

2009 Annual Report



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Introduction

2009 was a year of harvesting for the Global Humanitarian Forum. Following its initial 18 months of existence, having been founded in mid-2007 and officially launched in October later that year, the Forum pursued the completion of an extremely ambitious work programme that was largely seeded during its set-up period. While 2009 may not itself have concluded, as desired, with the adoption of a global climate treaty in Copenhagen, the Forum is nevertheless satisfied in having made its own substantial contribution to the climate challenge and its impact on people.

The inaugural annual Forum, which looked at the human face of climate change, closed with calls for three important initiatives. The first was the formation of a global movement for climate justice. The second was to create a report able to document the full human impact of climate change today. And the third was a practical project to fill the large gap in basic weather information that is evident across the African continent, seriously hindering adaptation to climate change there.

What was later dubbed “Weather Info for All” became a large-scale public-private partnership together with communications giants Ericsson and Zain and the World Meteorological Organization and their members. Its aim is to fill the African weather data gap by deploying some 5000 weather stations at mobile telecommunications sites across the continent where less than 500 are functioning today. The project has already deployed some 20 stations around the Lake Victoria region, nearly tripling the weather information coverage in an area where some 3000 fisherman die every year due to unforeseen storms and accidents. Towards the end of 2009, the project received support from the African Development Bank to help expand its reach in the coming years.

At the end of May the Forum launched its first Human Impact Report on the topic of climate change, entitled “The Anatomy of a Silent Crisis”. The report received extraordinary coverage worldwide, including over 1500 articles in dozens of languages and practically every major media outlet in print, television or radio. The report gave figure numbers of orders of magnitude of current and near-future impacts of climate change on human society, including that some 300,000 people already die each year due to climate change. The report still provides the most comprehensive overview of the global human impact of climate change. It has played a major role in the ongoing international climate negotiations, being cited in key climate communications by G8 nations and developing countries alike, as well as major regional blocs, such as the African Union and the European Union.

The global movement for climate justice took the form of a major online and partner organization campaign under the banner of “tck tck tck time for climate justice”. The Forum developed the campaign together with global advertising and communications firm Havas. The intellectual basis to the campaign was developed in parallel by an expert working group of the Forum that led to the working paper “Key Points on Climate Justice”, following a major conference hosted together with Pretoria University in South Africa, and attended by Desmond Tutu and Mary Robinson. The actual “tck tck tck” symbol was subsequently adopted by a group of the world’s leading NGOs, including Greenpeace, Oxfam, WWF and many others. The Forum’s own campaign launched at the Cannes International Advertising Festival in June 2009. A centrepiece of the Campaign included a remake of the hit 1980s



Midnight Oil song “Beds are Burning” by over 50 celebrity artists from Duran Duran to French actress Marion Cotillard. The song captured the emotions of millions of viewers in the run-up to the Copenhagen summit in December, and continues to gain in popularity. The tck tck tck campaign collectively achieved more than 15 million pledges by December 2009, making it the world’s largest climate campaign.

Amid all these activities, the Forum hosted its second annual Forum, entitled “Human Impact of Climate Change”. The 2009 Forum brought together a group of some 400 invited experts and leaders from across business, civil society, science and academia, government and the entertainment industry. The event was attended by a number of heads of states and foreign, development and environment ministers from industrialized and developing countries. It sent a very clear message to international climate negotiations to provide urgent assistance in particular to climate vulnerable nations, in order that they adapt to climate change, before an ever greater escalation of mass humanitarian disasters and dozens of millions of climate displaced people see the day.

The 2009 Forum also heard from a group of elected members representing the Youth Forum of the Global Humanitarian Forum. Over 100 young adults has gathered a week prior to the 2009 Forum in order to give their own perspectives and input to the challenge of climate change and its humanitarian consequences. We continue to develop the Youth Forum initiative, which has now established its own online community and set of blogs, and has been active reaching out to a number of other international conferences in the lead-up to the Copenhagen climate summit in order to ensure a strong youth message on climate change.

At the end of 2009, we were deeply disappointed with the results of the Copenhagen summit. But we have nevertheless been able to content ourselves with the sense of a certain level of achievement. Having contributed to raising awareness on the climate issue in substantive terms, through the human impact report, and in popular terms, through the climate justice campaign and our youth awareness; having led by example with the Weather Info for All project, demonstrating that together it is possible to better manage the human impact of climate change; and having united so many different people and institutions across all our work, but especially in the annual Forum event – the Global Humanitarian Forum has indeed been important in driving the global amplification of consciousness around climate change, and determination to overcome the challenge of its human impact. So the Forum enters 2010 with new hope for a successful conclusion of the Copenhagen-Bali track of global climate negotiations in Mexico, and will continue to work tirelessly to mobilise for climate justice, for human security in an era of climate change and for overcoming chronic vulnerability.

Walter Fust
CEO/Director-General



2009 Forum

The second annual centrepiece event of the Global Humanitarian Forum, the 2009 Forum, was held on 23–24 June 2009 in Geneva, Switzerland. The event was entitled “Human Impact of Climate Change: New Challenges for Humanitarianism and Sustainable Development.”

Under the chairmanship of Forum President Kofi Annan the event was attended by over 400 high-level representatives and leading people invited from a broad range of different sectors public and private, including government and military, humanitarian, development and civil society actors, media, scientists, academia and think tanks, as well as participants from the telecommunications, pharmaceuticals, insurance, finance, and engineering industries. The event was attended by a number of senior government officials, including President Anote Tong of Kiribati and President José Ramos-Horta of Timor Leste, as well as ministers from a range of developed and developing countries. The event was opened by Swiss Federal Councillor and Foreign Minister Michelene Calmy-Rey. The opening was followed by presentations and discussions of follow-up made to the 2008 Forum, including the presentation of the Human Impact Report: Climate Change and the Weather Info for All initiative. The closing of the event included presentations from the Youth Forum and 4 Climate Witnesses in collaboration with the British Council.



John Agyekum Kufuor, President, Ghana (2001-2009); Loren Legarda, Senator, Philippines; Bertrand Piccard; Anote Tong, President.

Through 4 plenaries, 15 focused discussion sessions, and 5 parallel workshops over two days, the event's programme comprised four key focus areas as follows:

- > Climate change and displacement of people – which dealt with the growing problem of Climate Displaced People – or people displaced due to climate change impacts;
- > Adapting to Climate Impacts – which dealt with adaptation to climate change in particular among vulnerable communities;
- > Copenhagen and beyond – which dealt with all issues relating to international climate change negotiations and legislation;
- > New frontiers: evolving responses – which dealt with innovations and the evolution of the humanitarian and development systems in order to meet mounting humanitarian pressures due to climate change.

The individual topics of the different sessions included:

- > Nations at risk
- > Leadership for Copenhagen
- > Managing displacement and humanitarian needs in a changing climate: the experience of cyclones Sidr and Nargis
- > Climate change: migration and displacement
- > International law and climate displaced people
- > Climate change: a new role for humanitarian actors?



- > Climate change and the impacts on poor women
- > Financing urgent adaptation
- > Ensuring sustainable energy supply for the poor
- > Weather index insurance: prospects for development and disaster management
- > Copenhagen architecture
- > Demographic dynamics
- > Climate change
- > Climate change and global commons
- > Taking interdependence seriously in addressing climate change
- > Special needs of least developed countries
- > Supporting and financing low carbon growth and development
- > Health equity and climate change policy
- > New media
- > Improving the use of military in emergency response operations
- > Protection of humanitarian workers and journalists
- > Climate change and human rights

The programme was developed in cooperation with a host of public, private and non-governmental partner organizations, including: Agence Médecine Préventive, Austrian Armed Forces, The British Council, Demos, European Climate Foundation, Geneva Academy of International Humanitarian Law and Human Rights, The Graduate Institute (HEID), Global Forum for Health Research, Health and Climate Foundation, International Rescue Committee, International Research Institute for Climate and Society (IRI) at the Earth Institute of Columbia University, InWEnt, IUCN, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Maldives, nGenera, Optimum Population Trust, Oxfam, Swiss Re, The Energy and Resources Institute (TERI), WHO, UNHCR, UN-OCHA, UNHCR, UNICEF and the World Bank.

A number of outcomes and recommendations were reached on a range of issues. In particular, the growing problem of Climate Displaced People was highlighted as a key challenge for the international community in the future, and calls were made to strengthen protection, assistance and preventative measures to affected populations. The meeting has been instrumental in placing the issue of Climate Displaced People into the focus of the international community.

A strong call was also made for the creation of a union of climate vulnerable nations comprised of those countries worst affected by climate change. The first such union met in November 2009 in the Maldives, convened by President Mohammed Nasheed with President Tong of Kiribati also present and senior ministers from Bangladesh, Barbados, Bhutan, Ghana, Kenya, Kiribati, Maldives, Nepal, Rwanda, Tanzania and Vietnam.

Other recommendations regarding the human impact of climate change were made on climate legislation and policy, including financing, on trust-building among the international community, as well as awareness, humanitarian and development policy, population stabilization, civil-military cooperation and the security of humanitarian workers.



Beltra Daniel. A barge that has been stranded for 2 months on a sand bank of the Solimoes river between Teje and Mamiraua during one of the worst droughts ever recorded in the Amazon region; Amazon, Brazil, Gamma/Eyedeia.



The meeting saw the launch of the report “Index insurance and climate risk: prospects for development and disaster management” by the IRI at the Earth Institute of Columbia University. The study had been a recommendation of a panel discussion held at the 2008 Forum on weather index insurance.

In general, the meeting was widely and positively covered in local press and media around the world. The 2009 Forum report was issued on 14 September 2009 and was presented to the members of the information media at a press briefing on that day at the Villa Rigot. A number of partners have taken up recommendations outlined in the report and referred to it in relation to their ongoing efforts. In December 2009, the event report was consulted or downloaded close to 4,000 times on the Forum’s website.



2009 Youth Forum



Youth Forum 2009 – Young Adults 4 New Results, 17-19 June

as does the Global Humanitarian Forum, on the human impact of climate change. It encourages young adults to see climate change as an opportunity to develop innovative ideas.

From 17-19 June 2009 in Geneva, the Forum's Youth Forum hosted its inaugural centrepiece event, the Youth Forum 2009 - *Young Adults 4 New Results*. The Youth Forum 2009 united 100 young adults between the age of 18 and 28, ranging from over 40 nationalities and selected through a competition, focusing on the human impact of climate change. The goal of the event was threefold: To provide a platform where young adults can discuss and learn about the human impact of climate change, to come up with and develop creative youth initiatives in regard to the human impact of climate change and to spur the intergenerational dialogue on the human impact of climate change.



The Global Humanitarian Forum's Youth Forum is a new platform where young people from all parts of the global society come together to help solve humanitarian problems in creative ways. The Youth Forum supplies opportunities for challenging and influential dialogue as well as the scaling up of concrete ideas.

With unique access to the Global Humanitarian Forum's high-level audience, the Youth Forum engages with some of the most important decision makers in the world. The Youth Forum currently focuses,

Throughout the three days the participants of the Youth Forum 2009 engaged in various activities and programmes. Ten remarkable and committed young personalities from all over the globe visited the Youth Forum 2009 as guest speakers and presented their personal activities in regard to the human impact of climate change. The speakers ranged from backgrounds in architecture, activism, engineering, and fantasy literature or fashion design. In a UNFCCC simulation participants learned about the underlying difficulties in effective decision-making within the UN and in regard to the COP 15 in Copenhagen. Through an interreligious panel on climate change five young panellists representing five different spiritual beliefs discussed the importance of ethic duty to counter climate change, elaborating the similarities and differences among the different religions. During parallel discussion rounds on the human impact of climate change, the participants had a chance to share their personal experiences in regard to climate change and discuss the impact of climate change on their home countries and their communities. As a special guest, Kofi Annan, President of the Global Humanitarian Forum, addressed the 100 young adults in a personal speech, encouraging the young people to reach for their dreams and to spread the core message of the Youth Forum 2009 in their communities.



Using a high-tech brainstorming tool, after every guest speaker or activity the participants engaged in a short brainstorming cycle, feeding their action-oriented ideas into a computerized system. After hundreds of raw ideas were collected, participants obtained access to the accumulated ideas, allowing them to develop the ideas further into concrete initiatives. At the end of the Youth Forum 2009, five concrete initiatives were democratically selected, which led to the creation of five task-forces to implement the initiatives.

The five final initiatives are the *Alternative Green Algae Based Energy Initiative* which intends to produce a biofuel extracted from algae, the *Radio Information for Women and Children Initiative* which will develop radio programmes in West Africa in order to raise climate change awareness among women and children, the *Seeds of Change Initiative* which targets to facilitate companies and households in switching to green energy, the *Primary School Initiative* which intends to raise climate change awareness in primary schools in developing countries and the *IDEAS Initiative*, planning to establish a platform for young green entrepreneurs to exchange best practices.

A further outcome of the Youth Forum 2009 is the *Copenhagen Manifesto*, nine points which state the young participants' expectations towards world leaders regarding COP 15 in Copenhagen. As ambassadors to the Youth Forum 2009, seven participants from seven different nationalities (Benin, Chile, India, Kenya, Sweden, Switzerland and Yemen) were selected to present the *Copenhagen Manifesto* and further results of the Youth Forum 2009 at the 2009 Annual Forum, conveying the young generation's message to the Forum's high-level audience.

Domino Action Day, 9 November 2009

As a symbolic act to celebrate the 20th anniversary of the fall of the Berlin wall, 1000 oversized foam domino "stones" were set up where the Berlin wall once stood, only to fall again for the festivities on 9 November 2009. The Forum's Youth Forum was invited to design and create one of the domino tiles, expressing a key message of the Youth Forum by painting on the tile. Together with five participants from the Youth Forum 2009 the tile was painted just outside of the Villa Rigot. The message on the tile reflects in symbolism the walls in global society that need to be torn down today, be it walls between social groups, walls between countries, walls between religions or walls between generations.

Together with two of the young artists, the Forum's Youth Forum team was invited to witness the festivities in Berlin on 9 November and to spend this very special moment with thousands of people from all over the world. Listening to speeches from prestigious personalities like Hillary Clinton, Nicolas Sarkozy, Dimitri Medwedew and Angela Merkel, the Youth Forum was proud of having contributed to this historical event, and to see the symbolic Berlin wall fall once again.

Road to Copenhagen event in Malmö, 8-9 December 2009

Coinciding with the opening of the United Nations Climate Conference (COP 15) in Copenhagen, the Youth Forum invited ten selected participants from the Youth Forum 2009 to participate at the Road to Copenhagen event "Sustaining People and the Planet: a Fair Deal in Copenhagen" in Malmö, Sweden. Road to Copenhagen is an initiative allowing civil society to participate in COP 15 negotiations through an open debate, chaired by Mary Robinson, Gro Harlem Brundtland and Margot Wallström.

The ten young adults had the chance to participate actively in the working groups on climate justice, financing and technology, led by the three prestigious chairs. In a special session hosted in the Malmö Museum by the Forum's Youth Forum particular emphasis was put on the intergenerational dialogue. Split into nine small working units, the young adults revised the Copenhagen Manifesto, a main outcome of the Youth Forum 2009, in discussion with members of the older generation. After the



discussions, in which Mary Robinson and Gro Harlem Brundtland actively took part, the manifesto, which originally stated the expectations of the young generation towards their political leaders at COP 15, was amended and now reflects the expectations of today and tomorrow's generations. As a true intergenerational dialogue took place during the two days, the concerns of the young people were included in the final communiqué of the conference, which the three co-chairs delivered to UNFCCC Secretary General Yvo de Boer at the Bella Centre – the venue of the COP 15 negotiations.

Noize from the Future, 7-18 December 2009

“Noize from the Future”, the Forum's youth news agency at COP 15, was reporting during the two weeks of the climate negotiations in Copenhagen, finding out to what degree the COP15 negotiations are taking into account the near future of young adults. “Noize from the Future”, which was composed of three young reporters from Argentina, France and Italy used the young generation's communication tools to report from Copenhagen by publishing blog posts and video clips on the Forum's Youth Forum website, and by using twitter and facebook.

Although the main working language was English, “Noize from the Future” also featured some articles in the reporters' own native tongues, emphasizing the international outreach of the Youth Forum. Delivering spicy and thorough background reports daily, the young reporters achieved to inform young people around the world about what is going on in the climate negotiations and established “Noize from the Future” as an important youth-media during COP 15.



Climate Justice

Climate justice was one of the central issues raised at the inaugural annual Forum in 2008, where Forum Board Member Mary Robinson chaired the opening discussion panel entitled “climate justice in a shared global ecosphere.” The session set the tone of the conference and led to a wide-ranging discussion on climate justice. To explore the question of climate justice in more detail, the Forum convened in December an Expert Group on Climate Justice* chaired by Prof. Christoph Stückelberger, Founding Director of Globethics.net, and consisting of influential and knowledgeable voices on the issue. On the basis of the group’s deliberations, a high-level dialogue on climate justice took place in late February at the University of Pretoria. Mrs Robinson, Archbishop Desmond Tutu and the Forum’s President, Kofi Annan, discussed with students the eight points included in this booklet. Rajendra Pachauri, Chair of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, and Wangari Maathai, Founder of the Greenbelt Movement, contributed with video messages.

Following the discussion in February, Mrs Robinson explored the issue further with consulting expert from Berkeley Law and other institutions. These efforts culminated in a working paper of the Forum entitled “Key Points on Climate Justice”, which was published in the second half of 2008 as a booklet. The booklet contained eight key principles dealing with climate justice as follows:

- > Take responsibility for the pollution you cause
- > Act according to capability and capacity
- > Share benefits and burdens equitably
- > Respect and strengthen human rights
- > Reduce risks to vulnerable populations to a minimum
- > Integrate solutions
- > Act in an accountable and transparent manner
- > Act now!



The key points have since been presented by the Forum at a number of major international conferences and taken up by a number of distinguished partner organizations. They constitute one of the first major contributions to the discussion on climate justice, which began as a marginal topic but has rapidly moved to now become a mainstream issue.



Time for Climate Justice Campaign and Results

The 'tck tck tck – Time for Climate Justice' and partner campaigns achieved a global reach and received over **15,000,000** pledges in support of a fair, ambitious and binding agreement, presented as a petition to the president of COP15 Connie Hedegaard and Yvo de Boer, Executive Secretary of UNFCCC, in Copenhagen on 7 December 2009.

Objective

The campaign's main objective was to generate awareness for the historic climate change talks in Copenhagen in December 2009 calling for Climate Justice to form the basis of a fair, ambitious and binding agreement. The key objectives were articulated as follows:

- > To position Copenhagen as an historic opportunity
- > To galvanise public opinion
- > To frame climate change as a humanitarian issue

Context

The foundations for the campaign and Climate Justice were laid in December 2008, when the Forum convened an expert workshop on climate justice that produced a working paper which was presented at the Climate Justice Dialogue, held in Pretoria, South Africa, on 28 February 2009. A strategic partnership with Havas Worldwide/Euro RSCG produced the tck tck tck open source concept: "tck tck tck is a movement, a cause everyone should feel passionate about joining. As a result, we want to create a completely democratic campaign, where logo size and colour take a back seat to the main objective: Get the message heard. The rules are: *there are no rules.*" (from: EuroRSCG brand guidebook).

The PR launch of the campaign took place on the 26th June 2009 at the Cannes Advertising Festival in France. Mr. Annan and Sir Bob Geldof addressed the global advertising and marketing community asking for their help in raising awareness for



Copenhagen. The launch was covered in 80 editorials published in 22 countries. EuroRSCG Worldwide estimate that the total media coverage enjoyed by the campaign between June-December 2009, over 2,000 articles spanning more than 60 countries, to be worth in excess GBP **20,000,000**.

timeforclimatejustice.org

The campaign's main asset and outreach tool to engage a global audience was the www.timeforclimatejustice.org website and accompanying social media platforms specifically designed to involve young people. The website featured a unique human clock that "tck-ed" the seconds down to the start of the climate change talks in Copenhagen. In addition to "tcks" being uploaded online, four portable tck booths were custom designed and manufactured for the campaign as outreach tools in order to make support of climate justice more accessible to members of the general public.



The website launched the world's first "Lobby your Leader" web tool in November 2009. This unique tool allowed people from any country in the world to send a message directly to their national political leaders urging them to personally attend the UN climate talks in Copenhagen in December to secure a fair and binding agreement. The website also featured a shop from which the visual symbols of the fight for Climate Justice and the tck movement: the individually numbered tck tag, lapel pin and watch, sourced from an ethical manufacturer and worn proudly by Climate Allies and other supporters, could be purchased. The timeforclimatejustice website enjoyed over **415,000** visits/hits during the period 25 June 2009 to 6 January 2010. The thriving Facebook fan community has grown to over **30,000** fans.

Climate Allies

An important component of the campaign strategy was the drive to recruit high profile and celebrity "Climate Allies" to form a global alliance amplifying the call for Climate Justice as a main thrust of the campaign. Members of the global community were also invited to join the alliance by uploading a "tck" video, text message, and image or by downloading the world's first musical petition – a remake of Midnight Oils 'Beds are Burning'. Using Climate Allies to maximize publicity for the campaign, almost 100 individuals from all backgrounds and sectors were recruited, to name but a few: Archbishop Emeritus Desmond Tutu, Jet Li (actor and martial arts expert), Her Majesty Queen Rania of Jordan, Sir Bob Geldof, His Holiness the Dalai Lama, Dan Carter (professional rugby player New Zealand), Clarence Seedorf (football star AC Milan).

Musical petition 'Beds are Burning'



On the 1 October 2009 in Paris, the campaign launched the world's first musical petition, a specially re-recorded version of Midnight Oil's 'Beds are Burning'. The song has been supported by over 60 international music stars and celebrities including Duran Duran, Angélique Kidjo, Marion Cotillard, Milla Jovovich, Lily Allen, Manu Katché, Youssou N'Dour and many more. The song was made available as a free download building a unique digital petition in the run-up to Copenhagen. The launch received media coverage by outlets around the world (130 pieces of coverage).

The momentum generated by its launch was fundamental to the success of the Time for Climate Justice campaign which experienced exponential growth of over 600% at

www.timeforclimatejustice.org with the wider tck movement both adopting its use and also benefitting tremendously. The campaign song received over **1,000,000** views on YouTube with over **170,000** downloads from the timeforclimatejustice.org website alone.

The Global Campaign for Climate Action (GCCA)

The GCCA coalition, of which the Forum was a co-founding partner, launched the website www.tcktck.org in August 2009 which was donated by the FORUM-Euro RSCG strategic partnership using the tck tck tck symbol. With 250 worldwide coalition members, the tck symbol was universally adopted and not only projected on the Gate of permanent stability in China by Greenpeace, but also used in New York's Central Park by Oxfam and on WWF's marketing materials to cite but a few examples.

Merging of activities between the GCCA and the FORUM was not possible, mainly because a number of GCCA members and funders were not prepared to use Climate Justice as the tag line for



the campaign, the central ask of the FORUM as it had relevance beyond the Copenhagen summit. Whilst the tck symbol and Copenhagen logo had a number of different slogans, it soon became synonymous with Climate Justice and the main rallying call of civil society at the Copenhagen summit.

In Conclusion

The Time for Climate Justice campaign has generated tremendous global awareness in a very short period of time for the Copenhagen summit and the call for a fair and binding agreement. Moreover, with limited financial resources, the movement benefitted from both the marketing expertise and extensive PR machinery of EuroRSCG complemented by the commitment of its staff. The achievements of the campaign have reinforced the brand equity of the FORUM and the residual energy of the social media platforms and its website further best position the organization to steward the continued fight for climate justice. The resources deployed by the FORUM in the development of the campaign represent a major investment which has produced many online tools/‘assets’ that remain at the disposal of foundation in the fight for Climate Justice. It is therefore arguably incumbent on the FORUM to continue to engage its significant campaign supporter base in the quest for the campaign’s ultimate goal, CLIMATE JUSTICE.



Weather Info for All (WIFA)

Background Information

Extreme weather events heavily impact on the world's poorest and most vulnerable communities. Across rural Africa, climate variability and change exacerbate the frequency and intensity of severe weather events affecting more than 700 million people. It threatens lives and livelihoods, reduces agricultural production and food security, increases water stress and the severity of floods and droughts as well as facilitates the spread of climate-sensitive diseases.

Reliable weather information is essential for the safety of lives, livelihoods and property. It enables governments, communities and individuals to reduce the impact of disasters and allows farmers, fishermen and other economic groups maximize productivity. Everywhere, National Meteorological Services (NMSs) are the governments' authoritative source of weather-related information. They continuously strive to improve their services, increasing the relevance and reliability of the information they provide and extending their services to help people understand the impact of weather and climate on their daily lives. However, across the African continent, this is particularly challenging because of the paucity of monitoring networks essential for the production of timely, reliable and useful weather and climate forecasts and analyses. To provide this information, an eight-fold increase in surface meteorological observations is needed, along with improvements in the capacity of the NMSs to deliver more specific and reliable information on impacts.

Given the importance of reducing environmental risks to protect social and economic gains in the most vulnerable communities, the Global Humanitarian Forum (The Forum), and its partners are implementing the Weather Info for All Initiative (WIFA). This is a practical solution for improving the capacity of NMSs to help their governments and citizens cope with the risks of weather extremes and climate change. At its core, it is an innovative public-private partnership that strives to reinforce the capacities and capabilities of NMSs. Harnessing the growth of wireless communications across Africa, the Initiative aims to install up to 5000 Automatic Weather Stations (AWSs) at new and existing wireless network sites across the continent. These sites provide all the preconditions for the deployment of AWSs: power, connectivity, maintenance and security. The data collected at these stations will be analyzed by NMSs and transformed into sector-specific weather forecasts and early warnings and distributed to end-users who need it most – farmers, fishermen, rural and urban communities, health workers and government agencies – via a suitable telecoms bearer such as Short Messaging Service (SMS). In order to ensure the end-users fully utilize and apply the weather information to their day to day decisions, the Initiative will facilitate the engagement of Extension Agents from key sectors that will collaborate with the NMSs.

This Initiative will bring valuable and tangible benefits to communities both at the grassroots and government levels. Through improved weather information, local communities will have the opportunity to increase their agricultural productivity and food security, limit the spread of climate sensitive diseases and better prepare for extreme weather events. Furthermore, better weather information will make possible the development of services, such as micro-insurance, which uses weather data indexes and gives farmers access to financing mechanisms such as micro-credits - thus providing the poorest of the poor with the necessary tool to adapt to the consequences of climate change, and to lift themselves out of extreme poverty. The Initiative will help provide more accurate weather



information which would also allow for better planning and informed government policies, not only in responding to weather-related disasters, but also in preparing for them.

Phase I: Piloting the hosting of AWSs on cell tower sites in Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda

The main goal of Phase 1 was to deliver the technical feasibility of the Initiative and with that determine the following elements:

- > AWSs properly set up and fully operational
- > Adequate hosting of the AWSs at wireless network sites
- > Raw data successfully transferred between the AWSs and the NMSs

In addition to delivering the technical feasibility of the Initiative, additional objectives of Phase 1 were to determine the effectiveness of the Initiative in bringing together relevant stakeholders in the weather information value chain and in using the experience to improve planning efforts to execute a full implementation in East Africa.



Setting up phase

During the set up period of Phase I, a substantial amount of time was spent speaking with experts from the WMO to understand and identify what the needs are in Africa in terms of weather and climate data and how WIFA could truly add value in helping improve the delivery of weather products and services. The WMO agreed to a set of parameters for the purchase of AWSs that would meet these identified needs. Subsequently, research was conducted to find the most appropriate supplier of weather stations. The Forum initiated a bidding process open to all interested AWSs (or weather instrumentation) manufacturers, during which 14 quotes that met the stringent WMO requirements at reasonable price ranges were received.

The manufacturer evaluation criteria aimed to ensure the sustainability of the project beyond the deployment phase and encompassed three broad categories: technical, management and cost. Each proposal was evaluated for compliance with the WMO specifications, focusing on the proposed system design and technical approach, the system's functional performance in terms of data handling and data processing, reliability and maintainability, mean time between failure and outage recovery. The proposals were also evaluated based on the bidders' capabilities and experience with equipment installation and maintenance in Africa and with various meteorological services. The Forum also verified the manufacturers' ISO 9001 certification as well as their quality and environmental policies. Finally, the proposals were evaluated based on the aggressiveness of their pricing structure relative to the technical specifications. In addition, consideration was given to the amount of flexibility the manufacturers were able to offer to meet the specific needs of the project.



Fairmount Weather Systems, Ltd. (UK) was selected as the supplier and maintenance lead for the Initiative. Fairmount, the systems integrator, has specifically designed an AWS conforming to WMO specifications for this Initiative, able to be deployed in thousands of units worldwide. These units are robust, able to withstand various environmental conditions, yet low maintenance such that interventions will be at an absolute minimum. Fairmount will also ensure proper data



maintenance/quality control of the entire system on five-year cycles through remote detection and predicted supply of replacement AWSs components. On November 2008, the order was placed to purchase 20 AWSs for the Initial Phase of the Initiative.

Country entrance preparation

Prior to any of the installations, the Initiative Partnership went through an extensive preparatory phase, including ongoing consultations with the NMSs and with Ericsson. In order to minimize the cost, Ericsson offered possible wireless network site locations to host the initial phase stations. These locations coincided with their new cell tower installations. These locations were shared with the NMSs of Kenya, Uganda and Tanzania who decided where their allocated stations would be hosted. There were also additional consultations with the WMO to obtain a clear picture of the requirements for a successful implementation based on the commitments given and the resources available.

Phase 1 - Achievements

Hosting of the AWSs at wireless network infrastructure

In March of 2009, the first 5 AWSs were installed in Uganda. In April, the balance of all the stations was installed: 4 in Uganda, 9 in Tanzania and 1 in Kenya¹. Prior to the installations, the NMSs representatives, along with the AWSs manufacturer trained the sub-contractors who performed the actual installations of the automatic weather stations. The met representatives later accompanied the installation team to ensure that the guidelines and requirements set forth by the WMO were accurately observed and that the sensors were installed such that measurements or readings are the most accurate. The AWSs proved to be sufficiently flexible to accommodate the cell tower surroundings.

AWSs properly set up and fully operational

During the installations, the sub-contractors were able to successfully install AWSs onto the cell towers in two – three hours, and have the approval of the NMSs representatives. All 19 AWSs were successfully installed at Millennium Villages² and the Lake Victoria region in Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda.

Raw data successfully transferring between the AWS and the NMS

The SIM cards provided by Zain are configured and functioning correctly with respect to the software needed to send the weather data. All 19 stations are functioning and transmitting raw meteorological data via GPRS to the respective NMSs. The NMSs are still qualifying the data and need provide a formal feedback for further discussion.

Phase 1 – Other Activities

Partners also invested great effort in preparing for the launch of the Initiative which was held on the 18th June 2009, at the Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction, in Geneva, Switzerland. The President of the Global Humanitarian Forum, Kofi Annan, the President and CEO of Ericsson, Carl-Henric Svanberg, the President of Zain Africa, Lord Simon Cairns, and the Secretary General of the WMO, Michel Jarraud, were the key speakers. The Initiative benefitted from extensive media coverage worldwide.

¹ Two (2) stations were initially planned to be installed in Kenya. However, one of the cell towers was not constructed and therefore could not be used for the initial phase. The automatic weather station was subsequently donated to the Kenya Met Department for verification of the quality of the instrumentation

² The Millennium Villages project of the Earth Institute is aiming to prove that Millennium Development Goals – reduction of extreme poverty and hunger, improve health, education, gender equality and environmental stability – can be achieved at a village level through community-led development.



Additionally, the Weather Info for All Initiative was also featured at the World Climate Conference-3 which took place from the 31st of August until the 4th of September, 2009 in Geneva, Switzerland. A side event where a panel comprised of partner representatives discussed the Initiative and answered questions from the audience took place on the 31st of August. Partners represented included Ericsson, the WMO, the Forum and the Director of the Uganda Met Service. The Initiative also benefitted from governmental support from by his Excellency, Dr. Ali, Mohamed Shein, Vice President of the Republic of Tanzania, during the high-level segment held at the end of the Conference.

Conclusion and Way Forward

To ensure the dissemination of weather products and services to a maximum number of end-users, additional mobile operators will be included in the partnership. Discussions are on-going to formalize these engagements. Additionally, the sustainability of the Initiative will not be assured until African institutions develop a sense of ownership towards it and local governments support not only WIFA but also their National Met Services. To this effect, a strategy for engaging various local ministries and African institutions is also in development.

Notably, the African Development Bank (AfDB) is funding a project called “Institutional Support to African Climate Institutions” and has allocated 20 million units of account (approx. USD 30 million) to be channelled through the African Centre for Meteorological Applications for Development (ACMAD) to five beneficiary institutions, among which the Forum and WIFA. Due to the AfDB’s financial support to WIFA, ACMAD and the Forum are in discussion with regards to a Pan-African implementation strategy of the Initiative. Based in Niamey, Niger, ACMAD has a continental mandate which aims to contribute to the sustainable development of the socio-economic sectors of Africa by integrating climate concerns through: (i) the development and transfer of tools and technologies to national meteorological services; (ii) the dissemination of meteorological and climate information to users; (iii) capacity building on climate related issues. A Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) has been signed between ACMAD and the Forum. This will be followed by another MoU which will allow WIFA to access the grant from the AfDB, given that ACMAD is the Executing Agency responsible for disbursing the AfDB funds. An official announcement of the partnership is expected Q1 of 2010.

The World Bank, through its Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery, has also decided to partner with the Forum. The modalities and the extent of the partnership are currently being discussed and the official announcement is also expected Q1 of 2010. The World Bank will be heavily involved in engaging various ministries at the national level to encourage governments to invest in infrastructure development as it is essential to ensure the sustainability of the Initiative and that the initial investment lasts in the long term.

A pilot on the delivery of a bespoke weather product as well as an early warning using data from the Initial Phase stations is being developed by the Uganda Met Service and Ericsson. As soon as products are defined, it will be tested on a small scale and recommendations for expanding them at the country and region levels will be communicated to all partners in due time. Various enabling applications and sector-specific weather products and services as well as their delivery to end-users will also be developed in partnership with the NMSs, ACMAD and the telecoms sector.

Planning and coordination for Phase II has also begun. Phase II is the full implementation of the Initiative in the East African Community, starting with Kenya, Uganda, and Tanzania where approximately 490 units will be deployed. These activities included the creation of an International Steering Committee (ISC), foreseen to provide overall direction and strategic guidance towards the ongoing development and implementation of the Initiative. It will be comprised of representatives from all strategic partners. A Technical Advisory Group was also formed to provide the ISC with guidance and recommendations on technical aspects related to the Initiative. The idea is to ensure that the



project meets the needs of the NMSs and end-users and leverages on the technical expertise available within the partnership.

Phase 2 planning activities also include the formalization of partnerships whereby other national and international institutions, as well as local extension agencies, who will add value to the Initiative's sustainability, will also be engaged. This process will be spearheaded by the NMSs, with the support of the relevant and appropriate Initiative partners. This component is essential as it will ensure that the correct information is delivered in the appropriate format to meet individual end-users specific needs. This will ensure that the Initiative will result in tangible improvement and impact on people's lives.



Human Impact Report: Climate Change

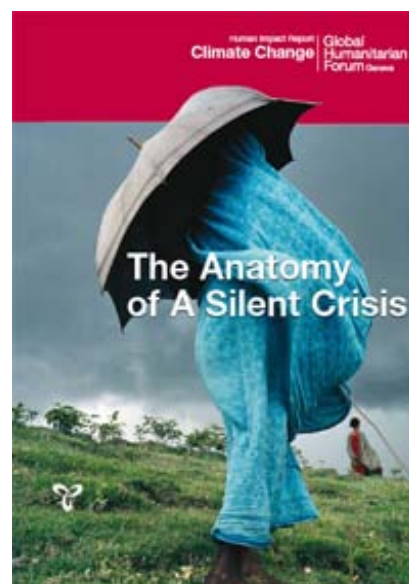
The Forum's first major research project, the Human Impact Report: Climate Change, was an effort to compile into one volume the best available overview of the current and near-future impact of climate change on human society around the world. The report was produced over a 6 month project timeframe ending with its London launch on 29 May 2009. The Forum worked closely with the Danish-based consultancy firm Dalberg Global Development Advisors for the development of the report.

The report documented the human impact of climate change from the point-of-view of food, health, poverty, water, displacement of people, the economy and security. It compiled its findings into number figures based on averages that represented estimated orders of magnitude of the impacts today (the year 2010) and in the near-future (by 2030). The report was the first reference report to provide such a precise assessment of the human consequences of climate change already felt around the world today. The numbers shocked: around 300,000 deaths per year; 500 million people at extreme risk today; 4 billion people living in vulnerable areas; over 25 million climate displaced people with 1 million more every year; and over 100 billion dollars worth of damage caused each year.

The report had relied on the work of dozens of other public and private research institutions in developed and developing countries in order to compile the information. The whole project was reviewed by a highly distinguished Advisory panel, which included: Nitin Desai, Prime Minister's Council on Climate Change, India; Saleemul Huq, International Institute for Environment and Development; Andreas Merkl, Conservation and Community Investment Forum; Johan Rockström, Stockholm Environment Institute; Jeffrey Sachs, The Earth Institute, Columbia University, New York; Hans Joachim Schellnhuber, Potsdam Institute for Climate Impact Research; Klaus Töpfer, United Nations Environment Programme (1998-2006); Margareta Wahlström, UN Assistant Secretary-General for Disaster Risk Reduction; and Forum board members Jan Egeland, Rajendra Pachauri and Barbara Stocking.

Under the title "The Anatomy of a Silent Crisis", the report's May launch by Kofi Annan, Barbara Stocking (Oxfam), and CEO/Director-General Walter Fust instantly captured public attention and as a result it became the largest international climate change news item in the immediate run-up to the Copenhagen preparatory talks held in June in Bonn, Germany. It has since become the most widely covered climate change report for 2009. It enjoyed impressive mention in almost all major newspapers in developed and developing countries worldwide, and on major satellite television channels such as CNN, BBC and Al Jazeera. Further, in a rare occurrence for climate change topics, the report also made headlines in a number of tabloid papers, such as the British "The Sun" and Europe's largest newspaper, the German "Bild". In December 2009 alone, the Human Impact Report was consulted or downloaded more than 20,000 times on the Forum's website.

The report has also had a significant influence on international climate change policy and negotiations. It has been referred to repeatedly by the British Prime Minister Gordon Brown, the African Union, the European Union, by major developing countries like India as well as by senior White House officials. It has also been provided on request to a number of climate change negotiating teams. The report has become an important tool for communicating, justifying and negotiating high ambition climate policy. The Forum continues to promote the report for this purpose, and it has been presented at a number of international conferences in Europe and the Asia-Pacific.



Drylands Initiative: Climate Change and Development

The Forum continues to pursue the Drylands Initiative, a research initiative for mobilizing adaptation projects in fragile areas of the Drylands. The so-called “Drylands” of North Africa, the Middle East, and Central Asia – regions already beset by water stress, environmental degradation and demographic pressures – is one of the most climate stressed zones on the planet. The area is also home to other important problems, such as poverty, malnutrition and socio-political instabilities. The project will carry out research and compile data on the impact of climate change in the Drylands region, identify the most effective means for populations to adapt, and support the implementation of these solutions. Strategic partners include the Office of HRH Princess Haya Bint Al Hussein, UN Messenger of Peace and Forum Board member, and the Earth Institute at Columbia University, New York. The Forum has also expanded discussions on the initiative to also include additional partners - among those is the Secretariat of the UN Convention to Combat Desertification who will also be joining the project.



Jeffrey Sachs, Director of the Earth Institute at Columbia University



Energy for the Poor Initiative



Work continue on the Energy for the Poor Initiative project to launch a unique global study on resolving energy poverty, which affects more than 1.6 billion people have no access to modern forms of energy whatsoever. Energy poverty is known to hold back progress towards meeting the Millennium Development Goals. The project study is a partnership together with the Energy Resources Institute, India (TERI) to determine the energy needs of the poor, paving the way for effective solutions and advocacy to support their introduction. The Forum gathered key stakeholders to address the energy poverty issue at the 2009 Forum in a session entitled “Ensuring sustainable energy supply for the poor”, which has helped build momentum for the project. The meeting found that solutions are already emerging in some developing countries where enterprising individuals are finding ‘low-tech’ ways to generate energy, such as hand-cranked rather than battery-operated radios. However, the gravity of the energy poverty situation is yet to be comprehensively tackled and the need for a more comprehensive high resolution image of the situation is very high. The Forum continues to pursue the development of the study initiative together with wide-ranging stakeholders.



Villa Rigot Talks

The Villa Rigot Talks is a new initiative of the Global Humanitarian Forum to facilitate debate, inspire others and connect them so that they can take action together. The Villa Rigot Talks are informal gathering held at the Villa Rigot in Geneva where key experts share their work and thoughts on specific humanitarian topics. The Forum hosted a Villa Rigot talk on 28 October 2009 together with the German Aerospace Agency (DLR) on the topic of “Satellite data – exploring potential benefits for humanitarian issues”.



The October talk was attended by 20 participants including from the Africa Progress Panel, Aga Khan Foundation, the Alliance for Green Revolution in Africa, CARE International, ICRC, ITU, UNHCR, UNDP and various collaborators of permanent missions in Geneva. Dr Bittner and Dr Taubenböck of the DLR made presentations and lead the discussion among the group.

Dr Bittner presented potential benefits of atmospheric remote sensing. He showed the value of satellite-based measurements for monitoring our planet’s atmosphere and, increasingly, local environmental change. Combining this data with non-satellite based statistics and numerical models can create information exactly tailored to specific humanitarian or development purposes. Atmospheric remote sensing can detect natural hazards such as tsunamis or volcanic activity at an early stage. Also, environmental transformations linked to climate change and human activities can be closely monitored through satellite based measurements. As a new member of the WMO-World Data Center family, the German World Data Center for Remote Sensing of the Atmosphere will in near future act as a „one-stop shop“, providing access to space-based observations on the chemical composition of the atmosphere focusing initially on ozone and aerosols.

Dr Taubenböck discussed urbanization and outlined how the use of multisensoral earth observation data can help meet the challenges of sustainable urban development. Using the example of Bandung in Indonesia, it was showed how satellite data can support decision-makers in the planning process or to develop interdisciplinary methods for value-adding with social sciences or civil engineering. In case of catastrophes, a quick analysis taking about 4 to 8 hours can help locate victims and identify particularly affected areas. The more a location has been studied before, the more details that can be made available in case of a natural disaster.

Key outcomes of the discussion included to: improve weather monitoring in Africa; to install the latest satellite-based tsunami monitoring systems; to step-up urban satellite risk analyses; and to consolidate land-surface satellite information.



Communication

Communication regarding the work of FORUM has three major purposes:

- > Influencing opinion among key audiences on the issues on which the Forum is engaged
- > Raising the reputation of the Forum among those audiences
- > Branding the Forum as a knowledgeable, innovative, practical and historic organization with influence on key global issues

The Human Impact Report 2009

The Human Impact Report has been a very effective communication tool. In 2009 it was mentioned about 1500 times in the international press and was cited by prominent individuals, from British Prime Minister Gordon Brown³ to Prince Hassan bin Talal of Jordan. And it continues to be written about: each week several new articles citing the report are published, particularly during the Climate Conference in Copenhagen. As a result, the Forum's reputation has advanced from where it was a year ago. And our brand as an organization that is influential and serious about the issues has been strengthened. We continue to feature the Report on our web site and mention it frequently in speeches, presentations and other communications. We believe that after Copenhagen the human impact of climate change will grow in importance, and the Report will continue to stand as the first and leading comprehensive study on the issue.

The Weather Info for All Initiative (WIFA)

Though we expect 2010 to bring the WIFA Initiative much higher visibility, some 200 articles have already been published worldwide since the launch of the initiative in June 2009. Media that have featured WIFA have included, for example, BBC News and Reuters; IT and telecommunication media were predominately interested in the initiative. We anticipate that with increased funding from multilateral sources, as well as increased participation from African Met services and therefore more local "ownership" in Africa, WIFA will be able to command a wider audience. We will spend time in 2010 to assure solid coverage for expected high-visibility WIFA events. WIFA is an especially valuable communication tool for branding the Forum. It is a good example of the Forum's work of bringing together multiple stakeholders to solve humanitarian challenges. It also demonstrates the Forum's focus on practical and innovative action.

The Youth Forum

FORUM's Youth Forum expanded its work gradually in 2009. We see it as a communication vehicle with strong potential. The June 2009 annual meeting of the Youth Forum, Young Adults 4 New Results, did not initially receive wide press coverage; in total there were several articles in Swiss media, one article in Spanish on the BBC World web site and one in English in the Yemen Observer. However, by the end of the year the Youth Forum had developed a new web site with strong youth-oriented graphics, a lively email newsletter and a news agency called Noize from the Future. Noize from the Future inaugurated its work at Copenhagen, where three regular bloggers communicated about the conference, commenting on the scene and interviewing influential participants. We featured Noize from the Future on the Forum web site, with a link from the home page. Several influential youth-oriented media took notice. The Youth Forum strengthens the FORUM's reputation and brand among key

³ Gordon Brown called for a \$100 billion fund to fight climate change in the developing world, quoting the Human Impact Report as a reference. He quoted the HIR a second time in October during a speech regarding COP15



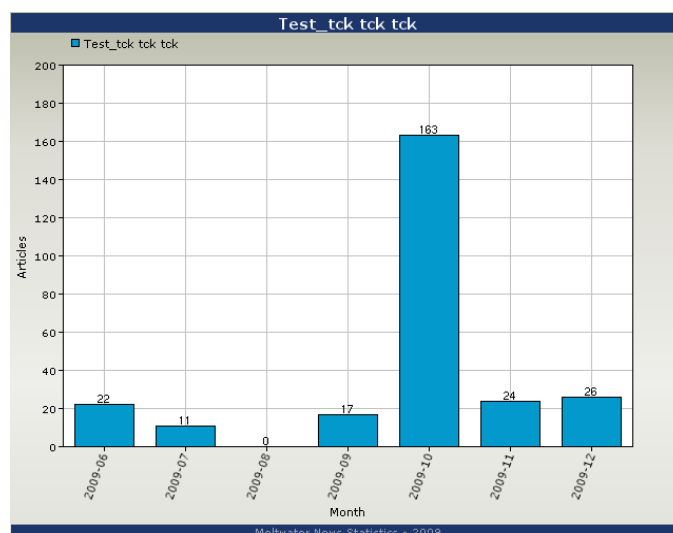
stakeholders by highlighting its energy and creativity. Combined with the Human Impact Report and WIFA, it tells the world that the FORUM is serious, influential, practical and creative.

The 2009 Annual Forum

The Annual Forum provides a good vehicle for communication and is a major part of the Forum's brand identity. The 2009 Annual Forum helped give the Forum stature and location in the humanitarian capital of the world. In 2009 media interest at the Forum was focused predominantly on high-level participants, especially Mr. Annan and his standpoint on climate justice. Other high-level people at the Forum were generally covered in their home media. Our strategy for the 2010 Annual Forum is to build long-term relationships with various regional, national and international media by communicating that the Annual Forum not only creates debate but also produces tangible results. WIFA, the Global Alliance for Climate Justice and the Youth Forum have all emerged out of past Annual Forums. We expect the 2010 Annual Forum to help strengthen the FORUM brand by associating the organization closely with the history of Geneva – thus, in essence, helping to give FORUM a historic image.

The 'tck, tck, tck' Time for Climate Justice Campaign

The Campaign, especially with its logo and song, was very successful in defining the terms of debate for Copenhagen. Climate Justice became a rallying cry. The Global Humanitarian Forum intends to continue the fight for climate justice in 2010. Much of the communications work for the Time for Climate Justice Campaign was conducted by Apex Communications out of London. However, the Campaign team work closely with Apex Communications in London to make the most of its web site and opportunities presented by the project launch in Cannes, the song release in Paris, and the end of the campaign in Copenhagen. The Graph shows the distribution of press coverage in 2009 on the tck,tck,tck Campaign. The song launch occurred in October.



Web Site

The Forum's web site is a key communication vehicle, and with the Youth Forum's blog from Copenhagen, along with that of Deputy CEO Martin Frick, it developed a more lively face by the end of 2009. It will continue to be refined in 2010.

Media

The Forum is enhancing its media database and in 2010 will reach key media globally for the first time.



Outreach

1. Board

The President and many board members have in their lectures and speeches delivered at various events and occasions made reference to the human impact of climate change. They also published in their names articles in international and national newspapers, and/or appeared repeatedly on TV screens all around the world.

President Annan spoke on various occasions on the topic of climate change, including as a panellist during a Climate Justice workshop in Pretoria chaired by Archbishop Desmond Tutu, at the Weather Info for All signing ceremony, and at the launches of the Forum's Human Impact Report in London and the tck tck tck Campaign for Climate Justice in Cannes, France. Mr Annan also delivered the opening and closing addresses at the 2009 Annual Forum, and discussed climate justice as the keynote speaker at the Gabriel Silver Memorial Lecture at Columbia University and Global Editors' Forum Project Syndicate in Copenhagen last October.

Marianna Vardinoyannis organized together with Rajendra Pachauri a Climate Conference June 2-3 in Athens. Ms Mary Robinson, Ms Barbara Stocking, Mr Ricardo Lagos, Mr Amartya Sen, and Mr Jan Egeland – just to name a few – were often on stage at important events and spoke on climate justice or subjects related to the human impact of climate change.



2. Management

Walter Fust, CEO/Director-General

<i>Dates</i>	<i>Event</i>	<i>Role</i>	<i>Place</i>
19.01.09	Reception for head of missions Geneva (45 attendees)	presenter	Geneva
26.01.09	British Parliament	speaker - presenter	London
28-31.01.09	WEF	speaker	Davos
5-7.02.09	TERI – Development Summit	speaker	Delhi
11-13.02.09	Nascom leadership conference	speaker	Mumbai
2-3.03.09	Doha Center	speaker	Doha
6-8.03.09	Coalition for Dialogue on Africa	board Member speaker on C.C.	Addis
26-27.03.09	Skoll Social Entrepreneurs Forum	speaker	Oxford
16.04.09	Club of Rome	speaker	Wien
4-5.05.09	UNESCO	Speaker	Paris
26-27.05.09	Asia Media Summit	speaker	Macao
1.06.09	IUCN	participant	Gland
2.06.09	Athens ' climate conference	speaker	Greece
4.06.09	Foreign Commonwealth Office	speaker- participant	London
31.08.09	WMO Climate Summit	WIFA presenter	Geneva
29-30.09.09	European Security Research Forum-	speaker	Stockholm
8-10.10.09	Climate change conference	speaker	Hong Kong
9-10.10.09	Euro Asia Media Dialogue	speaker	Amsterdam
2-3.11.09	Fondacion Mayor: climate change + Peace	speaker	Barcelona
20-21.11.09	WEF global agenda council	speaker – humanitarian affairs	Dubai
25.11.09	DFID	visitor presenter	London
28-29.11.09	CoDA	Board Member and GHF presenter	Tunis
8.12.09	HEID – Migration and Development	speaker	Geneva



Martin Frick, Deputy CEO/Director

<i>Dates</i>	<i>Event</i>	<i>Role</i>	<i>Place</i>
28 February – 3 March	Climate Justice Dialogue	speaker	Johannesburg, South Africa
10-12 March	Climate Congress 2009	panellist	Copenhagen, Denmark
19 April	The Geneva Summit for Human Rights, Tolerance and Democracy	panellist	Geneva, Switzerland
23-24 May	Evangelischer Kirchentag	speaker	Bremen, Germany
4-5 June	CC9 Climate Conference "Green Technology and Finance: Striking a fair Climate Change Agreement"	speaker	Sarspborg, Norway
26-29 June	Tällberg Forum 2009 "How on Earth can We Live Together, Within the Planetary Boundaries?"	speaker	Tällberg, Sweden
6-7 July	Chatham House Conference - The Politics of the Climate Change Agreement	panellist	London, United Kingdom
19 July	Caux Conference "Addressing the Root of Human Insecurity"	speaker	Caux, Switzerland
8 September	Conference "Environmental Change and its Impacts"	speaker	Geneva, Switzerland
10-12 September	Interdependence Day 2009	speaker	Istanbul, Turkey
16 September	Conference "Humanitarian and Human Rights - Challenges for the Business Community"	speaker	Geneva, Switzerland
21-23 September	New York Climate Week	panellist	New York, United States
1 st October	International Forum on Music	panellist	Geneva, Switzerland
22-24 October	European Development Days	speaker	Stockholm, Sweden
6-8 November	Conference "Global Perspective – Decisive Action in Times of a Global Crisis"	panellist	Berlin, Germany
8 November	Vision Summit 2009	panellist	Berlin, Germany
10-11 November	10th World Summit of Nobel Peace Laureates	speaker	Berlin, Germany
17 November	Conference "Kick-Starting Africa's Carbon Markets"	panellist	Geneva, Switzerland
24 November	24. Forum Globale Frage - Klimagerechtigkeit - Neue Perspektiven für die internationale Umweltpolitik	panellist	Berlin, Germany
25 November	Debate "Climate Justice"	speaker & panellist	Brussels, Belgium



<i>Dates</i>	<i>Event</i>	<i>Role</i>	<i>Place</i>
3-6 December	Parliament of World's Religions	speaker	Melbourne, Australia
8-9 December	"Road to Copenhagen" Conference	speaker & panellist	Malmö, Sweden
7-18 December	COP 15	panellist	Copenhagen, Denmark



Funders

National Governments

- > Denmark
- > France
- > Germany
- > Liechtenstein
- > Luxembourg
- > Switzerland

Other Authorities

- > City of Geneva
- > Republic and Canton of Geneva

Private Donors

- > ClimateWorks Foundation
- > European Climate Foundation
- > Hans Wilsdorf Foundation
- > MacArthur Foundation
- > Mercuria Energy Trading S. A.

Private Persons

- > Various private donations were received



List of Board Members

(in alphabetical order)

- Kofi Annan** President, *Global Humanitarian Forum*
- Chairman, *Africa Progress Panel (APP)*
- Chairman, *Alliance for a Green Revolution in Africa (AGRA)*
- Chairman, *Prize Committee of the Mo Ibrahim Foundation*
- Chairman, *Concordia 21*
- Chancellor, *University of Ghana*
- Member, *The Elders*
- Former UN Secretary-General
- Catherine Bertini (Prof.)** Professor of Public Administration, *Maxwell School, Syracuse University, USA*
- Co-Chair, *The Chicago Initiative on Global Agricultural Development*
- Former Executive Director, *World Food Programme*
- Former Senior Fellow, *Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation*
- Former UN Under-Secretary-General
- Lakhdar Brahimi (Prof.)** Member, *The Elders*
- Former Professor, *Institute for Advanced Study Princeton*
- Former *Special Adviser to the UN Secretary-General*
- Michel Camdessus (Prof.)** Member, *Africa Progress Panel (APP)*
- Honorary Governor, *Bank of France*
- Former Personal Representative of President Chirac, *New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD)*
- Former Managing Director, *IMF*
- Former Member, *Commission for Africa*



- Mary Chinery-Hesse** Member, *Board of the Centre for Conflict Resolution in Cape Town – South Africa*
- Former Chief Advisor to *H.E. the President of the Republic of Ghana*
- Jan Egeland** Director, *Norwegian Institute of International Affairs*
- Special Advisor to UN Secretary-General
- Former UN Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs and Emergency Relief Coordinator
- Jacques Forster (Prof. Dr.)** Vice-President of the Foundation Board, *Graduate Institute of International and Development Studies, Geneva*
- Former Vice-President (Permanent), *International Committee of the Red Cross*
- Dante Martinelli (H.E.)** Ambassador, Permanent Representative of Switzerland to the UN and other international organizations, *Swiss Permanent Mission in Geneva*
- Goh Kee Nguan** Chief Executive Officer, *Singapore 2010 Youth Olympic Games*
- Brigadier General (NS), *Singapore Armed Forces*
- Rita E. Hauser (Dr.)** Chair of the Board of Directors, *International Peace Institute, New York*
- President, *Hauser Foundation*
- H.R.H. Princess Haya** UN Messenger of Peace
- Chairperson, *The International Humanitarian City, Dubai*
- Dean Hirsch** President and CEO, *World Vision International*
- Alois Hirschmugl (Dr.)** Brigadier General, *Austrian Armed Forces(AAF)- Ministry of Defence*
- Humanitarian Affairs Advisor to the Austrian Chief of Defence Staff
- CEO/D.M.A.T. Consulting e.U.*
- Hans Küng (Prof. Dr.)** President, *Global Ethic Foundation (Stiftung Weltethos)*
- Ricardo Lagos (Prof.)** President, *Club of Madrid*
- Special envoy of the UN Secretary-General on Climate Change
- Chairman, *Democracia y Desarrollo*
- Ivan Pictet** Senior Managing Partner, *Pictet & Cie, Geneva*



- Rajendra K. Pachauri (Dr.)** Chairman, *International Panel on Climate Change*
Director-General, *The Energy and Resources Institute (TERI)*
Chairman, *Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change*
Director, *Yale Climate and Energy Institute, New Haven*
- Mary Robinson (Prof. Dr.)** President and founder *Realizing Rights: The Ethical Globalization Initiative*
Former President, *Ireland*
Former UN High Commissioner for Human Rights
- Judith Rodin** President, *The Rockefeller Foundation*
- Jean-Louis Schiltz** *Président du Secrétariat du Groupe Parlementaire Chrétien Social*
Former Minister for Cooperation and Humanitarian Affairs, Defence and Communications, *Luxembourg*
- Amartya Sen (Prof. Dr.)** Professor of Economics, *Harvard University*
- Barbara Stocking** Chief Executive, *Oxfam GB*
- Marianna V. Vardinoyannis** Goodwill Ambassador, *Unesco*
President, *Foundation for the Child and the Family, Athens*
- James D. Wolfensohn** Chairman, *Wolfensohn & Company LLC*
Former President, *World Bank*
- Muhammad Yunus (Prof. Dr.)** Managing Director, *Grameen Bank, Bangladesh*



Founded in 2007, the Global Humanitarian Forum is an independent international Organization based in Geneva, Switzerland, working to harness the full potential of the global society for overcoming humanitarian challenges.



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