

## Fact sheet

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### Key data for 2014

- CHF 151.7 million spent on DRR activities
  - 31.2 million vulnerable people reached in 121 countries
  - Per-capita DRR investment: CHF 4.85
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# 2014 Disaster Risk Reduction Mapping

## Reaching more with increased investment

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The International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) has been carrying out an annual mapping<sup>1</sup> of its disaster risk reduction (DRR) activities since 2009 to support better programming and ultimately reach more people with increased investment in DRR.

### DRR investment and reach

In 2014 the IFRC and its National Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies invested a total of 151.7 million Swiss francs on DRR projects. This indicates an increase of almost 30 million Swiss francs from the DRR investment made in 2013.

DRR projects were implemented in 121 countries, benefitting 31.2 million vulnerable people. This means that the DRR programmes carried out in 2014 reached 5.6 million more people than in 2013. The per-capita DRR investment was around 4.85 Swiss francs.

The DRR mapping results over the past 6 years show a steady increase in spending and number people reached through the IFRC's DRR projects.

### Focus areas

The IFRC is focusing on the following areas in its DRR programmes:

- National Society disaster preparedness (NSDP);
- Community-based Disaster Risk Reduction (CBDRR), including community-based disaster preparedness (CBDP);
- Climate change adaptation and mitigation;
- Food security, nutrition and livelihoods.

More than 63 per cent of the total DRR expenditure was made in CBDRR and 23.7 per cent in NSDP, with the rest in climate change adaptation and mitigation, and food security, nutrition and livelihoods.

### Looking forward

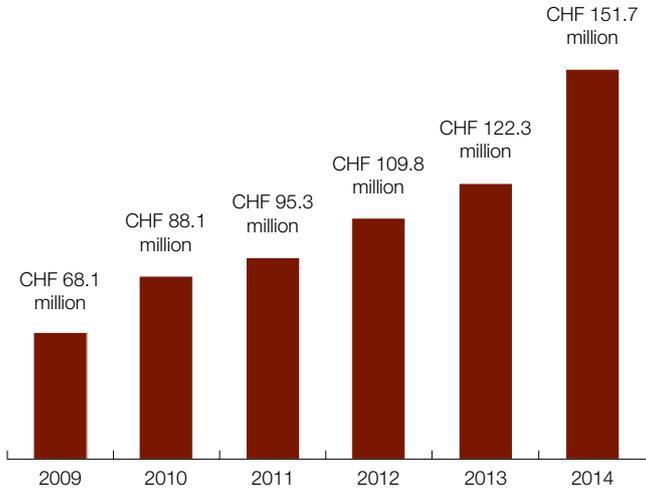
At the Third UN World Conference on DRR in Sendai, Japan, in March 2015, the IFRC made a commitment to engage one billion people in taking active steps towards enhancing individual and community resilience through its One Billion Coalition for Disaster Risk Reduction initiative. This commitment requires us to scale up our DRR programmes, especially by:

- Enhancing National Societies' capacity at scale to deliver at scale;
- Strengthening evidence and research of cost-effective DRR programmes;
- Improving accountability and transparency;
- Promoting holistic and risk-informed approaches, and demand-driven and people-centred programming;
- Mobilize predictable, long-term, flexible funding;
- Expanding partnerships with all stakeholders.

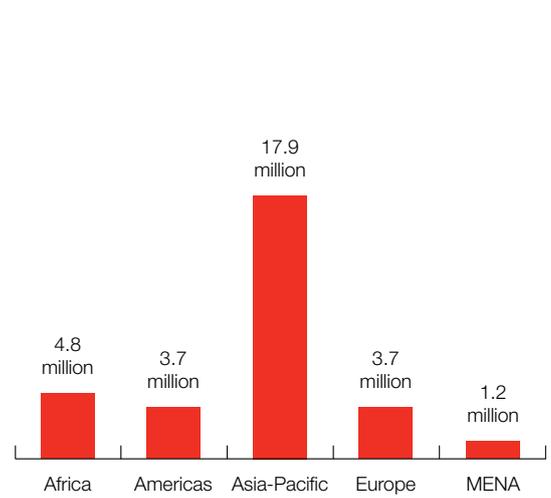
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1. This mapping focuses on the activities categorized specifically as community-based DRR (including CBDP); climate change adaptation and mitigation; food security, nutrition and livelihoods; and National Society disaster preparedness. For simplicity, the acronym "DRR" hereon includes all these sectors. The mapping covers the DRR activities carried out by the IFRC and RCRC National Societies. Only the activities directly supporting DRR at national and community levels have been considered. The data was collected from Operating National Societies, Participating National Societies and the IFRC Secretariat. Some National Societies failed to provide data and some of the data provided was incomplete. Despite these limitations, the mapping results show global and regional trends of DRR in terms of expenditures and the number of people reached.

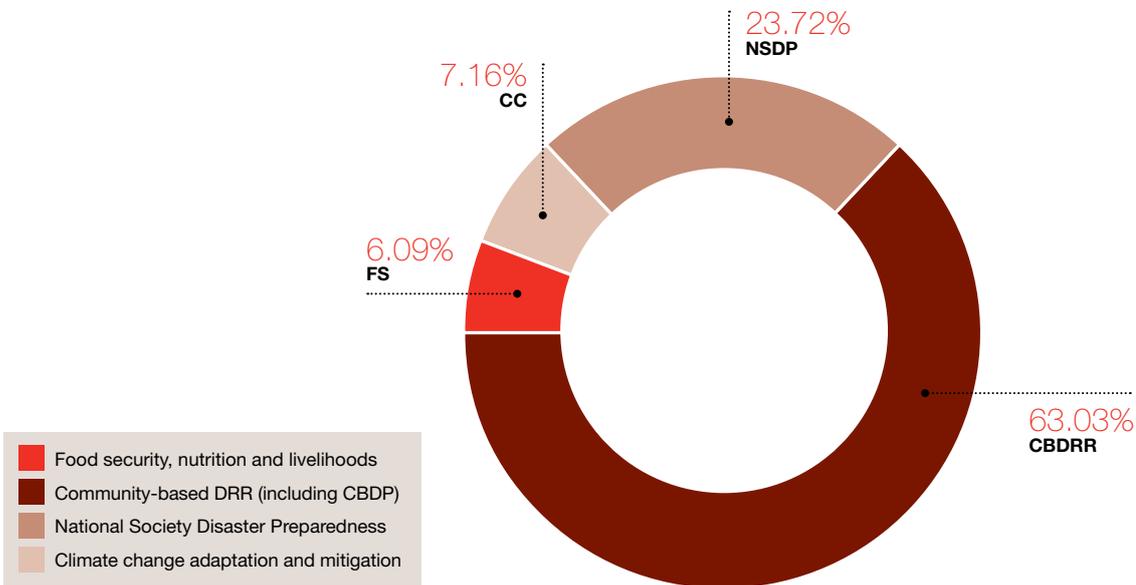
**Figure 1:**  
**Global DRR investment, 2009-2014**



**Figure 2:**  
**Number of people reached by zone**



**Figure 3:**  
**Global spending by DRR focus areas**



- Food security, nutrition and livelihoods
- Community-based DRR (including CBDP)
- National Society Disaster Preparedness
- Climate change adaptation and mitigation



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