The International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) has been carrying out an annual mapping 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.
Figure 1: Global DRR investment, 2009-2014

Figure 2: Number of people reached by zone

Figure 3: Global spending by DRR focus areas

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