INFORM Suite

1. part: INFORM Risk, INFORM Severity, INFORM Climate Change and INFORM Warning

Disaster Risk Management online training seminar series 2023 programme
Collaboration of DRMKC and CONRIS network

10 October 2023, 9:00 AM UK time

Speakers:
Karmen Poljansek and Sepehr Marzi

JRC E1 Disaster Risk Management

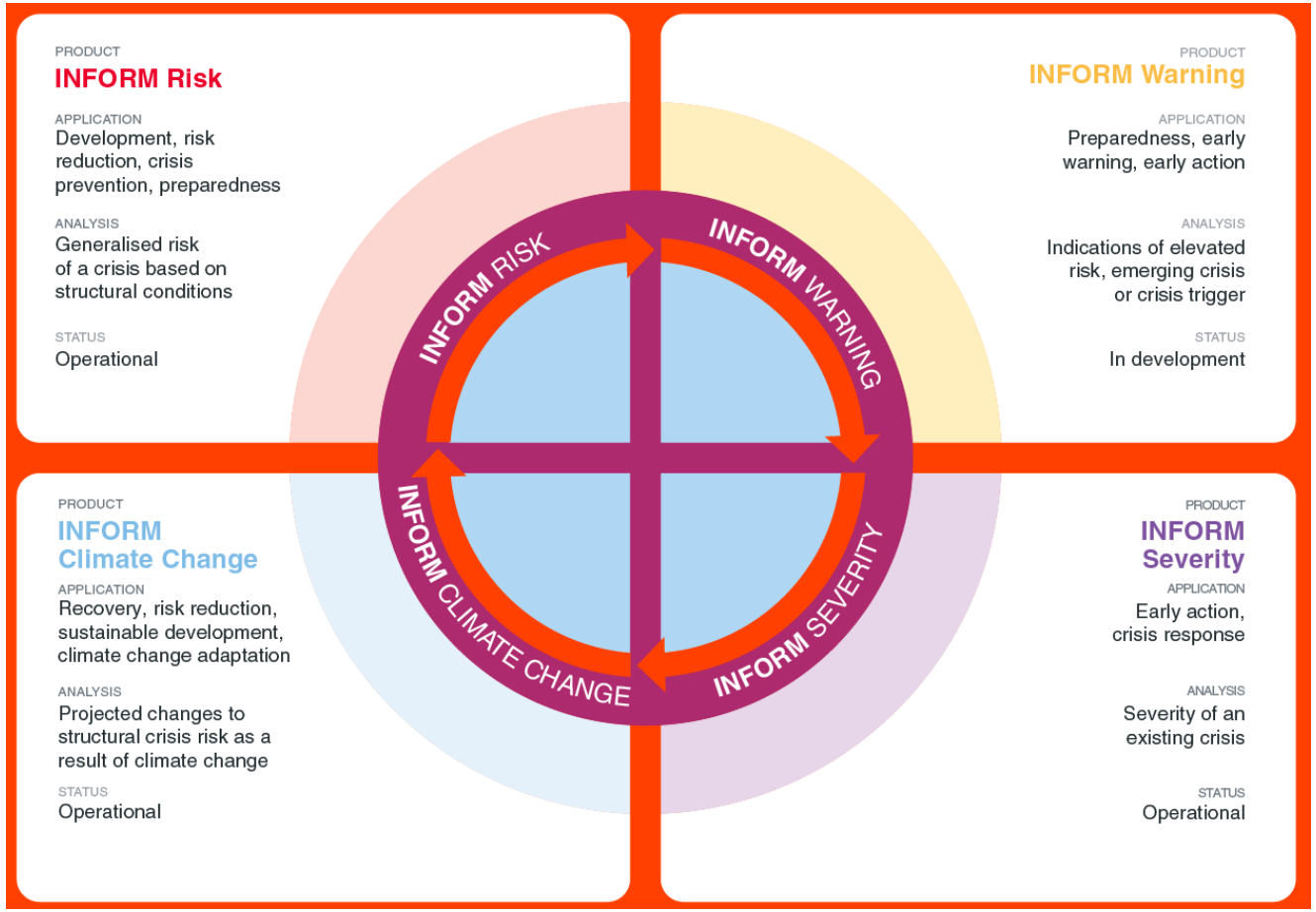
THE OBJECTIVES OF THE SESSION

- Learn about INFORM Suite: the suite of 3 operational analytical tools
- How each tool works and how to use it
- See the advantages of composite indicators
- Understand the difference between RISK and IMPACT
- See where to find information on INFORM website
- Learn to use the INFORM dashboards (group exercise) and what kind of information to find there

1. part	2. part	3. part	4. part
• INFORM Risk, INFORM Severity, INFORM Climate Change and INFORM Warning	• Presenting the website and dashboards	• Group exercise	• Discussion

INFORM Suite

INFORM TOOLS



INFORM PRINCIPLES

Global **Open**

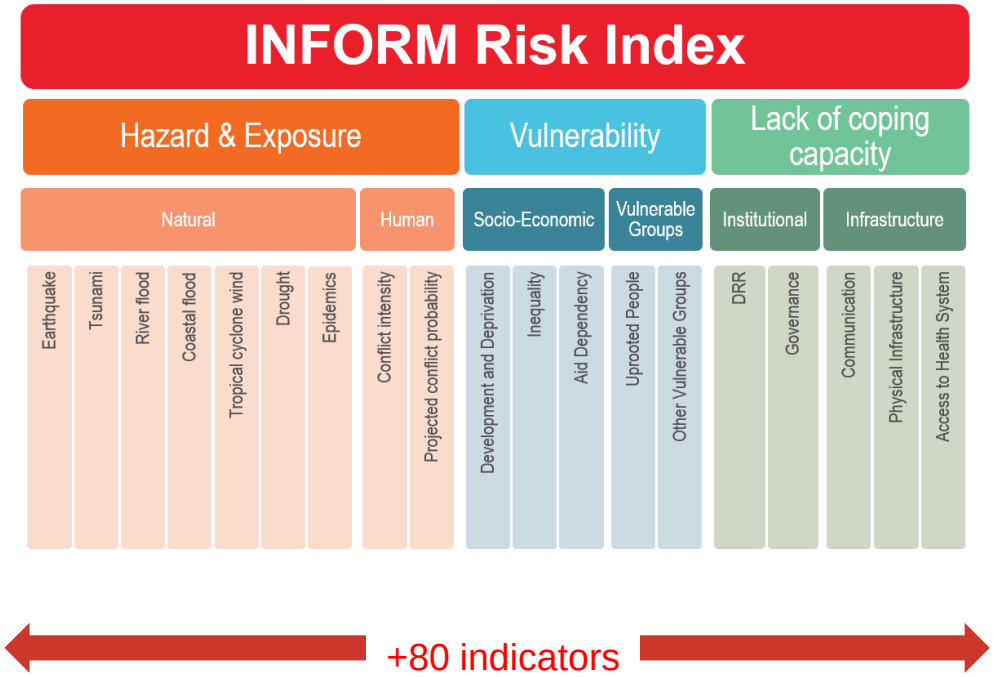
Reliable **Flexible**

INFORM PARTNERSHIP

INFORM is a collaboration of the Inter-Agency Standing Committee and the European Commission. **The Joint Research Center of European Commission is the scientific and technical lead for INFORM**. UN OCHA is coordinator of INFORM.

INFORM RISK measures a risk of humanitarian crisis and disasters of the countries

HOW IT WORKS

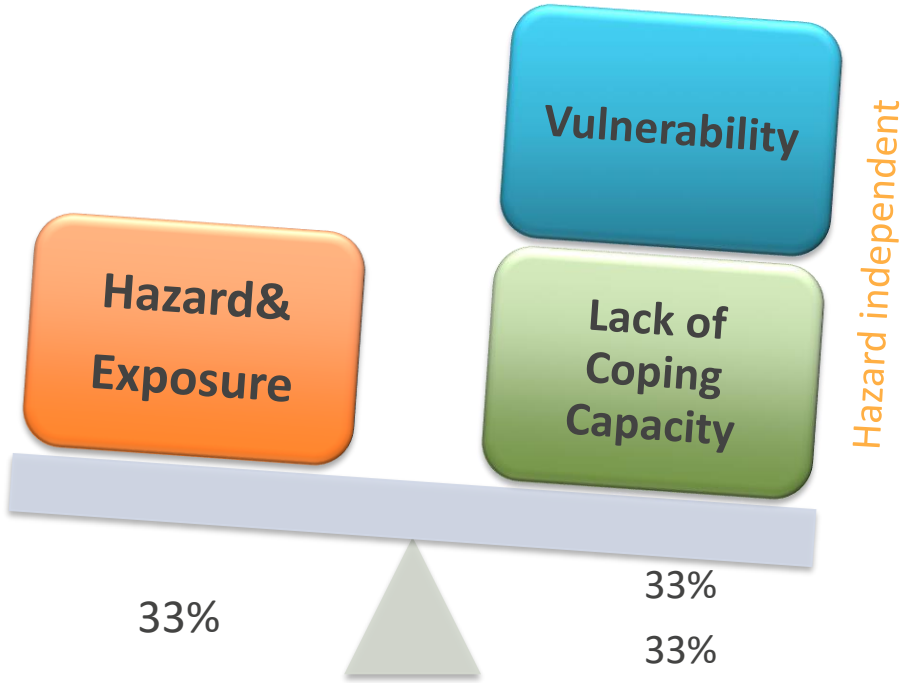


HOW TO USE IT

INFORM Risk can help identify where and why a crisis might occur which means we can reduce the risk, build people's resilience and better prepare for when crisis do happen.

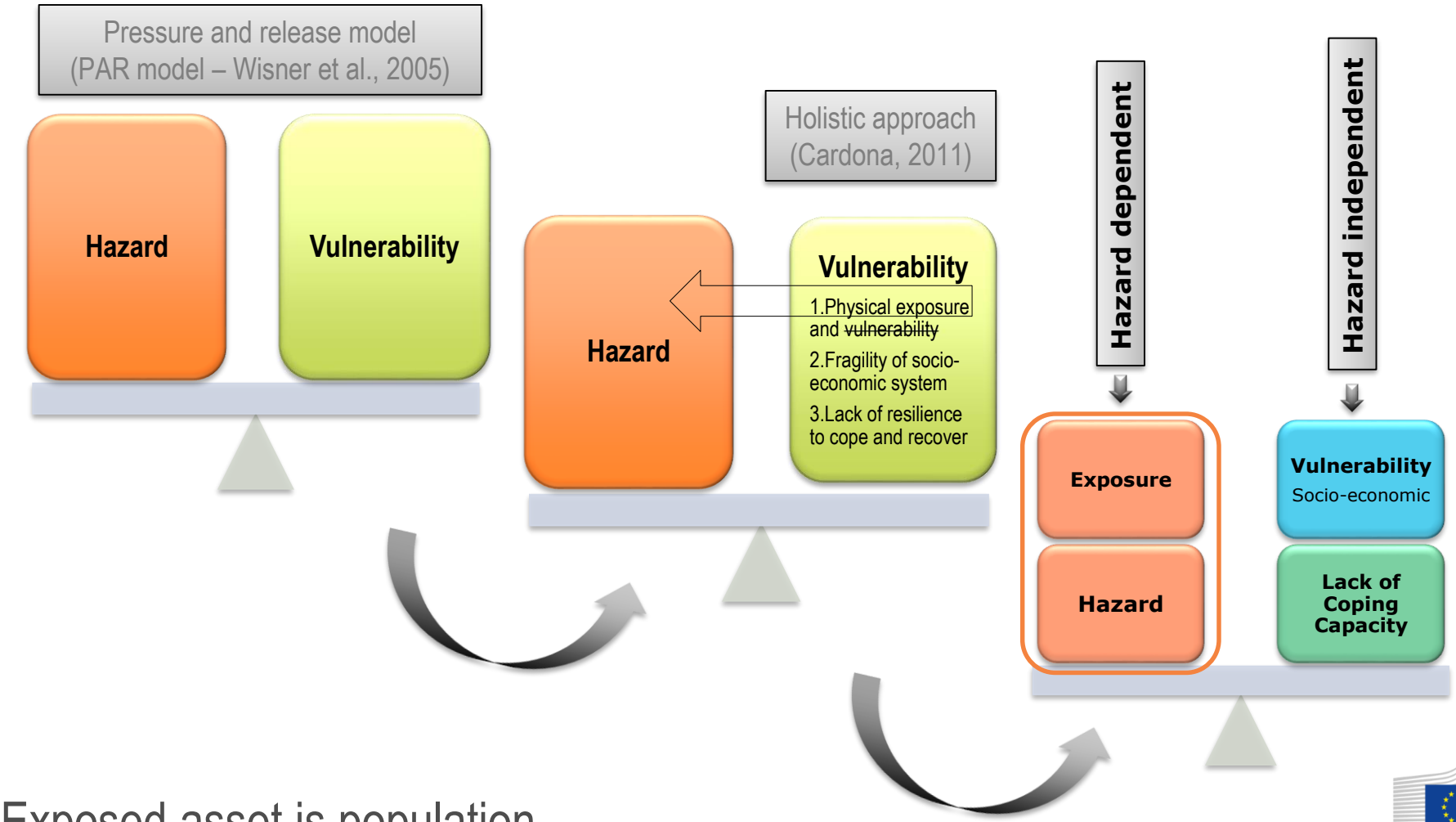
It is based on RISK CONCEPT

$$Risk = Hazard\&Exposure^{\frac{1}{3}} \times Vulnerability^{\frac{1}{3}} \times Lack\ of\ Coping\ capacity^{\frac{1}{3}}$$



European Commission

A bit more about the RISK concept used in INFORM

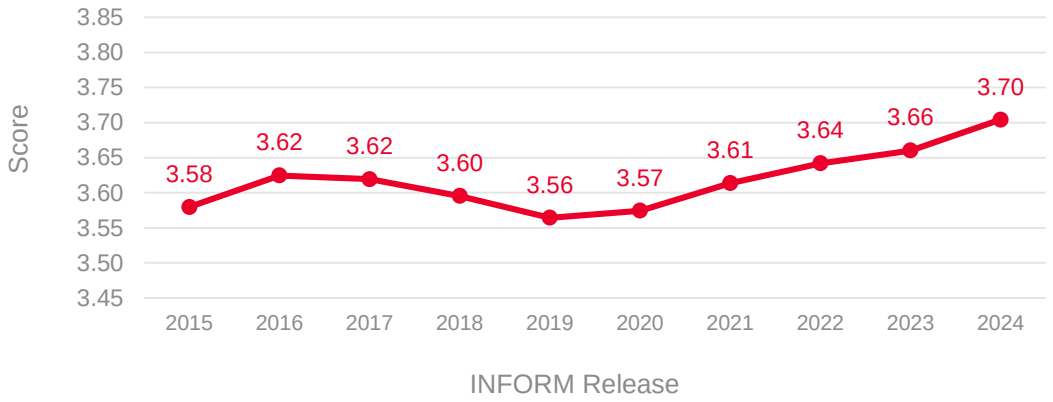


Exposed asset is population.

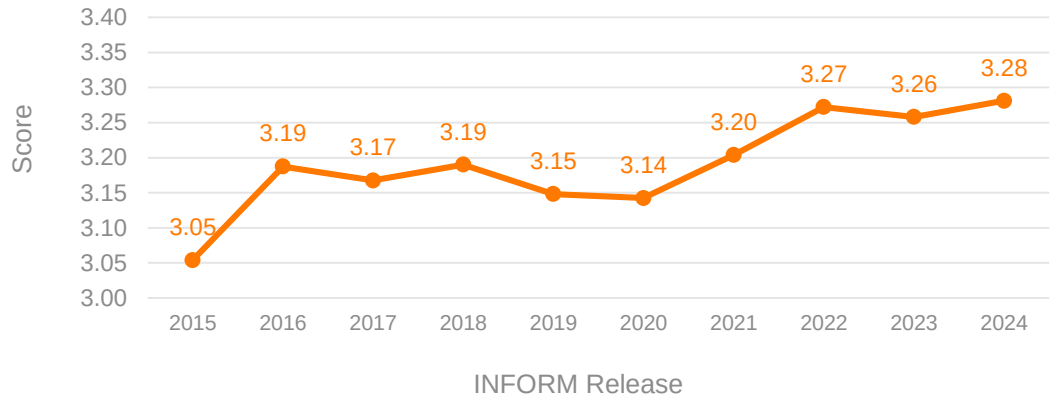
European Commission

INFORM Risk: Global trends 2015-2024

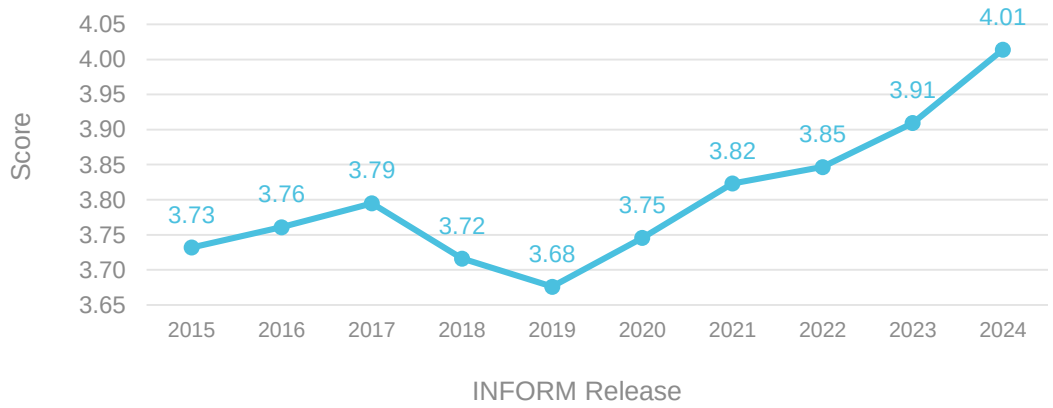
INFORM Risk Index Average Trend



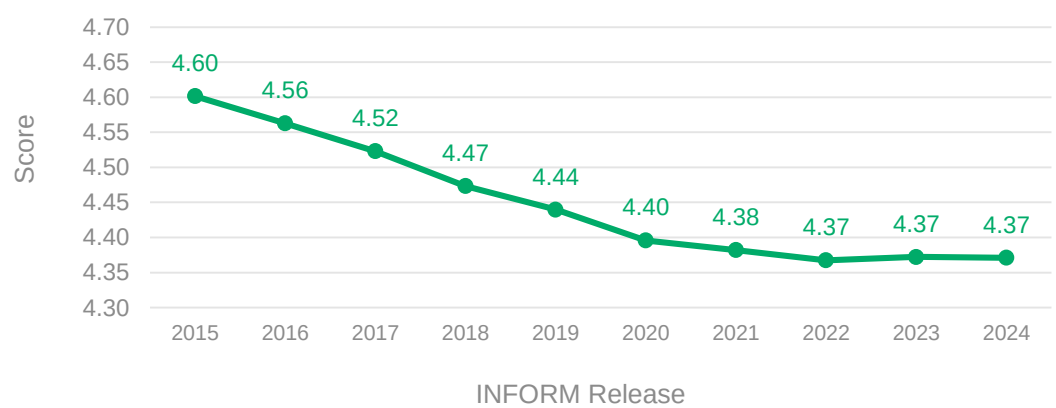
Hazard&Exposure Index Average Trend



Vulnerability Index Average Trend

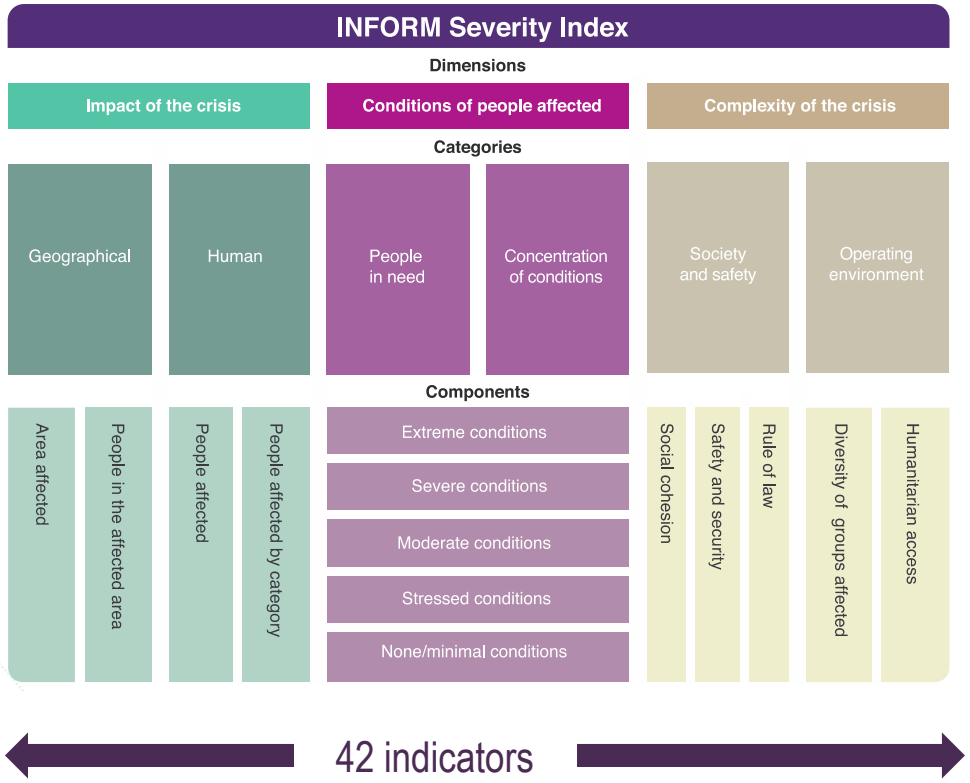


Lack of Coping Capacity Index Average Trend

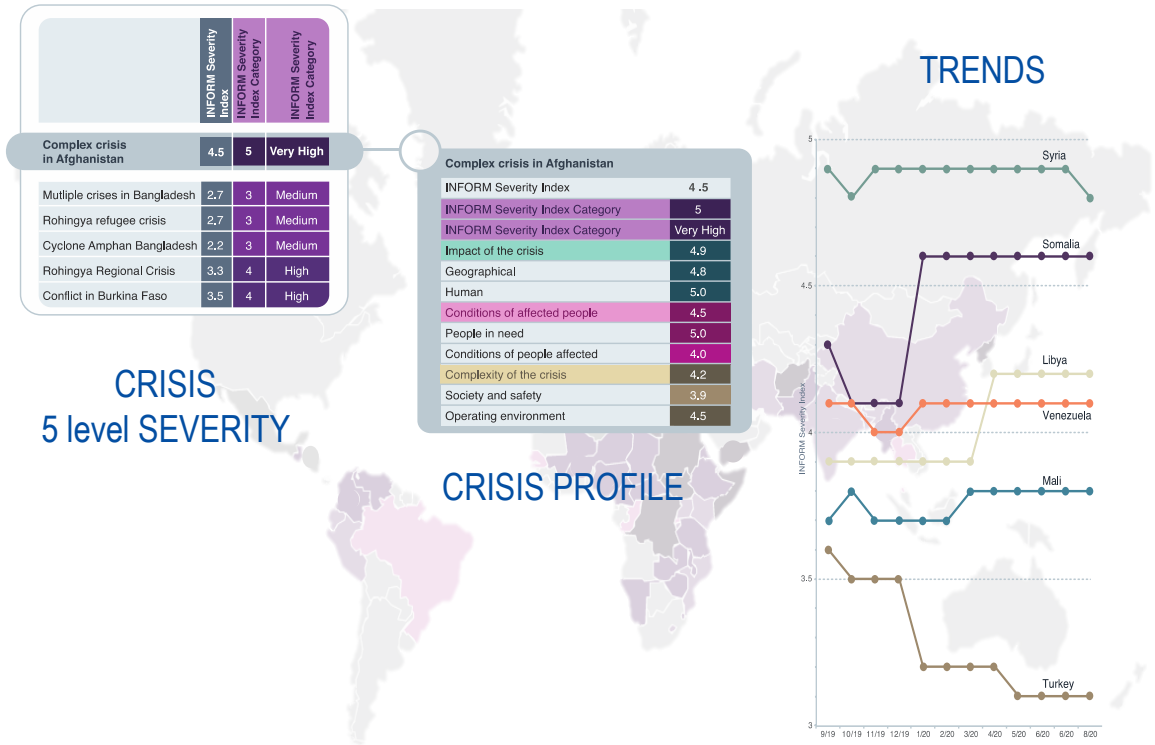


INFORM SEVERITY measures **the severity of humanitarian crisis** globally

HOW IT WORKS



HOW TO USE IT

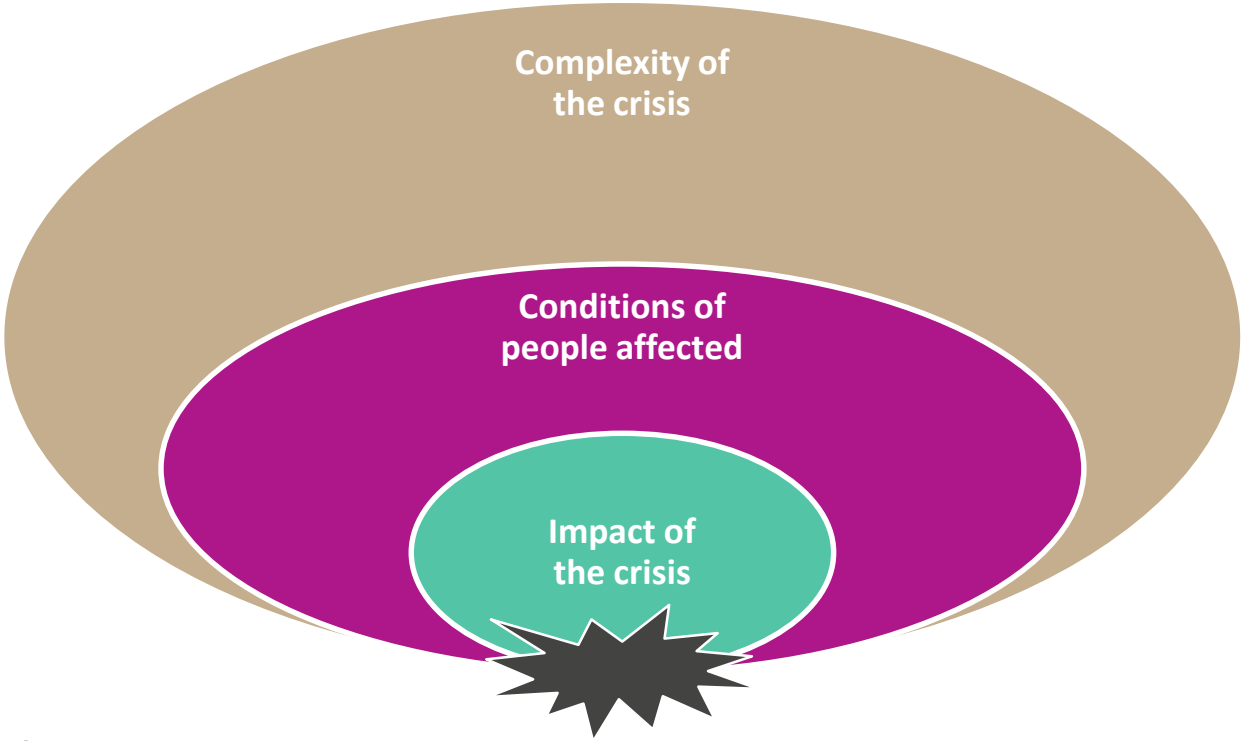


INFORM Severity helps to use resource better and intends to give more transparent needs-based approach to humanitarian funding and response.

Concept of CRISIS Severity is also new

$$Severity = 70\% \left(Impact^{\frac{1}{2}} \times Conditions\ of\ people\ affected^{\frac{1}{2}} \right) \times 30\%\ Complexity\ of\ the\ crisis$$

A crisis is included when both of the following criteria are met:
1) The number of people affected is at least 30,000
or at least 1% of the population of the country;
2) The number of people in need is
at least 10,000 people.



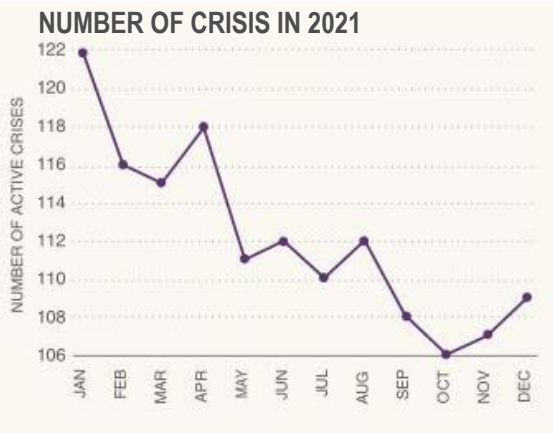
Severity of the humanitarian crisis is a measures of the **outcomes** generated by the **impact of a crisis** worsen by **how complex is to deliver humanitarian response** in the operational environment

INFORM Severity: trends in 2021

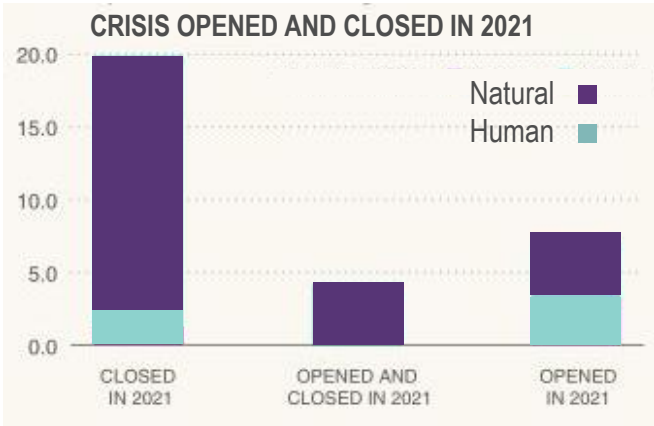
Number of crisis

79% of crises in 2021 were driven by human hazards.

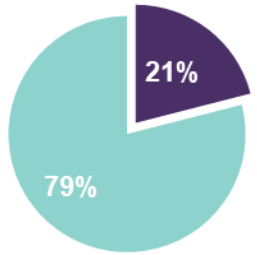
The total number of active crises decreased over the year.



Most crises that opened or closed were due to natural hazard events.



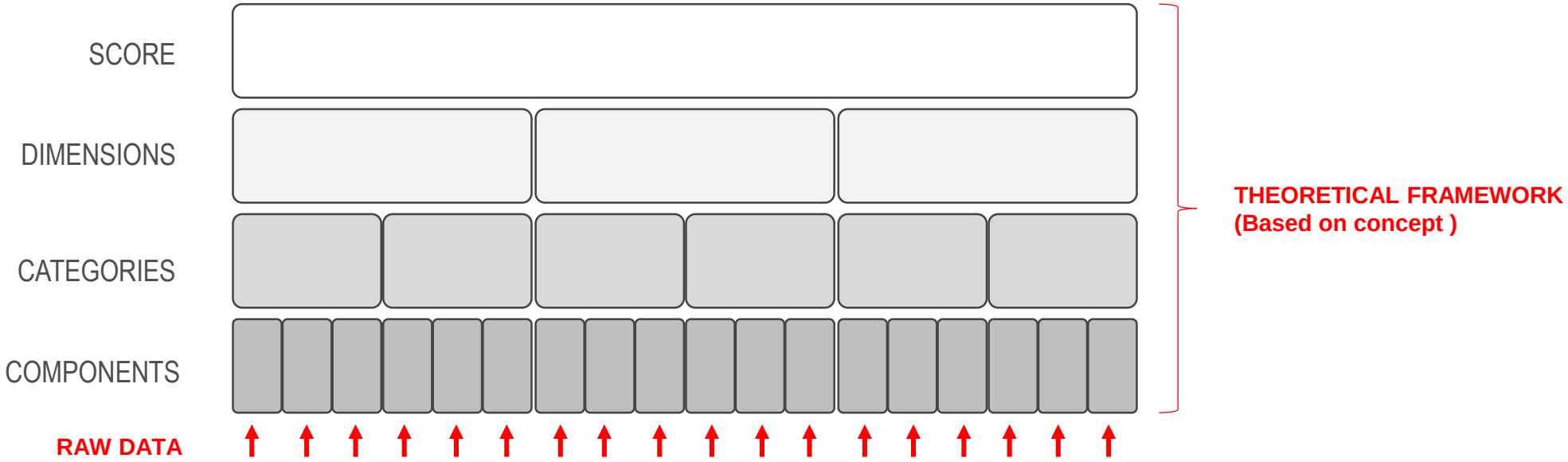
Natural and human hazard



Crisis resulting from human hazards are MORE SEVERE than natural hazards

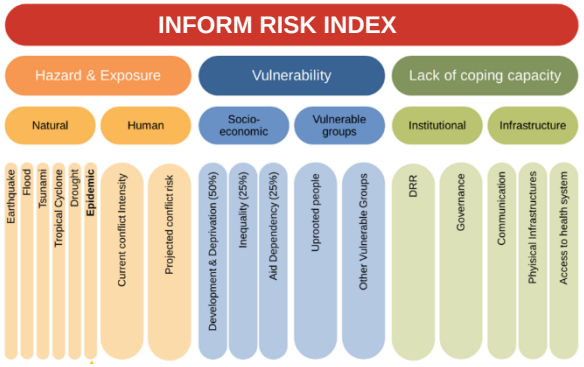
Composite indicator approach

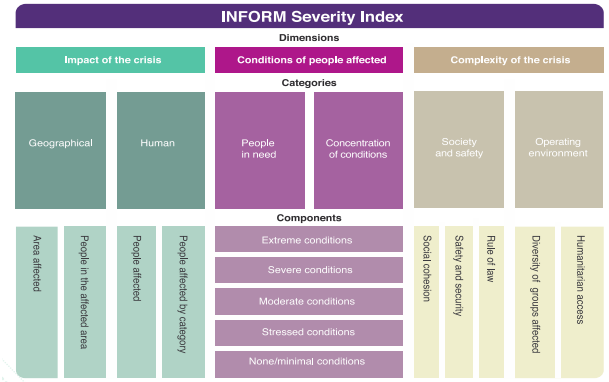
A **composite indicator** is formed when individual indicators are compiled into a single index on the basis of an underlying model. The composite indicator should ideally measure multi-dimensional concepts which cannot be captured by a single indicator.



Composite indicators which compare country (or country's subnational unit) performance are increasingly recognised as a useful tool in policy analysis and public communication.

THE POWER OF COMPARABILITY





Be able to **compare** across country's risk or across crisis globally

Lead to **common and objective understanding** of risk or crisis severity

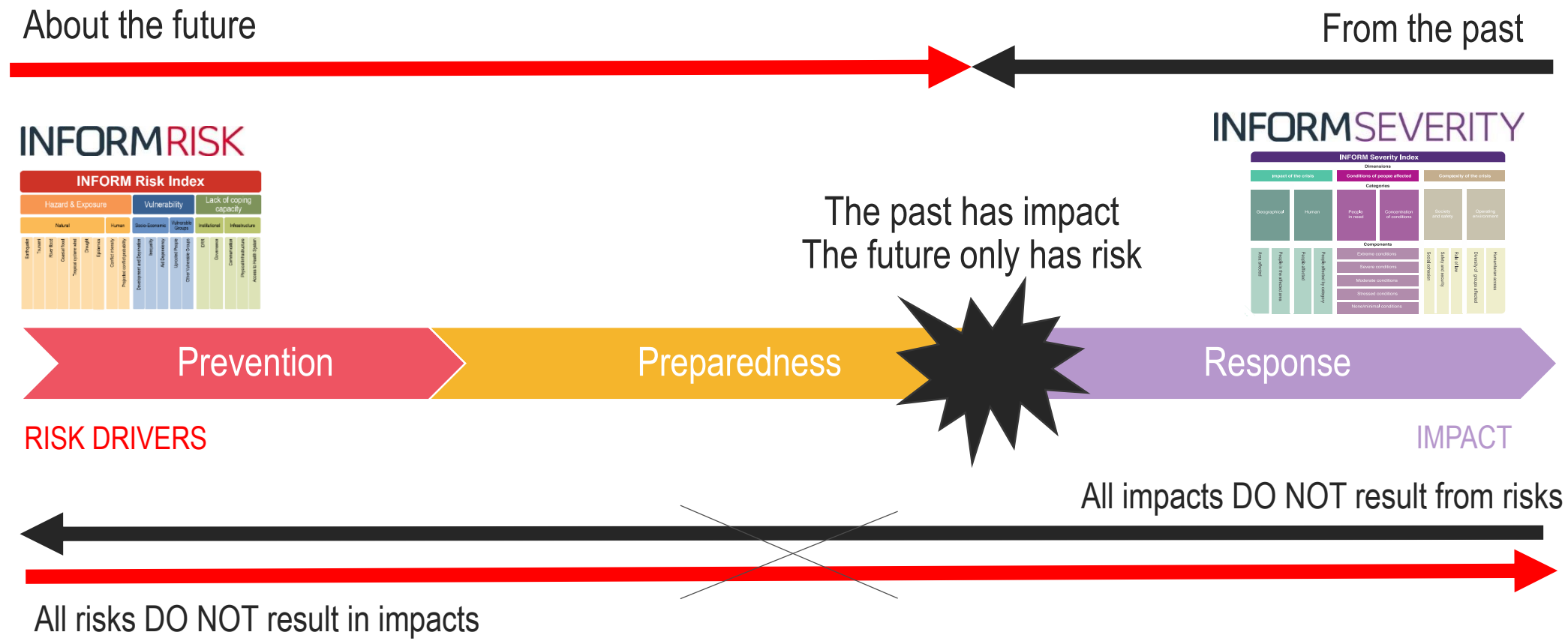
Be able to **prioritize** and allocate the resources proportional to the level of risk or severity of the crisis

Be able to **monitor trends** over time of country's risk or crisis severity and get feedback of action taken

Be **clear** what decision you made and why because having an insight into the drivers

and be **transparent**

RISK and IMPACT are worlds apart

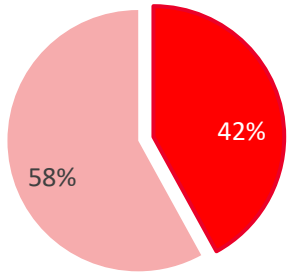


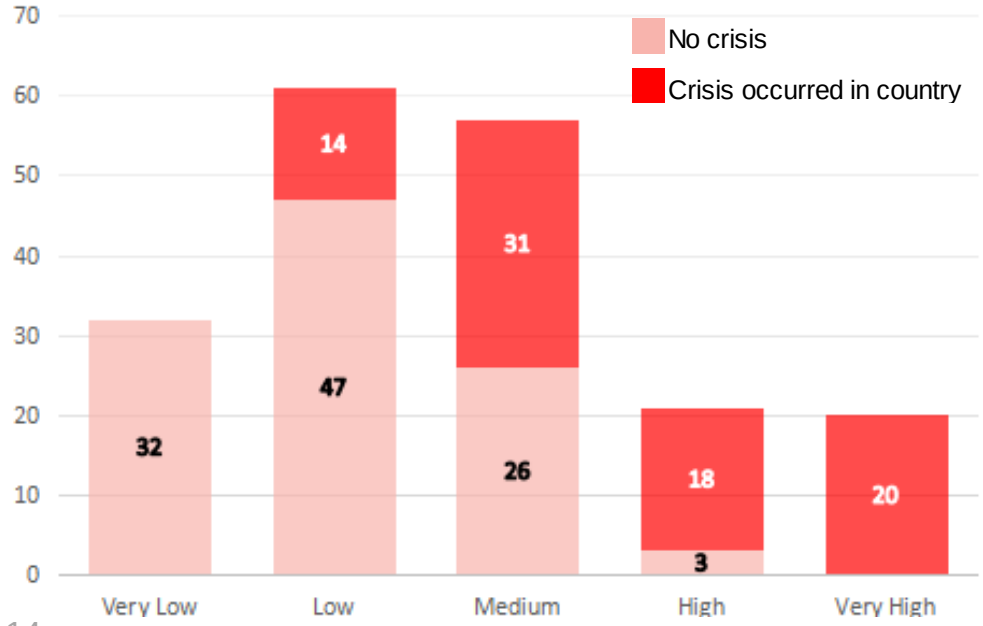
Risk is a potential impact. Therefore the metrics of risk and impact match. Risk is a prediction. It is assessed through risk factors and validated by losses. It cannot be explained without uncertainties.

WE CAN SEE…

PREDICTING THE LIKELIHOOD OF A CRISIS

42% of countries in 2022 have at least one crisis.



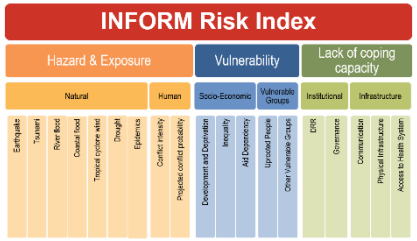


PREDICTING THE SEVERITY OF A CRISIS

Very High				Nigeria, Ukraine	Afganisthan, CAR, Chad, Congo DR, Ethiopia, Haiti, Yemen, Mali, Myanmar, Syria, Somalia, Sudan, South Sudan
High		Sri Lanka	Angola, Lebanaon Malawi, North korea, Palestine, Peru, Zimbawe, Salvador, Türkiye	Bangladesh, Burundi, Colombia, Eritrea, Guatemala, Honduras, Iran, Lybia, Pakistan, Venezuela	Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Iraq, Mozambique, Niger, Kenya, Uganda
Medium		Chile, Eswatini, Hungary, Malesia, Moldova, Polonia, Romania, Slovakia	Algeria, Brasile, Costarica, Djibuti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Indonesia, Jordan, Leshoto, Mauritania, Marocco, Mexico, Namibia, Panama, Rwanda, Senegal, Zambia	Congo, Madagascar, Papua New Guinea, Philippine, Tanzania	
Low		Greece, Italy, Spain, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia	Armenia, Egypt, Gambia, Thailand, Tonga	Azerbaijan	
Very Low					
	Very Low	Low	Medium	High	Very High

INFORM
SHARING CRISIS ANALYSIS

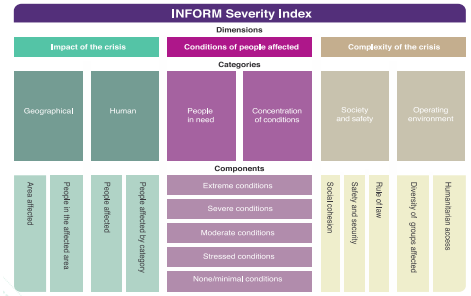
INFORM RISK



INFORM WARNING

To be developed…

INFORM SEVERITY



Prevention

RISK DRIVERS and RISK
Structural RISK drivers
Yearly releases

RISK assessment
for risk management

Preparedness

Link RISK INFORMATION and EARLY ACTION for automatic WARNINGS

12 months

ANTICIPATORY action

Response

IMPACT and SEVERITY
Measuring impacts and needs
Monthly releases

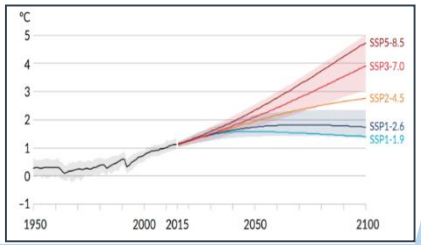
IMPACT assessment
for crisis management

It will complement other EW systems which act when the event happens
(e.g., GDACS)

European Commission

INFORM CLIMATE CHANGE

INFORM
SHARING CRISIS ANALYSIS

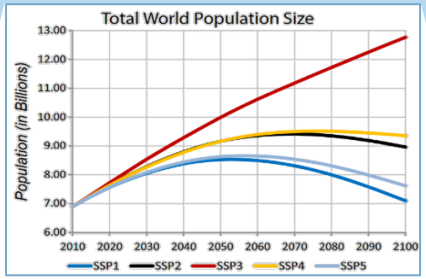


Representative Concentration Pathways (RCPs)

Climate & Socioeconomic Projections

- Hazard Projections
- Demographic Projections
- Other Socioeconomic Projections

Shared Socioeconomic Pathways (SSPs)



About INFORM Climate Change Risk Index

It is **an upgrade** of the INFORM Risk index incorporating climate and socioeconomic projections to analyze future risk

INFORM Risk Index Hazard and Exposure dimension

Climate hazards

- River Flood
- Coastal Flood
- Drought
- Epidemics (malaria and dengue)

Non-climate and non-modelled hazards

- Conflict
- Tsunami
- Cyclone
- Earthquake

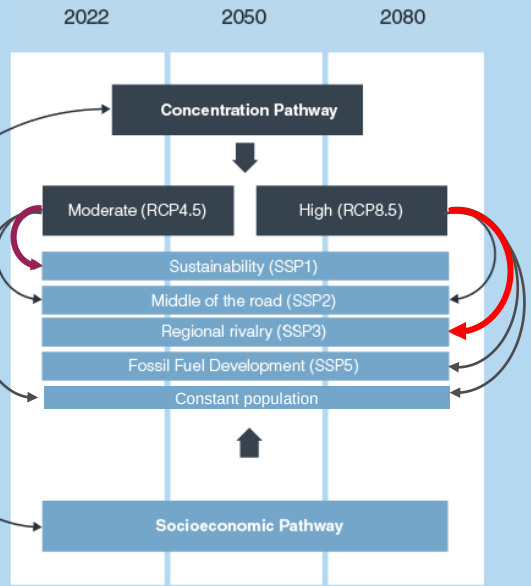
It uses projections based on

- **Representative Concentration Pathways** (RCPs)
- **Shared Socioeconomic Pathways** (SSPs)

In Hazard&Exposure dimension of INFORM Risk Index

The overall objective

Develop a common evidence-based tool for risk-informed decision-making that **can help unify disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation strategies.**



It shows how INFORM Risk will change in **2050** and **2080** due to impacts of climate change and socio-economic trends using **a set of plausible RCP-SSP scenario combinations** (from **pessimistic** to **optimistic**)

Results

It computes the

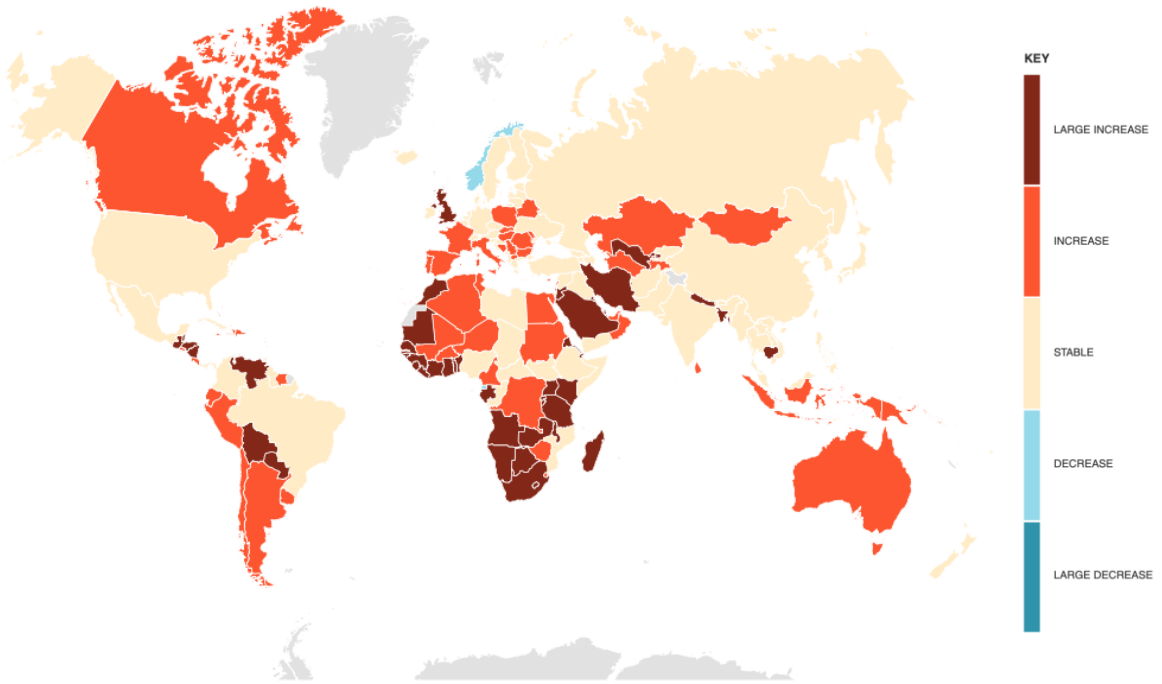
- **change in risk**
- **vulnerability gap**

European Commission

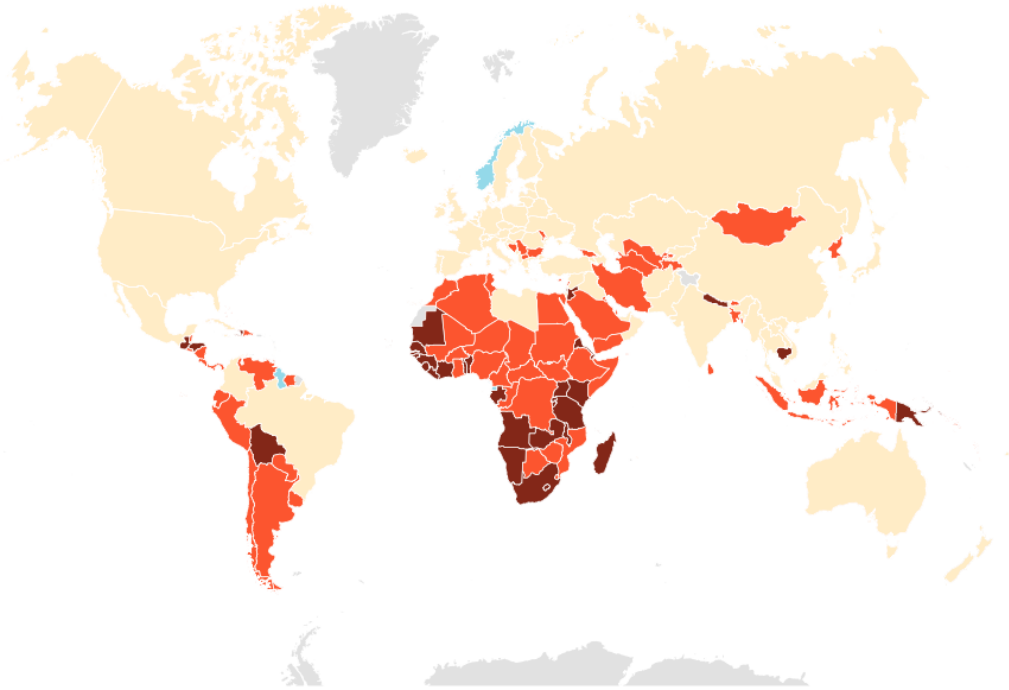
INFORM CLIMATE CHANGE RESULTS

Pessimistic climate and socio-economic scenario (RCP 8.5 + SSP3)

Change in risk (2050-baseline)



Vulnerability gap



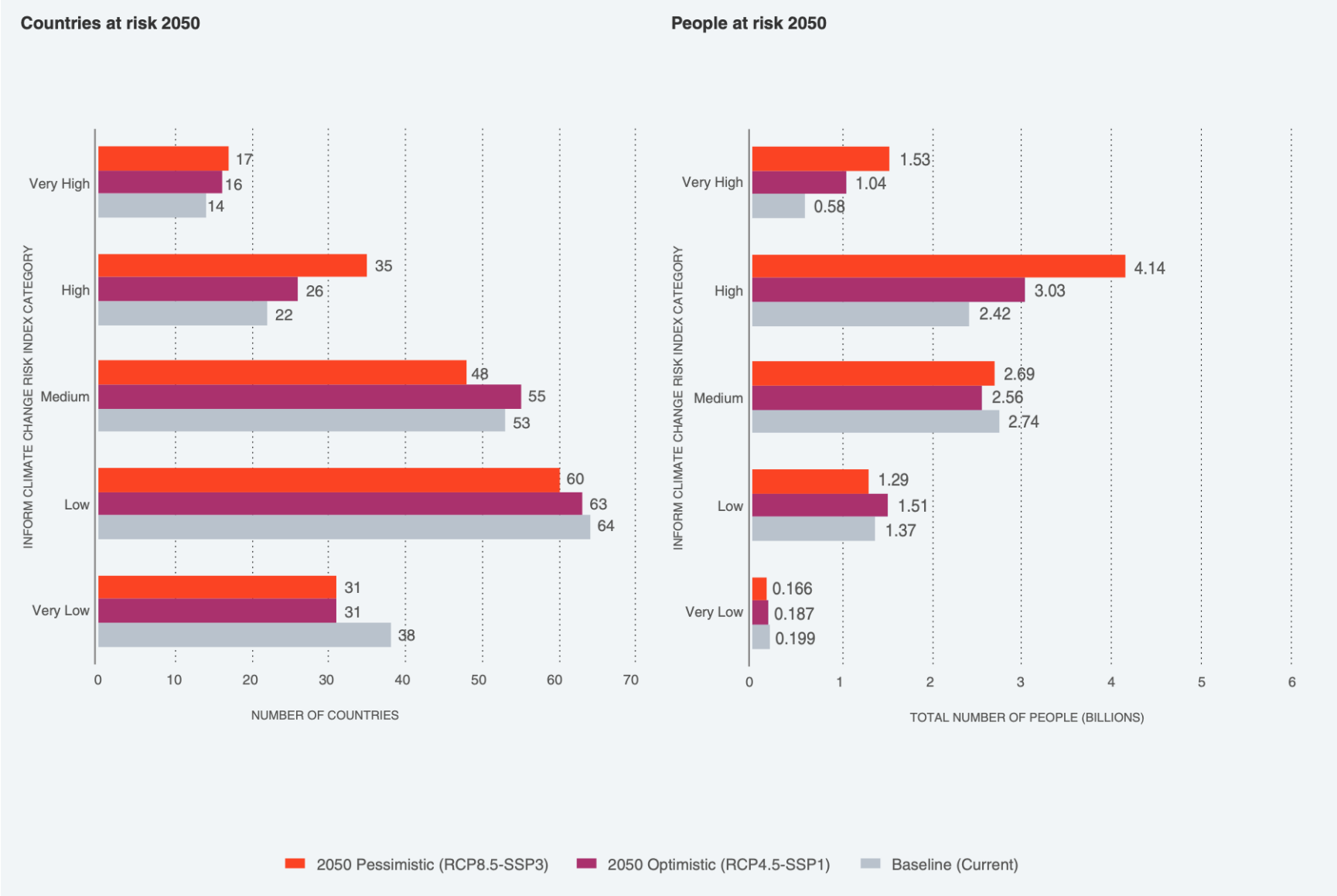
INCREASING CRISIS RISKS

The number of countries classified as having 'high' or 'very high' crisis risk will increase from 36 today to 52 (45%).

More than 5.5 billion people – almost double the number today – will be living in these countries.

The number of people living in 'very high' crisis risk countries will roughly triple from 580 million to 1.5 billion.

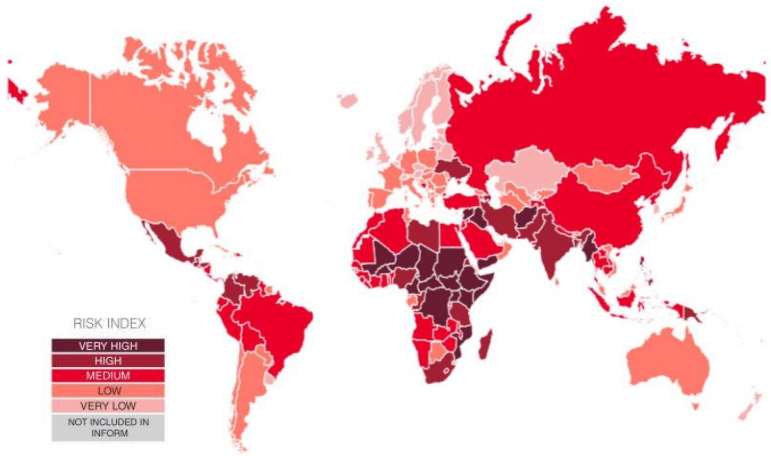
Even under more optimistic scenarios, there will be significant increases.



ALL TOGETHER …

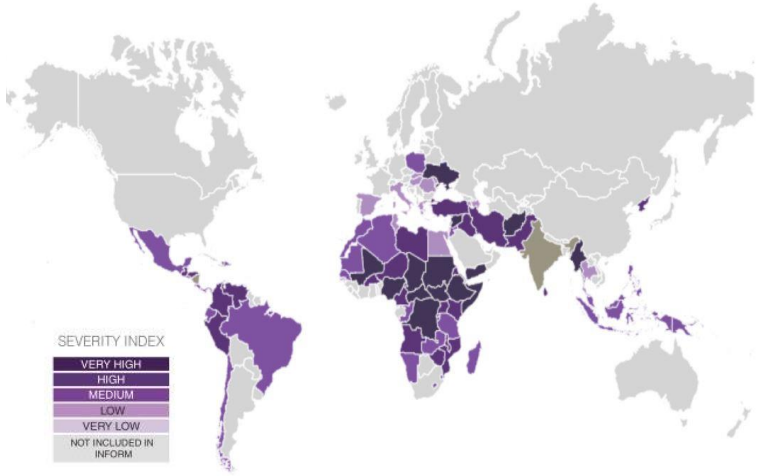
INFORM RISK

INFORM Risk 2023



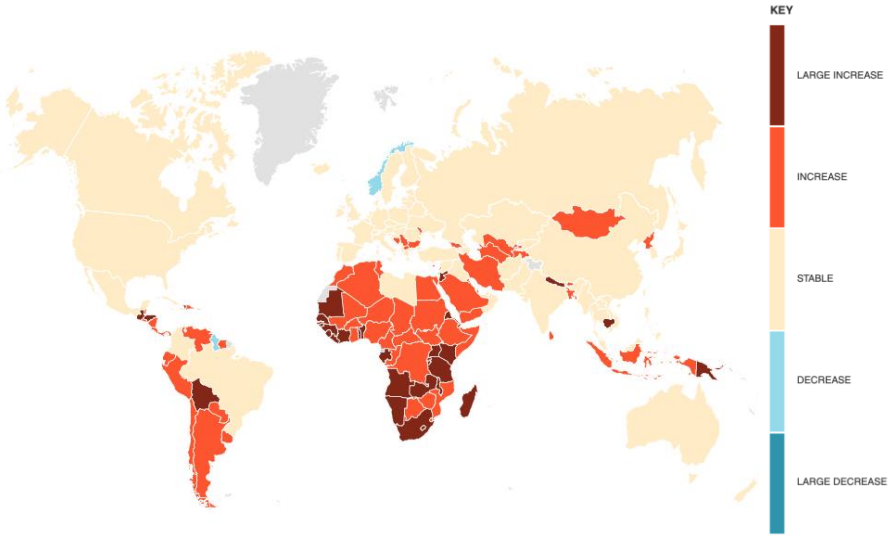
INFORM SEVERITY

INFORM Severity
Country level, February 2023



INFORM CLIMATE CHANGE

Vulnerabilty gap
2050 Pesimistic (RCP8.5-SSP3)



INFORM Suite

2. part: Presenting the website and dashboards

Disaster Risk Management online training seminar series 2023 programme
Collaboration of DRMKC and CONRIS network

10 October 2023, 9:00 AM UK time

Speakers:
Karmen Poljansek and Sepehr Marzi

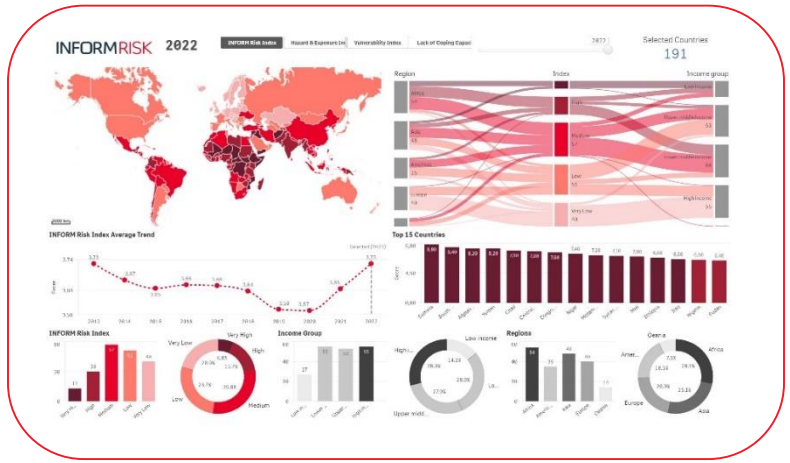
JRC E1 Disaster Risk Management

INFORM WEBSITE

European Commission

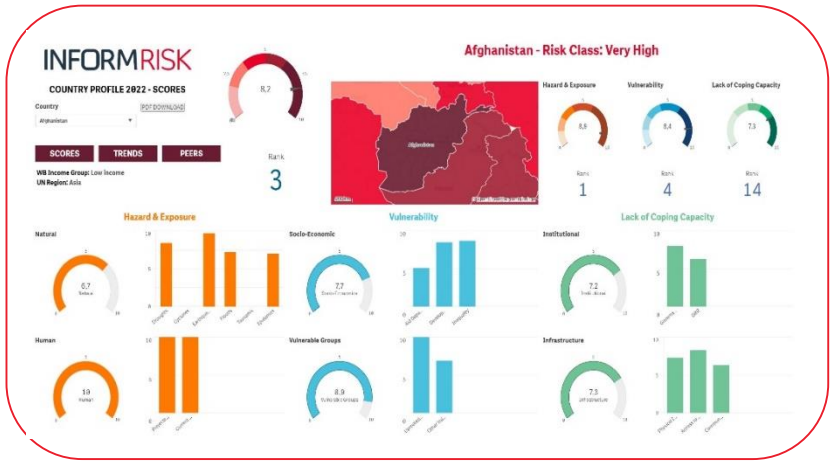
INFORM RISK

Facts and figures



https://drmkc.jrc.ec.europa.eu/inform-index/INFORM-Risk/Risk-Facts-Figures

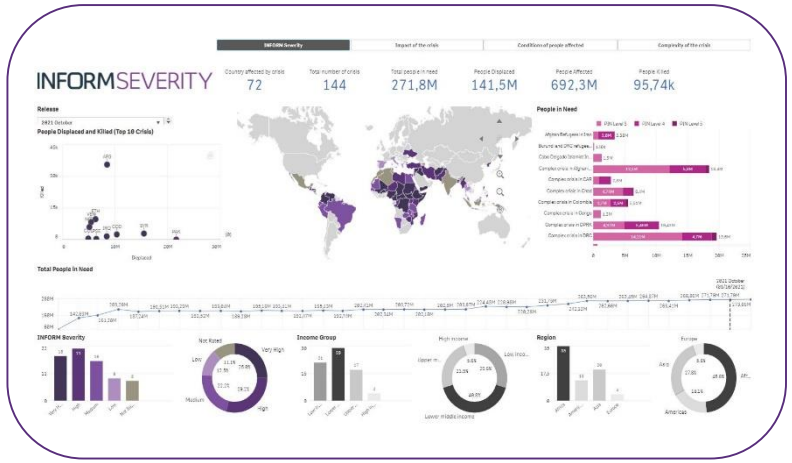
Country risk profiles



https://drmkc.jrc.ec.europa.eu/inform-index/INFORM-Risk/Country-Risk-Profile

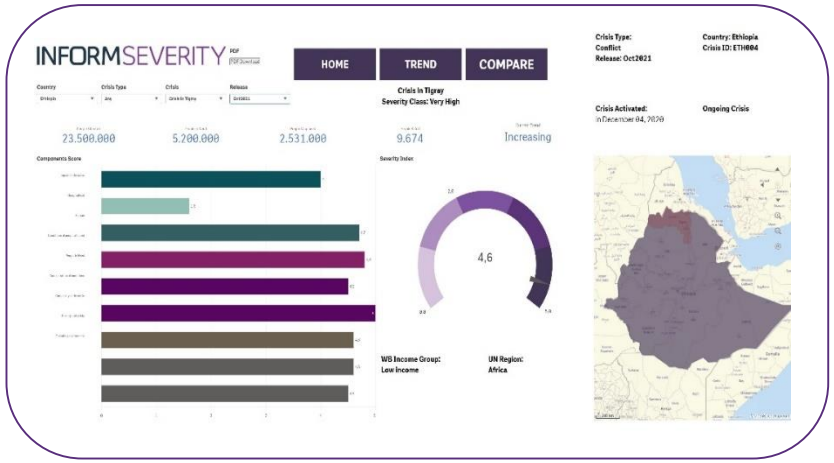
INFORM SEVERITY

Facts and figures



https://drmkc.jrc.ec.europa.eu/inform-index/INFORM-Severity/Severity-Facts-Figures

Crisis severity profiles



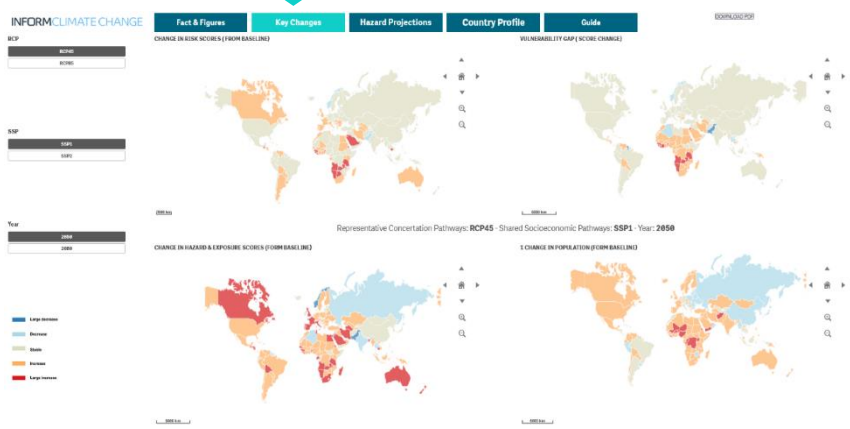
https://drmkc.jrc.ec.europa.eu/inform-index/INFORM-Severity/Severity-Crisis-Profile

INFORM CLIMATE CHANGE TOOL

INFORM
SHARING CRISIS ANALYSIS

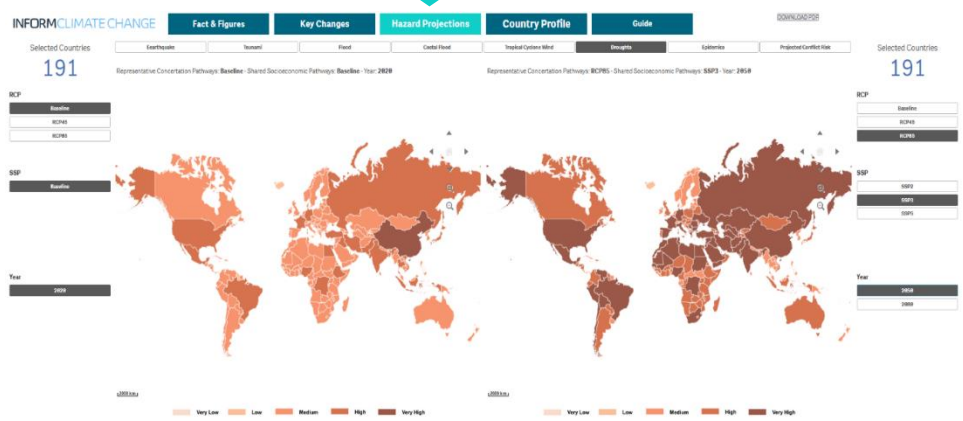
Facts and figures

Key changes

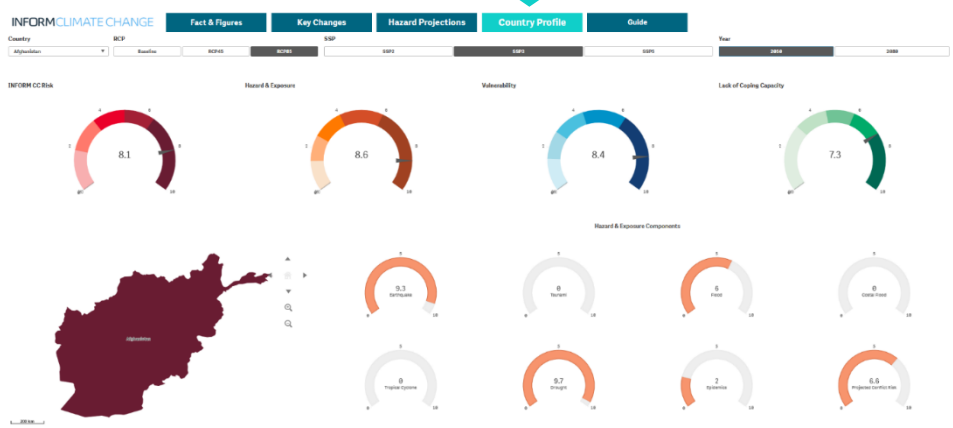


https://drmkc.jrc.ec.europa.eu/inform-index/INFORM-Climate-Change/INFORM-Climate-Change-Tool

Hazard projections



Country profile



INFORM Suite

3. part: Group exercise

Disaster Risk Management online training seminar series 2023 programme
Collaboration of DRMKC and CONRIS network

10 October 2023, 9:00 AM UK time

Speakers:
Karmen Poljansek and Sepehr Marzi

JRC E1 Disaster Risk Management

European Commission

GROUP EXERCISE: expectations and instructions

Based on what you have learnt so far, you will now on your own:

- **Look for some global facts about**
  - crisis risk,
  - current crisis severity and
  - future challenges due to climate change impacts
- **Prepare a country profile of a given country**

You will do this exercise in groups.
You will be split in 10 groups.
We already chose 3 countries for you.

We already prepared questions that will guide you to find relevant information.
Use the dashboards presented in the second part of the session:

INFORM Risk FF: https://drmkc.jrc.ec.europa.eu/inform-index/INFORM-Risk/Risk-Facts-Figures
INFORM Risk Country Profile: https://drmkc.jrc.ec.europa.eu/inform-index/INFORM-Risk/Country-Risk-Profile
INFORM Severity FF: https://drmkc.jrc.ec.europa.eu/inform-index/INFORM-Severity/Severity-Facts-Figures
INFORM Severity Crisis Profile: https://drmkc.jrc.ec.europa.eu/inform-index/INFORM-Severity/Severity-Crisis-Profile
INFORM Climate Change Tool: https://drmkc.jrc.ec.europa.eu/inform-index/INFORM-Climate-Change/INFORM-Climate-Change-Tool

GROUP EXERCISE: guiding questions

For global Facts and Figures

1. Which region has experienced the largest increase (decrease) in risk during the last 10 years?
2. How many people in need of humanitarian assistance live in countries with “High” complexity class at the moment?
3. How many people are expected to live in “very high” risk countries under pessimistic (RCP8.5-SSP3) and optimistic (RCP4.5-SSP1) scenario combination in the mid 21st century?

For country profile of given country

CRISIS RISK

1. What is the global overview of the specified country (global ranking, risk level and trend in the last 10 years, regional and income peers)?
2. What are the main drivers of risk in the specified country?
3. What are the trade-offs among various dimensions of risk (e.g. Hazard & Exposure vs Vulnerability vs lack of coping capacity).

CURRENT CRISIS SEVERITY

4. Explore if there are any crises in the country.
5. Identify the crisis with the highest severity score and its number of people in need of humanitarian assistance.
6. What are the main drivers of that crisis?
7. Are INFORM Risk and INFORM Severity anyhow correlated?

CLIMATE CHANGE IMPACT

8. What are the main drivers of risk increase in 2050’s (pessimistic scenario combination – RCP8.5-SSP3).
9. Please specify the level of country's adaptation needs to preserve its current risk levels while exposed to extreme climate impacts.
10. How much we can reduce the risk of climate change adverse impacts if we follow a more sustainable pathway (RCP4.5-SSP1)?

For example, here we collected answers…..

SHOW CASE for INFORM country profile: SOMALIA

Use **INFORM Risk country profile**

1. **What is the global overview of Somalia (global ranking, risk level and trend in the last 10 years, regional and income peers)?** Reply: Somalia is ranked as the second riskiest country with very high risk level which is higher than both regional and income group average. In the last 10 years the risk slightly decreased.
2. **What are the main drivers of risk in the specified country?** Reply: Somalia is experiencing very high scores in all three dimensions of risk with the largest score in hazard & exposure. The main drivers of risk in Somalia are drought, conflict, uprooted people, socio economic vulnerability (aid dependency and development and deprivation), poor governance and limited access to healthcare.
3. **What are the trade-offs among various dimensions of risk (e.g. Hazard & Exposure vs Vulnerability vs lack of coping capacity)?** Reply: Underperformance in vulnerability and lack of coping capacity does not allow the country to counteract the emerging hazards and exposure to them.

Use **INFORM Severity crisis profile**

4. **Explore if there are any crisis in the country.** Reply: Somalia is experiencing a complex crisis since 2019 which deteriorated the country's capacity to improve risk levels.
5. **Identify the crisis with the highest severity score, its current trend and its number of people in need of humanitarian assistance.** Reply: Somalia is experiencing a complex crisis with 4.7 severity score with increasing current trend and causing 8.1 million people in need of humanitarian assistance.
6. **What are the main drivers of that crisis?** Reply: Multiple crisis including conflict and food security, displacement and flood.

7. **Are INFORM Risk and INFORM Severity anyhow correlated?** Reply: yes, Somalia falls into very high class in both risk and severity indices.

Use **INFORM Climate Change tool**

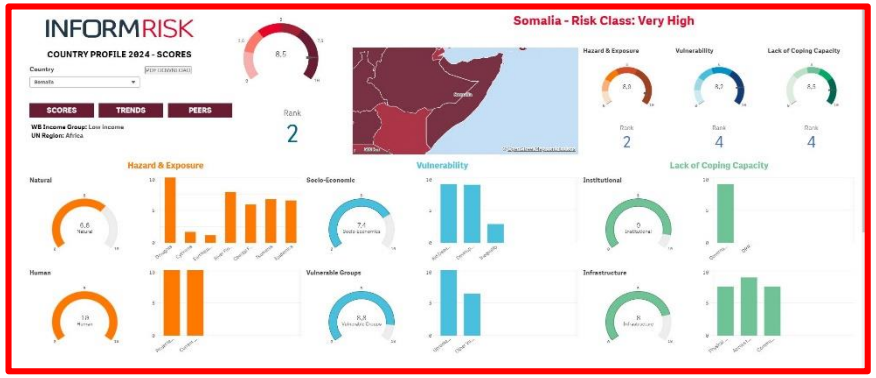
8. **What are the main drivers of risk increase in 2050's (pessimistic scenario combination – RCP8.5-SSP3).** Reply: flood, epidemics (vector borne diseases) and droughts are the main climatic drivers of risk in the mid century.
9. **Please specify the level of country's adaptation needs to preserve its current risk levels while exposed to extreme climate impacts.** Reply: Climate change impacts will increase the vulnerability gap in Somalia which indicates considerable adaptation needs to maintain the current risk levels.
10. **How much we can reduce the risk of climate change adverse impacts if we follow a more sustainable pathway (RCP4.5-SSP1)?** Reply: Following a more sustainable pathway will decrease the vulnerability gap in Somalia (from 1.76 to 0.89) causing less efforts to counteract adverse climate change impacts. In this case, the efforts can be focused on development issues to reduce the contextual risk in the country.

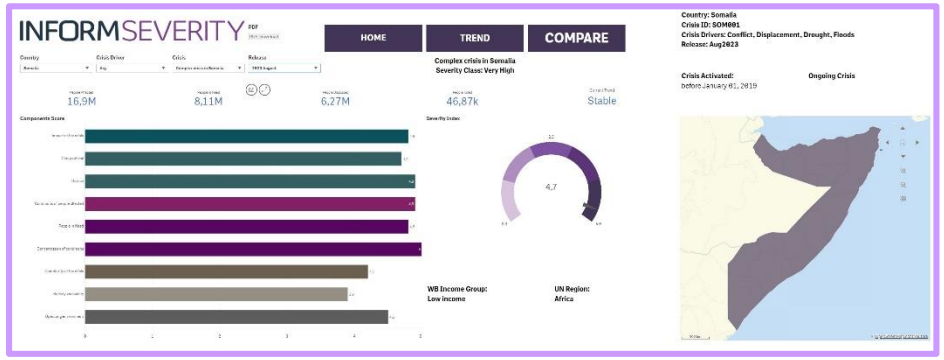
Then we put the answers nicely together .....

SHOW CASE for INFORM country profile: SOMALIA

CRISIS RISK

Somalia is ranked as the second riskiest country with very high risk level which is higher than both regional and income group average. In the last 10 years the risk slightly decreased. Somalia is experiencing very high scores in all three dimensions of risk with the largest score in hazard & exposure. The main drivers of risk in Somalia are drought, conflict, uprooted people, socio economic vulnerability (aid dependency and development and deprivation), poor governance and limited access to healthcare. Underperformance in vulnerability and lack of coping capacity does not allow the country to counteract the emerging hazards and exposure to them.



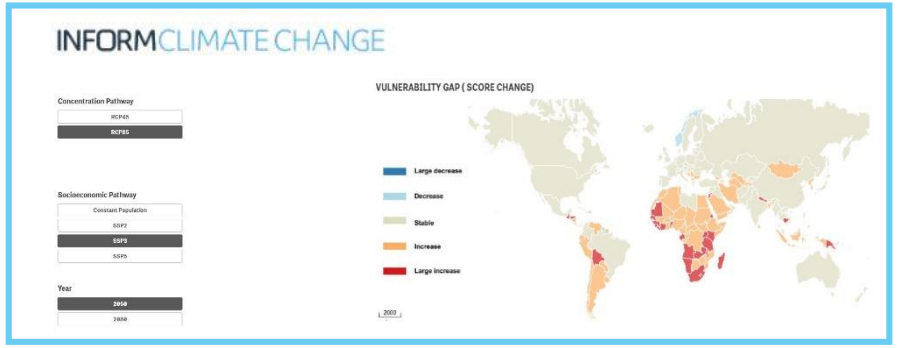


SEVERITY OF CURRENT CRISIS

Somalia is experiencing also a complex crisis since 2019 which deteriorated the country's capacity to improve risk levels. A complex crisis in Somalia has very high severity score 4.7 with increasing current trend and it causes 8.1 million people in need of humanitarian assistance. That crisis has many drivers including conflict, food security, displacements and flood. Even more, INFORM Risk and INFORM Severity scores fall both into very high class.

CLIMATE CHANGE IMPACT ON FUTURE CRISIS RISK

Climate change will increase crisis risk. The main drivers of risk increase in 2050's following pessimistic scenario combination (RCP8.5-SSP3) are flood, epidemics (vector borne diseases) and droughts. Climate change impacts will increase the vulnerability gap in Somalia which indicates considerable adaptation needs to maintain the current risk level. If Somalia would follow a more sustainable pathway the vulnerability gap in Somalia would decrease from 1.76 to 0.89 causing less efforts to counteract adverse climate change impacts. In this case, the efforts can be focused on development issues to reduce the contextual risk in the country.



Reference:https://drmkc.jrc.ec.europa.eu/inform-index

GROUP EXERCISE: more teamwork, less homework

When you will be split in groups:

- You will learn which country you have to explore
- Choose a person who will collect the answers and will be able to present the country profile of the given country when we will get back
- Work as a team, split the search task (by colors?)
- You will have 20 min
- When back we will do global facts together and we will ask for 3 volunteers to present 3 different country profiles

Are you all clear?

GOOD LUCK!

INFORM Suite

4. part: discussion

Disaster Risk Management online training seminar series 2023 programme
Collaboration of DRMKC and CONRIS network

10 October 2023, 9:00 AM UK time

Speakers:
Karmen Poljansek and Sepehr Marzi

JRC E1 Disaster Risk Management

European Commission

Welcome back

GROUP EXERCISE: discussion

For global Facts and Figures

1. Which region has experienced the largest increase (decrease) in risk during the last 10 years?
2. How many people in need of humanitarian assistance live in countries with “High” complexity class at the moment?
3. How many people are expected to live in “very high” risk countries under pessimistic (RCP8.5-SSP3) and optimistic (RCP4.5-SSP1) scenario combination in the mid 21st century?

For country profile of given country

1. What is the global overview of the specified country (global ranking, risk level and trend in the last 10 years, regional and income peers)?
2. What are the main drivers of risk in the specified country?
3. What are the trade-offs among various dimensions of risk (e.g. Hazard & Exposure vs Vulnerability vs Lack of coping capacity).
4. Explore, if there are any crises in the country.
5. Identify the crisis with the highest severity score and its number of people in need of humanitarian assistance.
6. What are the main drivers of that crisis?
7. Are INFORM Risk and INFORM Severity anyhow correlated?
8. What are the main drivers of risk increase in 2050’s (pessimistic scenario combination – RCP8.5-SSP3).
9. Please specify the level of country's adaptation needs to preserve its current risk levels while exposed to extreme climate impacts.
10. How much we can reduce the risk of climate change adverse impacts if we follow a more sustainable pathway (RCP4.5-SSP1)?

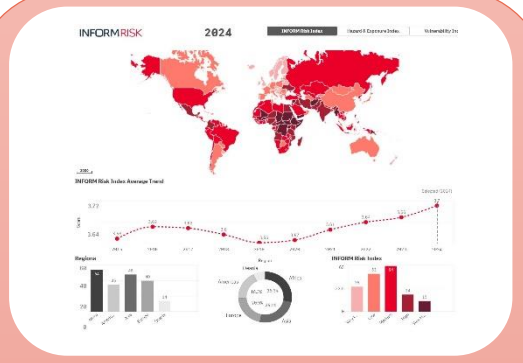
Let's do it together…

GROUP EXERCISE: global facts and figures

For global Facts and Figures

1. Which region has experienced the largest increase (decrease) in risk during the last 10 years?
2. How many people in need of humanitarian assistance live in countries with "High" complexity class at the moment?
3. How many people are expected to live in "very high" risk countries under pessimistic (RCP8.5-SSP3) and optimistic (RCP4.5-SSP1) scenario combination in the mid 21st century?

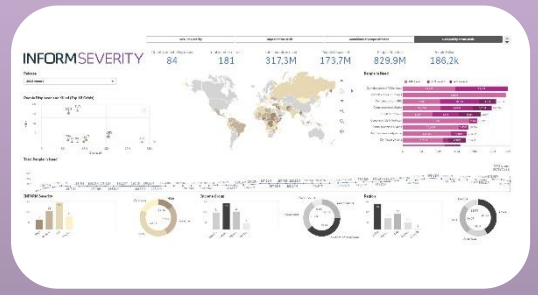
1.



1. Use **INFORM Risk FF**
2. Observe INFORM Risk Index Average Trend
3. Choose one by one different regions

Reply: Risk has been going DOWN in Asia and UP in America the most

2.



1. Use **INFORM Severity FF**
2. Choose the latest release (August 2023)
3. Choose dimension "Complexity of crisis"
4. Among classes of "Complexity of crisis" choose "High"
5. Read "Total people in need"

Reply: More then 50% of People in Need, that is 177.1M, leave today in high class of complexity conditions

3.

- Use **INFORM Climate Change Tool**
- Pick Fact and Figures Tab
- Select pessimistic scenario combination
- Choose "very high" class of INFORM CC Risk
- Read "Selected Population"
- Repeat the same for optimistic scenario combination

Reply: In 2050, the number of people living in very high risk countries will roughly triple, from 580 million to1.5 billion. Even under more optimistic scenario combination this number will double, from 580 million to 1 billion. We can still limit risk increases through actions on emissions, adaptation and sustainable development

Any volunteer?

GROUP EXERCISE: country profiles

For country profile of given country

1. What is the global overview of the specified country (global ranking, regional and income peers)?
2. What are the main drivers of risk in the specified country?
3. What are the trade-offs among various dimensions of risk (e.g. Hazard & Exposure vs Vulnerability vs lack of coping capacity).
4. Explore if there are any crises in the country.
5. Identify the crisis with the highest severity score and its number of people in need of humanitarian assistance.
6. What are the main drivers of that crisis?
7. Are INFORM Risk and INFORM Severity anyhow correlated?
8. What are the main drivers of risk increase in 2050's (pessimistic scenario combination – RCP8.5-SSP3).
9. Please specify the level of country's adaptation needs to preserve its current risk levels while exposed to extreme climate impacts.
10. How much we can reduce the risk of climate change adverse impacts if we follow a more sustainable pathway (RCP4.5-SSP1)?

Country 1: Afghanistan (Asia)
Country 2: Mozambique (Africa)
Country 3: Colombia (America)

INFORM country profile: AFGHANISTAN

Use **INFORM Risk country profile**

1. **What is the global overview of Somalia (global ranking, risk level and trend in the last 10 years, regional and income peers)?** Reply: Afghanistan is ranked as the 4th riskiest country with very high risk level which is higher than both regional and income group average. In the last 10 years the risk has been almost stable.
2. **What are the main drivers of risk in the specified country?** Reply: Afghanistan is experiencing very high scores in all three dimensions of risk with the largest score in hazard & exposure. The main drivers of risk in Afghanistan are drought, earthquake, flood, conflict, uprooted people, socio economic vulnerability (development and deprivation and inequality), poor governance and limited access to healthcare.
3. **What are the trade-offs among various dimensions of risk (e.g. Hazard & Exposure vs Vulnerability vs lack of coping capacity)?** Reply: Underperformance in vulnerability and lack of coping capacity does not allow the country to counteract the emerging hazards and exposure to them.

Use **INFORM Severity crisis profile**

4. **Explore if there are any crisis in the country.** Reply: Afghanistan is experiencing a complex crisis which deteriorated the country's capacity to improve risk levels.
5. **Identify the crisis with the highest severity score, its current trend and its number of people in need of humanitarian assistance.** Reply: Afghanistan is experiencing a complex crisis with 4.5 severity score with increasing current trend and causing 29.2 million people in need of humanitarian assistance.
6. **What are the main drivers of that crisis?** Reply: Multiple drivers including conflict, displacement, drought, earthquake, sociopolitical and violence.

7. **Are INFORM Risk and INFORM Severity anyhow correlated?** Reply: yes, Afghanistan falls into very high class in both risk and severity indices.

Use **INFORM Climate Change tool**

8. **What are the main drivers of risk increase in 2050's (pessimistic scenario combination – RCP8.5-SSP3).** Reply: river flood and drought are the main climatic drivers of risk in the mid century.
9. **Please specify the level of country's adaptation needs to preserve its current risk levels while exposed to extreme climate impacts.** Reply: Since the risk is already at highest level in Afghanistan, an increase in climate change hazard doesn't result in considerable changes in vulnerability gap. In this case, considerable development and adaptation efforts are required to decrease the current and future risk levels in Afghanistan.
10. **How much we can reduce the risk of climate change adverse impacts if we follow a more sustainable pathway (RCP4.5-SSP1)?** Reply: Following a more sustainable pathway will decrease the vulnerability gap in Afghanistan (from 1.42 to 0.72) causing less efforts to counteract adverse climate change impacts. In this case, the efforts can be focused on development issues to reduce the contextual risk in the country.

INFORM country profile: MOZAMBIQUE

Use **INFORM Risk country profile**

1. **What is the global overview of Somalia (global ranking, risk level and trend in the last 10 years, regional and income peers)?** Reply: Mozambique is ranked16th with high risk level which is higher than both regional and income group average. In the last 10 years the risk has been drastically increased.
2. **What are the main drivers of risk in the specified country?** Reply: Mozambique is experiencing very high score in vulnerability and high scores in hazard & exposure and lack of coping capacity. The main drivers of risk in Mozambique are drought, river and coastal flood, conflict, uprooted people, socio economic vulnerability (development and deprivation and inequality), poor governance, poor infrastructure and communication facilities.
3. **What are the trade-offs among various dimensions of risk (e.g. Hazard & Exposure vs Vulnerability vs lack of coping capacity)?** Reply: relatively better performance in lack of coping capacity allows the country to offset very high vulnerability levels, preventing potential shif to very high risk class.

Use **INFORM Severity crisis profile**

4. **Explore if there are any crisis in the country.** Reply: Mozambique is experiencing multiple crisis which deteriorated the country's capacity to improve risk levels.
5. **Identify the crisis with the highest severity score, its current trend and its number of people in need of humanitarian assistance.** Reply: Mozambique is experiencing multiple crisis with 3.5 severity score with stable current trend and causing 2.09 million people in need of humanitarian assistance.
6. **What are the main drivers of that crisis?** Reply: Multiple drivers including conflict, cyclone and displacement.

7. **Are INFORM Risk and INFORM Severity anyhow correlated?** Reply: yes, Mozambique falls into high class in both risk and severity indices.

Use **INFORM Climate Change tool**

8. **What are the main drivers of risk increase in 2050's (pessimistic scenario combination – RCP8.5-SSP3).** Reply: coastal flood, epidemics and drought are the main climatic drivers of risk in the mid century.
9. **Please specify the level of country's adaptation needs to preserve its current risk levels while exposed to extreme climate impacts.** Reply: Climate change impacts will increase the vulnerability gap in Mozambique which indicates considerable adaptation needs to maintain the current risk levels.
10. **How much we can reduce the risk of climate change adverse impacts if we follow a more sustainable pathway (RCP4.5-SSP1)?** Reply: The vulnerability gap in Mozambique will increase regardless of socioeconomic scenarios due to strong climate signals. Therefore, robust mitigation and adaptation responses are required to keep manageable risk levels.

INFORM country profile: COLOMBIA

Use **INFORM Risk country profile**

1. **What is the global overview of Somalia (global ranking, risk level and trend in the last 10 years, regional and income peers)?** Reply: Colombia is ranked 29th with high risk level which is higher than both regional and income group average. In the last 10 years, Colombia has experienced a considerable decrease in risk levels.
2. **What are the main drivers of risk in the specified country?** Reply: Colombia is experiencing high score in vulnerability and high scores in hazard & exposure and lack of coping capacity. The main drivers of risk in Mozambique are earthquake, Tsunami, flood, conflict, uprooted people, socio economic vulnerability (mainly inequality) and poor governance.
3. **What are the trade-offs among various dimensions of risk (e.g. Hazard & Exposure vs Vulnerability vs lack of coping capacity)?** Reply: high performance in lack of coping capacity allows the country to offset very high hazard & exposure levels, preventing potential shift to very high risk class.

Use **INFORM Severity crisis profile**

4. **Explore if there are any crisis in the country.** Reply: Colombia is experiencing complex crisis which increase the country's vulnerability levels.
5. **Identify the crisis with the highest severity score, its current trend and its number of people in need of humanitarian assistance.** Reply: Colombia is experiencing a complex crisis with 4 severity score with decreasing current trend and causing 7.7 million people in need of humanitarian assistance.
6. **What are the main drivers of that crisis?** Reply: Several drivers including conflict, displacement, floods, socio-political and violence.

7. **Are INFORM Risk and INFORM Severity anyhow correlated?** Reply: yes, Colombia falls into high class in both risk and severity indices.

Use **INFORM Climate Change tool**

8. **What are the main drivers of risk increase in 2050's (pessimistic scenario combination – RCP8.5-SSP3).** Reply: drought, epidemics and coastal flood are the main climatic drivers of risk in the mid century.
9. **Please specify the level of country's adaptation needs to preserve its current risk levels while exposed to extreme climate impacts.** Reply: Climate change impacts will not cause considerable increase the vulnerability gap in Colombia which indicates adequate resources to keep the current risk levels. Further mitigation and adaptation needs combined with sustainable development is required to lower the contextual risk of the country.
10. **How much we can reduce the risk of climate change adverse impacts if we follow a more sustainable pathway (RCP4.5-SSP1)?** Reply: Following a more sustainable pathway will slightly decrease the vulnerability gap in Colombia (from 0.98 to 0.66) causing less efforts to counteract adverse climate change impacts.

Thank you

Find out more visit

https://drmkc.jrc.ec.europa.eu/inform-index

INFORM
SHARING CRISIS ANALYSIS

European Commission