



International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies
 Fédération internationale des Sociétés de la Croix-Rouge et du Croissant-Rouge
 Federación Internacional de Sociedades de la Cruz Roja y de la Media Luna Roja
 الاتحاد الدولي لجمعيات الصليب الأحمر والهلال الأحمر

2009 Red Cross Red Crescent disaster risk reduction, food security/livelihoods and climate change adaptation mapping

Introduction

Recognizing the urgent need to increase community safety and resilience, the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (International Federation) is scaling up its disaster risk reduction (DRR), food security/livelihoods and climate change adaptation programming. In support of this, a mapping was undertaken to understand the extent of the International Federation's activities and support better programme targeting.

Scope and data

This mapping captures only activities categorized specifically as DRR, food security/livelihoods and climate change adaptation (for simplicity the acronym "DRR" hereon includes also food security/livelihoods and climate change adaptation). Other activities contributing to increased community safety and resilience, for example in the areas of health and care, water and sanitation, shelter, etc., while also contributing to DRR, are not included.

The mapping covers Red Cross Red Crescent DRR activities in developing countries. The data was available for 19 National Societies working internationallyⁱ, multi-lateral initiatives administered by the International Federation Secretariat and the Red Cross/Red Crescent Climate Centre. Only activities directly supporting national- and community-level DRR are includedⁱⁱ.

Many National Societies implement DRR independent of bi- and multi-lateral support. Also, not all National Societies working internationally provided data. The data is therefore incomplete, and increasingly so with each preceding year. For example, compared to food security programming recorded in the International Federation Cooperation Database for Africa, the current mapping reports 7 per cent of total spending in 2005 and 33 per cent in 2007. While 2009 is considered the most complete, to remove potential bias due to incomplete data, temporal trends are analyzed in relative and not absolute terms.

Despite these limitations the mapping covers the major DRR donors, and care was taken to avoid potential double counting. Therefore the true DRR programmed by the International Federation cannot be less than what is reported here.

Global and regional DRR investment

In 2009 the total reported DRR spending was approximately CHF 68.1 million in 113 countries. Considering only programmes where beneficiary data is available, DRR programming between 2005 and 2009 consistently cost around CHF 5.0 per beneficiary per year. While the available data on beneficiaries reached is highly incomplete, based on the above cost per beneficiary and total spending, at least 13.5 million vulnerable people are being reached with DRR in 2009.

Figure 1 shows the breakdown of global reported DRR spending per regionⁱⁱⁱ since 2005.

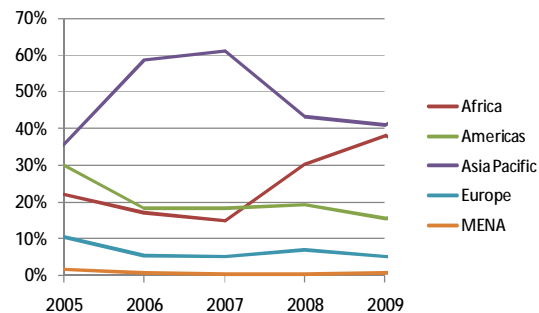


Figure 1: Regional breakdown of global DRR spending, 2005-2009.

The high spending on DRR following the 2004 tsunami in Asia Pacific is clearly visible. Africa has experienced the most marked increase in the portion of global DRR spending during the past few years. It must be noted that these are relative figures; in absolute terms DRR spending in all regions has increased during the past five years.

The table below shows the 2009 regional breakdown of global DRR spending compared to indicators of disaster risk (proxied by disaster history) and human vulnerability (proxied by poverty)^{iv}.

| | Global DRR Spending | Global Disasters 1900-2009 ^v | Population < \$1.25/day ^{vi} (millions) |
|--------------|---------------------|---|--|
| Africa | 38% | 24% | 393 |
| Americas | 15% | 21% | 47 |
| Asia Pacific | 41% | 43% | 923 |
| Europe | 5% | 7% | 24 |
| MENA | 1% | 5% | 8 |

Programming aligns well with global needs: the most spending is in Asia Pacific which has the highest absolute vulnerability and risk, with Africa not far behind. It is clear that more DRR investment is needed in MENA.

During 2005-2009 almost 60 per cent of funding for DRR has consistently been provided by government donors, with the remainder coming from private sources (general public, corporations and foundations).

Focus areas and activities

Figure 2 shows the development of DRR focus in terms of absolute spending during 2005-2009.

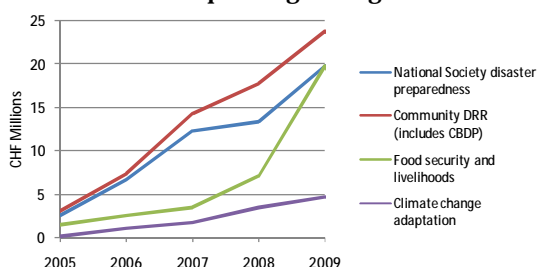


Figure 2: Global spending on DRR focus areas, 2005-2009. (CBDP = community-based disaster preparedness)

Considering again that past data becomes more and more incomplete with each preceding year, Figure 3 shows the same information but relative to global total DRR spending, which reduces some of the bias due to data scarcity in past years.

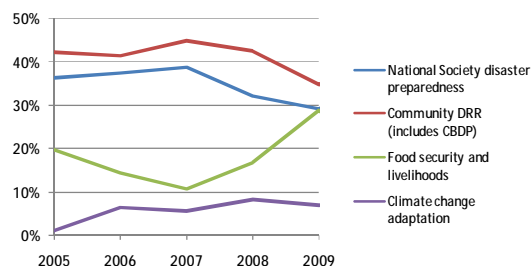


Figure 3: Portion of total global spending on different DRR focus areas, 2005-2009.

Spending in all DRR focus areas has increased during the past five years. Food security and livelihoods has increased most rapidly, especially starting in 2007, which is linked to the launch of the Africa Food Security Initiative. With the

impacts of climate change becoming more and more apparent, spending on climate change adaptation has also consistently increased.

The detailed distribution of spending on DRR activities in 2009 is:

| | |
|--|-----|
| Contingency planning | 8% |
| National-level disaster preparedness | 20% |
| Emergency assessment | 1% |
| Branch disaster response training | 2% |
| Vulnerability & capacity assessments (VCA) | 8% |
| Community awareness, education & advocacy | 9% |
| Community organisation | 5% |
| Community early warning | 5% |
| Small-scale mitigation | 7% |
| Financial risk sharing (community funds, etc.) | <1% |
| Food security & livelihoods | 30% |
| Climate change awareness, education & advocacy | 2% |
| Climate change preparedness | 2% |
| Climate change mainstreaming | 1% |

Activity data must be treated cautiously, as specific details on spending per activity were not available, and in many cases integrated and/or overlapping programming is reported to the detriment of one or more activity. This is especially likely for climate change activities, which are often integrated in other DRR activities and thus not separately reported.

Although not recorded during this mapping, it must be noted that many activities are being implemented under food security and livelihoods, for example income generation support, agronomic capacity building, small-scale irrigation and food/grain banks.

Looking forwards

DRR activities will continue to grow, with over CHF 44.6 million already committed for 2010. The country-level data captured through this mapping will also help improve the targeting of the most vulnerable countries and communities.

For a more complete picture, future mapping efforts should capture more holistically the integrated multi-sectoral activities contributing to safer and more resilient communities (for example in the areas of health and care, water and sanitation, shelter, recovery, etc.).

ⁱ Data was provided by: American Red Cross, Austrian Red Cross, Belgian Red Cross, British Red Cross, The Canadian Red Cross Society, Danish Red Cross, Finnish Red Cross, French Red Cross, German Red Cross, Irish Red Cross Society, Japanese Red Cross Society, The Netherlands Red Cross, Norwegian Red Cross, Swedish Red Cross and Swiss Red Cross. Secondary data on certain programmes was available for: Andorran Red Cross, Hong Kong Red Cross, Icelandic Red Cross and Spanish Red Cross.

ⁱⁱ Therefore no activities/resources used for the International Federation Secretariat (Geneva, Zones and regional offices) are included.

ⁱⁱⁱ These regions correspond to the International Federation's decentralized zone structure. Europe includes the Caucasus and Central Asia, and MENA includes the Middle East and North Africa.

^{iv} The most recently available data were used and adapted by including only those developing countries where Red Cross Red Crescent National Societies exist.

^v EM-DAT: The OFDA/CRED International Disaster Database. www.emdat.net accessed Oct. 09, Université Catholique de Louvain, Brussels, Belgium.

^{vi} World Bank (2008). 2008 World Development Indicators: Poverty Data Supplement. International Bank for Reconstruction and Development/The World Bank, Washington, D.C., USA. The global absolute poverty line is estimated at \$1.25/day.