INFORM

INFORM GLOBAL RISK INDEX

RESULTS 2018

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WELCOME

Welcome to the report of the INFORM Global Risk Index for 2018. The INFORM Risk Index is a way to understand and measure the risk of humanitarian crises and disasters, and how the conditions that lead to them affect sustainable development. INFORM partners and other organisations continue to use INFORM products to support their prioritisation and decision-making relating to crisis and disaster prevention, preparedness and response.

This is the fourth annual report of INFORM and has a special focus on how composite indices, such as INFORM, might be used to support and monitor the implementation of new development frameworks like the Sustainable Development Goals.

During 2017, INFORM continued to help partners to develop INFORM Subnational Risk Indices. New risk models covering Latin America and the Caribbean region, Central Asia and Caucasus region and Guatemala are now available on the website. Projects in a number of other countries, including Niger and Honduras, are underway and work continues to improve guidance, training and tools for INFORM Subnational Risk Index developers and users.

Over the last two years, a group of INFORM partners and others have been working towards the development of an improved method for quantitatively measuring crisis severity. The objective is to create a sensitive, regularly updated and easily interpreted model for measuring crisis severity that will assist decision-makers and contribute to improved effectiveness and coordination in humanitarian action. A progress update is presented in this report.

To ensure the sustainability of work carried out through INFORM, and to support new projects, INFORM is currently looking for additional donors and technical partners.

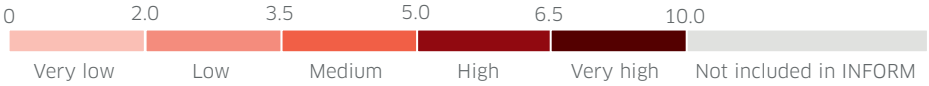
INFORM MEASURES THE RISK OF HUMANITARIAN CRISES AND DISASTERS IN 191 COUNTRIES

COUNTRY	RISK	3 YR TREND
Afghanistan	7.7	→
Albania	2.7	→
Algeria	4.2	↘
Angola	5.2	→
Antigua and Barbuda	2.1	→
Argentina	2.3	→
Armenia	3.6	→
Australia	2.3	→
Austria	1.0	↘
Azerbaijan	4.7	→
Bahamas	2.2	→
Bahrain	0.9	→
Bangladesh	5.8	→
Barbados	1.6	→
Belarus	1.9	→
Belgium	2.1	→
Belize	3.2	↘
Benin	4.1	→
Bhutan	2.9	→
Bolivia	3.9	→
Bosnia and Herzegovina	3.7	↘
Botswana	3.0	→
Brazil	3.5	→
Brunei Darussalam	2.0	→
Bulgaria	2.6	→
Burkina Faso	5.3	→
Burundi	5.8	→
Cabo Verde	2.6	→
Cambodia	4.7	→
Cameroon	6.2	↗
Canada	2.5	→
Central African Republic	7.6	↘
Chad	7.8	↗
Chile	2.9	→
China	4.1	→
Colombia	5.4	→
Comoros	3.6	→

COUNTRY	RISK	3 YR TREND
Congo	5.2	↗
Congo DR	7.1	↗
Costa Rica	2.9	→
Côte d'Ivoire	5.4	→
Croatia	2.2	→
Cuba	2.6	→
Cyprus	2.8	→
Czech Republic	1.4	→
Denmark	1.1	→
Djibouti	5.2	→
Dominica	2.9	→
Dominican Republic	3.9	↗
Ecuador	4.2	→
Egypt	4.5	→
El Salvador	4.1	→
Equatorial Guinea	3.9	→
Eritrea	5.5	→
Estonia	1.0	→
Ethiopia	6.3	→
Fiji	3.1	↗
Finland	0.6	→
France	2.6	→
Gabon	4.1	→
Gambia	4.2	↗
Georgia	3.8	→
Germany	2.0	↗
Ghana	3.7	→
Greece	2.9	→
Grenada	1.4	→
Guatemala	5.3	→
Guinea	5.0	↗
Guinea-Bissau	5.3	→
Guyana	3.0	↘
Haiti	6.3	→
Honduras	4.7	→
Hungary	1.9	→
Iceland	1.0	→

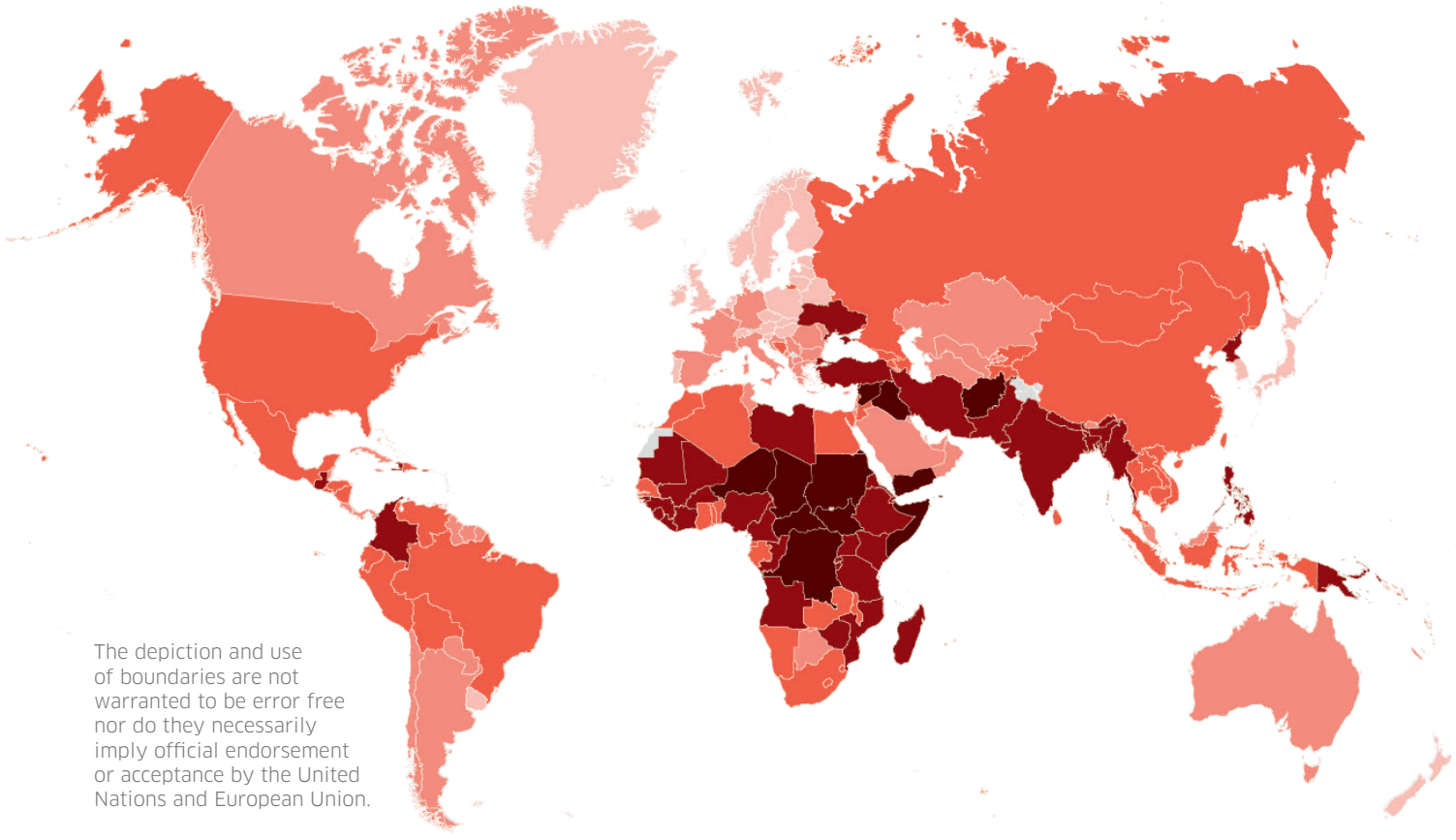
COUNTRY	RISK	3 YR TREND
India	5.4	→
Indonesia	4.4	→
Iran	5.0	→
Iraq	6.8	↘
Ireland	1.3	→
Israel	2.6	→
Italy	2.7	→
Jamaica	2.5	→
Japan	1.9	→
Jordan	4.2	→
Kazakhstan	2.2	→
Kenya	5.9	→
Kiribati	3.6	→
Korea DPR	5.1	→
Korea Republic of	1.6	→
Kuwait	2.0	→
Kyrgyzstan	3.5	→
Lao PDR	4.0	→
Latvia	1.6	→
Lebanon	4.9	→
Lesotho	4.5	→
Liberia	5.1	↘
Libya	6.0	→
Liechtenstein	1.0	→
Lithuania	1.4	→
Luxembourg	0.7	→
Madagascar	5.0	→
Malawi	4.4	→
Malaysia	3.2	↘
Maldives	2.3	→
Mali	6.0	↘
Malta	1.8	→
Marshall Islands	4.4	→
Mauritania	5.5	→
Mauritius	2.1	→
Mexico	4.8	→
Micronesia	4.1	→

INFORM GLOBAL RISK INDEX



KEY

→ Stable ↘ Decreasing risk
↗ Increasing risk



The depiction and use of boundaries are not warranted to be error free nor do they necessarily imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations and European Union.

COUNTRY	RISK	3 YR TREND
Moldova Republic of	2.8	→
Mongolia	3.5	↘
Montenegro	2.5	→
Morocco	3.9	→
Mozambique	6.0	→
Myanmar	6.4	↘
Namibia	3.6	→
Nauru	2.7	→
Nepal	5.1	→
Netherlands	1.4	→
New Zealand	1.8	→
Nicaragua	4.1	→
Niger	7.2	↗
Nigeria	6.3	→
Norway	0.7	→
Oman	2.9	→
Pakistan	6.4	→
Palau	2.7	→
Palestine	4.6	↘
Panama	3.2	→
Papua New Guinea	5.5	↘
Paraguay	2.9	→
Peru	4.2	→
Philippines	5.2	→
Poland	1.8	→
Portugal	1.6	→
Qatar	1.3	→

COUNTRY	RISK	3 YR TREND
Romania	2.6	→
Russian Federation	4.4	→
Rwanda	5.0	↗
Saint Kitts and Nevis	1.5	↘
Saint Lucia	2.0	→
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	2.1	→
Samoa	2.9	→
Sao Tome and Principe	1.3	→
Saudi Arabia	3.0	↗
Senegal	4.7	→
Serbia	3.4	↘
Seychelles	2.1	→
Sierra Leone	5.2	↗
Singapore	0.4	→
Slovakia	1.7	→
Slovenia	1.4	→
Solomon Islands	4.8	→
Somalia	9.1	→
South Africa	4.3	→
South Sudan	9.0	↗
Spain	2.3	↗
Sri Lanka	4.0	→
Sudan	7.0	→
Suriname	2.5	→
Swaziland	3.9	↗
Sweden	1.4	→
Switzerland	1.3	→

COUNTRY	RISK	3 YR TREND
Syria	6.9	→
Tajikistan	4.4	→
Tanzania	5.6	→
Thailand	4.1	→
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	2.7	→
Timor-Leste	4.2	→
Togo	4.7	↗
Tonga	2.7	→
Trinidad and Tobago	1.8	→
Tunisia	3.0	→
Turkey	5.0	↗
Turkmenistan	2.7	→
Tuvalu	4.0	→
Uganda	6.0	↘
Ukraine	5.4	→
United Arab Emirates	2.0	→
United Kingdom	1.9	→
United States of America	3.6	↗
Uruguay	1.5	→
Uzbekistan	3.0	→
Vanuatu	3.9	→
Venezuela	4.4	→
Viet Nam	3.5	→
Yemen	7.6	→
Zambia	4.1	→
Zimbabwe	5.1	→

INFORM

INFORM is the first global, objective and transparent tool for understanding the risk of humanitarian crises and disasters. It can help identify where and why a crisis might occur, which means we can reduce the risk, build peoples' resilience and prepare better for when crises do happen.

Global

Available for 191 countries

Open

Free and open to all

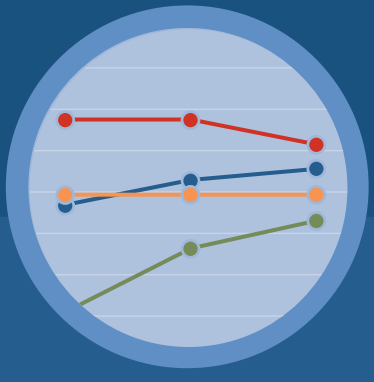
Reliable

Based on the best methods and regularly updated

Use INFORM

Prioritise countries by risk, or any of its components

Decide how best to reduce risk



Monitor risk trends

Get the results

INFORM results are available at www.inform-index.org

Download a spreadsheet with all the results, calculations and source data

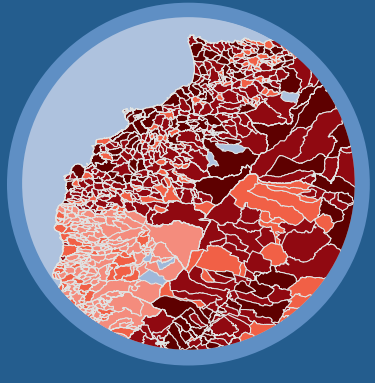
View and print country profiles

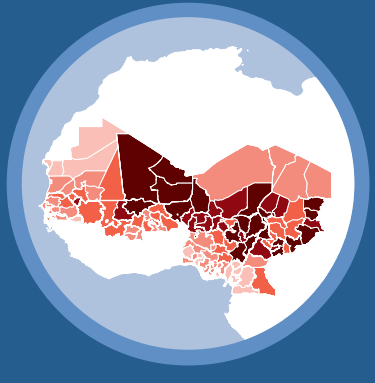
Explore the data interactively

Find out more about how INFORM works and how you can use it.

INFORM is adaptable

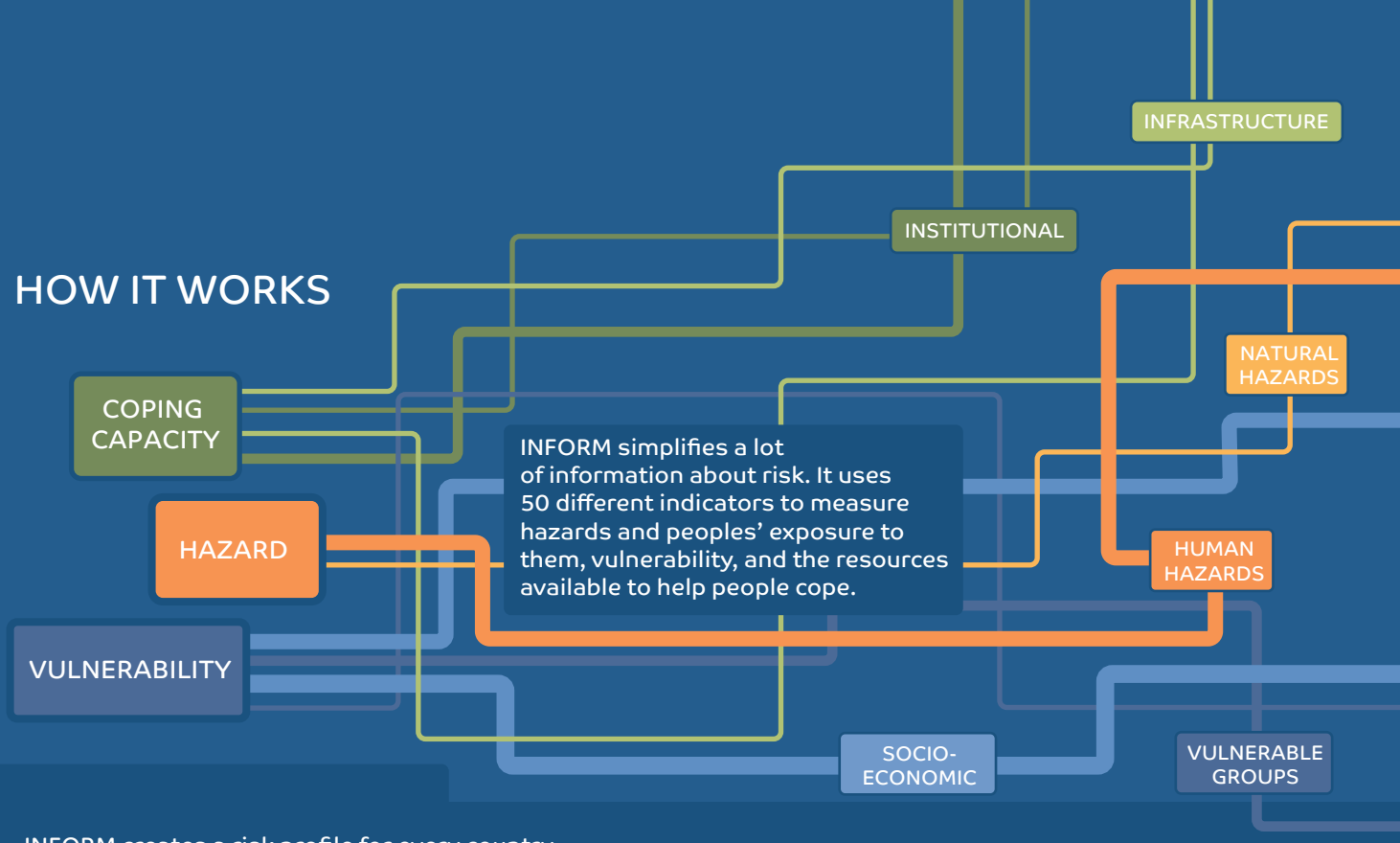
...for your organisation or region and the same methodology can be used for national and regional risk assessment.



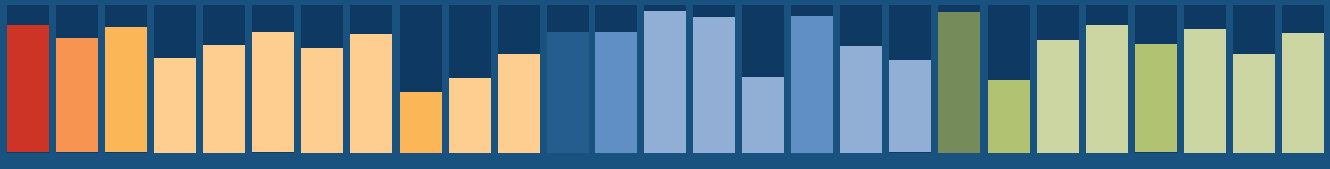


www.inform-index.org

HOW IT WORKS



INFORM creates a risk profile for every country. Each has a rating between 0 and 10 for risk and all of its components, so its easy to compare.



Components of risk covered by INFORM

INFORM

DIMENSIONS

Hazard & exposure	Vulnerability	Lack of coping capacity

CATEGORIES

Natural	Human	Socio-economic	Vulnerable groups	Institutional	Infrastructure

COMPONENTS

Earthquake	Current conflict intensity	Development and deprivation (50%)	Uprooted people	DRR	Communication
Tsunami	Projected conflict risk	Inaquality (25%)	Other vulnerable groups	Governance	Physical infrastructure
Drought		Aid dependency (25%)			Access to health system
Flood					
Tropical cyclone					

RISK OF HUMANITARIAN CRISES AND DISASTERS

The overall INFORM risk index identifies countries at risk from humanitarian crises and disasters that could overwhelm national response capacity. It is made up of three dimensions – hazards and exposure, vulnerability and lack of coping capacity. This map shows details for the 12 countries with the highest overall risk.

INFORM 2018 Risk index

Sudan
Risk: 7.0
3 Yr trend: →
Hazard: 7.2
Vulnerability: 6.7
Lack of coping capacity: 7.0

Syria
Risk: 6.9
3 Yr trend: →
Hazard: 8.5
Vulnerability: 6.9
Lack of coping capacity: 5.7

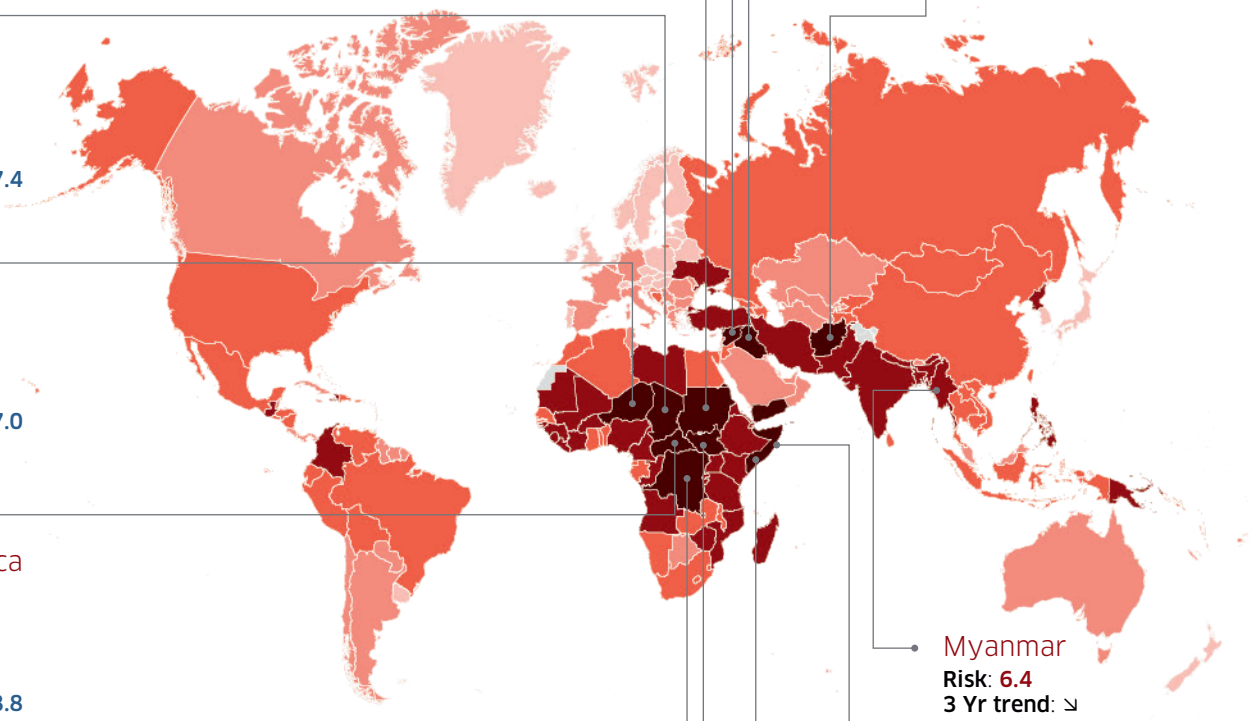
Iraq
Risk: 6.8
3 Yr trend: ↘
Hazard: 7.6
Vulnerability: 6.1
Lack of coping capacity: 6.9

Afghanistan
Risk: 7.7
3 Yr trend: →
Hazard: 8.7
Vulnerability: 7.1
Lack of coping capacity: 7.5

Chad
Risk: 7.8
3 Yr trend: ↗
Hazard: 7.2
Vulnerability: 7.4
Lack of coping capacity: 8.9

Niger
Risk: 7.2
3 Yr trend: ↗
Hazard: 7.1
Vulnerability: 7.0
Lack of coping capacity: 7.6

Central Africa Republic
Risk: 7.6
3 Yr trend: ↘
Hazard: 5.7
Vulnerability: 8.8
Lack of coping capacity: 8.7



Myanmar
Risk: 6.4
3 Yr trend: ↘
Hazard: 7.5
Vulnerability: 5.5
Lack of coping capacity: 6.4

Congo DR
Risk: 7.1
3 Yr trend: ↗
Hazard: 6.2
Vulnerability: 7.3
Lack of coping capacity: 8.0

South Sudan
Risk: 9.0
3 Yr trend: ↗
Hazard: 8.3
Vulnerability: 9.4
Lack of coping capacity: 9.3

Somalia
Risk: 9.1
3 Yr trend: →
Hazard: 8.9
Vulnerability: 9.4
Lack of coping capacity: 9.0

Yemen
Risk: 7.6
3 Yr trend: →
Hazard: 8.1
Vulnerability: 6.9
Lack of coping capacity: 7.9

KEY

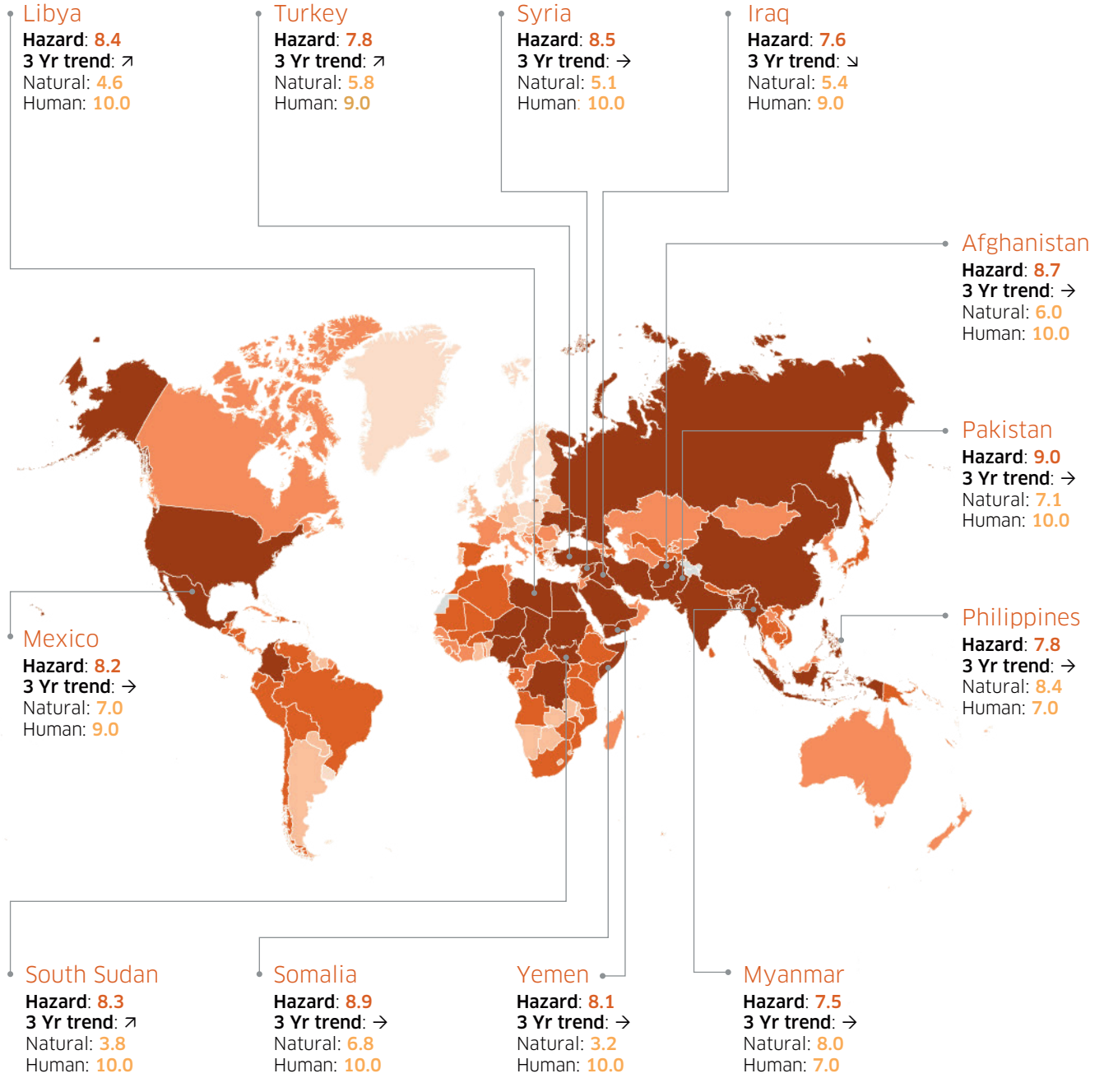
0	2.0	3.5	5.0	6.5	10.0
Very low	Low	Medium	High	Very high	Not included in INFORM

↗ Increasing risk → Stable ↘ Decreasing risk

HAZARDS 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. This map shows details for the 12 countries with the highest values in the hazard & exposure dimension.

INFORM 2018 Hazard and exposure dimension



KEY

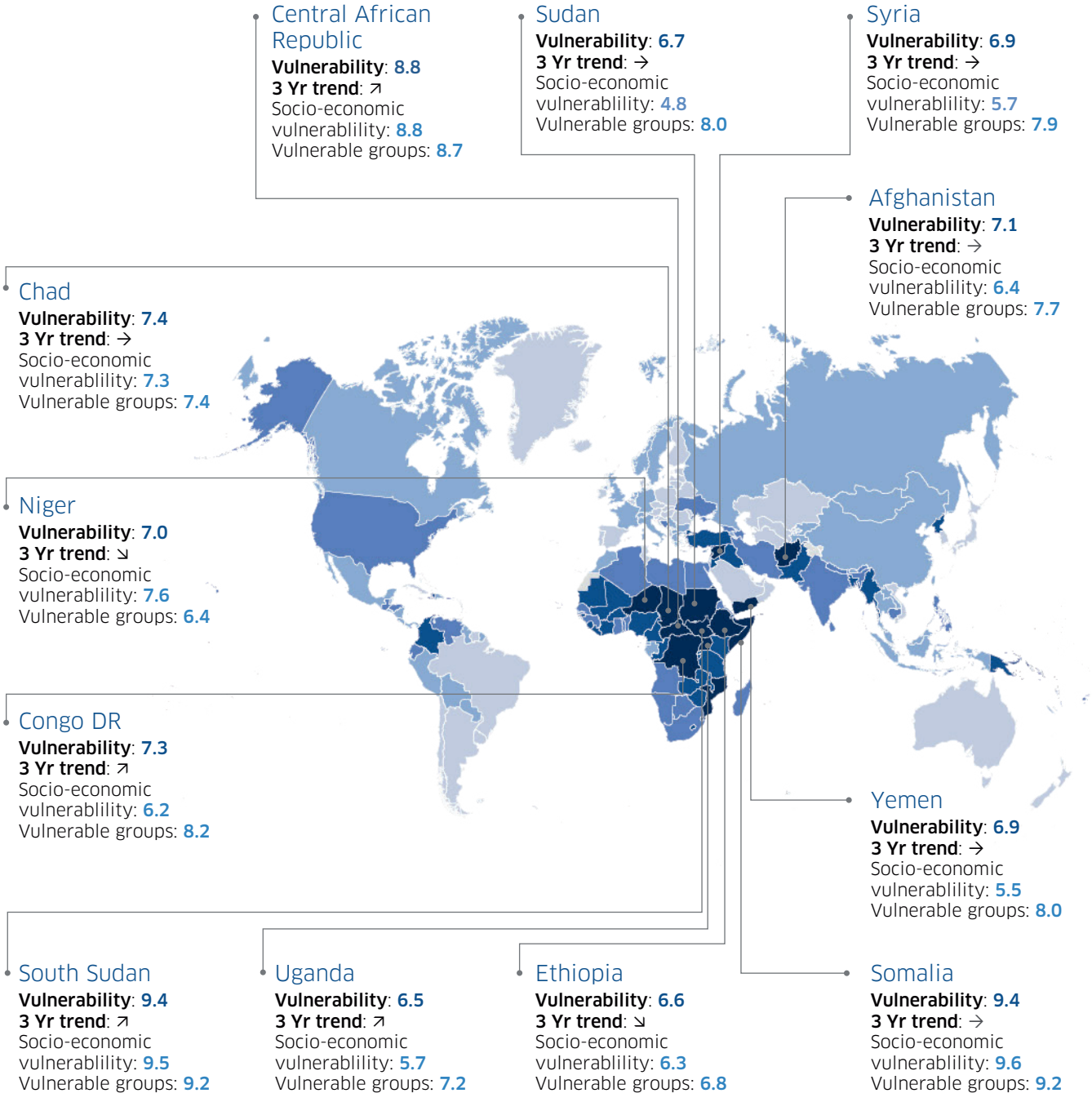
0	1.5	2.7	4.1	6.1	10.0
Very low	Low	Medium	High	Very high	Not included in INFORM

↗ Increasing risk → Stable ↘ Decreasing risk

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. This map shows details for the 12 countries with the highest values in the vulnerability dimension.

INFORM 2018 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 – institutions and infrastructure. This map shows details for the 12 countries with the highest values in the lack of coping capacity dimension.

INFORM 2018 Lack of coping capacity dimension

Togo
Lack of coping capacity: **7.8**
3 Yr trend: →
Institutional: **8.2**
Infrastructure: **7.3**

Niger
Lack of coping capacity: **7.6**
3 Yr trend: →
Institutional: **5.9**
Infrastructure: **8.8**

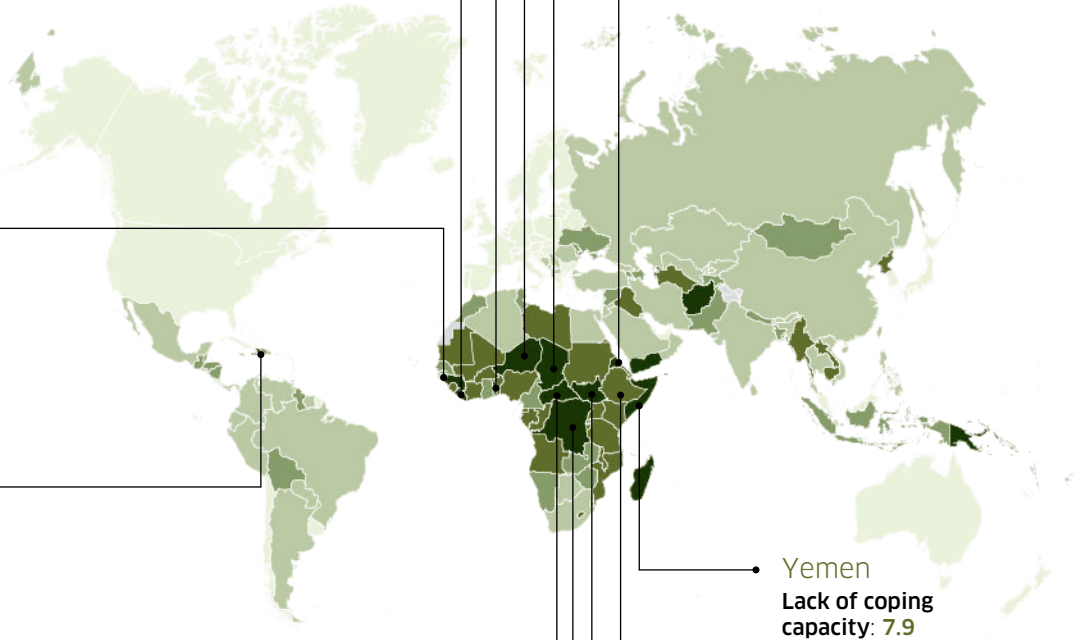
Chad
Lack of coping capacity: **8.9**
3 Yr trend: →
Institutional: **8.0**
Infrastructure: **9.6**

Eritrea
Lack of coping capacity: **7.9**
3 Yr trend: →
Institutional: **8.2**
Infrastructure: **7.5**

Liberia
Lack of coping capacity: **7.6**
3 Yr trend: →
Institutional: **7.0**
Infrastructure: **8.1**

Guinea-Bissau
Lack of coping capacity: **7.9**
3 Yr trend: →
Institutional: **8.1**
Infrastructure: **7.6**

Papua New Guinea
Lack of coping capacity: **7.6**
3 Yr trend: →
Institutional: **6.7**
Infrastructure: **8.3**



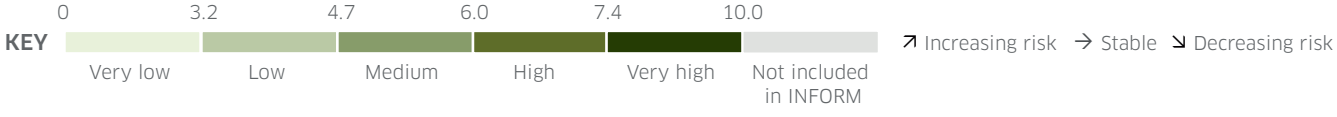
Yemen
Lack of coping capacity: **7.9**
3 Yr trend: →
Institutional: **8.5**
Infrastructure: **7.1**

Somalia
Lack of coping capacity: **9.0**
3 Yr trend: →
Institutional: **9.2**
Infrastructure: **8.8**

Central African Republic
Lack of coping capacity: **8.7**
3 Yr trend: →
Institutional: **8.3**
Infrastructure: **9.1**

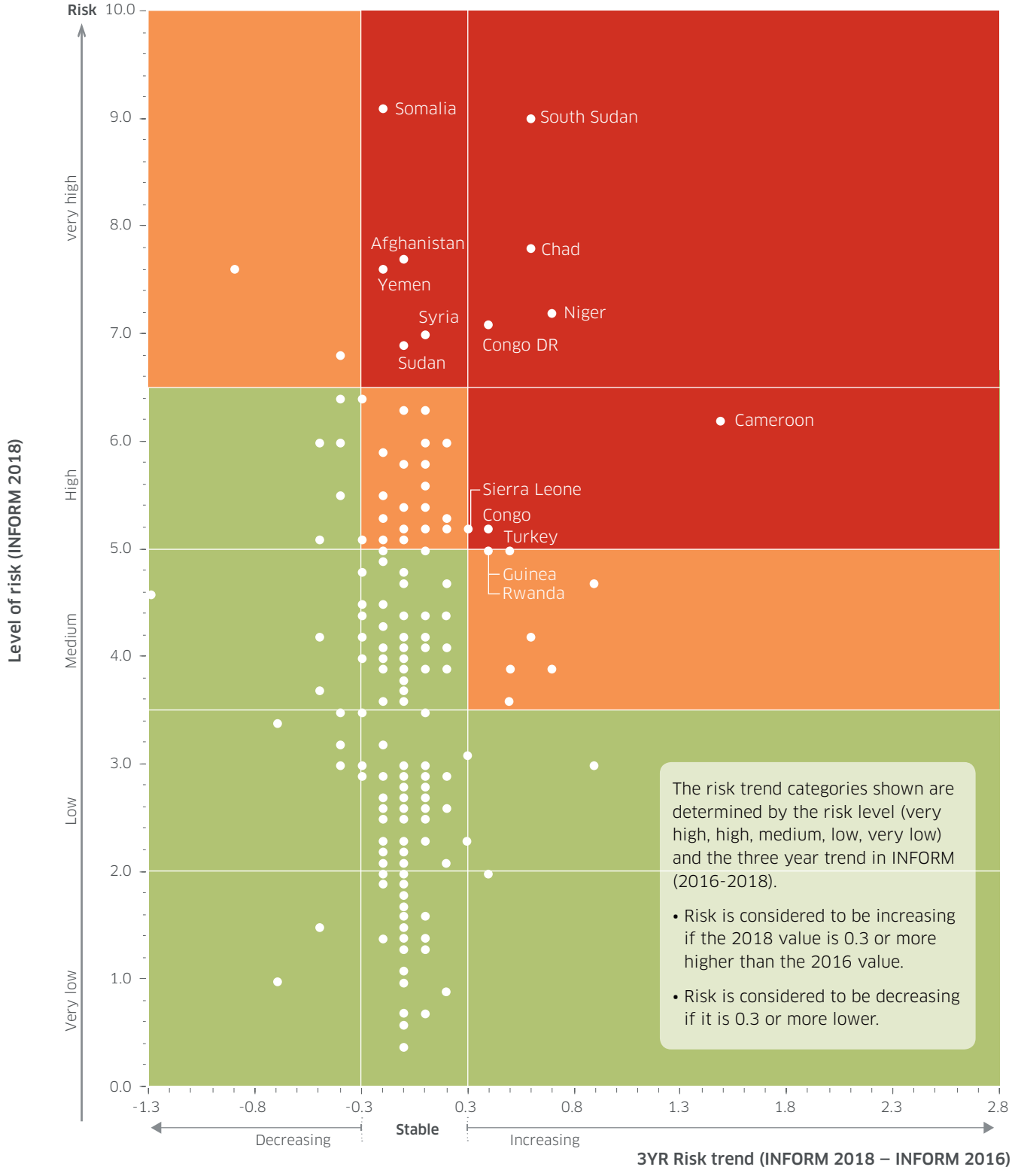
Congo DR
Lack of coping capacity: **8.0**
3 Yr trend: →
Institutional: **7.8**
Infrastructure: **8.1**

South Sudan
Lack of coping capacity: **9.3**
3 Yr trend: →
Institutional: **9.1**
Infrastructure: **9.4**



PRIORITISING USING RISK LEVEL AND TRENDS

INFORM can be used to group countries based on their current level of risk and the trend over previous years. For example, large increases in countries already with high levels of risk could be used to prioritise them for increased crisis and disaster prevention, preparedness and response.



Very high and decreasing

Central African Republic
Iraq

Very high and stable

Afghanistan
Somalia
Sudan
Syria
Yemen

Very high and increasing

Chad
Congo DR
Niger
South Sudan

High and decreasing

Liberia
Mali
Myanmar
Papua New Guinea
Uganda

High and stable

Angola
Bangladesh
Burkina Faso
Burundi
Colombia
Côte d'Ivoire
Djibouti
Eritrea
Ethiopia
Guatemala
Guinea-Bissau
Haiti
India
Iran
Kenya
Korea DPR
Libya
Madagascar
Mauritania
Mozambique
Nepal
Nigeria
Pakistan
Philippines
Tanzania
Ukraine
Zimbabwe

High and increasing

Cameroon
Congo
Guinea
Rwanda
Sierra Leone
Turkey

Medium and decreasing

Algeria
Bosnia and Herzegovina
Mongolia
Palestine

Medium and stable

Armenia
Azerbaijan
Benin
Bolivia
Brazil
Cambodia
China
Comoros
Ecuador
Egypt
El Salvador
Equatorial Guinea
Gabon
Georgia
Ghana
Honduras
Indonesia
Jordan
Kiribati
Kyrgyzstan
Lao PDR
Lebanon
Lesotho
Malawi
Marshall Islands
Mexico
Micronesia
Morocco
Namibia
Nicaragua
Peru
Russian Federation
Senegal
Solomon Islands
South Africa
Sri Lanka
Tajikistan
Thailand
Timor-Leste
Tuvalu
Vanuatu
Venezuela
Viet Nam
Zambia

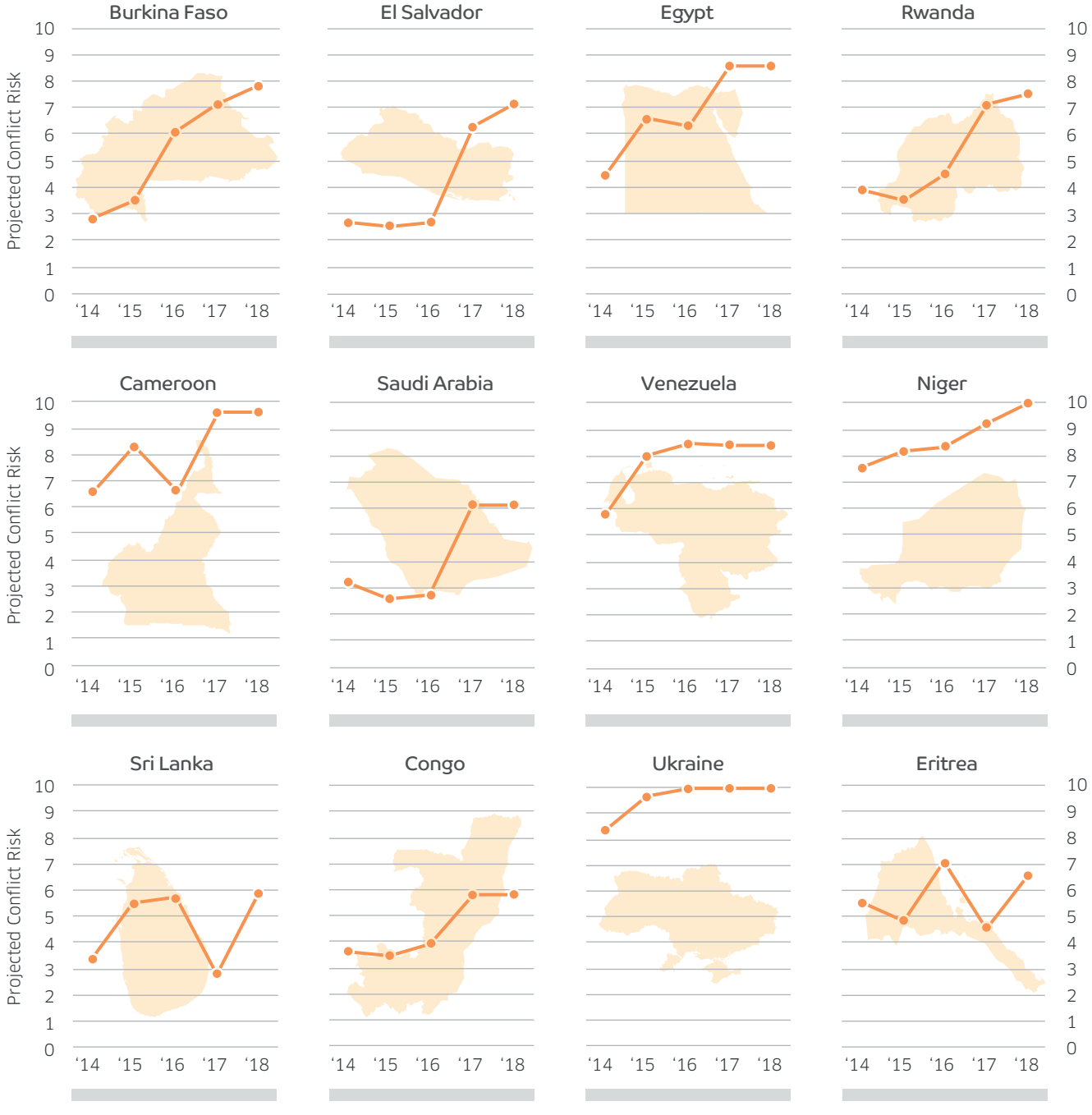
Medium and increasing

Dominican Republic
Gambia
Swaziland
Togo
United States of America

CONFLICT RISK TRENDS

The INFORM Global Risk Index measures conflict in two different ways. Firstly, through the Current Conflict Intensity component and, secondly, through the Projected Conflict Risk component. These are combined to give the Human Hazard category in INFORM. For users specifically interested in conflict prevention and response, these components can provide useful information that can be used in addition to the overall risk index.

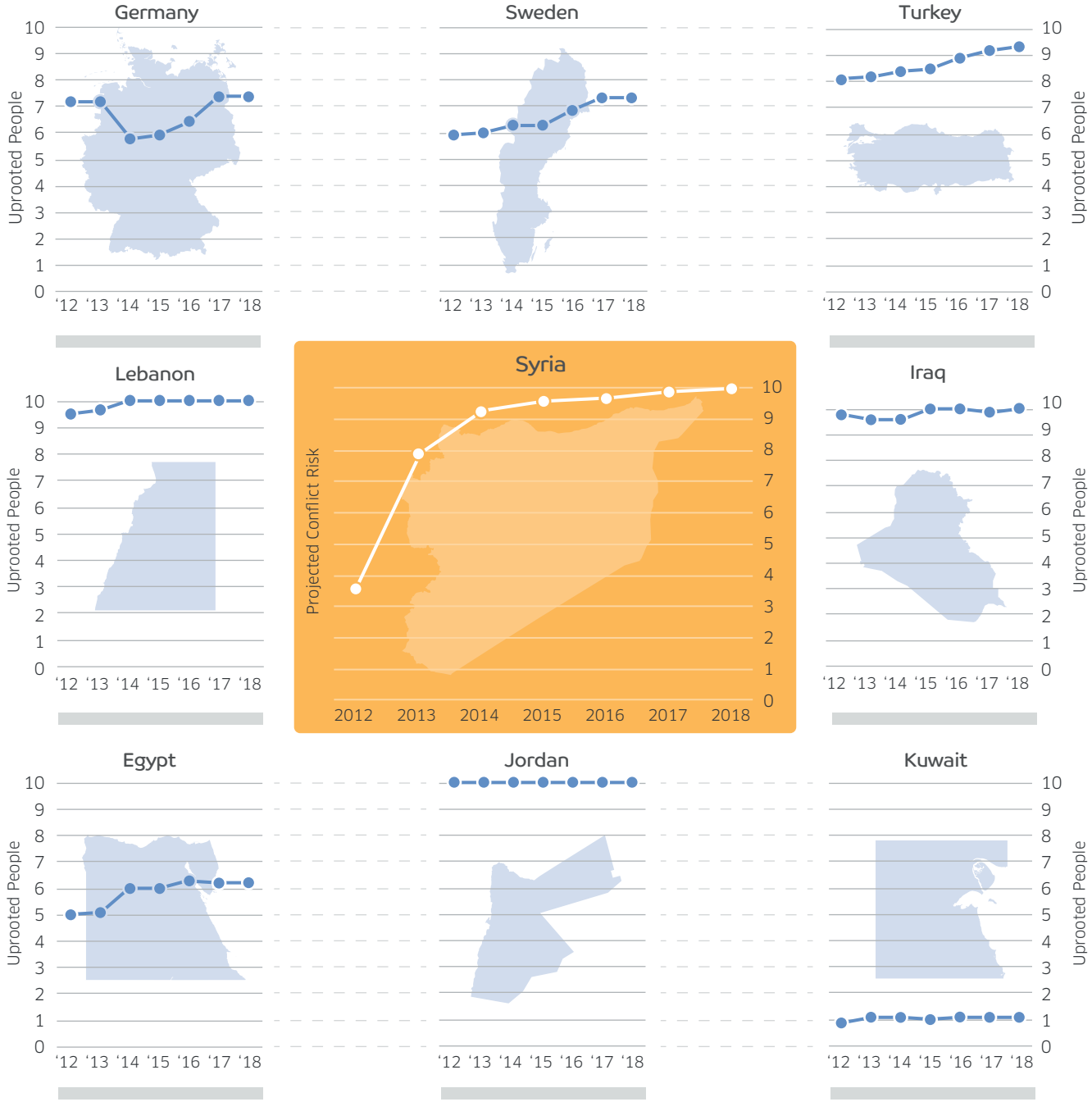
These charts show trends in Projected Conflict Risk over the last five years for countries with the highest increases in risk that also have a current (2018) Projected Conflict Risk higher than 5.0.



IMPACT OF THE SYRIA CRISIS ON VULNERABILITY IN OTHER COUNTRIES

Since the escalation of the humanitarian crisis in Syria in 2012, it has been marked by the large scale displacement of affected people. Over 5 million people have fled Syria, seeking safety in Lebanon, Turkey, Jordan and beyond. Millions more are displaced inside Syria.[1]

These charts show this trend captured in the INFORM Global Risk Index. They show the trend in the Uprooted People component between 2012 and 2018 for selected countries receiving Syrian refugees. While we cannot say precisely using INFORM that these changes are due only to an influx of Syrian refugees, it is likely that they are the major factor. Uprooted people (refugees and IDPs) are counted in INFORM as a vulnerable group, which can contribute to the overall vulnerability and risk of the country in which they are located.



1 The latest data on refugees and Internally Displaced People can be found at: http://data2.unhcr.org/ and http://www.internal-displacement.org/database/

INTERNAL DISPLACEMENT MONITORING CENTRE

INFORM User Case study

The Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre (IDMC) currently uses INFORM to analyse and highlight different aspects of internal displacement. The example below was used in the 2017 edition of IDMC's the Global Report on Internal Displacement.[2]

It shows the countries with the highest levels of new displacement associated with disasters and conflict plotted according to their INFORM Global Risk Index score. This reveals that high levels of disaster-related displacement occur in countries across the risk spectrum, from low (e.g. Japan, Cuba, the United States) to high (e.g. Myanmar). However, the countries with the highest levels of conflict-related displacement fall mostly in the high and very high risk classification of INFORM. This type of analysis can contribute to better understanding and prediction of future displacement.

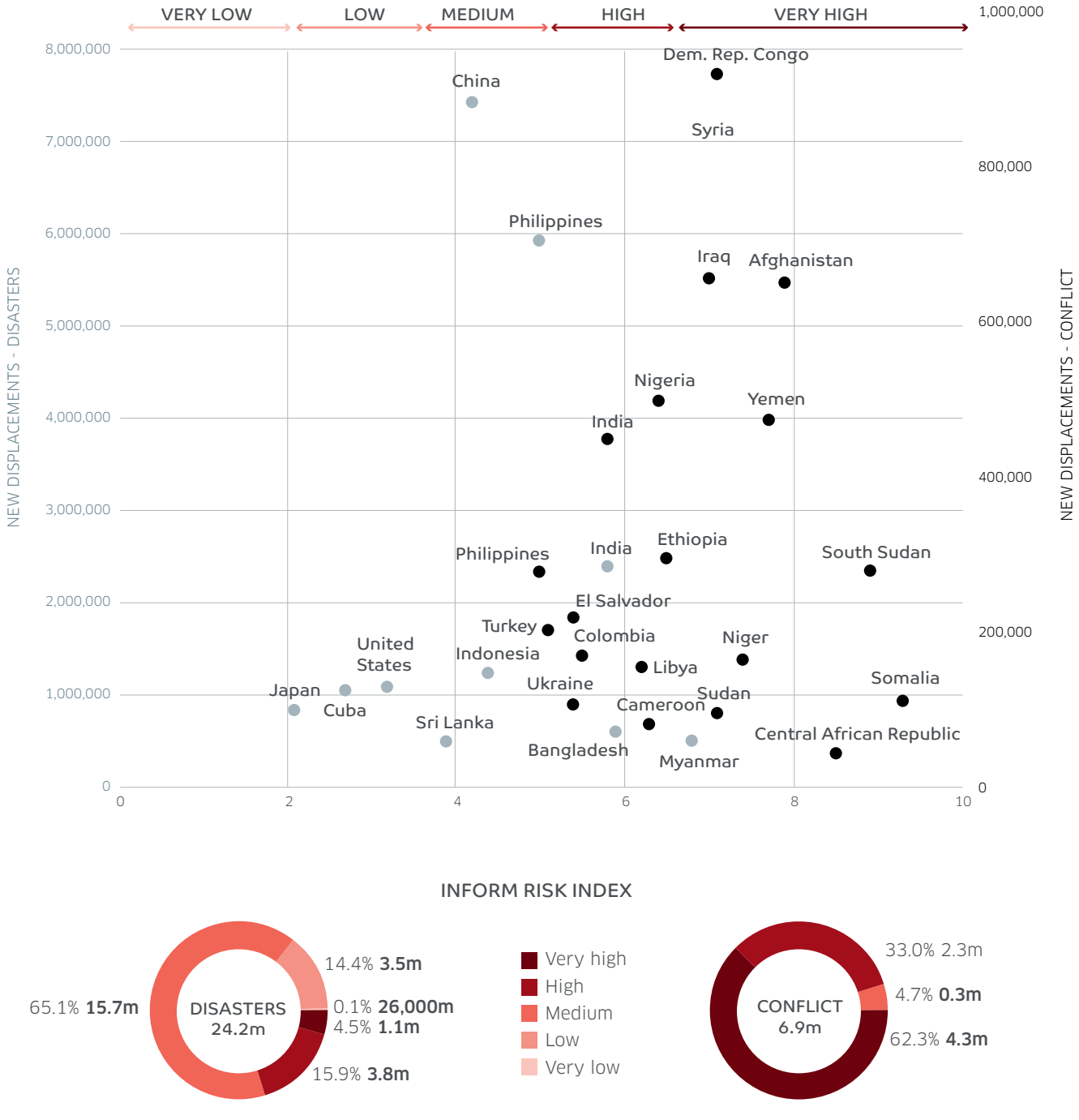
IDMC also uses the different individual dimensions of INFORM to further analyse the drivers of displacement, as in the below example from its 2017 global report on disaster-related displacement risk.[3] Disaster-related displacement is concentrated in countries with high and very high exposure to hazards.

However, it is not well correlated with high socio-economic vulnerability and lack of institutional coping capacity. Most disaster-related displacement actually occurs in countries with low and medium vulnerability and low and medium lack of capacity. This is due to the fact that much of the exposure to natural hazards occurs in high-income countries like Japan and the United States.

2 IDMC, 2017a, 2017 Global Report on Internal Displacement, available at http://www.internal-displacement.org/global-report/grid2017/pdfs/2017-GRID.pdf

3 IDMC, 2017b, Global disaster-related displacement risk: A baseline for future work, available at http://www.internal-displacement.org/assets/publications/2017/201710-IDMC-Global-disaster-displacement-risk.pdf

NEW DISPLACEMENTS BY CONFLICT AND DISASTERS IN 2016, DISAGGREGATED BY INFORM RISK LEVELS IN THE COUNTRIES CONCERNED



Source IDMC, with INFORM data

RISK FROM LOCAL, NATIONAL, AND REGIONAL VIRAL HAEMORRHAGIC FEVER IN AFRICA

INFORM User Case study

The process of compiling the INFORM Global Risk Index involves identifying drivers of risk, deciding on their relative importance, and establishing reliable data for inclusion in the index. The initial development of the index involved technical experts from across the humanitarian and development sectors, representing many fields discussing and agreeing the dimensions, categories and components of risk. The process of eliciting expert insight provides a space for cultivating a shared understanding of risk, with a practical output that can be applied to decision-making and resource allocation processes.

The outbreak of Ebola in West Africa in 2014-15 posed a significant risk of overwhelming the capacity of national authorities to respond in Liberia, Guinea and Sierra Leone. The risk of spread to other countries, on the African continent and beyond, was also considerable. The World Health Organisation (WHO) established a process, based on an adaptation of International Health Regulations, to work with at-risk countries to establish protocols and mitigation measures to contain the risk. Nevertheless, there was no publicly available risk framework to establish which countries were most at-risk from spread of Ebola.

To meet this gap, a process was initiated in December 2014 bringing together experts from various fields including anthropology, disaster management and tropical and public health. A series of workshops over a two-month period brought together the UK Department for International Development (DFID), WHO, Centres for Disease Prevention and Control (CDC), University of Oxford and London School of Hygiene & Tropical Medicine to adapt the INFORM Global Risk Index to help identify where Ebola was most likely to spread. The process resulted in an improved shared awareness of risk factors and potential data sources, as well as factors that needed to be considered even though there was insufficient quantitative data to measure them. The INFORM team supported the compilation and normalisation of data, leading to the production of an adapted INFORM risk index specifically for Ebola.

The results supported resource allocation decisions of participants of the initiative, providing an evidence base for investments in priorities for outbreak mitigation and prevention. Academics involved in the process, led by the Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation at the University of Washington, adapted and extended this considerably to develop a multi-stage analysis estimating the pandemic potential for viral haemorrhagic fevers at local, national, and regional scales.[4] The findings have been used in Start Fund allocation decisions related to an outbreak of Ebola in Democratic Republic of Congo in May 2017.

There are many factors specific to the situation of concern to consider before choosing to adapt INFORM. The process described above demonstrates the potential value of the approach, particularly in harnessing inputs from various fields and organisations, providing structure to thinking on complex problems, and providing a focus for discussion on next steps.

Recent examples have included the use of INFORM data in the development of standard operating procedures in the event of an El Nino, a process led by OCHA and FAO. Start Network have also partnered with the London School of Economics to develop an index which indicates the feasibility of delivering cash transfer programming using the Start Fund, building on the INFORM approach.

4 Pigott, D.M et al. (2017) Local, national, and regional viral haemorrhagic fever pandemic potential in Africa: a multistage analysis. The Lancet. Published Online October 11, 2017. http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/S0140-6736(17)32092-5

CONCEPTUAL PROGRESSION OF A VIRAL HAEMORRHAGIC FEVER FROM ANIMAL RESERVOIR TO GLOBAL PANDEMIC

Index-case potential

Rat

Bat

Insect

Viral transmission

Reservoir host

1

Stage 1, index-case potential, refers to spill-over viral transmission from animal reservoir to index cases.

Outbreak potential

Index case

2

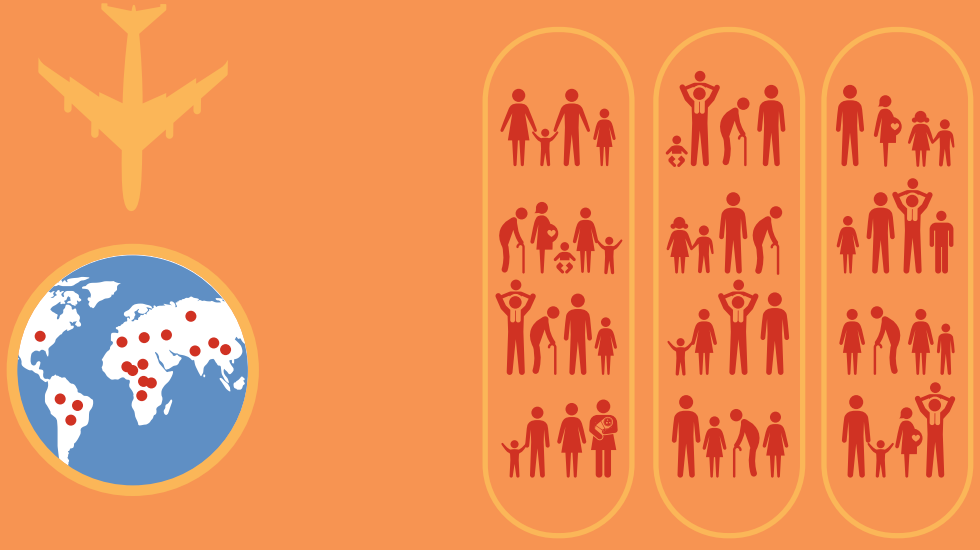
Stage 2, outbreak potential, represents an index case infecting individuals within the local community or in a care-giving setting quantified via a composite indicator assessing outbreak receptivity.

Human to human transmission

Epidemic potential

3

Stage 3, epidemic potential, reflects the widespread transmission of the virus both at regional and international scales.



Source: Pigott et al

ASSESSING AND MONITORING PROGRESS TOWARDS RISK REDUCTION: A CASE FOR INDICES?

Matthias Garschagen & Michael Hagenlocher, United Nations University Institute for Environment and Human Security (UNU-EHS)

As the global frameworks for the 2030 development, climate and risk agenda have been adopted, the challenge increasingly shifts to implementing these frameworks. Monitoring the progress of implementation is foreseen as a central element in all three key agreements: the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (SFDRR) and the Paris Climate Agreement.

Emerging from this new situation is the question of how to design and implement meaningful, valid and practically feasible methods, metrics and indicators to measure progress towards the goals in each of the three agreements.

- For the SDGs, an Inter-Agency Expert Group on SDG Indicators has been established, which defined and suggested 232 indicators for monitoring progress of SDG implementation.[5] The Cape Town Global Action Plan for Sustainable Development Data, launched in January 2017, guides monitoring action and aims to increase the knowledge and capacity amongst countries' statistical and other agencies to do so.
- For the SFDRR, an open-ended intergovernmental expert working group on indicators and terminology relating to disaster risk reduction (OIEWG) defined 38 indicators for measuring progress of the SFDRR's implementation. A monitoring tool and mechanism is currently under development. It will be launched in early 2018, for national governments to issue and share their reporting.
- Under the Paris Climate Agreement, the Conference of the Parties is foreseen to periodically take stock of mitigation as well as adaptation progress amongst the signatory countries, starting from 2023 onwards. Concrete methods, metrics and indicators to do so are still to be designed. Past debates around adaptation suggest that this process might become conceptually challenging and politically sensitive.

Against this background, the question arises whether INFORM and other indices can provide a tool for monitoring the progress and success of implementation in these three policy frameworks. Indices might prove useful for two reasons:

First, the current amount of indicators to track progress in the implementation of the SDGs and the SFDRR is very high – and can be expected to grow even further with the development of the additional Global Stocktake under the Paris Climate Agreement. In order to get a comprehensive overview that allows for easy comparison and communication, some sort of aggregation will be helpful and needed. Aggregate index products have a lot to offer in this respect.

Second, indices such as INFORM or the World Risk Index offer, through their modular approach, an important measure of the latent vulnerability level within a society. They therefore provide a key supplement to the current focus, which is on either past disaster losses or the adoption of risk reduction intentions at the policy level.

Being amongst the most relevant single SDG targets in the context of INFORM, targets 11.5 and 13.1, for instance, are both currently foreseen to be measured purely through actual disaster losses or the adoption of policies (see Box 1). Yet, both of these measures are of limited use to gauge the level of social vulnerability within a country. Vulnerability might not express itself in loss data if an extreme hazard event does not happen during the reporting period – yet vulnerability might still exist. At the same time risk reduction strategies might be adopted at the policy level but can fail, for whatever reason, to have an effect on actual vulnerability and risk reduction.

It is therefore worthwhile further exploring whether and to which extent INFORM and other indices can in the future make a viable contribution to tracking the actual progress towards risk reduction, climate change adaptation and sustainable development. Their strong advantage is that they could provide comprehensive, aggregated, comparable and reliable time-series information on the actual vulnerability conditions and trends within societies.

5 https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/

SELECTED SDG TARGETS AND INDICATORS COVERING DISASTER LOSSES AND RESILIENCE

Target	Indicator
11.5 By 2030, significantly reduce the number of deaths and the number of people affected and substantially decrease the direct economic losses relative to global gross domestic product caused by disasters, including water-related disasters, with a focus on protecting the poor and people in vulnerable situations	**11.5.1** Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population
	11.5.2 Direct economic loss in relation to global GDP, damage to critical infrastructure and number of disruptions to basic services, attributed to disasters
13.1 Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries	**13.1.1** Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population
	13.1.2 Number of countries that adopt and implement national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030
	13.1.3 Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies

INFORM AND THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

INFORM can support decisions about risk at the global and local level. The following pages examine the relationship between the INFORM risk framework and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), a global development framework to end poverty, protect the planet and ensure that all people enjoy peace and prosperity.

INFORM uses three dimensions: Hazard and Exposure, Vulnerability, and Lack of Coping Capacity. Dimensions aggregate Natural, Human, Socioeconomic, Vulnerable Groups, Institutional, and Infrastructure categories which contain relevant components and indicators.

The table on the following page illustrates the correspondence between INFORM and each Sustainable Development Goal. Each INFORM dimension, category, component and indicator was assessed against each Sustainable Development Goal to determine if results of INFORM could provide information about that Goal. The comparison was made using each Goal's stated purpose and its target indicators.

Where there is a strong relationship between the INFORM category, component or indicator and a particular Goal, its number is noted in the table. This analysis shows that INFORM can provide relevant information about 14 of the 17 Goals. Goals 1, 3 and 16 are particularly well covered by INFORM and these are explored on the following pages.

CORRESPONDENCE OF INFORM ANALYTICAL FRAMEWORK TO SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

HAZARD & EXPOSURE	RELEVANT GOALS	VULNERABILITY	RELEVANT GOALS	LACK OF COPING CAPACITY	RELEVANT GOALS
Natural	**1**	**Socio-Economic**	**1**	**Institutional**	
Earthquake	1, 11	Development & Deprivation	1	Disaster Risk Reduction	1, 9, 11, 13
Tsunami	1, 11	Human Development Index	1	Governance	16
Flood	1, 11, 13	Multidimensional Poverty Index	1	Corruption Perception Index	16
Tropical Cyclone	1, 11, 13	Inequality	1, 4	Government Effectiveness	16
Drought	1, 2, 11, 13, 15	Gender Inequality Index	1, 4, 5	**Infrastructure**	
Human	**16**	Gini Index	1, 4	Communication	9
Current Highly Violent Conflict Intensity Score	16	Aid Dependency Index	1, 10, 17	Adult literacy rate	4, 9
Current National Power Conflict Intensity	16	Net ODA received (percent of GNI)	1, 10, 17	Access to electricity	7, 9
Current Subnational Conflict Intensity	16	Public Aid per capita	1, 10, 17	Internet users	9, 17
Internal Conflict Score	16	**Vulnerable Groups**		Mobile cellular subscriptions	9
GCRI Violent Internal Conflict Probability	16	Uprooted people	11, 16	Physical Infrastructure	9
GCRI Highly Violent Internal Conflict Probability	16	Uprooted population (percentage)	11, 16	Road density	9
		Uprooted population (total)	11, 16	Improved sanitation facilities	6, 9, 11
		Other Vulnerable Groups		Improved water source	6, 9
		Health Conditions	3	Access to Health System	3
		Estimated number of adults living with HIV	3	Physicians density	3
		Tuberculosis prevalence	3	Measles immunization coverage	3
		Malaria Mortality Rate	3	Health care expenditure per capita	3
		Children Under 5	3	Maternal Mortality Ratio	3
		Child mortality	3		
		Malnutrition in children under 5	2, 3		
		Recent Shocks	1, 3, 11, 13		
		Total population affected by natural disasters (3 years)	1, 3, 11, 13		
		Percent of population affected by natural disasters (3 years)	1, 3, 11, 13		
		Food Security	2		
		Food Availability Score	2		
		Food Utilization Score	2		
		Food Access Score	2		

USING INFORM TO UNDERSTAND ACHIEVEMENT STATUS OF THE SDGS

The following three pages present an analysis of the achievement status of three Sustainable Development Goals based on the results of INFORM. The Goals chosen were those that are most closely relevant to the results of INFORM: Goal 1—No Poverty; Goal 3—Good Health and Well-Being; and Goal 16—Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions.

INFORM indicators were evaluated for correspondence to each Goal. INFORM indicators most relevant to the Goal (shown on each page) were then combined to create a composite index for that Goal. The index measures the achievement in relation to that Goal. The map shows countries split into five categories based on the index, where darker colours represent a greater distance from achieving the Goal. The table shows the 12 countries determined by this method to be furthest from achieving each Goal.

Each composite index was created using a simple arithmetic average of the relevant indicators. The map categories were determined using the Jenks Natural Breaks method, which creates distinct classes from clustered data.

This analysis demonstrates the potential for the use of composite indices in understanding SDG status and progress. Such a method, or a more sophisticated version of it, could be applied to SDG indicators to give a more complete picture of a country's status in relation to the Goals. This analysis is for demonstration purposes only and has a number of limitations. In particular, it only includes indicators already part of INFORM and therefore may not fully capture all aspects of the selected Goals. The measurements of achievement status are estimates only and should not be used in place of officially determined SDG indicators.

1 NO POVERTY

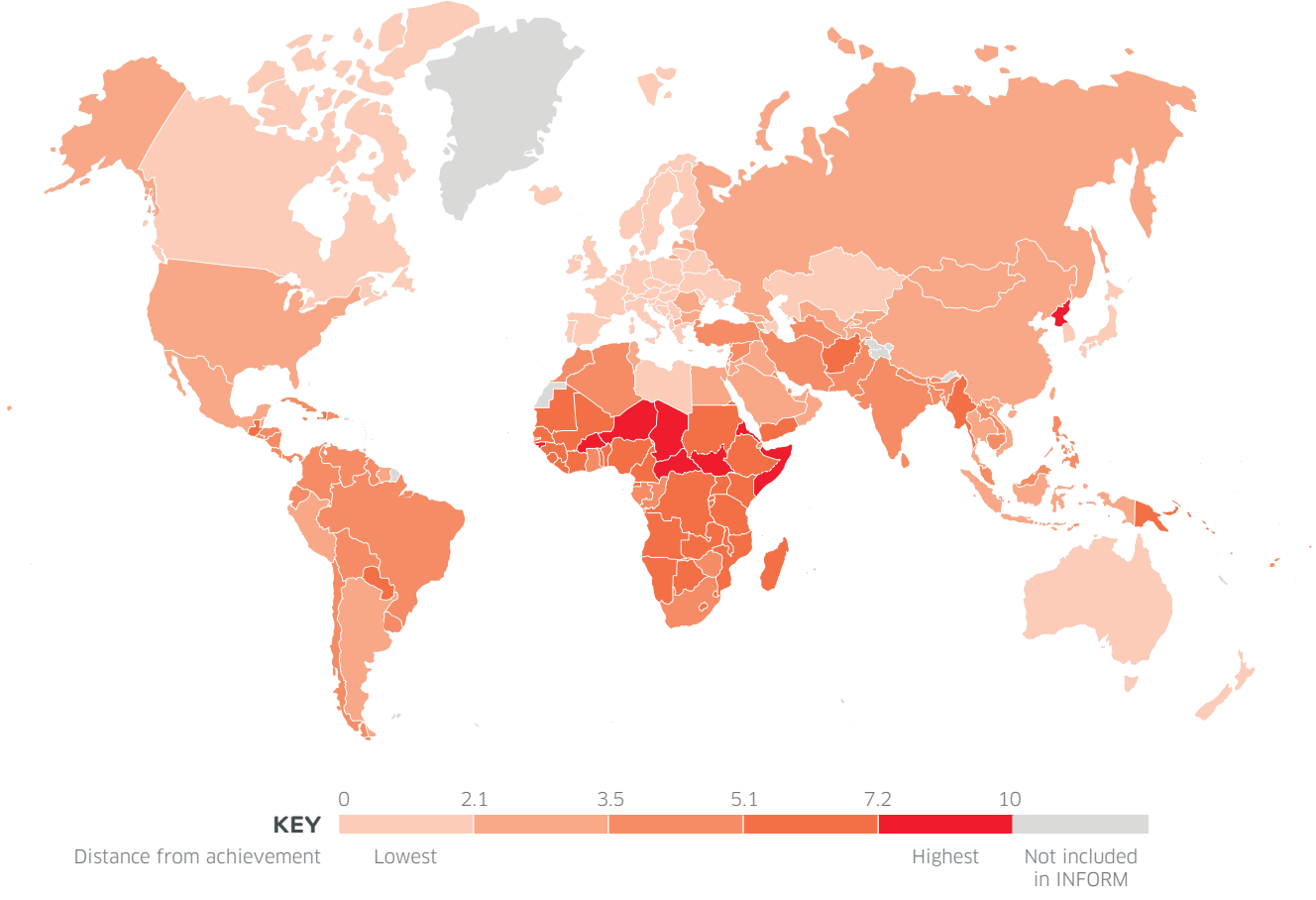
End poverty in all its forms everywhere

INFORM indicators

VULNERABILITY

Human Development Index	Multidimensional Poverty Index	Gender Inequality Index	Gini Index

No poverty



Countries with most distance from achievement

1	Somalia	10.0	5	Guinea-Bissau	8.2	9	Korea DPR	7.4
2	South Sudan	8.7	6	Chad	8.2	10	Mozambique	7.2
3	Eritrea	8.6	7	Burkina Faso	7.6	11	Congo DR	7.1
4	Central African Republic	8.5	8	Niger	7.6	12	Haiti	7.1

3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING

Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages

INFORM indicators

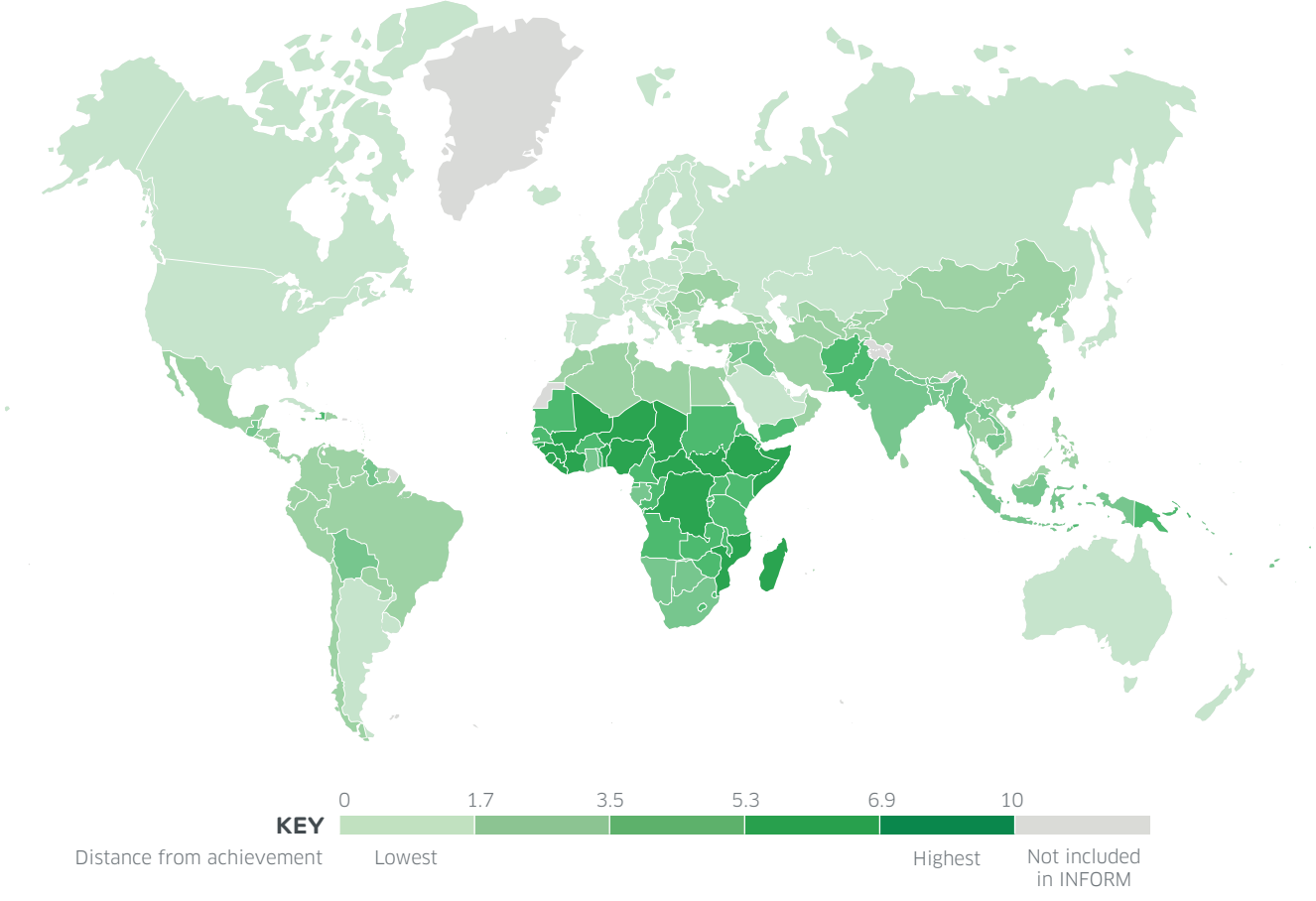
VULNERABILITY

- Human Development Index
- Multidimensional Poverty Index
- Health Conditions
- Children Under 5

COPING CAPACITY

- Physicians Density
- Measles Immunization
- Health Care Expenditure
- Maternal Mortality Ratio

Good health and well-being



Countries with most distance from achievement

1	Central African Republic	9.1	5	Guinea-Bissau	8.1	9	Nigeria	7.8
2	Chad	8.9	6	Niger	8.1	10	Liberia	7.7
3	Somalia	8.4	7	Guinea	8.0	11	Mali	7.5
4	South Sudan	8.1	8	Sierra Leone	7.9	12	Côte d'Ivoire	7.4

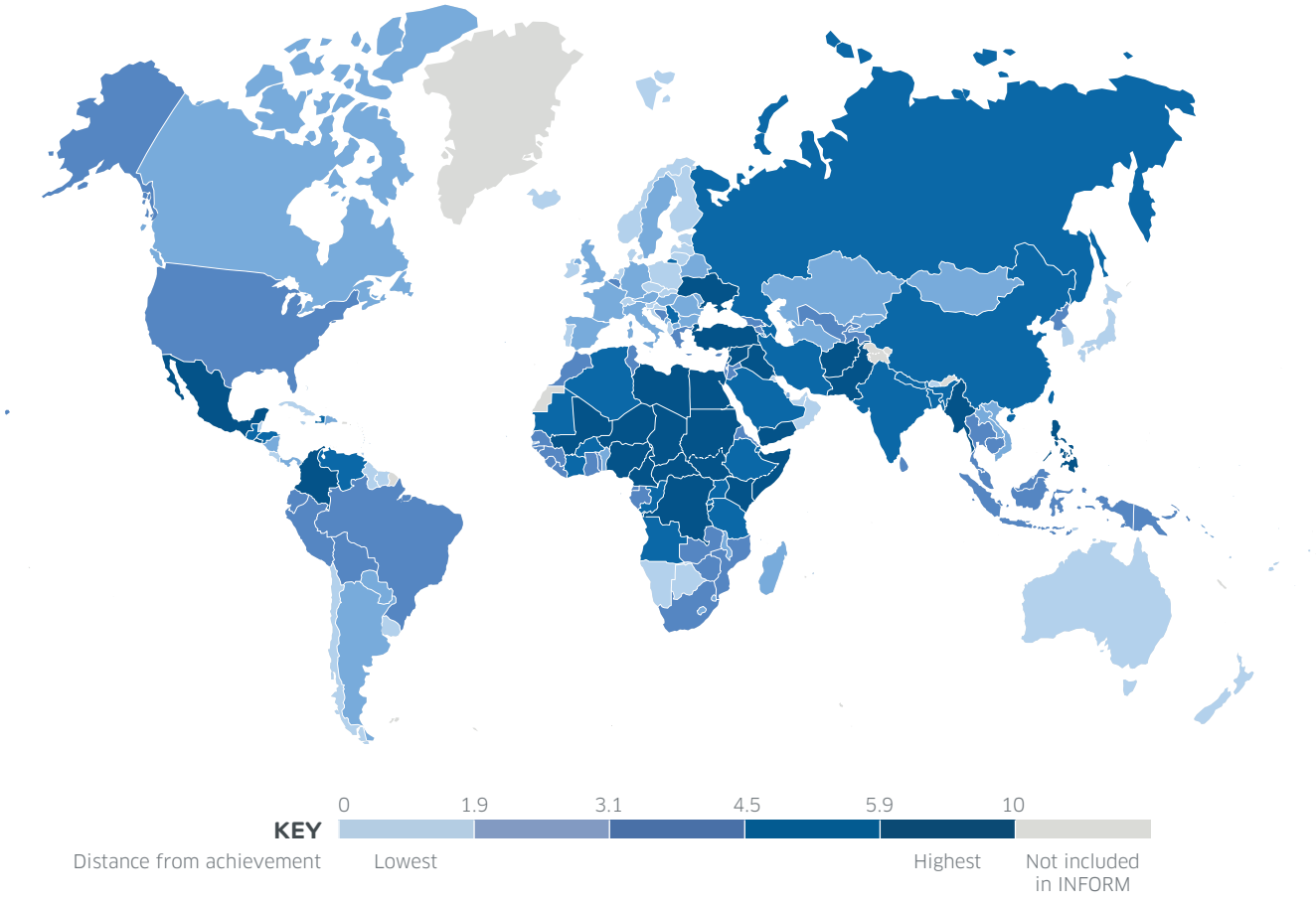
16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS

Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels

INFORM indicators

HAZARD & EXPOSURE				VULNERABILITY		COPING CAPACITY	
Current National Power Conflict Intensity	Current Subnational Conflict Intensity	GCRI Violent Internal Conflict probability	GCRI Highly Violent Internal Conflict probability	Uprooted Population (percentage)	Uprooted Population (total)	Corruption Perception Index	Government Effectiveness

Peace, justice and strong institutions



Countries with most distance from achievement

1	Somalia	9.9	5	Central African Republic	9.4	9	Libya	9.1
2	South Sudan	9.7	6	Afghanistan	9.4	10	Pakistan	8.8
3	Yemen	9.5	7	Sudan	9.4	11	Chad	8.7
4	Syria	9.4	8	Iraq	9.2	12	Congo DR	8.6

INFORM CRISIS SEVERITY INITIATIVE

Since April 2016, a technical working group, guided by a larger group of organisations convened under the INFORM initiative, has worked towards the development of an improved method for quantitatively measuring the severity of humanitarian crises. A prototype model was proposed in mid-2017.[6] A brief summary is presented here. Please refer to the referenced paper for more information.

Objective

The objective of this work is to develop a methodology to measure the severity of humanitarian crises globally and on an ongoing and regular basis. Existing methods are not widely adopted and face a number of technical challenges.

A good crisis severity model can: inform a shared and objective understanding of crisis severity; contribute to decisions on the allocation of resources in a way that is proportionate with crisis severity; justify and advocate for action, especially in the case of forgotten or unrecognised crises, and help monitor trends in crisis severity over time.

A crisis severity model could be used alongside an INFORM risk index to understand both the current status of humanitarian crises as well as their future risk.

Principles and features

Any attempt to measure and compare crisis severity should:

1. Cover all types of humanitarian crises, be regularly updated and sustainable, be dynamic to reflect recent changes in severity, and be easily integrated into the decision-making mechanisms of relevant actors.
2. Be 'open source' regarding source data and results, with the methodology published and clearly communicated, including its possible limitations.
3. Measure crisis severity from first principles (i.e. the effect of crises on people) and not organised around humanitarian sectors or other response architecture.

The following principles should be followed in designing a methodology for measuring crisis severity:

1. The output should be a categorisation (i.e. low, medium, high…) and not a ranking of crises.
2. It should be possible to connect the severity categories to planning and programming.
3. The method should include information about the distribution of severity (i.e the number of people in each category of severity within a crisis), where available.

Analytical framework and methodology

An analytical framework for measuring crisis severity should include dimensions that tell us:

1. About the impact of the crisis itself, in terms of the scope of its geographical, human and physical effects.
2. About the conditions and status of the people affected.
3. About the complexity of the crisis, in terms of factors that affect its mitigation or resolution.

The prototype crisis severity model is a composite indicator, which brings together around 30 indicators about the specific crisis or the affected country, which directly or indirectly measure the components proposed in the analytical framework. The data comes from a variety of reliable sources, including international organisations, research centres, and media analysis. All the indicators are categorised on a scale of 1-5, where 5 represents a higher contribution to overall severity. These scores are then aggregated into components, dimensions and the overall severity category based on the analytical framework.

6 INFORM technical working group on crisis severity (June 2017). Measuring the Severity of Humanitarian Crises - Summary paper. https://goo.gl/t197Te

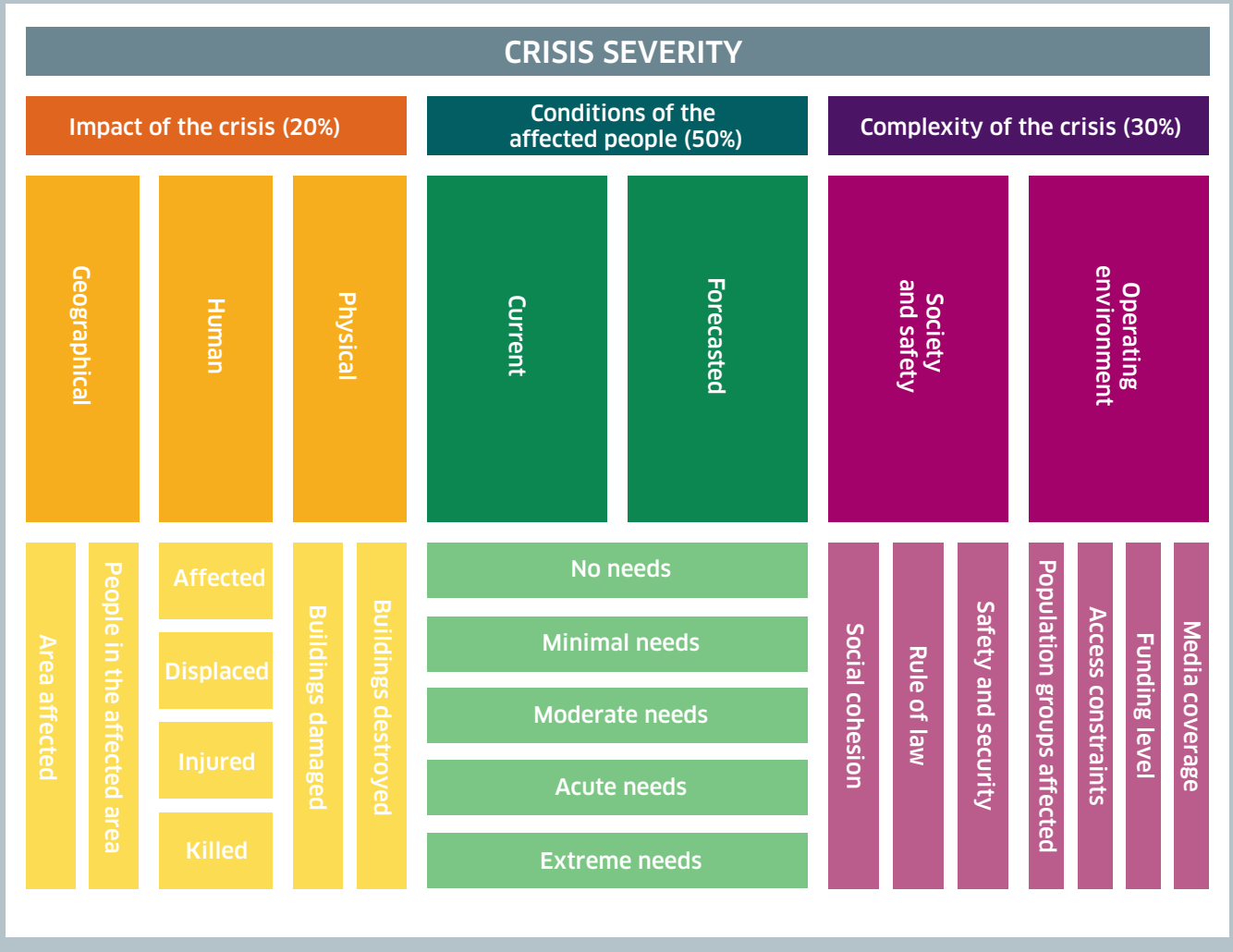
Next steps

A number of technical developments will be required before a fully-functioning model is available. These include improvements in: obtaining, importing and validating data; imputation of missing values; methods for categorisation of conditions of affected people in different types of crisis; re-calibration of category thresholds; assigning weightings; and testing the statistical robustness of the model.

Furthermore, a partnership will need to be formed to develop the model further and ultimately publish the results on a sustainable basis. This requires not only the one-off development of the model but ongoing collection and processing of data to make the model dynamic and timely.

INFORM is currently looking for additional donors and technical partners interested in supporting this project.

ANALYTICAL FRAMEWORK OF THE PROTOTYPE CRISIS SEVERITY MODEL



INFORM 2018 FULL RESULTS

These tables show the results of INFORM to the category level for 2018. For the latest results, including component level, indicators and source data, visit the INFORM website: **www.inform-index.org**.

COUNTRY	INFORM RISK	3 YR TREND	RANK	RELIABILITY INDEX*	HAZARD & EXPOSURE	3 YR TREND	Natural	Earthquake	Flood	Tsunami	Tropical cyclone	Drought	Human	Projected conflict risk	Current highly violent conflict intensity
Afghanistan	7.7	→	4	2.9	8.7	→	6.0	9.2	7.1	0.0	0.0	7.6	10.0	10.0	10.0
Albania	2.7	→	123	2.6	3.3	→	5.5	6.2	4.9	7.4	0.0	6.8	0.1	0.2	0.0
Algeria	4.2	→	68	2.1	5.0	↘	3.9	5.5	5.4	3.4	0.0	4.1	6.0	8.5	0.0
Angola	5.2	→	36	3.9	4.3	↗	2.1	0.1	5.0	0.0	0.0	4.0	6.0	8.6	0.0
Antigua and Barbuda	2.1	→	147	4.5	2.0	→	2.7	0.4	0.1	0.0	8.2	0.0	1.3	1.9	0.0
Argentina	2.3	→	140	3.4	2.5	↘	3.4	5.1	6.6	0.0	0.0	3.1	1.5	2.1	0.0
Armenia	3.6	→	94	2.2	3.3	→	4.2	8.0	4.7	0.0	0.0	4.6	2.2	3.2	0.0
Australia	2.3	↘	140	3.3	3.3	→	5.5	4.0	5.3	6.6	4.7	6.6	0.1	0.1	0.0
Austria	1.0	→	183	2.0	1.3	→	2.4	4.0	5.6	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
Azerbaijan	4.7	→	53	3.5	5.0	→	4.5	8.2	4.9	0.0	0.0	5.3	5.4	7.7	0.0
Bahamas	2.2	↘	144	3.4	2.2	→	3.4	0.1	0.1	0.0	8.8	2.6	0.8	1.2	0.0
Bahrain	0.9	→	187	3.1	0.2	→	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.0
Bangladesh	5.8	→	23	1.3	7.5	→	8.3	8.7	10.0	8.5	7.0	5.0	6.5	9.3	0.0
Barbados	1.6	→	166	3.1	1.3	→	2.5	0.1	0.1	5.8	4.2	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
Belarus	1.9	↘	157	3.4	2.0	→	2.3	0.1	6.1	0.0	0.0	3.1	1.6	2.3	0.0
Belgium	2.1	→	147	2.5	3.5	→	1.6	2.7	4.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	5.0	7.2	0.0
Belize	3.2	→	104	3.0	3.2	→	5.2	2.3	8.4	3.2	7.2	1.0	0.6	0.9	0.0
Benin	4.1	→	74	1.4	2.4	→	1.5	0.1	5.5	0.0	0.0	0.5	3.3	4.7	0.0
Bhutan	2.9	→	113	2.5	1.8	→	3.2	7.4	5.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.0
Bolivia	3.9	→	85	2.3	4.2	→	3.8	6.3	6.1	0.0	0.0	4.2	4.5	6.4	0.0
Bosnia and Herzegovina	3.7	→	92	3.2	3.3	→	4.2	6.3	7.3	1.2	0.0	3.4	2.2	3.1	0.0
Botswana	3.0	↘	108	2.3	1.6	→	2.7	0.1	4.4	0.0	0.0	6.5	0.3	0.4	0.0
Brazil	3.5	→	99	2.1	5.6	↗	3.7	2.4	8.0	0.0	0.0	4.5	7.0	8.5	7.0
Brunei Darussalam	2.0	→	152	4.2	2.2	→	2.1	0.1	2.0	4.3	1.4	2.0	2.2	3.1	0.0
Bulgaria	2.6	→	130	2.0	2.4	→	3.3	6.6	4.9	0.0	0.0	2.8	1.4	2.0	0.0
Burkina Faso	5.3	→	33	1.6	4.2	↗	2.6	0.1	4.8	0.0	0.0	6.0	5.5	7.8	0.0
Burundi	5.8	→	23	2.7	4.8	→	3.0	4.0	4.5	0.0	0.0	5.0	6.2	8.8	0.0
Cabo Verde	2.6	→	130	2.1	1.2	→	1.9	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	6.6	0.5	0.7	0.0
Cambodia	4.7	→	53	1.7	4.8	→	5.5	0.1	9.5	4.4	4.0	4.7	4.0	5.7	0.0
Cameroon	6.2	↗	17	1.8	6.8	↗	2.3	0.8	6.0	0.0	0.0	3.1	9.0	9.5	9.0
Canada	2.5	→	136	3.3	3.0	→	4.8	4.7	5.2	6.2	2.5	4.8	0.6	0.8	0.0
Central African Republic	7.6	→	5	4.1	5.7	↘	1.7	0.5	5.7	0.0	0.0	0.5	8.0	9.8	8.0
Chad	7.8	↗	3	2.1	7.2	↗	3.8	0.1	8.4	0.0	0.0	5.4	9.0	10.0	9.0
Chile	2.9	→	113	1.9	4.6	→	6.6	9.8	5.7	8.9	0.0	0.3	1.7	2.4	0.0
China	4.1	→	74	2.6	6.9	→	7.9	8.0	8.4	9.2	8.1	4.6	5.7	8.1	0.0
Colombia	5.4	→	29	2.2	6.8	→	6.5	8.6	6.9	7.9	4.3	2.0	7.0	9.1	7.0
Comoros	3.6	→	94	4.6	1.6	→	2.6	0.1	0.1	6.6	2.8	1.0	0.4	0.6	0.0

KEY ↗ Increasing risk → Stable ↘ Decreasing risk
*Reliability Index: more reliable **0** **10** less reliable

*Countries with lower Reliability Index scores have risk scores that are based on more reliable data

VULNERABILITY	3 YR TREND	Socio-Economic Vulnerability	Inequality	Aid dependancy	Vulnerable groups	Uprooted people	Health conditions	Children U5	Recent shocks	Food security	Other vulnerable groups	LACK OF COPING CAPACITY	3 YR TREND	Institutional	DRR	Governance	Infrastructure	Communication	Physical infrastructure	Access to health care
7.1	→	6.4	4.8	8.0	7.7	9.3	1.2	7.0	0.1	7.1	4.6	7.5	→	7.2	6.3	8.1	7.8	6.7	8.5	8.2
1.5	→	2.2	2.3	3.2	0.7	0.0	0.3	1.3	0.4	3.2	1.4	4.2	→	5.5	x	5.5	2.7	2.3	1.6	4.1
3.3	→	3.1	5.7	0.1	3.4	5.3	0.5	1.4	0.3	1.7	1.0	4.6	→	4.9	3.5	6.3	4.2	3.7	4.8	4.2
4.6	→	4.4	4.4	0.4	4.8	4.6	6.5	6.8	0.0	4.6	5.0	7.3	→	6.5	5.3	7.6	8.0	7.0	8.4	8.6
1.2	→	1.9	x	0.6	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.6	0.0	2.3	0.8	3.6	→	5.0	5.4	4.6	1.8	1.8	0.5	3.2
1.4	→	1.7	4.6	0.0	1.1	1.7	0.7	0.8	0.3	0.0	0.5	3.7	→	4.8	3.8	5.8	2.3	1.6	2.9	2.4
3.0	→	2.4	2.8	3.2	3.6	5.1	0.6	1.2	0.0	4.2	1.7	4.9	→	6.8	7.5	6.0	2.3	2.2	1.4	3.3
1.8	→	0.6	2.1	0.0	2.8	4.6	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.9	0.4	2.0	→	2.2	2.4	2.0	1.8	1.6	3.0	0.7
0.5	↘	0.8	1.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.2	1.4	→	2.2	2.0	2.3	0.5	1.3	0.0	0.3
4.5	→	1.5	2.2	0.4	6.5	9.0	0.6	1.8	0.0	1.6	1.0	4.7	→	6.3	x	6.3	2.5	1.7	3.6	2.2
1.7	→	2.4	4.8	0.0	0.9	0.0	3.4	0.9	0.4	1.9	1.7	3.0	→	3.5	x	3.5	2.5	2.8	2.2	2.6
1.3	→	1.7	3.1	0.0	0.9	1.1	0.3	0.5	0.0	1.7	0.6	2.9	→	4.3	3.8	4.8	1.1	0.6	0.0	2.6
4.8	→	3.5	4.3	0.7	5.8	7.1	1.8	5.1	3.6	5.4	4.1	5.4	→	5.0	3.0	7.0	5.7	6.3	5.1	5.6
1.2	→	1.7	3.9	0.1	0.6	0.0	1.6	0.9	0.0	1.7	1.1	2.6	→	3.2	2.8	3.5	2.0	2.2	0.2	3.6
1.2	→	1.0	1.2	0.3	1.3	1.4	1.1	0.4	0.5	2.4	1.1	3.0	→	4.4	2.8	6.0	1.4	2.0	0.3	1.8
1.8	→	0.6	0.8	0.0	2.9	4.9	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.4	0.2	1.5	→	2.2	x	2.2	0.7	1.9	0.0	0.2
2.0	↘	2.9	5.0	2.3	1.0	0.0	1.2	1.4	2.8	2.6	2.0	5.3	→	6.4	x	6.4	3.9	4.5	2.9	4.4
4.2	→	5.7	6.4	2.7	2.4	0.9	3.3	5.9	0.0	4.1	3.6	6.8	→	5.9	5.5	6.3	7.6	7.8	7.4	7.7
2.9	→	4.3	4.9	4.7	1.2	0.0	1.0	2.7	0.0	4.4	2.2	4.6	→	4.2	4.5	3.9	5.0	4.6	5.1	5.2
2.7	→	3.4	5.9	2.2	2.0	0.9	0.9	2.0	3.3	5.1	3.0	5.4	→	6.1	5.6	6.5	4.6	3.3	5.6	5.0
3.5	↘	2.3	2.1	3.6	4.6	7.0	0.7	0.4	0.0	2.4	0.9	4.5	→	6.1	x	6.1	2.5	2.4	1.1	4.1
3.5	→	4.0	7.4	0.9	2.9	2.1	5.5	3.0	0.1	5.0	3.7	4.6	→	4.8	5.6	4.0	4.4	3.9	4.8	4.6
1.9	↘	2.4	6.1	0.1	1.3	1.7	0.7	0.9	0.1	1.3	0.8	4.1	→	5.0	4.3	5.7	3.1	2.4	3.8	3.1
0.8	→	0.9	x	0.0	0.6	0.0	1.1	1.5	0.0	1.6	1.1	4.4	→	4.8	6.0	3.6	4.0	2.1	7.2	2.8
2.3	→	1.9	2.9	0.0	2.6	4.1	0.4	0.8	0.0	2.3	0.9	3.1	→	4.3	3.2	5.3	1.8	2.1	1.3	1.9
5.9	↘	7.1	5.4	4.3	4.4	4.5	3.7	6.3	0.1	5.5	4.3	6.1	→	4.6	3.2	6.0	7.3	8.1	7.0	6.7
6.2	→	6.6	4.2	4.9	5.7	6.5	3.2	6.4	0.0	7.2	4.8	6.5	→	6.2	4.6	7.7	6.7	7.4	6.1	6.5
3.7	→	5.8	5.5	8.4	0.9	0.0	1.5	1.9	0.0	3.5	1.8	3.9	→	3.9	3.4	4.4	3.8	3.2	3.0	5.2
3.4	↗	3.8	3.9	2.3	3.0	0.0	2.8	3.8	7.9	4.8	5.2	6.5	→	7.0	6.8	7.2	6.0	5.0	6.5	6.4
5.8	→	4.9	6.5	1.7	6.5	8.0	6.1	5.1	0.0	4.3	4.2	5.9	→	4.8	2.6	7.0	6.8	5.9	6.7	7.9
2.1	→	0.7	1.8	0.0	3.3	5.4	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.6	0.3	2.4	→	2.3	2.8	1.7	2.4	2.4	2.9	1.8
8.8	↗	8.8	8.2	9.2	8.7	9.6	8.0	7.6	0.0	9.2	7.2	8.7	→	8.3	x	8.3	9.1	9.3	8.2	9.9
7.4	→	7.3	7.0	3.2	7.4	8.3	5.6	8.2	0.0	8.0	6.3	8.9	→	8.0	x	8.0	9.6	9.1	9.8	9.8
1.7	↘	2.2	5.4	0.2	1.2	1.3	0.5	0.4	1.2	1.8	1.0	3.0	→	3.2	3.2	3.1	2.7	2.0	2.8	3.3
2.8	→	1.7	3.3	0.0	3.7	5.3	0.5	0.8	2.7	2.3	1.6	3.6	→	3.8	2.5	5.1	3.4	2.8	4.2	3.3
5.8	→	2.7	6.2	0.7	7.8	10.0	0.6	1.0	0.1	2.3	1.0	4.0	→	4.4	3.0	5.7	3.6	2.5	4.3	3.9
4.5	→	6.0	7.7	5.7	2.5	0.0	3.2	4.8	0.0	7.7	4.5	6.7	→	7.8	7.8	7.8	5.2	5.9	5.2	4.5

KEY ↗ Increasing risk → Stable ↘ Decreasing risk
*Reliability Index: more reliable **0** — **10** less reliable

COUNTRY	INFORM RISK	3 YR TREND	RANK	RELIABILITY INDEX*	HAZARD & EXPOSURE	3 YR TREND	Natural	Earthquake	Flood	Tsunami	Tropical cyclone	Drought	Human	Projected conflict risk	Current highly violent conflict intensity
Congo	5.2	→	36	1.5	3.6	↗	2.5	1.6	7.2	0.0	0.0	0.5	4.6	6.5	0.0
Congo DR	7.1	↗	8	2.4	6.2	↗	3.3	4.0	7.4	0.0	0.0	2.0	8.0	10.0	8.0
Costa Rica	2.9	→	113	1.8	3.8	→	6.3	9.6	3.5	8.7	2.0	0.8	0.1	0.1	0.0
Côte d'Ivoire	5.4	↗	29	2.0	3.9	→	1.9	0.1	5.7	1.4	0.0	1.0	5.4	7.7	0.0
Croatia	2.2	→	144	2.2	3.1	→	5.0	6.1	6.7	6.7	0.0	3.3	0.6	0.9	0.0
Cuba	2.6	→	130	3.1	3.4	→	5.5	5.1	3.8	4.4	8.1	5.1	0.6	0.9	0.0
Cyprus	2.8	→	121	2.4	1.9	→	3.1	5.0	0.0	5.7	0.0	3.1	0.6	0.9	0.0
Czech Republic	1.4	↗	172	2.4	1.2	→	2.1	2.2	5.4	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.1	0.1	0.0
Denmark	1.1	↗	182	2.4	0.5	→	1.0	0.1	2.3	0.0	0.0	2.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Djibouti	5.2	→	36	4.1	3.7	↘	4.9	5.0	0.4	4.2	0.0	9.2	2.3	3.3	0.0
Dominica	2.9	→	113	6.3	2.0	→	3.6	1.3	0.1	7.6	5.3	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0
Dominican Republic	3.9	↘	85	1.0	4.4	↗	5.7	7.2	4.7	5.3	7.9	1.0	2.9	4.2	0.0
Ecuador	4.2	→	68	1.0	4.9	→	6.8	9.4	6.8	9.0	0.0	2.8	2.2	3.2	0.0
Egypt	4.5	→	59	2.2	6.3	→	5.4	6.0	8.1	6.8	0.0	3.1	7.0	8.3	7.0
El Salvador	4.1	→	74	2.9	6.6	↗	6.1	8.7	3.4	8.2	3.8	3.4	7.0	7.8	7.0
Equatorial Guinea	3.9	→	85	3.3	2.9	→	1.4	0.1	2.8	0.0	0.0	3.6	4.1	5.8	0.0
Eritrea	5.5	↗	26	3.4	4.5	→	4.1	2.7	5.3	0.0	0.0	8.3	4.8	6.9	0.0
Estonia	1.0	→	183	2.3	0.5	→	0.9	0.1	3.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0
Ethiopia	6.3	→	14	1.6	5.5	→	4.1	5.5	6.6	0.0	0.0	5.7	6.7	9.6	0.0
Fiji	3.1	→	107	2.9	2.4	→	3.8	3.2	0.1	7.5	3.3	2.6	0.8	1.1	0.0
Finland	0.6	↗	190	2.6	0.1	→	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
France	2.6	→	130	2.0	3.5	↗	3.7	3.0	6.5	5.0	0.0	2.3	3.2	4.6	0.0
Gabon	4.1	→	74	2.0	4.1	↗	1.8	1.7	4.7	0.0	0.0	1.5	5.9	8.4	0.0
Gambia	4.2	→	68	2.2	2.6	↗	2.2	0.1	3.3	3.6	0.0	3.3	2.9	4.1	0.0
Georgia	3.8	→	91	2.7	3.8	↗	4.5	7.8	5.7	0.0	0.0	5.3	3.1	4.4	0.0
Germany	2.0	→	152	3.3	1.8	↗	2.2	2.7	6.1	0.0	0.0	0.5	1.4	2.0	0.0
Ghana	3.7	↗	92	1.8	2.6	→	2.4	0.1	5.2	4.2	0.0	1.0	2.8	4.0	0.0
Greece	2.9	→	113	2.0	4.1	→	4.6	5.9	3.2	8.3	0.0	2.3	3.6	5.2	0.0
Grenada	1.4	→	172	3.9	0.3	→	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.0	1.5	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.0
Guatemala	5.3	↘	33	1.1	5.7	→	6.9	9.7	5.5	7.5	4.6	3.6	4.1	5.9	0.0
Guinea	5.0	↗	45	2.0	3.6	↗	2.4	0.1	5.6	3.8	0.0	0.8	4.6	6.6	0.0
Guinea-Bissau	5.3	→	33	3.2	3.1	↗	2.2	0.1	3.8	4.3	0.0	2.1	3.9	5.5	0.0
Guyana	3.0	→	108	2.6	1.7	→	2.9	0.1	4.9	3.9	0.0	4.3	0.3	0.4	0.0
Haiti	6.3	→	14	1.5	5.7	→	5.6	5.7	4.4	6.1	7.1	4.0	5.7	8.2	0.0
Honduras	4.7	→	53	1.5	4.4	→	5.7	6.6	5.5	7.0	4.3	4.4	2.7	3.9	0.0
Hungary	1.9	→	157	2.0	2.2	→	3.6	3.8	7.5	0.0	0.0	3.8	0.6	0.8	0.0
Iceland	1.0	→	183	2.5	0.7	→	1.3	5.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
India	5.4	→	29	3.8	7.4	↗	7.8	7.9	8.5	8.3	7.6	6.1	7.0	9.4	7.0
Indonesia	4.4	→	61	1.4	7.3	→	7.8	8.4	8.2	9.6	6.4	3.6	6.7	9.5	0.0
Iran	5.0	↘	45	2.0	6.3	→	6.9	10.0	6.6	6.0	2.0	5.4	5.5	7.8	0.0
Iraq	6.8	→	11	2.7	7.6	↘	5.4	7.0	9.6	0.0	0.0	3.3	9.0	10.0	9.0
Ireland	1.3	→	178	2.1	1.0	→	2.0	0.1	3.9	4.5	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0

KEY ↗ Increasing risk → Stable ↘ Decreasing risk
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VULNERABILITY	3 YR TREND	Socio-Economic Vulnerability	Inequality	Aid dependancy	Vulnerable groups	Uprooted people	Health conditions	Children U5	Recent shocks	Food security	Other vulnerable groups	LACK OF COPING CAPACITY	3 YR TREND	Institutional	DRR	Governance	Infrastructure	Communication	Physical infrastructure	Access to health care
5.3	↗	4.2	7.0	0.8	6.2	7.1	7.1	3.1	0.0	7.4	5.1	7.3	→	7.5	x	7.5	7.0	5.9	8.0	7.2
7.3	↗	6.2	6.6	3.3	8.2	9.3	5.5	6.4	0.1	9.2	6.3	8.0	→	7.8	7.5	8.1	8.1	7.6	8.9	7.8
2.3	→	2.7	5.0	0.4	1.8	2.6	0.3	0.5	0.7	2.2	1.0	2.7	→	2.9	1.5	4.2	2.5	1.8	2.2	3.6
5.6	→	5.4	6.8	1.4	5.8	7.3	5.1	5.3	0.0	3.8	3.8	7.2	→	7.2	7.8	6.5	7.1	6.2	7.1	8.0
1.1	→	1.4	1.8	0.0	0.8	0.9	0.2	0.3	0.0	2.0	0.7	3.1	→	4.5	4.4	4.6	1.5	2.0	0.1	2.4
1.6	→	2.7	4.1	1.4	0.3	0.0	0.4	0.4	1.0	0.5	0.6	3.1	→	3.9	2.5	5.2	2.1	3.9	1.8	0.6
4.4	→	1.2	2.0	0.0	6.6	9.1	0.2	0.2	0.0	2.8	0.9	2.7	→	3.7	x	3.7	1.5	2.1	0.0	2.5
1.1	→	0.8	1.0	0.0	1.4	2.2	0.2	0.3	0.0	1.6	0.5	2.1	→	3.1	2.5	3.7	0.9	1.8	0.0	1.0
1.8	→	0.4	0.8	0.0	3.0	5.0	0.3	0.3	0.0	1.1	0.4	1.4	→	2.0	2.7	1.2	0.7	1.4	0.0	0.7
5.9	↗	6.0	5.0	8.6	5.8	7.2	4.1	5.8	0.0	4.2	3.8	6.5	→	6.3	5.5	7.0	6.6	7.5	5.6	6.8
3.4	↘	3.8	x	4.7	3.0	0.0	0.2	1.6	9.7	2.6	5.2	3.7	→	4.5	x	4.5	2.9	2.7	1.1	4.9
2.8	↗	2.6	5.9	0.6	2.9	0.8	1.0	1.7	8.5	3.6	4.5	4.7	→	5.5	4.6	6.3	3.7	3.2	3.0	4.8
3.4	→	2.3	5.2	0.4	4.3	5.9	0.5	1.6	2.7	3.3	2.1	4.3	→	4.7	3.0	6.4	3.8	3.2	4.0	4.1
3.3	→	2.5	4.5	0.9	4.1	6.2	0.3	1.7	0.0	2.2	1.1	4.5	→	5.4	4.2	6.6	3.4	3.9	3.3	3.1
2.3	↘	3.4	4.7	0.4	1.0	0.0	0.6	1.4	2.0	3.5	1.9	4.6	→	5.6	5.2	6.0	3.5	3.3	2.9	4.3
2.8	→	3.7	x	0.1	1.9	0.0	6.2	4.2	0.0	1.7	3.4	7.2	→	8.0	x	8.0	6.2	4.7	7.2	6.7
4.7	→	5.7	x	0.7	3.4	1.9	0.9	6.1	0.0	7.9	4.6	7.9	→	8.2	x	8.2	7.5	7.6	9.1	5.7
1.1	→	1.1	1.9	0.0	1.1	1.2	1.5	0.2	0.0	1.6	0.9	2.0	→	2.9	x	2.9	1.0	1.0	0.1	2.0
6.6	↘	6.3	4.3	2.6	6.8	8.1	3.3	5.1	2.8	7.1	4.8	6.8	→	4.7	2.9	6.5	8.2	8.1	8.6	7.8
3.5	↗	3.7	4.6	3.5	3.3	0.0	0.6	1.7	10.0	2.7	5.6	3.4	→	2.9	0.1	5.6	3.9	3.4	3.4	4.9
1.7	→	0.6	0.7	0.0	2.6	4.3	0.1	0.2	0.0	1.2	0.4	1.4	→	1.8	2.2	1.3	1.0	1.3	0.6	1.0
2.6	→	0.8	1.7	0.0	4.1	6.5	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.8	0.3	2.0	→	2.8	2.9	2.6	1.1	2.2	0.0	1.1
2.8	→	3.0	5.8	1.3	2.6	1.3	7.2	2.7	0.0	3.0	3.7	6.0	→	6.6	6.7	6.5	5.4	3.5	5.9	6.8
5.1	→	6.4	7.1	5.0	3.5	3.8	4.6	4.5	0.0	2.8	3.2	5.5	→	5.1	3.0	7.1	5.8	6.2	4.2	7.0
4.4	→	2.8	4.3	3.8	5.7	8.2	0.9	0.6	0.1	2.7	1.1	3.4	→	4.5	4.7	4.3	2.0	2.3	1.1	2.5
2.9	↗	0.5	1.1	0.0	4.8	7.4	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.8	0.3	1.5	→	2.2	2.7	1.7	0.7	1.8	0.0	0.2
3.6	→	4.3	5.9	2.7	2.8	3.1	3.9	3.6	0.0	1.9	2.5	5.2	→	4.5	3.4	5.6	5.9	4.5	6.7	6.4
2.4	↗	1.6	2.3	1.4	3.2	5.1	0.4	0.4	0.0	1.5	0.6	2.5	→	3.7	2.3	5.1	1.0	2.2	0.0	0.9
2.4	↗	3.9	x	5.8	0.5	0.0	0.1	0.9	0.0	2.6	1.0	3.6	↘	4.8	4.7	4.9	2.2	3.3	0.3	3.0
4.7	→	4.2	6.3	0.7	5.2	7.2	0.6	2.5	0.1	4.7	2.2	5.5	→	6.2	5.5	6.8	4.7	4.4	4.5	5.2
4.7	→	5.7	2.2	3.9	3.5	2.5	5.1	5.4	0.1	5.6	4.4	7.4	→	6.2	5.0	7.3	8.3	8.1	7.4	9.3
6.1	→	7.3	6.4	4.2	4.6	4.0	7.4	5.5	0.0	5.3	5.1	7.9	→	8.1	7.8	8.3	7.6	7.9	7.3	7.6
3.0	↘	3.8	6.8	2.8	2.1	0.0	2.2	2.5	6.4	3.1	3.8	5.4	→	6.2	x	6.2	4.5	4.2	4.0	5.2
5.8	↗	6.6	8.4	6.3	4.9	0.0	2.4	4.0	10.0	8.8	7.6	7.4	→	7.6	6.7	8.5	7.2	7.2	6.1	8.3
4.5	→	3.8	6.3	2.2	5.1	7.2	0.5	1.6	2.5	3.3	2.0	5.2	→	6.0	5.2	6.8	4.2	4.2	4.1	4.3
1.6	→	1.5	2.4	0.0	1.7	2.5	0.2	0.5	0.0	2.5	0.9	2.1	→	3.0	1.4	4.6	1.2	1.8	0.1	1.6
0.7	→	0.4	0.6	0.0	0.9	1.4	0.0	0.2	0.0	1.3	0.4	1.9	→	2.1	x	2.1	1.6	1.5	2.6	0.7
4.6	→	3.8	4.7	0.1	5.3	6.5	1.6	6.7	0.5	4.4	3.7	4.6	→	3.6	1.8	5.4	5.4	5.3	5.2	5.6
2.5	→	2.2	4.4	0.0	2.7	2.8	3.0	3.3	0.1	3.7	2.6	4.8	→	4.6	3.3	5.9	5.0	3.2	5.3	6.5
4.2	→	2.6	5.0	0.1	5.5	8.0	0.2	1.2	0.0	2.0	0.9	4.6	→	5.4	4.4	6.3	3.6	3.5	3.7	3.7
6.1	→	2.9	4.1	2.1	8.0	10.0	0.8	2.2	0.0	5.1	2.3	6.9	→	8.2	8.4	7.9	5.1	4.5	4.4	6.4
1.2	→	0.7	1.8	0.0	1.7	2.9	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.4	0.3	1.8	→	2.3	x	2.3	1.3	2.3	0.5	1.2

KEY ↗ Increasing risk → Stable ↘ Decreasing risk
*Reliability Index: more reliable **0** — **10** less reliable

*Countries with lower Reliability Index scores have risk scores that are based on more reliable data

COUNTRY	INFORM RISK	3 YR TREND	RANK	RELIABILITY INDEX*	HAZARD & EXPOSURE	3 YR TREND	Natural	Earthquake	Flood	Tsunami	Tropical cyclone	Drought	Human	Projected conflict risk	Current highly violent conflict intensity
Israel	2.6	→	130	2.9	4.3	↘	4.3	6.6	2.4	5.2	0.0	5.3	4.2	6.0	0.0
Italy	2.7	→	123	1.8	3.5	→	4.9	6.1	5.6	7.6	0.0	2.8	1.9	2.7	0.0
Jamaica	2.5	→	136	3.5	2.2	→	3.7	3.7	3.0	0.0	7.2	2.5	0.5	0.7	0.0
Japan	1.9	→	157	4.0	5.7	→	8.3	9.4	3.9	10.0	10.0	0.5	0.7	1.0	0.0
Jordan	4.2	→	68	2.6	2.8	↘	3.9	6.6	2.8	0.0	0.0	6.8	1.5	2.2	0.0
Kazakhstan	2.2	→	144	2.7	3.5	→	4.3	7.5	5.8	0.0	0.0	5.0	2.5	3.6	0.0
Kenya	5.9	→	22	1.6	5.8	↘	4.9	4.2	5.7	5.6	0.0	7.0	6.6	9.4	0.0
Kiribati	3.6	↘	94	5.2	1.6	→	2.9	0.1	0.1	7.3	0.0	4.0	0.1	0.1	0.0
Korea DPR	5.1	→	41	3.8	3.8	→	4.8	0.9	7.7	3.2	6.6	2.9	2.6	3.7	0.0
Korea Republic of	1.6	→	166	3.7	3.4	→	5.2	0.1	4.7	7.5	8.5	0.3	1.0	1.4	0.0
Kuwait	2.0	→	152	2.2	1.3	→	2.3	5.6	1.2	0.0	0.0	3.1	0.2	0.3	0.0
Kyrgyzstan	3.5	→	99	1.1	4.0	→	5.8	9.7	5.6	0.0	0.0	6.7	1.7	2.4	0.0
Lao PDR	4.0	→	82	1.8	3.4	↘	4.7	3.7	9.2	0.0	3.3	2.5	1.9	2.7	0.0
Latvia	1.6	→	166	2.0	1.2	→	2.2	0.1	6.7	0.0	0.0	2.0	0.1	0.1	0.0
Lebanon	4.9	↘	50	2.1	4.3	→	3.7	6.5	1.1	6.0	0.0	2.6	4.8	6.9	0.0
Lesotho	4.5	→	59	1.9	2.6	↘	2.1	0.1	3.7	0.0	0.0	5.3	3.0	4.3	0.0
Liberia	5.1	→	41	2.6	2.8	↘	2.9	0.1	6.4	5.0	0.0	0.5	2.7	3.9	0.0
Libya	6.0	→	18	6.7	8.4	↗	4.6	5.3	2.6	7.5	0.0	5.0	10.0	9.9	10.0
Liechtenstein	1.0	→	183	4.2	0.9	→	1.3	5.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.5	0.0
Lithuania	1.4	→	172	2.4	0.9	→	1.8	0.1	4.7	0.0	0.0	3.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Luxembourg	0.7	→	188	2.4	0.2	→	0.4	0.1	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Madagascar	5.0	→	45	2.4	3.9	→	5.9	0.1	7.7	7.2	7.4	4.3	1.2	1.7	0.0
Malawi	4.4	↘	61	1.9	2.4	→	3.6	4.0	5.4	0.0	0.7	6.1	1.0	1.4	0.0
Malaysia	3.2	→	104	3.0	3.6	↘	4.8	4.1	6.5	6.2	2.8	3.3	2.2	3.2	0.0
Maldives	2.3	→	140	4.0	2.1	↗	3.1	0.1	0.1	8.9	0.0	0.0	0.9	1.3	0.0
Mali	6.0	→	18	2.4	5.3	↘	3.1	0.1	7.0	0.0	0.0	5.1	6.9	9.9	0.0
Malta	1.8	↘	161	2.1	1.1	→	2.1	0.1	0.1	7.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Marshall Islands	4.4	→	61	5.9	2.2	→	2.5	0.1	0.1	6.4	0.3	3.6	1.8	2.5	0.0
Mauritania	5.5	→	26	1.8	4.6	→	5.1	0.1	7.6	3.9	0.0	8.6	4.0	5.7	0.0
Mauritius	2.1	→	147	1.5	1.9	→	3.4	0.1	0.1	5.9	6.8	1.3	0.1	0.1	0.0
Mexico	4.8	→	51	1.7	8.2	→	7.0	8.5	7.4	6.2	7.7	3.9	9.0	9.8	9.0
Micronesia	4.1	→	74	5.7	2.2	→	3.7	0.7	0.1	6.7	3.2	5.4	0.3	0.4	0.0
Moldova Republic of	2.8	→	121	2.2	2.4	→	3.7	5.1	5.9	0.0	0.0	5.5	0.8	1.1	0.0
Mongolia	3.5	→	99	2.2	2.7	↘	3.3	4.1	4.9	0.0	0.0	5.7	2.1	3.0	0.0
Montenegro	2.5	↘	136	2.7	2.5	→	4.0	4.2	4.9	6.9	0.0	2.0	0.6	0.8	0.0
Morocco	3.9	→	85	3.1	4.6	↗	4.9	3.3	6.1	6.7	0.0	6.2	4.2	6.0	0.0
Mozambique	6.0	→	18	2.5	5.2	→	5.9	2.8	6.8	5.9	5.3	7.6	4.3	6.2	0.0
Myanmar	6.4	→	12	3.3	7.5	→	8.0	9.3	10.0	8.5	5.7	1.0	7.0	9.5	7.0
Namibia	3.6	↗	94	2.6	2.3	→	3.9	0.1	5.8	0.0	0.0	8.5	0.3	0.4	0.0
Nauru	2.7	→	123	7.2	0.8	→	1.4	0.1	0.1	5.4	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0
Nepal	5.1	→	41	1.5	5.4	↗	5.5	9.9	6.5	0.0	0.2	2.9	5.3	7.6	0.0
Netherlands	1.4	→	172	2.7	1.0	→	1.9	1.7	5.8	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0

KEY ↗ Increasing risk → Stable ↘ Decreasing risk
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*Countries with lower Reliability Index scores have risk scores that are based on more reliable data

VULNERABILITY	3 YR TREND	Socio-Economic Vulnerability	Inequality	Aid dependancy	Vulnerable groups	Uprooted people	Health conditions	Children U5	Recent shocks	Food security	Other vulnerable groups	LACK OF COPING CAPACITY	3 YR TREND	Institutional	DRR	Governance	Infrastructure	Communication	Physical infrastructure	Access to health care
2.0	→	1.1	2.9	0.0	2.9	4.8	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.3	2.0	→	2.9	x	2.9	0.9	1.8	0.0	0.9
2.3	→	1.0	1.8	0.0	3.4	5.6	0.5	0.3	0.0	0.9	0.4	2.4	→	3.6	2.4	4.7	0.9	1.5	0.0	1.1
1.8	→	2.5	5.4	0.7	1.0	0.0	1.7	0.9	2.2	3.2	2.0	3.8	→	4.3	3.3	5.3	3.3	3.2	1.9	4.9
0.8	→	0.8	1.7	0.0	0.8	0.7	0.3	0.5	0.2	2.2	0.8	1.5	→	2.0	1.9	2.1	0.9	1.5	0.0	1.3
6.1	→	3.7	4.3	7.0	7.7	10.0	0.1	1.1	0.0	1.8	0.8	4.2	→	5.6	6.1	5.0	2.4	1.6	2.5	3.1
0.8	→	1.1	1.5	0.1	0.4	0.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.9	0.7	3.7	→	5.0	3.8	6.1	2.2	0.9	3.7	1.9
5.5	→	4.6	6.7	2.5	6.3	7.7	6.1	3.1	1.5	5.6	4.3	6.3	→	5.2	3.9	6.5	7.2	5.6	8.1	7.8
4.9	→	6.1	3.2	10.0	3.3	0.0	10.0	3.8	0.3	0.8	5.6	6.1	→	6.0	x	6.0	6.1	7.4	4.7	6.1
5.1	→	5.1	x	0.2	5.1	0.0	5.0	2.7	10.0	9.2	7.9	6.7	→	8.6	x	8.6	3.4	6.6	3.1	0.5
0.6	→	0.6	0.9	0.0	0.5	0.5	0.8	0.2	0.0	0.9	0.5	1.9	→	2.7	1.5	3.8	1.1	1.4	0.2	1.7
1.6	→	2.3	4.5	0.0	0.9	1.1	0.4	0.7	0.0	1.3	0.6	3.7	→	5.5	x	5.5	1.4	0.7	1.7	1.8
2.4	→	3.6	2.9	6.3	1.0	0.8	1.0	1.1	0.1	2.0	1.1	4.5	→	5.4	3.7	7.0	3.4	2.6	3.6	4.0
3.1	→	4.0	4.7	2.6	2.0	0.0	1.6	5.5	0.4	5.9	3.7	6.2	→	6.3	6.1	6.5	6.0	5.5	5.7	6.9
1.3	→	1.6	2.6	0.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	0.6	0.0	1.5	0.8	2.7	→	3.6	x	3.6	1.6	1.5	0.8	2.5
6.4	↘	4.2	5.1	5.7	7.9	10.0	0.2	0.6	4.2	1.0	1.6	4.2	→	5.7	4.7	6.6	2.2	2.4	0.8	3.5
5.4	↗	5.2	7.3	2.1	5.5	0.0	10.0	4.6	10.0	3.4	8.3	6.7	→	7.3	8.4	6.2	6.1	6.1	6.5	5.6
6.2	↘	7.6	5.8	9.6	4.3	3.9	4.5	4.4	0.2	7.3	4.6	7.6	→	7.0	x	7.0	8.1	8.3	7.8	8.2
3.9	↘	2.0	2.2	1.8	5.4	8.0	0.7	1.1	0.0	1.3	0.8	6.7	→	8.5	x	8.5	3.8	3.1	5.1	3.3
0.9	→	0.4	x	0.0	1.4	2.3	x	x	0.0	1.0	0.5	1.3	→	1.7	x	1.7	0.9	1.7	0.0	x
1.2	→	1.3	2.1	0.0	1.0	1.3	1.0	0.4	0.0	1.2	0.7	2.3	→	3.4	x	3.4	1.1	1.5	0.5	1.4
1.2	→	0.8	1.7	0.0	1.6	2.7	0.1	0.1	0.0	1.0	0.3	1.2	→	1.8	x	1.8	0.6	1.0	0.1	0.7
4.2	→	5.5	3.9	3.0	2.7	0.0	2.8	3.8	4.2	7.4	4.8	7.6	→	6.1	4.7	7.5	8.7	8.1	9.6	8.4
5.5	↘	6.4	6.8	6.2	4.5	3.3	6.3	4.3	5.1	6.1	5.5	6.3	→	5.3	4.0	6.6	7.2	8.1	5.6	7.9
3.0	→	2.4	4.6	0.0	3.5	5.4	0.8	1.7	0.1	1.6	1.1	3.1	→	3.4	2.6	4.1	2.8	1.7	2.9	3.7
1.5	→	2.3	3.6	1.5	0.7	0.0	0.6	2.4	0.0	2.1	1.3	4.1	→	6.0	5.8	6.1	1.4	1.2	0.2	2.7
6.0	→	6.9	5.6	4.9	4.8	5.5	3.8	7.5	0.0	2.9	4.1	6.8	→	5.9	4.9	6.8	7.6	7.3	7.4	8.1
2.2	→	1.4	2.9	0.0	2.9	4.8	0.2	0.5	0.0	1.4	0.5	2.5	→	3.9	x	3.9	0.8	1.8	0.0	0.5
6.0	↗	7.3	x	10.0	4.3	0.0	6.3	2.9	10.0	4.0	6.9	6.4	→	7.8	7.3	8.2	4.5	4.6	1.2	7.7
5.2	→	5.3	5.2	3.9	5.0	6.4	2.9	5.4	0.0	3.6	3.2	7.1	→	6.0	4.8	7.2	8.0	7.1	8.4	8.4
1.7	→	2.6	3.9	1.2	0.6	0.0	1.1	1.0	0.0	2.5	1.2	2.8	→	3.6	3.3	3.8	2.0	2.5	0.3	3.2
3.1	→	2.1	5.2	0.1	4.0	6.2	0.3	0.8	0.0	1.9	0.8	4.4	→	5.5	5.1	5.8	3.2	2.9	3.5	3.1
5.3	→	6.5	x	10.0	3.7	0.0	2.3	3.0	10.0	4.0	6.2	5.8	→	5.9	6.0	5.8	5.6	6.1	3.9	6.7
1.9	→	2.5	1.8	3.9	1.3	1.0	2.0	0.9	0.0	2.8	1.5	4.8	→	6.5	6.2	6.7	2.5	2.5	1.6	3.5
3.2	→	2.3	2.8	2.6	4.0	0.0	4.0	1.1	10.0	5.2	6.5	5.1	→	5.6	5.1	6.0	4.6	3.7	7.1	3.0
1.7	↘	2.1	1.9	4.0	1.3	1.8	0.4	0.3	0.0	2.3	0.8	3.6	→	4.6	4.0	5.1	2.5	1.4	0.8	5.4
2.6	→	3.1	5.3	1.5	2.1	2.1	1.1	1.4	3.6	1.8	2.0	5.0	→	5.7	5.6	5.7	4.1	3.6	4.2	4.6
6.4	↗	7.0	6.4	5.6	5.6	3.9	8.6	4.8	7.0	6.5	6.9	6.6	→	4.5	2.1	6.9	8.0	7.7	9.4	6.8
5.5	↘	4.6	5.0	1.2	6.3	7.6	3.0	4.4	5.2	5.2	4.5	6.4	→	7.3	7.1	7.4	5.3	5.1	5.2	5.6
4.0	→	4.5	7.7	1.9	3.4	1.9	6.3	3.2	0.2	7.0	4.7	5.1	→	4.5	4.3	4.7	5.6	4.9	6.2	5.7
4.5	→	5.7	x	10.0	3.1	4.0	2.1	1.9	0.0	4.0	2.1	5.6	→	7.1	8.1	6.1	3.6	3.8	1.5	5.6
4.2	↘	3.8	4.3	2.8	4.6	5.2	1.1	4.7	4.9	4.4	3.9	5.9	→	6.3	5.4	7.1	5.5	5.4	5.4	5.6
2.2	→	0.4	0.7	0.0	3.7	5.9	0.1	0.3	0.0	1.5	0.5	1.3	→	1.6	1.7	1.5	0.9	1.5	0.1	1.1

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COUNTRY	INFORM RISK	3 YR TREND	RANK	RELIABILITY INDEX*	HAZARD & EXPOSURE	3 YR TREND	Natural	Earthquake	Flood	Tsunami	Tropical cyclone	Drought	Human	Projected conflict risk	Current highly violent conflict intensity
New Zealand	1.8	→	161	3.6	3.0	→	5.1	8.2	3.7	6.7	2.8	1.5	0.1	0.1	0.0
Nicaragua	4.1	→	74	2.5	5.0	↗	6.6	8.9	5.5	8.3	3.7	3.9	2.9	4.1	0.0
Niger	7.2	→	7	1.6	7.1	↗	3.6	0.1	7.1	0.0	0.0	6.6	9.0	10.0	9.0
Nigeria	6.3	→	14	2.6	6.9	→	2.8	0.1	8.3	0.0	0.0	0.5	9.0	10.0	9.0
Norway	0.7	→	188	2.3	0.1	→	0.2	0.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Oman	2.9	→	113	2.6	3.8	→	6.2	6.0	3.7	9.4	3.9	5.0	0.1	0.2	0.0
Pakistan	6.4	→	12	2.1	9.0	→	7.1	8.9	9.1	5.7	3.9	5.1	10.0	9.8	10.0
Palau	2.7	↘	123	5.5	1.7	→	3.1	0.3	0.1	7.7	4.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Palestine	4.6	→	58	4.1	3.6	↘	3.0	5.5	2.3	5.5	0.0	0.0	4.1	5.8	0.0
Panama	3.2	→	104	2.0	2.8	→	4.9	6.2	3.0	8.6	2.1	1.0	0.1	0.2	0.0
Papua New Guinea	5.5	→	26	4.0	4.3	↘	5.3	7.0	5.2	7.4	2.5	2.6	3.2	4.6	0.0
Paraguay	2.9	↘	113	2.0	2.2	→	2.0	0.1	4.8	0.0	0.0	3.6	2.4	3.4	0.0
Peru	4.2	→	68	1.3	5.1	↘	7.0	9.2	6.5	9.1	0.0	4.8	2.2	3.1	0.0
Philippines	5.2	→	36	1.7	7.8	→	8.4	9.4	7.2	9.1	9.5	4.0	7.0	9.3	7.0
Poland	1.8	→	161	1.8	1.4	→	2.3	2.2	6.2	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.3	0.4	0.0
Portugal	1.6	→	166	2.2	2.0	→	3.6	5.4	3.7	5.0	0.2	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
Qatar	1.3	→	178	3.0	0.6	→	1.0	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.1	0.1	0.1	0.0
Romania	2.6	→	130	2.1	3.1	→	4.6	8.2	7.1	0.0	0.0	2.8	1.2	1.7	0.0
Russian Federation	4.4	↗	61	2.8	6.2	↘	6.3	7.1	8.4	5.4	3.7	5.4	6.1	8.7	0.0
Rwanda	5.0	↗	45	1.8	4.3	↗	3.1	4.0	4.9	0.0	0.0	5.2	5.3	7.6	0.0
Saint Kitts and Nevis	1.5	→	170	4.8	0.9	→	1.7	0.1	0.1	0.0	6.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Saint Lucia	2.0	→	152	3.6	1.2	→	1.8	3.2	0.1	0.0	4.2	0.5	0.6	0.9	0.0
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	2.1	→	147	4.1	0.8	→	1.0	0.3	0.1	0.0	3.6	0.5	0.6	0.8	0.0
Samoa	2.9	→	113	3.8	1.6	→	2.7	0.1	0.1	6.5	3.9	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.0
Sao Tome and Principe	1.3	→	178	3.4	0.1	→	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0
Saudi Arabia	3.0	→	108	3.9	6.8	↗	2.3	2.7	3.9	0.0	0.0	4.1	9.0	6.7	9.0
Senegal	4.7	→	53	1.4	3.9	→	4.3	0.1	5.1	5.6	0.0	7.5	3.4	4.9	0.0
Serbia	3.4	↗	103	2.4	4.5	→	4.6	6.6	8.6	0.0	0.0	2.6	4.3	6.1	0.0
Seychelles	2.1	→	147	4.3	1.3	→	2.5	0.1	0.1	7.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Sierra Leone	5.2	→	36	2.1	3.5	↗	2.3	0.1	5.0	4.1	0.0	1.0	4.6	6.6	0.0
Singapore	0.4	→	191	3.6	0.1	→	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0
Slovakia	1.7	→	165	2.3	1.8	→	3.3	5.1	6.7	0.0	0.0	2.0	0.1	0.1	0.0
Slovenia	1.4	→	172	2.1	2.0	→	3.7	6.4	4.0	4.9	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
Solomon Islands	4.8	↗	51	5.2	3.4	→	5.3	6.3	0.1	8.5	4.7	3.4	0.8	1.1	0.0
Somalia	9.1	↘	1	8.2	8.9	→	6.8	1.5	8.1	6.4	1.2	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
South Africa	4.3	→	67	1.6	5.0	↗	4.4	0.5	5.2	2.9	0.4	8.6	5.6	8.0	0.0
South Sudan	9.0	→	2	4.3	8.3	↗	3.8	2.7	8.4	0.0	0.0	3.7	10.0	10.0	10.0
Spain	2.3	→	140	1.8	4.3	↗	4.4	4.3	5.5	6.3	0.0	4.5	4.1	5.8	0.0
Sri Lanka	4.0	→	82	1.7	4.5	→	4.9	0.1	6.2	8.2	3.5	3.6	4.0	5.7	0.0
Sudan	7.0	→	9	4.6	7.2	→	3.9	0.1	7.6	0.0	0.0	7.0	9.0	10.0	9.0
Suriname	2.5	→	136	2.4	1.9	→	3.4	0.1	8.6	1.7	0.0	1.5	0.1	0.1	0.0

KEY ↗ Increasing risk → Stable ↘ Decreasing risk
*Reliability Index: more reliable **0** — **10** less reliable

*Countries with lower Reliability Index scores have risk scores that are based on more reliable data

VULNERABILITY	3 YR TREND	Socio-Economic Vulnerability	Inequality	Aid dependancy	Vulnerable groups	Uprooted people	Health conditions	Children U5	Recent shocks	Food security	Other vulnerable groups	LACK OF COPING CAPACITY	3 YR TREND	Institutional	DRR	Governance	Infrastructure	Communication	Physical infrastructure	Access to health care
0.9	→	0.8	2.1	0.0	1.0	1.5	0.1	0.4	0.0	1.3	0.5	2.0	→	1.9	2.6	1.1	2.0	1.7	3.0	1.3
2.6	→	3.7	5.9	2.7	1.3	0.8	0.5	1.5	0.1	4.0	1.7	5.3	→	5.9	4.7	7.0	4.6	4.4	4.9	4.6
7.0	↘	7.6	5.8	5.3	6.4	7.3	4.2	7.9	3.6	3.8	5.2	7.6	→	5.9	5.3	6.4	8.8	9.1	9.3	8.1
5.5	→	4.2	4.5	0.5	6.5	7.8	7.0	6.4	0.0	3.1	4.7	6.5	→	5.0	2.8	7.1	7.6	5.7	7.7	9.4
2.0	→	0.1	0.5	0.0	3.6	5.9	0.3	0.2	0.0	1.1	0.4	1.6	→	1.9	2.3	1.4	1.2	1.6	1.9	0.2
1.6	→	2.2	3.8	0.0	0.9	0.9	0.3	1.4	0.0	1.9	0.9	4.0	→	5.2	x	5.2	2.5	1.5	3.5	2.4
5.2	↘	3.9	4.2	0.9	6.3	7.7	1.8	6.6	0.3	6.0	4.2	5.7	→	5.3	4.0	6.6	6.0	5.7	4.9	7.3
2.5	→	3.9	x	6.7	0.9	0.0	1.4	0.9	0.0	4.0	1.7	4.4	→	6.0	5.9	6.1	2.4	1.5	1.6	4.2
6.2	→	4.1	2.4	9.4	7.7	10.0	0.1	1.0	0.2	1.6	0.7	4.5	→	5.9	5.8	6.0	2.6	2.8	3.1	1.9
2.9	→	2.8	6.3	0.0	3.0	4.4	0.8	1.1	0.2	2.5	1.2	4.0	→	4.8	4.3	5.3	3.2	2.0	4.1	3.5
5.2	↘	5.7	6.3	3.0	4.6	4.1	4.3	5.3	6.3	4.0	5.0	7.6	→	6.7	6.7	6.7	8.3	7.9	9.6	7.4
2.4	→	3.7	6.5	0.3	0.8	0.0	0.5	1.1	0.6	3.5	1.5	4.5	→	5.4	3.7	7.0	3.4	2.9	3.3	3.9
3.1	↗	2.2	5.0	0.3	3.9	4.9	1.0	1.1	5.4	2.5	2.7	4.6	→	4.9	3.6	6.1	4.2	3.1	4.9	4.7
4.2	→	2.5	5.2	0.2	5.6	6.9	2.0	3.4	5.2	4.1	3.8	4.2	→	4.6	3.5	5.7	3.8	3.0	3.2	5.1
1.5	→	1.2	1.8	0.0	1.8	3.0	0.3	0.4	0.0	1.2	0.5	2.8	→	4.0	4.3	3.6	1.4	1.5	0.2	2.5
1.1	→	1.3	2.0	0.0	0.9	1.1	0.4	0.3	0.0	1.5	0.6	2.0	→	2.9	2.6	3.2	0.9	2.2	0.0	0.4
1.6	→	2.5	7.2	0.0	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.0	1.1	0.6	2.4	→	4.1	4.7	3.5	0.4	0.9	0.2	0.0
1.6	→	1.8	2.6	0.0	1.3	1.8	0.9	0.9	0.0	1.5	0.8	3.5	→	4.5	3.8	5.2	2.4	2.4	1.2	3.5
3.0	→	2.1	3.9	0.0	3.8	5.8	1.5	0.7	0.0	1.8	1.0	4.6	→	6.3	x	6.3	2.2	1.2	4.2	1.1
5.8	→	6.0	5.9	6.4	5.6	6.8	3.2	2.9	0.0	7.6	4.0	5.1	→	4.0	3.0	4.9	6.1	7.1	5.3	6.0
1.2	↘	1.9	x	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.1	0.8	0.0	2.4	0.9	3.3	→	4.4	4.0	4.8	2.0	2.0	0.6	3.3
1.7	→	2.6	4.7	2.2	0.6	0.0	0.2	0.9	0.4	2.8	1.1	3.8	→	4.9	5.2	4.6	2.6	3.4	0.6	3.8
3.2	↗	3.3	x	2.8	3.1	0.0	0.1	1.4	10.0	2.3	5.4	3.7	→	4.5	x	4.5	2.8	3.3	1.2	3.8
3.4	→	5.5	5.2	9.0	0.4	0.0	0.2	1.0	0.0	1.5	0.7	4.3	→	4.5	4.6	4.4	4.0	3.8	1.8	6.5
4.0	→	5.9	4.3	9.5	1.4	0.0	2.3	3.4	0.0	4.5	2.7	5.2	→	6.0	x	6.0	4.2	4.8	3.8	4.1
1.1	→	1.7	3.4	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.1	1.2	0.0	1.3	0.7	3.7	→	5.0	x	5.0	2.1	1.3	3.4	1.5
4.6	→	5.3	5.4	3.5	3.9	4.7	2.8	3.2	0.0	4.8	2.9	5.7	→	5.2	4.7	5.7	6.2	6.1	6.3	6.2
2.4	↘	1.5	1.9	1.4	3.3	5.0	0.3	0.5	0.1	3.0	1.1	3.8	→	5.1	4.9	5.3	2.3	2.0	1.0	3.8
2.0	↘	3.0	4.4	2.2	0.8	0.0	0.2	0.9	0.1	4.1	1.5	3.5	→	4.3	4.3	4.3	2.6	1.8	1.0	5.0
5.6	→	7.3	5.5	7.6	3.1	0.9	5.8	6.7	0.1	5.5	4.9	7.1	→	5.4	3.5	7.3	8.3	8.2	8.4	8.4
0.4	→	0.4	0.9	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.8	0.2	0.1	1.1	0.6	1.1	→	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.3	0.0	1.6
1.1	→	1.2	1.4	0.0	1.0	1.1	0.2	0.6	0.0	2.4	0.8	2.6	→	3.8	3.4	4.1	1.1	1.8	0.0	1.4
0.8	→	0.6	0.4	0.0	0.9	1.1	0.2	0.2	0.0	1.8	0.6	1.7	→	2.2	0.9	3.5	1.2	1.8	0.1	1.7
4.9	↘	7.2	5.3	10.0	1.3	0.0	1.1	2.4	2.8	3.5	2.5	6.6	→	6.6	6.6	6.5	6.5	7.3	7.1	5.1
9.4	→	9.6	10.0	8.2	9.2	10.0	2.9	7.6	10.0	7.9	7.9	9.0	→	9.2	x	9.2	8.8	8.5	8.5	9.3
3.8	↘	3.3	7.5	0.6	4.3	5.1	6.7	2.5	1.2	1.7	3.4	4.3	→	4.5	3.9	5.0	4.0	2.4	4.2	5.5
9.4	↗	9.5	x	10.0	9.2	10.0	4.1	6.6	10.0	7.7	7.8	9.3	→	9.1	x	9.1	9.4	9.2	9.3	9.6
1.5	↗	1.0	1.9	0.0	1.9	3.0	0.5	0.3	0.0	1.7	0.6	1.8	→	2.8	2.2	3.4	0.7	1.8	0.0	0.2
3.5	↘	2.7	4.3	0.7	4.3	4.7	0.5	3.3	5.4	5.5	3.9	4.1	→	4.7	3.6	5.7	3.4	3.5	2.4	4.4
6.7	→	4.8	5.2	1.2	8.0	10.0	1.2	6.4	0.8	0.2	2.6	7.0	→	6.6	4.9	8.3	7.4	6.7	9.1	6.3
1.8	→	2.6	6.0	0.6	0.9	0.0	1.0	1.5	0.0	3.7	1.7	4.6	↘	5.6	x	5.6	3.4	1.9	4.3	4.1

KEY ↗ Increasing risk → Stable ↘ Decreasing risk
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*Countries with lower Reliability Index scores have risk scores that are based on more reliable data

COUNTRY	INFORM RISK	3 YR TREND	RANK	RELIABILITY INDEX*	HAZARD & EXPOSURE	3 YR TREND	Natural	Earthquake	Flood	Tsunami	Tropical cyclone	Drought	Human	Projected conflict risk	Current highly violent conflict intensity
Swaziland	3.9	→	85	3.2	2.2	↗	2.2	0.1	4.0	0.0	0.2	5.3	2.1	3.0	0.0
Sweden	1.4	↗	172	2.4	0.7	→	1.1	0.1	3.3	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.3	0.4	0.0
Switzerland	1.3	→	178	2.4	1.0	→	1.8	3.2	4.3	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.0
Syria	6.9	↗	10	7.0	8.5	→	5.1	6.3	5.4	4.4	0.0	7.2	10.0	10.0	10.0
Tajikistan	4.4	→	61	2.3	5.7	↗	6.0	9.7	5.6	0.0	0.0	7.6	5.4	7.7	0.0
Tanzania	5.6	↘	25	1.8	4.8	↘	4.6	4.7	5.9	5.2	0.9	5.1	5.0	7.2	0.0
Thailand	4.1	→	74	2.3	5.5	↗	6.3	3.4	8.9	6.8	4.9	5.6	4.6	6.6	0.0
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	2.7	↘	123	3.0	2.8	↗	3.3	6.6	4.4	0.0	0.0	3.3	2.2	3.2	0.0
Timor-Leste	4.2	→	68	4.5	2.6	→	3.8	5.7	1.9	5.0	3.7	1.6	1.3	1.9	0.0
Togo	4.7	→	53	1.4	2.9	↗	1.6	0.1	4.4	0.0	0.0	2.6	4.1	5.8	0.0
Tonga	2.7	→	123	4.4	1.2	→	2.2	0.1	0.1	2.8	5.9	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.0
Trinidad and Tobago	1.8	→	161	3.6	1.1	→	1.9	3.9	0.4	0.0	2.4	2.3	0.3	0.4	0.0
Tunisia	3.0	↗	108	2.6	3.7	↘	4.5	4.1	3.9	7.2	0.0	5.3	2.9	4.1	0.0
Turkey	5.0	→	45	2.0	7.8	↗	5.8	9.3	6.1	6.3	0.0	2.6	9.0	9.8	9.0
Turkmenistan	2.7	→	123	5.4	2.8	→	4.5	8.5	5.3	0.0	0.0	4.6	0.7	1.0	0.0
Tuvalu	4.0	→	82	6.2	1.9	→	2.6	0.1	0.1	7.9	0.1	0.5	1.2	1.7	0.0
Uganda	6.0	→	18	2.2	4.9	↘	3.4	4.5	5.3	0.0	0.0	5.3	6.1	8.7	0.0
Ukraine	5.4	→	29	2.1	7.0	→	3.1	2.7	7.1	0.0	0.0	3.3	9.0	10.0	9.0
United Arab Emirates	2.0	→	152	3.0	3.7	→	6.1	9.3	3.9	7.4	1.8	4.1	0.1	0.1	0.0
United Kingdom	1.9	→	157	2.0	2.3	→	2.1	0.1	4.8	3.7	0.0	0.5	2.5	3.5	0.0
United States of America	3.6	→	94	3.1	6.1	↗	6.9	7.9	6.3	7.3	7.6	4.5	5.1	7.3	0.0
Uruguay	1.5	↗	170	2.2	0.7	→	1.3	0.1	3.9	0.0	0.0	1.8	0.1	0.2	0.0
Uzbekistan	3.0	→	108	4.8	5.0	↗	6.1	9.9	6.3	0.0	0.0	6.6	3.6	5.2	0.0
Vanuatu	3.9	→	85	4.6	2.3	→	4.0	3.4	0.1	7.7	4.6	1.5	0.1	0.1	0.0
Venezuela	4.4	→	61	2.6	5.7	→	5.8	8.7	5.5	6.2	4.6	1.3	5.6	8.0	0.0
Viet Nam	3.5	→	99	1.6	5.5	→	7.2	3.2	10.0	6.8	7.9	3.5	3.0	4.3	0.0
Yemen	7.6	→	5	3.5	8.1	→	3.2	0.1	5.0	6.1	0.0	2.6	10.0	10.0	10.0
Zambia	4.1	→	74	2.1	2.3	→	2.3	1.5	5.4	0.0	0.0	3.3	2.2	3.1	0.0
Zimbabwe	5.1		41	1.6	4.7	→	4.6	0.1	6.1	0.0	0.4	9.3	4.8	6.9	0.0

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VULNERABILITY	3 YR TREND	Socio-Economic Vulnerability	Inequality	Aid dependancy	Vulnerable groups	Uprooted people	Health conditions	Children U5	Recent shocks	Food security	Other vulnerable groups	LACK OF COPING CAPACITY	3 YR TREND	Institutional	DRR	Governance	Infrastructure	Communication	Physical infrastructure	Access to health care
4.9	↗	4.5	7.1	2.3	5.3	1.4	6.7	3.0	10.0	7.1	7.6	5.4	→	5.2	4.4	5.9	5.5	4.9	5.3	6.2
2.9	→	0.5	0.6	0.0	4.8	7.4	0.3	0.2	0.0	1.4	0.5	1.4	→	1.9	2.5	1.3	0.9	1.5	0.9	0.2
2.2	→	0.4	1.1	0.0	3.7	6.0	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.9	0.4	0.9	→	1.1	0.9	1.2	0.6	1.4	0.0	0.4
6.9	→	5.7	5.1	10.0	7.9	10.0	0.3	1.6	0.0	4.0	1.6	5.7	→	6.6	4.6	8.5	4.6	4.3	3.0	6.4
3.0	→	2.8	2.9	2.5	3.1	2.0	0.7	3.2	0.1	8.3	4.0	5.1	→	5.9	4.6	7.1	4.1	3.3	5.0	3.9
5.6	↗	5.3	5.3	2.9	5.9	6.6	6.4	3.4	0.3	7.8	5.1	6.5	→	5.0	3.5	6.5	7.6	7.1	9.2	6.6
3.1	→	2.0	4.3	0.1	4.1	5.5	1.8	1.5	2.9	2.9	2.3	4.1	→	5.1	4.7	5.4	3.0	2.8	2.3	4.0
2.0	→	2.5	3.5	3.1	1.4	1.3	0.2	0.4	2.2	2.8	1.5	3.7	→	4.7	3.8	5.5	2.6	2.1	1.9	3.8
4.2	→	4.8	1.6	6.3	3.6	0.0	5.2	7.0	4.8	6.6	6.0	6.6	→	6.6	6.3	6.8	6.6	6.2	6.8	6.9
4.5	→	5.2	6.4	2.4	3.7	3.8	4.2	4.8	0.0	4.2	3.5	7.8	→	8.2	9.2	7.1	7.3	6.9	8.3	6.8
3.7	→	5.8	6.1	10.0	0.8	0.0	0.3	0.9	0.2	4.0	1.5	4.6	→	5.8	5.8	5.7	3.2	3.3	0.4	5.8
1.5	→	1.8	4.3	0.0	1.2	0.9	1.4	1.6	0.0	2.9	1.5	3.6	→	5.0	4.4	5.5	1.9	1.4	0.6	3.8
1.5	→	2.2	3.3	1.7	0.7	0.8	0.5	0.8	0.0	1.1	0.6	4.8	→	6.0	6.4	5.6	3.2	3.1	2.6	4.0
5.0	↗	2.7	4.1	1.1	6.7	9.3	0.2	0.7	0.0	1.3	0.6	3.2	→	3.7	2.1	5.2	2.6	2.7	1.8	3.2
1.2	→	1.5	x	0.1	0.9	0.0	1.3	4.0	0.0	1.4	1.8	6.1	→	7.3	x	7.3	4.5	2.9	7.2	3.4
5.9	→	7.4	x	10.0	3.8	0.0	4.2	1.3	10.0	4.0	6.3	5.5	→	6.9	x	6.9	3.6	4.7	0.8	5.4
6.5	↗	5.7	5.7	2.9	7.2	8.8	6.2	3.7	0.0	6.1	4.4	6.9	→	6.8	x	6.8	7.0	7.2	7.0	6.9
4.5	→	1.7	1.9	1.4	6.5	8.9	1.8	0.7	0.0	2.5	1.3	5.0	→	6.6	x	6.6	2.7	2.0	1.3	4.9
1.2	→	1.6	3.1	0.0	0.7	0.9	0.0	0.5	0.0	1.2	0.4	1.9	→	2.4	2.1	2.7	1.4	0.8	1.9	1.5
2.1	→	0.8	1.8	0.0	3.2	5.3	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.8	0.4	1.4	→	1.9	2.1	1.7	0.9	1.5	0.0	1.2
3.5	↗	1.1	3.4	0.0	5.3	5.6	0.1	0.3	10.0	0.1	4.9	2.2	→	2.7	3.0	2.4	1.6	2.2	1.0	1.5
1.7	→	2.3	4.0	0.4	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.4	2.2	1.1	2.8	→	3.7	4.0	3.4	1.8	1.5	2.4	1.5
1.3	→	2.0	3.2	0.5	0.6	0.0	0.9	2.0	0.0	1.9	1.2	4.1	→	4.9	2.6	7.2	3.3	3.1	3.6	3.3
4.3	→	5.2	3.0	10.0	3.2	0.0	0.7	2.3	10.0	1.5	5.5	6.1	→	6.0	5.4	6.6	6.2	6.1	5.0	7.6
3.5	→	2.9	5.8	0.1	4.1	6.2	0.6	0.9	0.0	2.4	1.0	4.3	→	5.2	2.5	7.9	3.3	2.6	3.8	3.6
1.8	→	2.5	3.8	1.4	1.0	0.0	1.2	2.2	1.8	2.8	2.0	4.2	→	5.0	4.2	5.8	3.3	2.4	3.5	4.1
6.9	→	5.5	6.4	4.2	8.0	9.7	0.6	6.1	0.2	6.8	4.1	7.9	→	8.5	8.5	8.5	7.1	5.7	8.0	7.7
5.2	→	5.1	7.4	2.4	5.3	4.2	7.9	4.1	0.0	8.7	6.2	5.8	→	4.9	3.5	6.2	6.5	6.1	7.6	5.8
4.8	↘	4.9	7.2	2.8	4.6	3.5	5.3	4.0	3.3	8.2	5.6	5.8	→	5.1	2.6	7.6	6.4	6.0	6.8	6.4

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