



Fact sheet

2012 disaster risk reduction mapping

Increasing investment in building community resilience

Key data for 2012

- Data provided by 75 National Societies, including 19 Participating National Societies
 - CHF 109.8 million spent on DRR activities
 - 23.3 million vulnerable people reached in 112 countries
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Introduction

Since 2009, the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) has been conducting an annual mapping to highlight its disaster risk reduction (DRR) activities, support better programme targeting and ultimately promote more strategic investments in DRR.

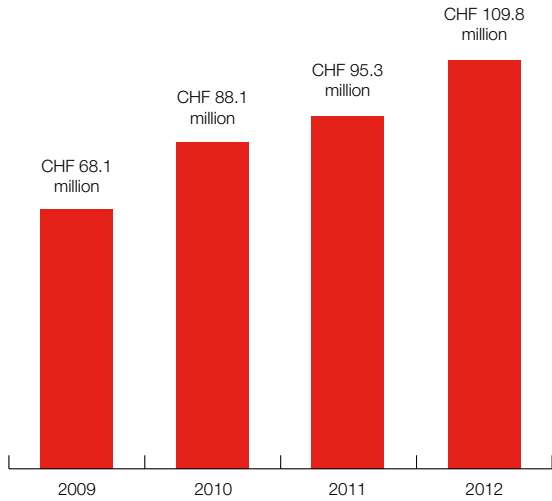
Scope and data

This mapping focuses on activities categorized specifically as community-based DRR (including community-based disaster preparedness); climate change adaptation and mitigation; food security, nutrition and livelihoods; and National Society disaster preparedness. For simplicity, the acronym “DRR” hereon includes the above-mentioned sectors¹.

The mapping covers the DRR activities carried out by the IFRC and Red Cross Red Crescent National Societies in developing countries². Data was provided by 75 National Societies, including 19 Participating National Societies working internationally³. Only activities directly supporting national- and community-level DRR have been included⁴. Not all National Societies implementing DRR activities either nationally or internationally provided data and some of the data provided was incomplete. Despite these

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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. This document is a synopsis of an exhaustive mapping process conducted for the Red Cross Red Crescent DRR activities in 2012. Detailed data and information can be accessed from the Community Preparedness and Risk Reduction Department.
 3. Data was provided by the following PNS's: American Red Cross, Australian Red Cross, Belgian Red Cross, British Red Cross, Canadian Red Cross, Danish Red Cross, Finnish Red Cross, French Red Cross, German Red Cross, Hong Kong Red Cross branch of the Red Cross Society of China, Irish Red Cross, Japanese Red Cross Society, The Republic of Korea National Red Cross, The Netherlands Red Cross, New Zealand Red Cross, Norwegian Red Cross, Spanish Red Cross, Swedish Red Cross and Swiss Red Cross.
 4. Therefore, no activities/resources used for the IFRC secretariat (Geneva, zones or regional offices) are included.

Figure 1:
Global DRR spending, 2009-2012



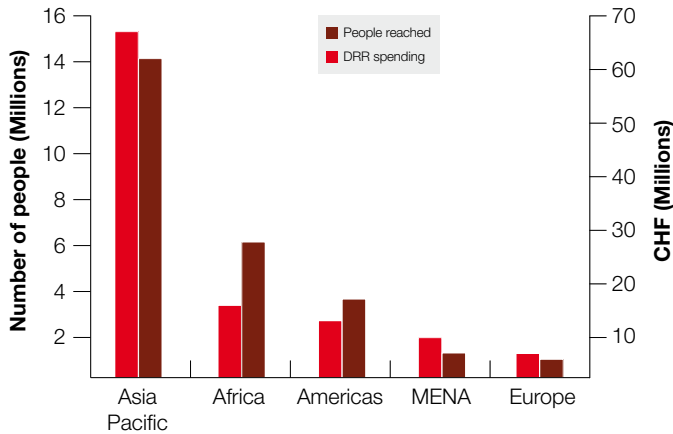
limitations, the mapping results show global and regional trends of DRR in terms of expenditures and the number of people reached.

Global and regional DRR investment

In 2012, the total DRR spending by the IFRC and National Societies was approximately CHF 109.8 million, reaching over 23.3 million vulnerable people across 112 countries. Since 2009, Red Cross Red Crescent investment in DRR activities has increased by CHF 41.7 million, as shown in Figure 1.

The number of vulnerable people reached through DRR activities has increased from 13.5 million in 2009 to 23.3 million in 2012, an average of 2.45 million per year. DRR programming cost approximately CHF 4.71 per person in 2012. As presented in Figure 2, DRR spending is highest in Asia-Pacific and DRR activities have reached more people in this region than the rest combined.

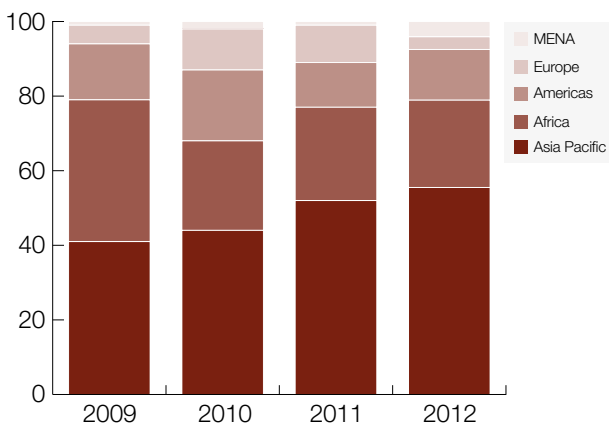
Figure 2:
Regional breakdown of DRR spending and number of people reached per region, 2012



Trends over the past 4 years indicate a steady increase in global DRR spending. Asia-Pacific continues to receive the highest portion of the total global DRR investment as it remains the most affected region in terms of natural disasters, accounting for over 64 per cent of all people killed by disasters in 2012⁵.

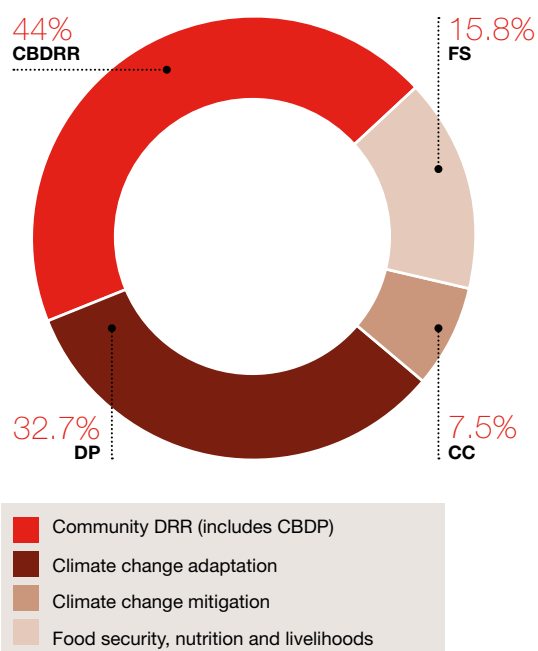
The regional distribution of global DRR spending in 2012 generally follows the same trend as in 2009-2011, with the only exception of MENA, where DRR expenditure has increased significantly, as indicated by Figure 3.

Figure 3: Breakdown of global DRR spending by region



5. EM-DAT/UNISDR, 2012 Disasters in Numbers. Available from: http://www.preventionweb.net/files/31685_factsheet2012.pdf

Figure 4:
Global spending on different DRR focus areas



Focus area and activities

With regard to specific DRR focus areas, nearly 77 per cent of the total expenditures was made in CBDRR and DP and the rest in climate change adaptation and mitigation and food security, nutrition and livelihoods.

The detailed distribution of spending in DRR activities has been given in the table below. The activities that received more spending include:

- Community awareness, education and advocacy;
- Staff/volunteer capacity building;
- Response/contingency planning;
- Community disaster response teams;
- Vulnerability and capacity assessment.

In addition to the DRR expenditure data, 61 National Societies have provided the information about their DRR capacity, which will be compiled separately and shared with all National Societies to facilitate their exchange of DRR knowledge and experience.

Activities	Percentage DRR spending
Community awareness, education and advocacy	14.1%
Staff/volunteer capacity building	9.4%
Response/contingency planning	7.8%
Community disaster response teams (CDRT)	7.6%
Vulnerability and Capacity Assessment (VCA)	7.4%
Small-scale mitigation	6.3%
NS disaster response teams (Branch, National, Regional)	5.8%
Needs and emergency assessment	5.5%
Community early warning	5.5%
Community organisation	5.2%
National DM planning and advocacy	4.5%
Livelihoods	4.4%
Food security	3.7%
Logistics/warehouses	3.3%
Nutrition	2.9%
Climate change adaptation	2.7%
Climate change mitigation	2.0%
Well Prepared National Societies (WPNS)	1.1%
Reviews and evaluations	0.4%
Auxiliary role/legislation/Disaster Law (IDRL)	0.4%
Better Programming Initiative (BPI)	0.1%
Financial risk sharing (community funds, etc.)	<0.1%

Looking forward

Strategy 2020 calls for ‘doing more and better’. This call can be met through our efforts to scale up DRR activities. The continuous increase of our reach through DRR programmes and projects is a positive result of our joint efforts to this end. However, much remains to be done to build safe and resilient communities. Three initiatives to ambitiously scale up DRR investment are under discussion pending the GSMT green light:

- 1) Global action plan on climate change through planting and caring for trees;
- 2) Building resilience to hunger;
- 3) Global partnership for well-prepared National Societies and communities.

Future DRR mappings will continue to measure the impact of our DRR investment and be instrumental in improving our programme targeting.



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