
Fact sheet

2010 Red Cross Red Crescent disaster risk reduction mapping

Introduction

In 2009, the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) undertook a mapping process in order to highlight its activities and support better programme targeting.

Echoing the IFRC's Strategy 2020 to strengthen community safety and resilience, this annual mapping process aims to regularly monitor progress and institute evidence-based programming on activities categorized as disaster risk reduction (DRR), food security/livelihoods and climate change adaptation programming (for simplicity the acronym "DRR" hereon includes the above-mentioned sectors).¹

Scope and data

The mapping covers Red Cross Red Crescent DRR activities in developing countries. The data was available for 10 National Societies working internationally,² multi-lateral initiatives administered by the IFRC and the Red Cross Red Crescent Climate Centre. Only activities directly supporting national- and community-level DRR are included.³

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. Despite these limitations the mapping covers the major DRR donors, and care was taken to avoid potential double counting.

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- ¹ As with the 2009 mapping, 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.
 - ² Data was provided by: American Red Cross, Austrian Red Cross, Danish Red Cross, Finnish Red Cross, French Red Cross, German Red Cross, Netherlands Red Cross, Norwegian Red Cross, Swedish Red Cross and Swiss Red Cross. Secondary data on certain programmes was available for: Belgian Red Cross, British Red Cross, Canadian Red Cross, Icelandic Red Cross, Red Cross of Luxembourg and Spanish Red Cross.
 - ³ Therefore, no activities/resources used for the IFRC secretariat (Geneva, zones or regional offices) are included.

Global and regional DRR investment

Figure 1: Regional breakdown of global DRR spending, 2005-2010.

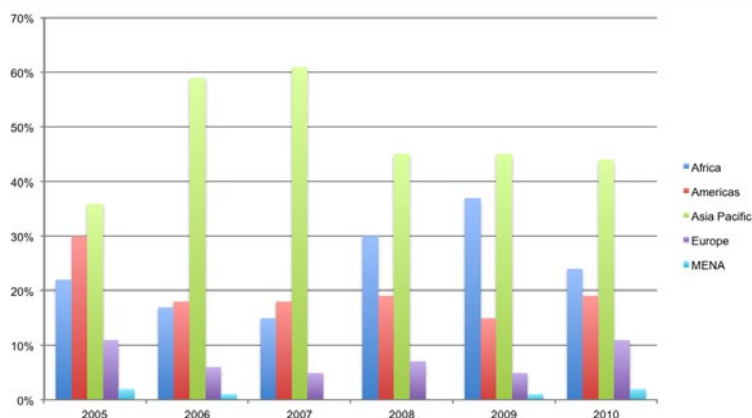
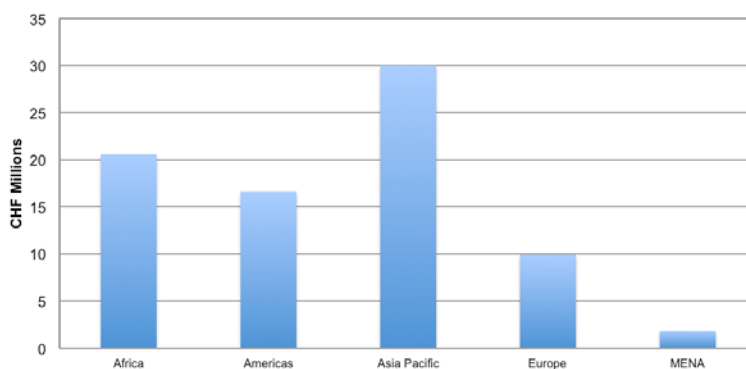


Figure 2: Regional breakdown of global DRR spending, 2010.



In 2010, the total reported DRR spending stood approximately at **CHF 88.1 million** in **93 countries**. Based on calculations derived from the 2009 mapping,⁴ it is estimated that close to **17.6 million vulnerable people** have benefitted in 2010 from DRR activities.

Figure 1 shows the breakdown of global reported spending per region⁵ since 2005.

Figure 2 shows the breakdown of global reported DRR spending in 2010.

Spending on DRR for 2010 follows trends indicated over the past five years. Asia Pacific and Africa continue to lead on global DRR spending, while investment in the other regions has been increasing steadily. However, increased investment in DRR programming in the MENA is still needed.

There is a correlation between investment in DRR and indicators of disaster risk. In 2010, Asia still remains the most affected continent in terms of natural disasters, accounting for 89 per cent of all people affected by disasters.⁶

The table below shows variances in regional breakdown of global DRR spending between 2009 and 2010.

	Global DRR Spending (2010)	Global DRR Spending (2009)
Africa	24%*	38%
Americas	19%	15%
Asia Pacific	44%	41%
Europe	11%	5%
MENA	2%	1%

*At the time of reporting, data from the Africa region was incomplete.

4 This calculation is extrapolated from the 2009 Red Cross Red Crescent disaster risk reduction, food security/livelihoods and climate change adaptation mapping which approximates that DRR programming cost around CHF 5.0 per beneficiary per year between the years of 2005 and 2009.

5 These regions correspond to the IFRC's decentralized zone structure. Europe includes the Caucasus and Central Asia and MENA includes the Middle East and North Africa.

6 Centre for Research on the Epidemiology of Disasters (CRED). Disaster Data: A Balanced Perspective. CRED Crunch [serial on the Internet]. February 2011, Issue 23. Available from: www.cred.be/sites/default/files/CredCrunch23.pdf

Focus area and activities

Figure 3: Portion of total global spending on different DRR focus areas, 2010

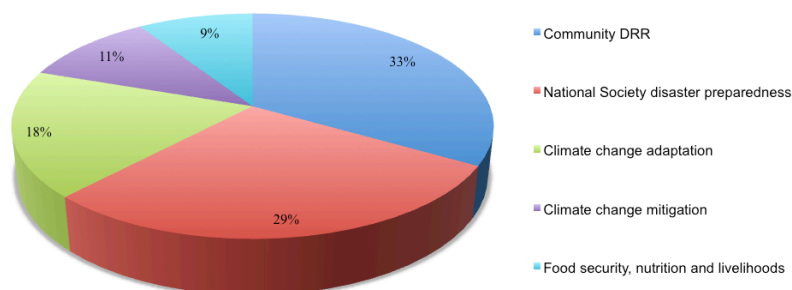


Figure 3 shows allocation of total global spending on different DRR focus areas.

Due to incomplete data, total global spending on different DRR focus areas is cursory at best. However, indicative figures illustrate continued increased spending in all DRR focus areas. As with the 2009 mapping, spending on climate

change adaptation and mitigation have increased consistently.

The detailed distribution of spending on DRR activities in 2010 is:

Community awareness, education and advocacy	12%
Staff/volunteer capacity building	10%
Community early warning	11%
Climate change awareness, education and advocacy	8%
Climate change preparedness	7%
Response/contingency planning	7%
Small-scale mitigation	7%
Vulnerability and capacity assessment	7%
National DM planning and advocacy	7%
Community organization	6%
Community disaster response teams	6%
National disaster response teams	4%
Branch disaster response teams	3%
Food security	2%
Livelihoods	1%
Needs assessment	1%
Emergency assessment	1%
Regional disaster response teams	1%
Climate change mainstreaming	1%
Logistics/warehouses	1%
Auxiliary role/legislation/IDRL	1%
Food security and nutrition assessment	<1%
Nutrition	<1%
Financial risk sharing (community funds, etc.)	<1%

The above activity data on the allocation of spending should be treated as cursory figures. Information regarding specific details of spending per activity was not available, in addition, information from all of the regions in which the IFRC operates was not provided at the time of this mapping. Moreover, often times integrated and/or overlapping programming is reported to the detriment of one or more activity.

As with the 2009 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, which have not been recorded during this mapping process.

Looking forward

Currently, an initial CHF 30 million has already been committed in 2011 towards the continuation of DRR activities. As this mapping process has indicated in the past year alone investment in DRR activities has increased by at least CHF 20 million.

Future mapping efforts, with greater detail on country-level data, should be instrumental in improving the targeting of the most vulnerable countries and communities.



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