ministry of Water and Environment, we held workshops for civil servants and others on ways of assessing resilience, supporting development of the adaptation component of Uganda's nationally determined contribution.

'This report confirms our gravest humanitarian concerns about the climate crisis: many extremes we have been confronting around the world recently are part of a pattern, and we need to be ready for worse to come'
– Maarten van Aalst,
Climate Centre Director
and IPCC Coordinating
Lead Author



[Yolanda Kakabadse](#), former Ecuador environment minister, took over from Ed Nijpels as chair of the Climate Centre board in October. (Wikimedia)

Anticipatory action



Red Cross teams provide much-needed support to the more than 20,000 people affected by Cyclone Eloise at the Guara accommodation centre in February. (CVM)

LAST YEAR WITNESSED continued compound risks from Covid, extreme weather and conflict, drawing further attention towards the need to scale up anticipatory action within and beyond the Movement.

[Ten new early action protocols](#) were issued in 2021 for access to forecast-based financing (FbF) from the IFRC's Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF): for floods in Bangladesh (and cyclones there), Ethiopia, Kenya, the Philippines and Uganda; heatwaves in Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and Vietnam; and drought in Niger.

With the support of the German Red Cross, the Mozambique Red Cross (CVM) [took local early action ahead of Cyclone Eloise's expected landfall](#) in the vicinity of Beira, the same area hit by Chalane in December 2020, although Eloise did not meet the trigger specified in the relevant early action protocol; two CVM advance teams prepared an emergency response in shelter, water and sanitation, and health.

The Anticipation Hub [launched its strategy](#) for the next three years. The hub – an initiative of the IFRC, German Red Cross and the Climate Centre – saw growth of its membership to include partners such as the UK Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office, bringing the total to nearly 100 from nearly 40 countries.

The Climate Centre contributed to the development of the IPCC Working Group I report on science with a [cartoon-infused brief](#) on the findings on anticipatory action.

With the Anticipation Hub, we participated in the Planet:RED Summit organized by IFRC and ICRC, at which Liz Stephens – [who joined the Climate Centre last year](#) – argued for the need for investments in forecasting systems for early action to support the most vulnerable.

The World Meteorological Organization launched its guide to [impact-based forecasting and weather services](#) at the [9th Global Dialogue Platform on Anticipatory Humanitarian Action](#). It reflects advocacy and technical discussions by the Climate Centre – working closely with the WMO, the UK Met Office and national hydrometeorological services – to include a humanitarian perspective.

Among other outputs linking science to practice, we co-authored articles on [Earth observations for forecast-based financing](#) and [redefining El Niño and La Niña](#).

In 2021, the [Green Climate Fund approved a project worth nearly US\\$ 22 million](#) to address an urgent need for better climate information services and multi-hazard early warning in Timor Leste; the Climate Centre will provide technical support on the development of FbF there.

'We need to invest now in preparedness to mitigate future protection needs and prevent displacement. Waiting for disaster to strike is not an option'
– UN High Commissioner for Refugees Filippo Grandi



Bangladesh Red Crescent volunteers conduct interviews for a feasibility study on [anticipatory action for heatwaves](#).
(Bangladesh Red Crescent-German Red Cross)

Urban



In the back of a truck made into a temporary paddling-pool, Syrian IDP children cool down from a [deadly heatwave](#). (Ali Haj Suleiman/OCHA)

THE CLIMATE CENTRE introduced its low-cost, do-it-yourself guide to urban resilience in the shape of its [Urban Action Kit](#) at the 7th Humanitarian Networks and Partnerships Weeks last year. It was developed in 12 languages, a substantial expansion from the initial version in three languages in December 2020.

The next phase of our flagship urban programme in Southern Africa, FRACTAL, concluded with a ‘mega lab’ where delegates across the project exchanged insights and lessons learned.

Nine principles for encouraging a context-driven, inclusive and proactive approach to planning for climate risk in Southern African cities were developed. It’s hoped that city governments and stakeholders will use them to foster a collaborative approach.

[Turning the Tide](#), a report on coastal risks in Bangladesh, Mexico and Somalia, developed jointly by the Norwegian Red Cross and the three National Societies, was launched at COP26.

The Climate Centre helped organize the IFRC’s Urban Collaboration Platform and ICLEI’s Rise Africa events, supporting both with cartoons drawn in real time to capture key insights.

Urban adaptation sessions were also integrated into the African Climate Fellowship programme and the Africa dialogue platform.

The Climate Centre jointly organized virtual events on heat, including the South Asia Regional Workshop on Heatwave Risks and Impacts, and a session at COP26 called Hot Hot Hot: How can cities adapt to rising heat?

We also produced a variety of new outreach materials tailored to South Asia, South-East Asia and Sub-Saharan Africa, including posters, social media graphics and videos.

A British Red Cross report, [*Feeling the heat*](#), drew on Climate Centre research and offered health advice for heatwaves.

'The frequency and intensity of heat is expected to rise further in most land regions [and is] most acutely felt in cities' – 2021 IFRC-Climate Centre brief, [Reducing the health and water, sanitation and hygiene \(WASH\) impacts of climate change](#)



Spanish Red Cross volunteers patrolled deserted beaches as countries across Europe prepared for a [dangerous heatwave](#) in mid-June. (CRE)

Health



WE CONDUCTED 11 assessments of the impacts of climate change on livelihoods and/or health in close partnership with the National Societies of (alphabetically) [Afghanistan](#), [Ethiopia](#), [Fiji](#), [Kenya](#), [Malawi](#), [Maldives](#), [Mongolia](#), [Myanmar](#), [Nepal](#), [Pakistan](#) and [Timor-Leste](#).

The assessments were aimed at helping these National Societies provide a stronger focus on health in discussions on National Adaptation Plans and reduce health risks induced or exacerbated by climate change; they dovetail with the IFRC's *Strategy 2030* and several other IFRC frameworks.

Strengthening the climate resilience of health systems emerged from this work as essential to adaptation; this was also a major theme of the World Health Organization at COP26, along with research on health-related adaptation.

A suspected Covid patient is cared for at an ICRC-supported facility in Aden in May 2021. More than 80 per cent of all Yemenis required humanitarian assistance because of a [deadly combination of conflict, climate change and Covid](#). (Saeed Mubarak/ICRC)

A brief published jointly with the IFRC detailed the [adverse impacts of climate change on human health](#), providing more detail on what is the second of four pillars of action in Movement ambitions on climate, to “systematically integrate climate risk management across our health programmes and anticipate the health-related consequences of climate change and environmental degradation”.

We partnered with the UK Health Security Agency and the Adaptation Research Alliance in a consultation to identify research priorities to strengthen and adapt the climate resilience of health systems globally.

This report was showcased at the [launch of the ARA at COP26](#), where many sessions focused on health, including two jointly organized by the IFRC with the UK, Finland, the Finnish Red Cross and the Climate Centre.

In the run-up to the UN climate talks, our health team published [preliminary results](#) from research showing that only just under 2 per cent of total funding in a decade of climate adaptation finance goes to health-related work.

Our work on infectious diseases affected by climate change, such as dengue fever in Barbados, was also presented at the [Global Dialogue Platform](#).

The health team has additionally joined a large consortium of academic institutions in Europe, IDAlert, funded by the European Commission, which will develop seasonal indicators of vector- and water-borne diseases.

‘Country assessments ‘on linkages between climate and health and livelihoods are something new and will contribute a wealth of knowledge and understanding for our work on resilience’
– Juan Daniel Reyes, Finnish Red Cross Asia-Pacific representative



The Maldives Red Crescent was one of 11 National Societies that took part in an [IFRC-Climate Centre research programme](#) on climate, health and livelihoods. (MRC)

Climate and conflict



Hama Abacrene is mayor of the commune of Bintagoungou in Mali's Timbuktu region. Desertification forced the closure of the only school nearby. (Biom Seck/ICRC)

DURING 2021 OUR work on the intersection between climate and conflict gained momentum with collaborations with the ICRC, the World Bank and research partners. We explored climate and conflict in our podcast [Can't Take the Heat](#), for example, and in our session at the [Planet:Red Summit](#).

The Climate Centre provided the ICRC with extensive support to its [Plan of Action](#) to implement the Climate and Environment Charter for Humanitarian Organizations.

We screened climate-risk for at least 11 ICRC delegations, providing recommendations for climate-smart programming, and mapped key stakeholders, also publishing more than [20 national and five regional fact-sheets for capacity building](#).


This underpinned plans for climate action by delegations, and some recommendations have already been adopted in programmes: for example, beekeeping livelihoods projects in Syria now prepare beekeepers for hotter drier conditions.

Climate Centre staff – in person and remotely – are providing technical support on specific initiatives for ICRC delegations in (alphabetically) Burkina Faso, the Central African Republic, Colombia, Jordan, Kenya, Iraq, Myanmar, Niger, Palestine, Syria, Ukraine and Yemen.

Building on general training sessions on climate, we have developed short workshops on climate robustness aimed at helping ICRC delegations and National Societies get the measure of the climate risks their regions face, stress-test projects for such risks, and identify follow-up actions; the Burkina Faso delegation was the first to do the workshop.

During the [VICE Creators Summit](#) on “futures for a habitable planet”, the Climate Centre offered innovative engagement to advance global awareness on the intersections between climate and conflict, supporting events run by the ICRC’s Asia-Pacific and Latin America regions, including a memes and cartoons.

As [anticipatory action in the context of conflict](#) gains relevance, we established a specialist group for the [Anticipation Hub](#) and jointly organized a [two-week training](#) for NGOs, together with the German Red Cross and the German Global Public Policy Institute, convened by the University of Bochum.



‘Despite the progress we have made, the world is in turmoil. Three C’s are threatening us right now: Covid-19, climate change, conflict’
– Jagan-Chapagain, IFRC Secretary General (at the 11th European regional conference, April 2022)

With the Sudanese Red Crescent and with the support of the Danish and German Red Cross, and in consultation with the ICRC, we [mapped the way IDPs and refugees were exposed to both droughts and floods.](#)

With the [World Bank in Burundi](#) we developed a detailed “hotspot map” to highlight where action and finance on climate could best be directed; this was in partnership with the University of Cape Town, the Netherlands Red Cross 510 team, and the University of Stanford.

Women in Colombia’s Antioquia department listen to ICRC delegates during a visit last year to an indigenous community isolated by conflict. Colombia was one of 12 countries where the Climate Centre was providing direct support to the ICRC on local climate impacts in 2021. (Ricardo Monsalve Gaviria/ICRC)



Attribution



German Red Cross technicians delivering an emergency generator in a flooded residential area of Rhineland-Palatinate state after floods [WWA scientists](#) said were made up to nine times more likely by climate change. (DRK)

IN 2021 THE Climate Centre contributed to a number of high-profile analyses of the role of climate change in extreme-weather events as part of the [World Weather Attribution](#) group.

We very sadly lost one of the founders of the WWA initiative: [the Dutch meteorologist Geert Jan van Oldenborgh](#), renowned for being the driving force behind the relatively new science of climate attribution itself. A brilliant scientist, a fierce advocate for making science accessible to society, and a wonderful friend to many, he is sorely missed.

In what was a summer of disasters in the northern hemisphere, the group found the June North American [heatwave would have been virtually impossible](#) without climate change.

The episode included an extraordinary Canadian record of 49.6°C in the village of Lytton that was later destroyed by a wildfire, far above the previous record of 45°C, and generally caused deaths, serious damage to infrastructure and economic losses.

Again in June, climate change increased the probability and intensity of the [exceptional rainfall in Western Europe](#) resulting in floods that without it might occur about once in 500 years; at their most intense the floods destroyed everything in their path. More than 200 people were killed.

The group also concluded that [factors other than climate change](#) were the main drivers of the food-security crisis in Madagascar: this was “made significantly worse by well below average rainfall from July 2019 to June 2021 [in] a region with high pre-existing levels of vulnerability to food insecurity, and the impacts have been compounded by Covid-19 restrictions and pest infestations.”

The team said their findings were consistent with an earlier IPCC conclusion that “any perceptible changes in drought would only emerge in this region if global mean temperatures exceed 2°C above pre-industrial levels.”

The [XAIDA project](#) on using artificial intelligence for detection and attribution got underway in September, with the Climate Centre facilitating a game on using attribution science for decision-making. Our role was to facilitate interactions with humanitarian stakeholders and inspire collaboration on connecting the science to adaptation.

‘Geert Jan is a hero and an incredible scientist’

– Erin Coughlan de Pérez, Manager, Climate Science, Climate Centre

[Geert Jan van Oldenborgh](#), climate scientist, 1961–2021, with former Climate Centre colleague Flavio Monjane on a day out from a team meeting. (Erin Coughlan de Pérez/Climate Centre)



Social protection



EARLY LAST YEAR the Climate Centre [published four briefs](#) exploring how existing social protection systems could be expanded or modified, given adequate resources, to become more responsive to shocks.

EU-supported [cash transfers](#) for floods in Nepal. (NRCS)

[Another brief](#), jointly authored by Climate Centre and other experts, incorporating social protection responses to Covid-19, argued for “large-scale risk-management systems ... to protect livelihoods, property, and lives in response to the accelerating impacts of environmental change.”

Working closely with the anticipation team as part of the UK Met Office’s Asia Regional Resilience to a Changing Climate programme, [research](#) was conducted to hypothetically test the potential of scaling up social protection as an early action measure to reduce hazard impacts, based on past Nepalese experience.

The Danish Red Cross also supported the Nepal Red Cross Society in providing emergency cash support in two flood-affected municipalities, [Kailali and Bardiya](#), by leveraging Nepal’s existing Social Security Allowance programme; our technical advice helped the societies identify entry points for linking SSA components to forecast-based action.

A dialogue started in 2020 by the Climate Centre on bringing social protection into policy, projects and advocacy came to fruition when a working group was formally constituted under the auspices of the Social Protection Inter-Agency Cooperation Board and the Global Partnership for Universal Social Protection to Achieve the Sustainable Development Goals.

The working group is currently being led by the International Labour Organization and the Climate Centre and includes development agencies from France, Germany and the UK.

In October 2021, the Climate Centre, the German Development Institute, and ActionAid jointly authored an [advocacy brief](#) looking at gaps in policy on implementing social protection related to loss and damage, and outlining areas for relevant capacity-building in the global South.

A feasibility study in Lesotho on social protection that's responsive to shocks was finalized as part of a larger package of support to Lesotho Red Cross Society on FbF; a similar study was initiated for Bangladesh.

'Leveraging climate finance means, first, making universal social protection the main backbone of climate aid'
– Hugo Slim, senior research fellow at Oxford University and former ICRC head of policy, 25 October op-ed



A school in Wusab Assafil district, Yemen, a country often seen as being at the core of the climate and conflict nexus. Hugo Slim argued last year for a pivot [“from war aid to climate aid”](#) with universal social protection the backbone of climate aid. (Qusai Almoayed/ICRC)

Youth



THE IFRC AND the Climate Centre chose Earth Day 2021 to launch the [Red Cross Red Crescent Strategy for Youth-led Climate Action](#).

It was created both *for* youth and *by* youth after consultations, surveys and virtual engagements in English, Spanish, French and Arabic.

In September we jointly hosted the first [Red Cross Red Crescent climate and youth summit](#), opened by IFRC President Francesco Rocca, bringing together young people from nearly 100 National Societies.

During the event we facilitated many youth-led sessions on innovations such as the ‘[Disastrous Dinner](#)’ concept from the Australian Red Cross and the [Waste Mai Waste](#) project from Thailand – innovations that combine technology and build community preparedness, resilience and knowledge.

Amid ongoing Covid restrictions we continued virtual support to Y-Adapt training, with one highlight being sessions organized by the Mexican Red Cross in September.

Mexican Red Cross volunteers [were trained](#) to become facilitators as part of a flood-resilience programme. (Cale Johnstone/Mexican Red Cross)

We also started asking National Societies to record their work on adaptation by young people within Y-Adapt on a [global map](#).

Finally, Red Cross Red Crescent youth from at least 50 countries joined the [Red Cross Red Crescent youth climate community](#) on Facebook, where examples are shared, input gathered, and relevant events are livestreamed.

'The climate crisis is our present and our future'
– Isa, 19, the Philippines (quoted in new IFRC-Climate
Centre strategy for youth-led climate action)

Gambian schoolgirls engaged in a massive nationwide tree-planting exercise – part of the National Society's work to tackle the impacts of extreme weather. (Gambia Red Cross)



Innovation



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.

Fully embracing the IPCC's call for "rapid, far-reaching, and unprecedented changes in all aspects of society," the Climate Centre champions new and useful approaches to linking climate science, policy, and humanitarian practice. For example, we have scaled up our work with professional humorists to improve risk communication.

National Societies, the ICRC, the IFRC, and partners have embraced our [cartoonathon](#) approach: fun but serious visuals to support learning and dialogue. Dozens of events have featured our cartoon innovations.

At COP26 in Glasgow, for example, our [cartoon wall, No Joke](#), featured 60 of the more than 300 climate cartoons we have helped create; also our [cartoon-based guide to the IPCC Working Group I report on science](#) was critically acclaimed.

People who live on small islands: should they stay or should they go? [Regie Gibson's song](#) is inspired by The Clash's classic. (Regie Gibson, Pablo Suarez, Daniel G. Stephens, Wade Stephens)

Our leading role in game design for risk management continues to open opportunities, including a collaboration (featured in the [New York Times](#)) with game designer Matt Leacock, of Pandemic game fame, to add a humanitarian dimension to the upcoming world-class board game [Daybreak](#).

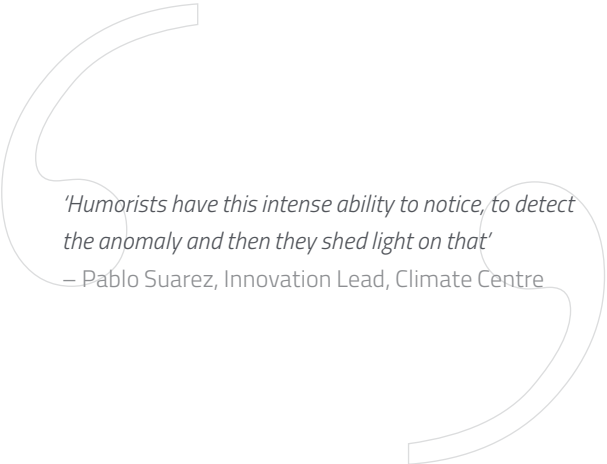
Creative collaboration with artists has also had impacts. Our two-minute video [Should They Stay or Should They Go?](#) harnesses the power of a rock and roll classic by The Clash to pose tough questions on displacement.

[Dalí Surreal](#) is a minute-long vignette of cardboard theatre depicting a future under extreme temperatures.

We have also charted new territory in climate communication by developing artworks that use a special pigment that changes colour with temperature.

This *ThermoChromic Art* was featured at London's [Tate Modern](#) and in our video [Inspire or Expire](#), which also includes batik art from Indonesia, beach art from Vanuatu, a song from Togo, a take on the video game Fortnite, a climate twist on J.S. Bach with The [Ill-Tempered Clavier](#), and numerous other ideas conceived with the help of COP26 participants.

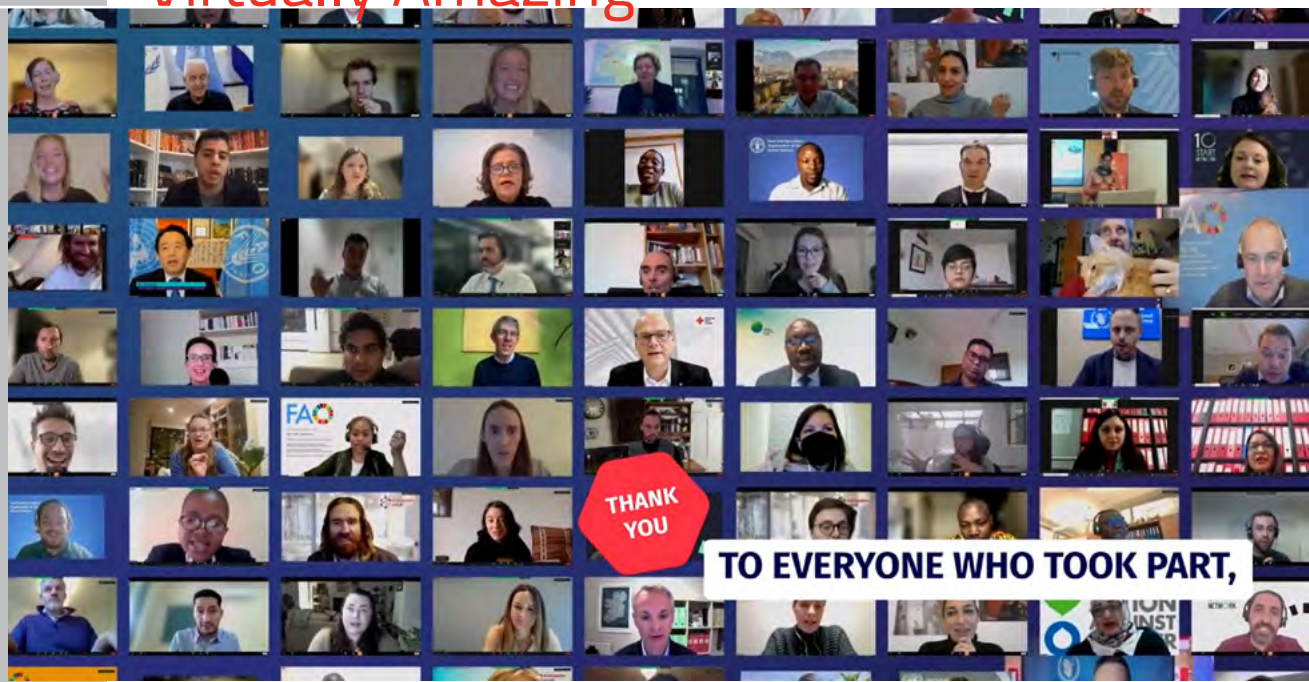
As well as ongoing engagement with debates on geoengineering, we are also building on previous technology-enabled, people-centred explorations. Examples include our [collaboration with NASA, published in the Journal of Applied Remote Sensing](#), on integrating Earth observations into flood forecasting.



'Humorists have this intense ability to notice, to detect the anomaly and then they shed light on that'

– Pablo Suarez, Innovation Lead, Climate Centre

Virtually Amazing



WE CONTINUED TO engage intensively in the virtual space, promoting innovation and virtual interaction to establish new perspectives on linkages between science, policy and humanitarian practice.

[The 9th Global Dialogue Platform](#) on anticipatory action was held almost entirely virtually. (RK)

With an increased sense of urgency globally and in the Movement, we worked with National Societies in the virtual African Climate Fellowship programme, for example, and at COP26.

Virtual engagement was last year the main form of outreach due to the pandemic, but we also experimented with a series of innovative hybrid events that included some face-to-face interaction.

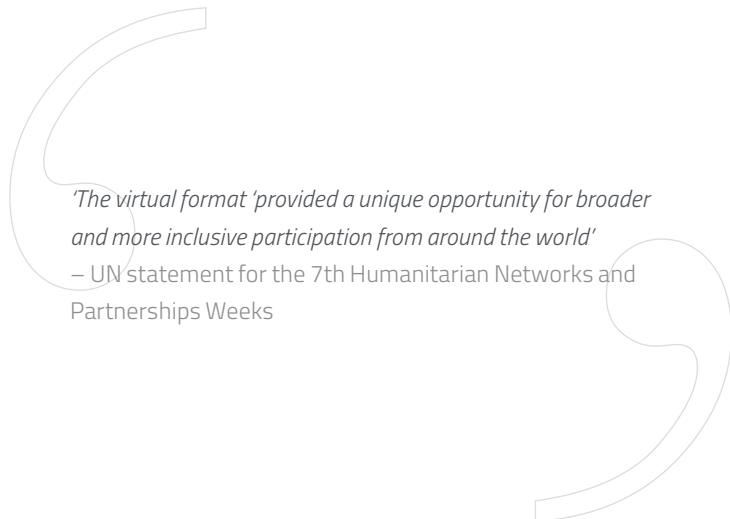
We continued to bring innovation to the urban climate agenda, especially in Southern Africa. The final FRACTAL ‘mega lab’, for example, brought together stakeholders from Cape Town, Lusaka, Maputo and Windhoek to engage both in person and virtually.

We facilitated virtual training courses with partners such as those involved in the Enhanced Vulnerability and Capacity Assessment training for Africa, other training sessions on impact-based forecasting in Nepal, and the virtual African Climate Fellowship programme, including virtual graduation ceremonies.

The African Climate Fellowship programme used our engaging and interactive virtual processes to forge a new basis for climate action within the Movement for at least 15 National Societies in Africa, in both English and French.

We also developed a virtual climate-training course, building on the crowdsourced expertise of specialists in climate, advocacy, resilience and disaster management from National Societies, the IFRC secretariat, the Climate Centre and Zurich Flood Resilience Alliance partners.

We promoted new virtual tools, games and cartoon-based processes throughout the year. We designed interactive and innovative engagement for international conferences such as [Humanitech Summit 2021](#), [RISE Africa 2021](#), and [dialogue platforms on anticipatory action](#) in Africa, Asia and Latin America.

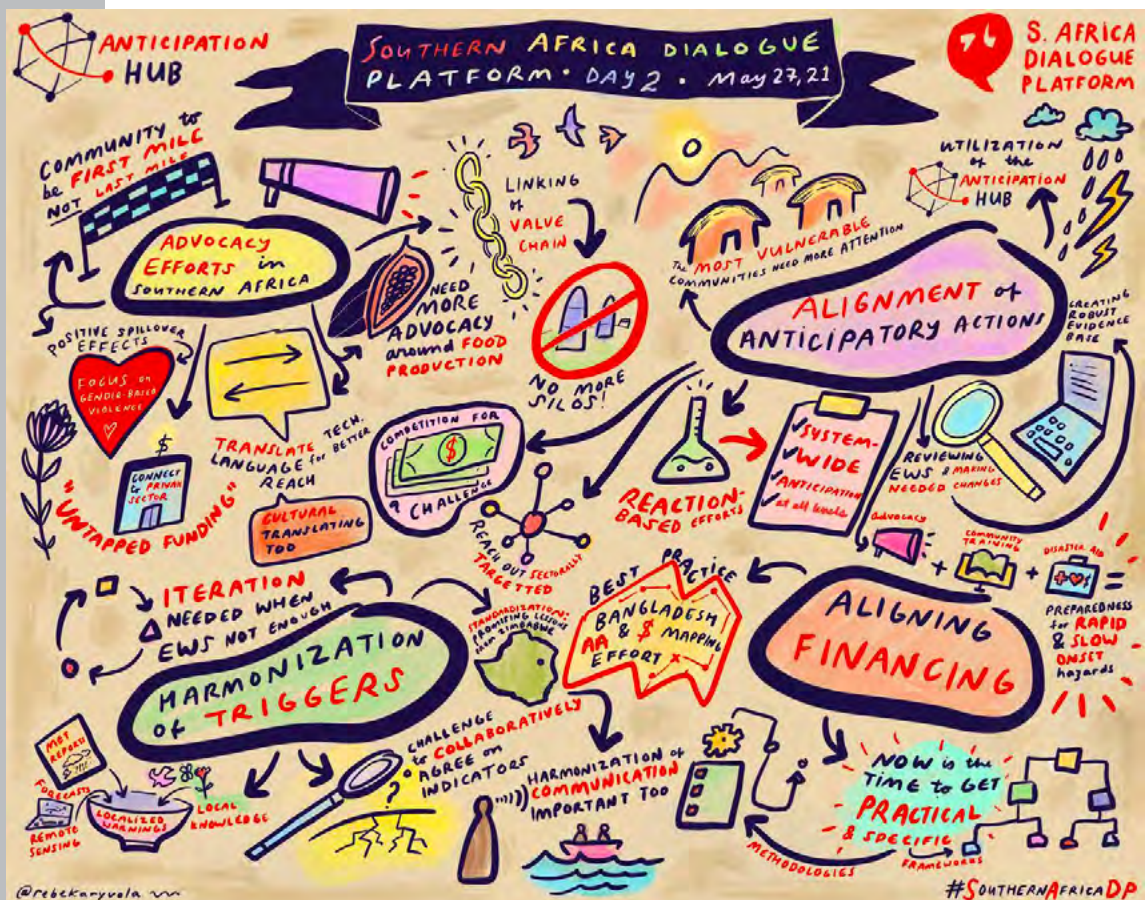


'The virtual format 'provided a unique opportunity for broader and more inclusive participation from around the world'
– UN statement for the 7th Humanitarian Networks and Partnerships Weeks

The Virtually Amazing team designed and facilitated policy-related events in the run-up to COP26 in Glasgow and hosted a virtual edition of Development and Climate Days alongside it, featuring interactive cartoon-based sessions.

In 2021 the Climate Centre team added solid process-design skills, as well as the innovative and interactive tools that facilitate the complex dialogues crucial to addressing the climate emergency.

@RebekaRyvola's graphic take on the first [Southern Africa dialogue platform on anticipatory humanitarian action](#) in May 2021



Communications



Climate Centre
Director Maarten Van
Aalst interviewed for
Chinese television at
COP26 in Glasgow.
(ICRC UK and Ireland)

OUR SOCIAL-MEDIA audience continued to expand apace in 2021 across Twitter, where it's fast approaching 10,000 followers, as well as Facebook and LinkedIn.

Two major 2021 studies by the World Weather Attribution group, of which the Climate Centre is a part, received widespread media coverage: the [floods in north-west Europe](#) and the [North American heatwave](#), both of which were found to have been made more likely by climate change.

We coordinated our communications output and messaging for all the major climate-related events of the year with the IFRC secretariat, including the [UN ECOSOC Humanitarian Affairs Segment](#), at which its Director of Disasters, Climate and Crisis Pascale Meige said the IFRC was committed to scaling up anticipatory action “so that it reaches more people, covers more locations, and is applied to a wide range of hazards,” as well as the IPCC Working Group I report on science, the Movement’s first-ever [youth-led climate summit](#), and [COP26 in Glasgow](#).

One of our biggest communications successes of the year came with our [cartoon interpretation of the WGI findings](#) for humanitarians (see also *Innovation* and *Virtually Amazing*).

In a major statement to the US Senate Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs, which we covered as a news story, the [American Red Cross Vice-President for Disaster Programmes, Jennifer Pipa](#), described climate change as “a worldwide humanitarian emergency – and a defining threat of the 21st century”.

In his first [opinion piece of the year](#), Climate Centre Director Maarten van Aalst argued that ambitions on climate were “exclusively framed around the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions,” but the challenge was to generate similar global momentum on *adaptation*.

In an interview with *Geneva Solutions* later, he said [many humanitarian donors are now open to providing financial aid before a disaster happens](#), and while Covid has accelerated the trend funding needed to be more flexible.

As a leading climate spokesperson for the Movement, Professor Van Aalst’s media profile encompassed a huge range of retail media outlets over the course of the year via news agency interviews and institutional press releases.

His one-on-one media engagement in 2021 included Dutch national radio and television, the Associated Press, the BBC, Bloomberg, CCTV, CNN (including CNN Asia), Deutsche Welle, Devex, the Economist, the Guardian, LBC radio (London), Reuters and the Thomson Reuters Foundation, RTL (Netherlands), and more.

‘Adaptation must be disruptive’

– Clare Shakya, IIED
Climate Change
Director, message to
the 12th Petersburg
Climate Dialogue



The Red Cross Red Crescent [cartoon wall](#) was a big hit at COP26. (Doug Peters/UK government)

Finance

Balance sheet as at 31 December 2021 (in euros)

After appropriation of the result

Assets	12/31/21	12/31/20	Liabilities	12/31/21	12/31/20
Fixed assets			Unrestricted reserves		
Tangible fixed assets (1)	14,413	17,481	– going concern reserve (4)	970,162	496,293
Current assets					
Accounts receivable			Restricted funds		
and prepayments (2)	1,345,831	1,027,717	– mission reserve (5)	-	-
Cash and cash					
equivalents (3)	578,399	809,293	Total equity	970,162	496,293
			Provisions (6)	19,586	-
			Short-term liabilities (7)	948,895	1,358,198
Balance	1,938,643	1,854,491		1,938,643	1,854,491

Statement of income and expenditure for 2021 (in euros)

Income	Actual 2021	Budget 2021	Actual 2020
Income from own fund-raising			
Grants, gifts and donations (8)	3,020,469	2,655,311	1,495,338
Government grants (9)	643,717	415,858	2,542,835
Other income and expenditures	-	-	-
Total available for Climate Centre's objectives	3,664,186	3,071,169	4,038,173
Expenditure			
Climate Centre operations			
– own activities (10)	3,319,251	2,592,801	4,090,909
– general operating costs (11)	128,934-	469,815	110,889-
Total expenditure for Climate Centre's objectives	3,190,317	3,062,616	3,980,020
Balance for the year	473,869	8,553	58,153
Appropriation of balance for the year			
– donor restricted funds	-	-	-
– mission reserve	-	-	-
– going concern reserve	473,869	8,553	58,153
Total	473,869	8,553	58,153

Brief summary	Actual 2021	Budget 2021	Actual 2020
Donor restricted funds			
– Income	-	-	-
– Expenditure	-	-	-
	-	-	-
Mission reserve			
– Dotation to Going Concern reserve	-	-	-
– Income	-	-	-
– Expenditure	-	-	-
	-	-	-
Going concern reserve			
– Addition from Mission reserve	-	-	-
– Income	3,664,186	3,071,169	4,038,173
– Expenditure	3,190,317	3,062,616	3,980,020
	473,869	8,553	58,153
Total	473,869	8,553	58,153

Notes

The 2021 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 2020. 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.

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.

Trade creditors and other payables

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

Principles for determination of the result

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

Government grants

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

Salaries

The Red Cross Red Crescent Climate Centre follows the 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 2021 (in euros)

Tangible fixed assets (1)	2021	2020
Book value at 1 January	17,481	20,577
Investments (computers)	6,350	4,973
Disinvestments	16,239-	-
Depreciation on disinvestments	15,897	
Depreciation charged for year (20%)	9,076-	8,069-
Book value at 31 December	14,413	17,481
Accounts receivable and prepayments (2)	2021	2020
Receivables activities	1,369,476	1,116,571
Accrued interest and other receivables	4,366	-
Provision for bad debt	28,011-	88,854-
Total	1,345,831	1,027,717
<p>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 a provision for bad debts has been recognised of € 28,011</p>		
Cash and cash equivalents (3)	2021	2020
Current accounts	578,399	809,293
Total	578,399	809,293

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)	2021	2020
Balance at 1 January	496,293	438,140
Appropriation of balance for the year	473,869	58,153

Balance at 31 December	970,162	496,293
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Provisions (5)	2021	2020
Solidarity provision		
Balance at 1 January	-	-
Build-up	79,194	-
Released	59,608-	-

Balance at 31 December Solidarity provision	19,586	-
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Provision for VAT 2015-2019

Balance at 1 January		230,000
Paid VAT 2015-2019		226,493-
Released		3,507-

Balance at 31 December VAT	-	-
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Total Provisions	19,586	-
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Short-term debts (6)	2021	2020
Accounts payable	90,775	366,903
Taxes and social security premiums	58,043	94,978
Other creditors	152,508	263,344
Project related funds	647,569	632,973

Total	948,895	1,358,198
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Project related Funds	Balance 1 Jan 2021	Receivable 1 Jan 2021	Received	Expenditure	Balance 31 Dec 2021
2027 - High-level Panel , Swedish Red Cross	-	-	77,437	28,247-	49,190
2029 - Climate Action Enhancement package, WRI on behalf of NDCP	5,421	-	51,084	56,505-	-
2038 - ZFRA Zurich Flood Resilience Alliance, IFRC	40,669	-	-	40,669-	-
3011 - Health & Climate: advancing action, Swiss Red Cross	-	-	23,900	562-	23,338
3013 - Development training for Youth & volunteers (Y Adapt Iran), IFRC	1,379	-	-	1,379-	-
3016 - Health and climate risk assessments Asia, IFRC	30,427	-	36,841	67,268-	-
3017 - Climate Risk Realities Asia, IFRC	15,625	-	-	15,625-	-
3020 - Climate finance, The Netherlands Red Cross (NLRC)	-	-	100,000	14,897-	85,103
3032 - APRO Climate Resilience Program, IFRC	-	-	11,467	8,241-	3,226
4017 - Fathum Shear CCT	7,309	-	-	7,309-	-
4116 - Understanding local mechanisms EWEA Pacific, Principality of Liechtenstein	-	-	91,671	28,009-	63,662
4118 - Eswantini Drought FBF, British Red Cross	-	-	29,311	19,632-	9,679
4241.2 - Drought FBF Niger Phase 1 & 2, French Red Cross	-	-	6,587	5,127-	1,460
4243 - Flood FBF Chad, French Red Cross	-	-	17,612	-	17,612
4235 - Innovative Approaches in Response Preparedness, NLRC	119,043	-	-	119,043-	-
4320 - AFD Scoping Caribbean	7,952	-	-	7,952-	-
4238 - FBF Zimbabwe Feasibility Study, British Red Cross	3,502	-	-	3,502-	-
4251 - RCRC CC MoU 2020-2022 , British Red Cross	71,786	-	22,331	94,117-	-
4325 - Reducing impact of disasters : Three Oceans, French Red Cross	1,948	-	-	1,948-	-
4345 - Receipt, Stichting Deltares , European Commission (EASME)	29,165	-	21,813	14,973-	36,005
4355 - (ERNE) ECHO Malnutrition, Concern Worldwide	7,622	-	4,838	12,460-	-
5001 - Support RCRC CC Strategy 2021-2025 Grant, American Red Cross	-	-	163,099	-	163,099
5005 - ECCAS capacity building, The institute of Research for Development (IRD)	8,819	-	14,481	23,300-	-
5013 - DG Norwegian Red Cross grant	176,439	-	191,265	254,296-	113,408
5020 - Fractal II, NERC	1,551	-	4,835	6,386-	-
5035 - ENBEL,Cicero, European Commission (EASME)	104,316	-	-	40,681-	63,635
5036 - XAIDA, CNRS-IPSL, European Commission (EASME)	-	-	31,402	13,250-	18,152
Total	632,973	-	899,974	885,378-	647,569

Off-balance sheet rights and commitments

Lease agreement for office premises

The lease entered into effect on 19 March 2018 and ended on 31 March 2021. Thereafter, the agreement has been tacitly renewed for 1 year, with a notice period of 3 months. The expected rent of the Leased Property for 2022 is circa € 22.000-, including additional service costs.

Notes to the statement of income and expenditure for 2021 (in euros)

Grants, gifts and donations (7)	Actual 2021	Budget 2021	Actual 2020
PNSs: Netherlands Red Cross	275,000	21,000	25,000
Danish Red Cross	7,500	7,000	7,000
Swedish Red Cross	38,671		
British Red Cross	-		13,418
Japanese Red Cross	37,587		
Sub total	358,758	28,000	45,418
Projects			
2025 - PLACARD	-	-	28,786
2026 - Climate and Development Ministerial UK	45,344	-	-
2027 - High-level panel Swedish Red Cross	28,247	-	-
2029 - Climate Action Enhancement package (CAEP), WRI on behalf of NDCP	56,506	57,657	3,879
2030 - NDC Covid green recovery	5,724	-	-
2031 - Resilience Hub Sessions	10,079	-	-
2038 - ZFRA Zurich Flood Resilience Alliance, IFRC	40,669	36,372	27,542
2040 - Pre-Dialogues COP 26 (British Red Cross)	119,055	136,505	-
2041 - Adaptation Action Coalition - Reap 1	28,939	-	-
3010 - Virtual Reality - tool for Climate Leadership	3,690	-	-
3011 - Health & Climate: advancing action, Swiss Red Cross	563	-	-
3013 - Development training for Youth & volunteers (Y Adapt Iran), IFRC	2,282	10,000	226
3014 - Insuresilience Global Partnership	6,503	-	-
3015 - Health and Climate assessments Africa, IFRC	-	-	36,878
3016 - Health and climate risk assessments Asia, IFRC	67,268	-	35,244
3017 - Climate Risk Realities Asia, IFRC	15,625	-	1,450
3018 - ACF Francophone countries	26,195	-	-
Sub total	456,689	240,534	134,005

3019 - IFRC Health and Climate cooperation	23,127	-	-
3020 - Climate finance, The Netherlands Red Cross	14,895	-	-
3030 - IFRC PPP Climate-smart	940	-	-
3031 - IFRC PPP Feasibility Study (FS) and Learning	8,309	-	-
3032 - APRO Climate Resilience Program, IFRC	8,241	-	-
3033 - IFRC Alert Hub Africa	1,585	-	-
3501 - RPII	68,778	56,841	41,755
3502 - Climate smart livelihoods in Ivory Coast, NLRC	7,931	7,500	7,069
4013 - Lecture Akedemie der Ruhr	3,850	-	-
4014 - Mongolia readjustment trigger	1,379	55,946	-
4015 - Fathum	52,315	-	25,010
4017 - Fathum Shear CCT	72,323	102,968	1,575
4018 - Fathum Shear KB	67,325	59,560	67,661
4019 - Integration grants Shear	16,565	14,447	4,261
4113 - Sierra Leone Shock Responsive Social Protection	42,458	-	-
4114 - Health Consultations for Adaptation Research Alliance	11,728	-	-
4115 - Evaluation of Anticipatory Pilot in Ethiopia	12,921	10,000	-
4117 - Scoping assessment FBF Burundi	30,063	-	-
4118 - Eswantini Drought FBF, British Red Cross	19,632	-	-
4119 - Lectures Intro. to Early Action in Anticipatory Action	2,750	-	-
4203 - Development of M&E for anticipatory actions	38,431	-	-
4204 - German Red Cross Private sector costs	11,127	-	-
4210 - Lebanon, French Red Cross	-	20,001	-
4223 - FbF II Mongolia (BRC)	-	-	3,829
4225 - African Climate Fellowship II, German Red Cross	29,000	-	-
4235 - Innovative Approaches in Response Preparedness, NLRC (Ikea)	135,792	131,465	209,075
4237 - FBF Niger Mali (Belgian Red Cross)	-	-	31,659
4241 - FBF Niger, French Red Cross	7,085	17,238	49,439
4241.2 - Drought FBF Niger Phase 1 & 2, French Red Cross	5,128	-	-
4243 - Flood FBF Chad, French Red Cross	-	-	-
4244 - Drought FBF in Mauritania	890	-	-
4250 - Drought FBF and early action	-	-	12,592
4251 - RCRC CC MoU 2020-2022 , British Red Cross	94,117	69,782	2,412
Sub total	788,685	545,748	456,337

4300 - NASA (American Red Cross)	-	-	5,080
4310 - InaSAFE Challenge Fund	-	-	24,461
4315 - Diagnosing Drivers of Climate Fragility in Burundi	43,138	44,172	-
4315.2 - Phase 2 Drivers for Climate Fragility in Burundi	7,695	-	-
4316 - Angola Climate Change and Development Report	26,738	-	-
4320 - AFD Scoping Caribbean	-	-	5,432
4325 - Reducing impact of disasters : Three Oceans, French Red Cross	39,409	32,861	32,345
4330 - SEADRIF	-	-	4,516
4340 - Danish Red Cross projects	64,895	42,172	52,534
4341 - FBA and Social Protection in Nepal	62,372	70,006	13,639
4343 - Echo Nigeria, IFRC	-	50,000	-
4345 - Receipt, Stichting Deltares, European Commission (EASME)	14,973	26,152	11,465
4350 - ARRC	181,932	133,933	133,572
4355 - (ERNE) ECHO Malnutrition, Concern Worldwide	12,460	27,234	16,973
4360 - GCF Climate resilience in Pacific	-	234,747	-
5003 - ASP Sahel Adaptive Protection Program	-	-	59,465
5005 - ECCAS capacity building, The institute of Research for Development (IRD)	23,300	27,533	13,568
5009 - G0025 Mercy Corps Capacity Building workshop	-	-	31
5010 - G0026 Mercy Corps Study remittances pre-disaster fin	-	-	7,149
5012 - CDKN Asia	48,751	19,234	-
5013 - Norwegian Red Cross grant	254,296	317,328	-
5019 - Fractal extension UCT 2021	2,602	-	-
5020 - Fractal II, NERC	6,385	-	1,276
5024 - CKIC - Urban Climate Action Starter Kit	-	-	74,082
5025 - CKIC - Crafting a longterm path f.t. bottom billion	-	-	124,958
5026 - CKIC - Forging Resilience in vulnerable regions	-	-	106,196
5027 - CKIC - Unlocking City Climate Risk Information (UCCRI)	-	-	4,556
5028 - Climate KIC Deep Demo Longtermism 2021	6,000	-	-
5030 - 5030 ICRC	486,322	368,975	145,035
5031 - ICRC Innovation Grant	37,829	34,460	20,685
5032 - ICRC Vice summit	10,000	-	-
5033 - ICRC regional training Asia Pacific	14,000	-	-
5035 - ENBEL, Cicero, European Commission (EASME)	40,681	55,261	1,874
5036 - XAIDA, CNRS-IPSL, European Commission (EASME)	13,250	31,497	-
5040 - DAI Feasibility Study	19,309	30,194	686
GCF Liberia	-	75,000	-
Sasscal	-	37,976	-
UNDRR	-	150,000	-
Deltas	-	32,294	-
Sub total	1,416,337	1,841,029	859,578
Total	3,020,469	2,655,311	1 495,338

Grants, gifts and donations realisation 2021 is higher than budgeted primarily due to unforeseen unearmarked contributions by Netherlands, Japanese and Swedish Red Cross for the overall Climate Centre mission. The project related realised income is on the same level as budgeted in 2021.

Government grants (8)	Actual 2021	Budget 2021	Actual 2020
Partners for Resilience (Dutch Government)	-	-	1,845,340
Global project I (German Red Cross)	236,241	162,805	105,948
Global project II (German Red Cross)	307,890	162,805	177,455
Forecast Based Financing II (German Government)	8,953	37,622	159,895
4116 - Understanding local mechanisms EWEA Pacific, Principality of Liechtenstein	28,009	-	-
Other Government grants (1013)	62,624	52,626	254,197
Total	643,717	415,858	2,542,835

The higher government grants in 2021 in comparison with the budget are mainly related to the Global projects of the German Red Cross.

Climate Centre operations (9)	Actual 2021	Budget 2021	Actual 2020
Own activities			
Attributed to projects	2,420,646	2,126,404	2,453,865
Other employment expenses	6,186	114,934	39,307
Consultants/volunteers	804,463	331,963	1,412,537
Office and housings costs	46,475	19,500	63,556
Campaign materials	41,756	-	41,696
VAT costs	-	-	3,507-
Other direct costs	275-	-	83,455
Total	3,319,251	2,592,801	4,090,909

Climate Centre Operations (10)	Actual 2021	Budget 2021	Actual 2020
General operating costs			
Employment expenses			
Salaries	384,376	458,898	512,886
Social security charges	69,025	81,396	85,601
Pension contributions	53,920	63,585	68,016
	507,321	603,879	666,503
Other general operating costs			
Other employment expenses	116-	4,000	5,246
Consultants/volunteers	1,704,672	1,912,341	1,607,122
Office and housings costs	70,439	73,000	63,395
VAT costs			
Other general costs	9,396	3,000	710
	1,784,391	1,992,341	1,676,473
Attributed to projects	2,420,646-	2,126,404-	2,453,865-
Total	128,934-	469,815	110,889-
Total expenditure for Climate Centre's objectives	3,190,317	3,062,616	3,980,020

The higher costs for consultants, volunteers and personnel is a reflection of the increased income secured throughout the year and the scale-up to meet demands by short-term consultants.

The realisation of the expenditure for Climate Centre's objectives in 2021 is partly higher than budgeted.

During the financial year, the average number of FTE excluding consultants amounts to 5.76 (2020: 7.6).

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, 9 September 2022

Board of Governors

Mrs M. van Schaik

Mr. M.W. Castellanos Mosquera

Mr E.H.T.M. Nijpels left 1-11-2021

Mrs L.A.Y. Kababadse Navarro joined 1-11-2021

Budget 2022	Total Budget 2022	Project Budget 2022	Overhead* Budget 2022
Staff and consultants costs**	3,212,466	2,841,315	371,151
Travel & subsistence	159,906	153,656	6,250
Consultants/Subcontractors/Science support	532,495	490,995	41,500
Communication/PR	2,800	-	2,800
Conference/meetings/learning	40,000	40,000	-
Accountant + financial adm.	75,000	-	75,000
Office cost	67,150	-	67,150
Resource Mobilization	8,500	-	8,500
VAT costs	47,986	28,838	19,148
Sub total	4,146,303	3,554,804	591,499
Overhead charges projects	-	651,173	651,173-
Total expenses	4,146,303	4,205,977	59,674-
Total income	4,205,977	4,205,977	-
Net result	59,674	0	59,674

* Overhead budget contingent on 100% spending on projects

** Note that the staff and consultant costs are 210k higher than in the projects costs in the scenario calculations presented above, as they include short-term consultant costs which would only be incurred if these (medium confidence) projects materialize. The staff and consultant costs in the scenarios above are only the wage bill of long-term consultants and staff that we commit to for the full year at the start of the year.

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 2021 included in the annual report

Our opinion

We have audited the financial statements 2021 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 2021 and of its result for 2021 in accordance with the Guideline for annual reporting C1 “small not-for-profit organizations”.

The financial statements comprise:

1. the balance sheet as at 31 December 2021
2. the statement of income and expenditure for 2021, and
3. the notes comprising a summary of the accounting policies and other explanatory information.

Basis for our opinion

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

C. Description of responsibilities regarding the financial statements

Responsibilities of the board for the financial statements

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

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

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

Our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The Hague, 12 August 2022

MDM accountants B.V.

Signed by,

R. Munnikhof AA