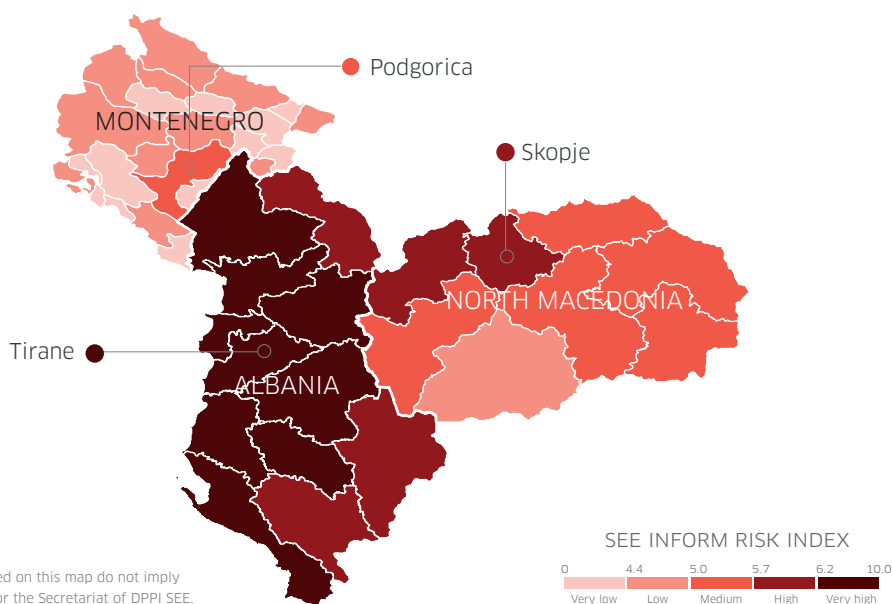


# SOUTH EAST EUROPE: Subnational INFORM risk 2021

## Risk map



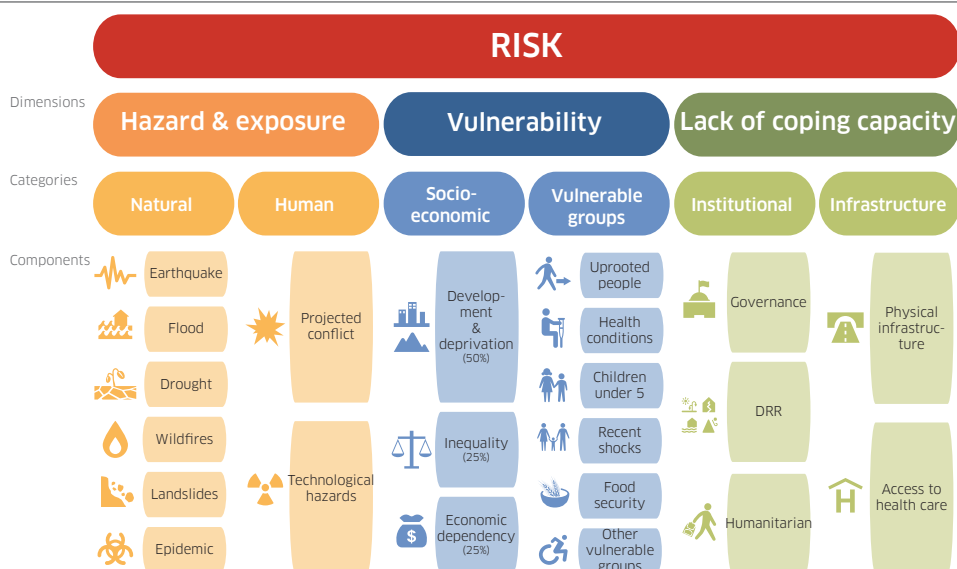
The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations or the Secretariat of DPPI SEE.

## Overview

The subnational INFORM risk index is a tool for understanding and measuring the risk of disasters. It helps identify where and why humanitarian crises are likely to occur, and shows how risks differ **within** each country across its subnational units and **between** subnational units of different countries.

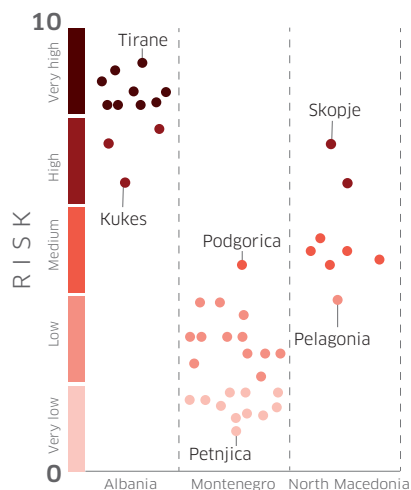
The data is collected at the largest subdivision of a country. The subnational INFORM risk index 2021 for the South East Europe (SEE) region gathered data at **44 subdivisions** (the subnational regions, capitals and municipalities) across three countries - Albania, Montenegro and North Macedonia.

The model simplifies a lot of information about risk and brings together **68 different indicators** that measured in three risk **dimensions**: hazard and exposure, vulnerability, and lack of coping capacity. Each dimension consists of a number of risk **categories**, e.g. natural hazards, vulnerable groups, or infrastructure capacity. Categories comprise a number of **components**. Components are carefully chosen sets of indicators that capture a specific topic, e.g. earthquake, Inequality, or access to health care. **Indicators** are the individual datasets that make up INFORM, e.g. the physical exposure to earthquakes of a certain magnitude, gender inequality index, or density of nurses.



## Risk distribution

The graph below illustrates how risk levels are spread within a country and allows comparison across the region. Majority of regions in Albania are more prone to risk than any other country's region in this regional risk index.



## Data reliability

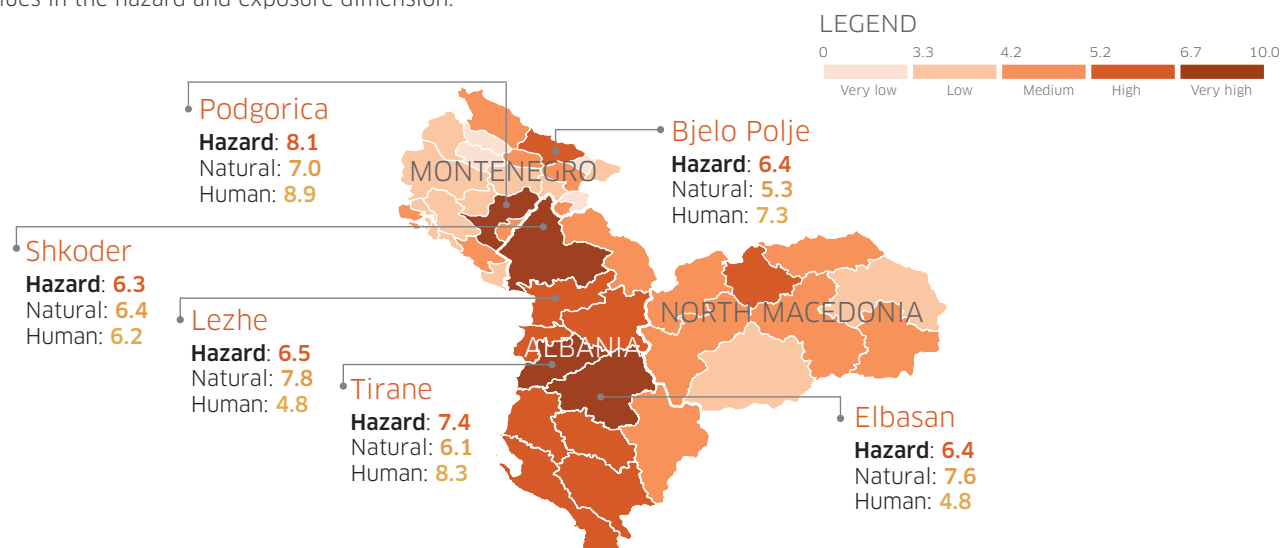
The INFORM risk index calculates a **lack of reliability index**, which is composed of three indicators: number of missing and imputed datasets, the recentness of the data, and the degree of subnational data that was included (national values were used when subnational data was missing - a less desired practice). The lack of reliability index scores data on a 0 to 10 scale, where 10 is least reliable. The lack of reliability index shows that results for three municipalities in Montenegro and all regions in North Macedonia are deemed less reliable (scored above 6.0).

## How to use the model

- National government or intergovernmental risk assessment and development planning can be updated to include INFORM results and components.
- By relying on shared risk analysis, government, donors, humanitarian and development actors can align their actions and funding decisions towards risk reduction and management.
- INFORM can help integrate disaster risk management into ongoing government, development, humanitarian, DRR, and preparedness planning processes. Also, it identifies areas for improvement in national disaster statistics (Sendai Monitoring) as crucial factor for the overall results.
- Validated to global standards, INFORM can support inter-agency processes: Common Country Assessment, implementation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction, UN Development Assistance Framework, Humanitarian Program Cycle, etc.

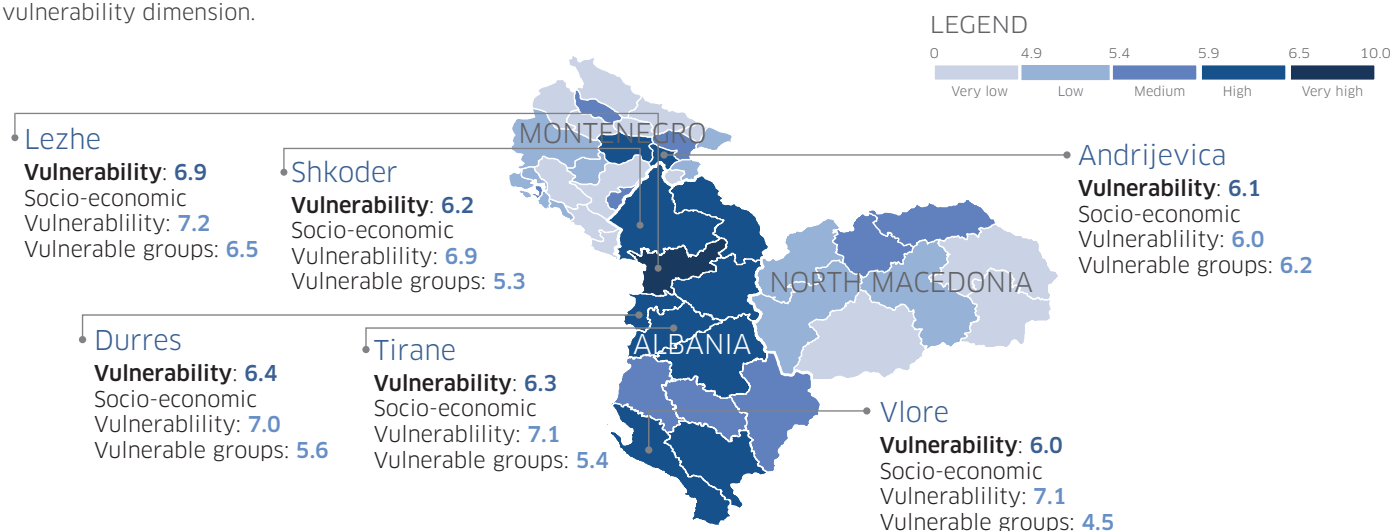
# HAZARD AND EXPOSURE

This dimension of INFORM measures hazardous events that could occur and the people or assets potentially affected by them. It is made up of two categories – natural hazards and human hazards. These maps show details for the six subnational units in the region with the highest values in the hazard and exposure dimension.



# VULNERABILITY

This dimension of INFORM measures the susceptibility of people to potential hazards. It is made up of two categories – socio-economic vulnerability and vulnerable groups. These maps show details for the six subnational units in the region with the highest values in the vulnerability dimension.



# LACK OF COPING CAPACITY

This dimension of INFORM measures the lack of resources available that can help people cope with hazardous events. It is made up of two categories – institutional and infrastructure. These maps show details for the six subnational units in the region with the highest values in the lack of coping capacity dimension.



# SEE SUBNATIONAL INFORM 2021: Detailed results

COUNTRY	FIRST ADMINISTRATIVE LEVEL	Natural	Human	HAZARD & EXPOSURE	Socio-Economic Vulnerability	Vulnerable Groups	VULNERABILITY	Institutional	Infrastructure	LACK OF COPING CAPACITY	INFORM RISK	RISK CLASS	Lack of Reliability Index <sup>1</sup>	Rank
		(0-10)	(0-10)	(0-10)	(0-10)	(0-10)	(0-10)	(0-10)	(0-10)	(0-10)	(0-10)	(V.Low-V.High)	(0-10)	(1-28)
Albania	Berat	7.4	4.8	6.3	6.8	4.1	5.6	7.9	6.8	7.4	6.4	Very High	3.8	6
	Diber	7.1	4.8	6.1	6.9	4.9	6.0	8.0	6.6	7.4	6.5	Very High	3.8	5
	Durres	6.0	4.8	5.4	7.0	5.6	6.4	8.4	6.1	7.4	6.3	Very High	3.6	7
	Elbasan	7.6	4.8	6.4	6.8	4.7	5.9	8.4	6.8	7.7	6.6	Very High	3.8	4
	Fier	6.7	4.8	5.8	6.9	4.5	5.8	8.4	6.7	7.7	6.4	Very High	3.8	6
	Gjirokaster	6.4	4.8	5.7	6.8	4.7	5.9	7.3	6.0	6.7	6.1	High	3.8	8
	Korce	5.0	4.8	4.9	6.8	3.8	5.5	8.2	7.2	7.7	5.9	High	3.8	10
	Kukes	4.6	4.8	4.7	6.8	5.1	6.0	7.6	6.2	7.0	5.8	High	3.8	11
	Lezhe	7.8	4.8	6.5	7.2	6.5	6.9	8.0	6.4	7.3	6.9	Very High	3.6	2
	Shkoder	6.4	6.2	6.3	6.9	5.3	6.2	8.2	7.6	7.9	6.8	Very High	3.8	3
	Tirane	6.1	8.3	7.4	7.1	5.4	6.3	8.7	6.4	7.7	7.1	Very High	3.6	1
	Vlore	6.3	5.3	5.8	7.1	4.5	6.0	8.4	7.1	7.8	6.5	Very High	3.8	5
Montenegro	Andrijevisa	3.1	4.0	3.6	6.0	6.2	6.1	1.3	5.3	3.6	4.3	Very Low	5.1	23
	Bar	6.3	4.0	5.3	5.8	3.3	4.7	3.4	5.2	4.4	4.8	Low	5.0	18
	Berane	5.8	4.0	5.0	6.3	4.8	5.6	3.5	1.3	2.5	4.1	Very Low	5.7	25
	Bijelo Polje	5.3	7.3	6.4	5.9	2.6	4.5	3.5	2.8	3.2	4.5	Low	4.7	21
	Budva	4.0	4.0	4.0	5.8	4.1	5.0	1.3	5.2	3.5	4.1	Very Low	5.5	25
	Cetinje	3.5	4.0	3.8	5.9	3.3	4.7	1.5	5.1	3.5	4.0	Very Low	4.7	26
	Danilovgrad	6.1	4.0	5.1	5.8	4.0	5.0	2.5	6.4	4.7	4.9	Low	4.7	17
	Herceg Novi	5.0	4.0	4.5	5.8	4.5	5.2	1.8	5.3	3.8	4.5	Low	4.5	21
	Kolasin	3.8	4.0	3.9	5.9	5.8	5.9	1.3	7.0	4.8	4.8	Low	5.1	18
	Kotor	3.1	4.0	3.6	5.8	3.9	4.9	3.1	3.7	3.4	3.9	Very Low	5.0	27
	Mojkovac	4.6	4.0	4.3	6.0	2.9	4.6	1.3	5.8	3.9	4.3	Very Low	5.0	23
	Niksic	4.5	4.7	4.6	5.9	3.8	4.9	3.2	6.1	4.8	4.8	Low	4.7	18
	Plav	1.3	4.0	2.8	6.3	4.0	5.3	2.3	6.1	4.5	4.1	Very Low	5.2	25
	Pljevlja	5.2	4.0	4.6	5.9	3.3	4.7	4.4	4.2	4.3	4.5	Low	4.6	21
	Pluzine	3.2	4.0	3.6	5.8	2.6	4.4	3.1	8.0	6.1	4.6	Low	4.7	20
	Podgorica	7.0	8.9	8.1	5.8	3.6	4.8	3.1	4.2	3.7	5.2	Medium	4.9	15
	Rozaje	3.0	4.0	3.5	6.3	3.4	5.0	4.1	7.0	5.7	4.6	Low	4.5	20
	Savnik	2.4	4.0	3.2	5.9	2.4	4.4	4.7	6.0	5.4	4.2	Very Low	5.2	24
	Tivat	2.9	4.0	3.5	5.8	5.7	5.8	3.4	4.8	4.1	4.4	Low	5.5	22
	Ulcinj	3.3	4.0	3.7	5.8	3.3	4.7	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.2	Very Low	5.0	24
	Zabljak	1.8	4.0	3.0	5.8	5.6	5.7	4.7	8.3	6.9	4.9	Low	5.5	17
	Gusinje	5.1	4.0	4.6	6.2	2.0	4.4	4.7	6.7	5.8	4.9	Low	7.7	17
	Petnjica	0.9	4.0	2.6	5.9	2.8	4.5	4.7	0.8	3.0	3.3	Very Low	7.7	28
	Tuzi	2.8	5.6	4.3	6.2	5.1	5.7	3.6	2.8	3.2	4.3	Very Low	7.9	23
North Macedonia	East	5.4	2.3	4.0	5.6	3.3	4.6	6.8	7.3	7.1	5.1	Medium	6.8	16
	Northeast	5.7	2.3	4.2	7.2	3.2	5.5	7.3	7.1	7.2	5.5	Medium	6.8	13
	Pelagonia	4.5	2.3	3.5	5.8	3.3	4.7	6.9	6.0	6.5	4.7	Low	6.8	19
	Polog	6.9	2.3	5.0	6.6	3.3	5.2	7.7	8.2	8.0	5.9	High	6.8	10
	Skopje	7.0	4.2	5.8	6.5	4.7	5.7	7.7	5.0	6.5	6.0	High	6.8	9
	Southeast	6.0	2.3	4.4	5.6	3.0	4.4	6.9	8.0	7.5	5.3	Medium	6.8	14
	Southwest	6.5	3.1	5.0	6.7	2.9	5.1	6.6	6.4	6.5	5.5	Medium	6.8	13
	Vardar	5.9	3.1	4.6	6.3	3.5	5.1	6.9	7.8	7.4	5.6	Medium	6.8	12

<sup>1</sup>First administrative areas with a lower Lack of reliability index have risk scores that are based on more reliable data.