INDEX FOR RISK MANAGEMENT FOR LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN
LAC-INFORM 2018 UPDATE

Contributing to more effective risk management of crises and disasters in Latin America and the Caribbean

INTRODUCTION

The 2018 version of the Index for Risk Management for Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC-INFORM) has been launched at the beginning of this year. LAC-INFORM 2018 is an update of LAC-INFORM 2017, the first version of this regional index.

LAC-INFORM is a tool to understand and measure the risk of humanitarian crises and disasters among the countries in the region. INFORM products can be used to support the prioritization and decision-making relating to crisis and disaster prevention, preparedness and response. Also, the tool could be used to monitor risk trends over time. This would allow to see in the medium and long term the effectiveness of actions that have been implemented to manage these risks.

LAC-INFORM is a regional adaptation of the global INFORM model. The global model has been adapted to better capture the particular conditions of the countries in the region and provide a better relative comparison of the risk levels among them. The LAC-INFORM model includes information about 33 countries in the region.

The main findings of the 2018 update show:

- In general, there are no significant changes in the risk levels of the countries between 2017 and 2018. The same ten countries appear in the high and very high risk categories.
- Countries with a very high risk of disasters and humanitarian crises are Guatemala, Haiti, and Honduras. Those with a high risk are: Bolivia, Colombia, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Mexico, Nicaragua, Peru, and Venezuela (in alphabetical order).
- In the case of the Caribbean, the reliability of the INFORM index remains low for most countries and is lower in the 2018 version compared to the 2017 version. The main reason is the lack of available information for several indicators in all three dimensions of the model.

The 2018 version does not yet account for the changes in the vulnerability and lack of coping capacity conditions caused by the events that affected the region in September 2017 and beyond.

The results of the LAC-INFORM index are a valuable input for any regional analysis that supports risk informed decision making, in order to reduce disaster and humanitarian crisis risk, build peoples' resilience, and prepare better for when crises do happen. Therefore, it is important to continue actions that strengthen regional and national capacities to manage information on different aspects of risk and, on the other hand, to use these information in decision-making processes.

European Union Civil Protection
UKaid from the British people

LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN INFORM RISK INDEX, 2018

The LAC-INFORM index measures the risk of humanitarian crisis and disasters in 33 countries.

	COUNTRY	RISK 2018 (0-10)	2 YR TREND
Caribbean	Haiti	8.1	⇨
	Dominican Republic	6.2	⇨
	Jamaica	5.5	⇨
	Cuba	4.4	⇧
	Saint Kitts and Nevis	4.2	⇨
	Trinidad and Tobago	4.1	⇨
	Bahamas	3.8	⇨
	Dominica	3.7	⇨
	Saint Lucia	3.6	⇨
	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	3.6	⇨
	Antigua and Barbuda	3.3	⇨
	Barbados	2.7	⇨
	Grenada	2.4	⇨
Central America	Guatemala	8.3	⇨
	Honduras	8.2	⇨
	El Salvador	6.8	⇩
	Nicaragua	6.6	⇨
	Mexico	6.2	⇨
	Panama	4.8	⇨
	Belize	4.5	⇨
	Costa Rica	4.1	⇨
South America	Colombia	7.1	⇨
	Venezuela	6.9	⇨
	Ecuador	6.3	⇨
	Bolivia	6.1	⇨
	Peru	6.0	⇨
	Guyana	5.3	⇨
	Brazil	5.2	⇨
	Paraguay	4.7	⇨
	Argentina	3.9	⇨
	Chile	3.6	⇨
	Suriname	3.4	⇨
	Uruguay	2.6	⇨

LAC-INFORM RISK INDEX 2018

0 3.0 4.5 6.0 7.5 10.0

Very low Low Medium High Very high

KEY

⇨ Stable ⇩ Decreasing risk ⇧ Increasing risk

The 2018 version of the index includes the update of several indicators that compose the model, as well as some minor changes in the design of the conceptual model (see Annex I).

While it is still early to perform a trend analysis based on the 2017 and 2018 results obtained for the LAC-INFORM index, a comparison of the results of the two years show that, in general, there are no significant changes in the risk levels of the countries. The same ten countries appear in the high and very high risk categories in both years.

In the case of El Salvador, it can be observed that the country has moved from the very high to the high risk category. According to the results obtained for the three dimensions, this change is mainly caused by a decrease in the index of the vulnerability dimension. Within this dimension, the largest changes can be observed in the indices of the uprooted population and population affected by recent disasters. It should be noted that these two indicators are sensitive to short term changes, and also have certain limitations due to the availability of good quality data on these populations.

INFORM, AN OVERVIEW

The Index for Risk Management (INFORM) is a tool to understand and measure risk in humanitarian crises and disasters and how the conditions that lead to them affect sustainable development. It can help identify where and why a crisis might occur in order to reduce the risk, build peoples' resilience and prepare better for when crises do happen.

The global INFORM model has been adapted to the Latin America and Caribbean region to better capture the particular realities of the countries in the region and provide a better relative comparison of risk among them.

LAC-INFORM seeks to answer the following questions:

- Which countries within the Latin America and Caribbean region are at risk of crisis that might require humanitarian assistance in response to disasters?
- What are the underlying factors that could cause a crisis in those countries?
- How does the risk of humanitarian crisis change over time?

The LAC-INFORM model uses national level statistics and includes 33 countries. The global and regional data sources used to construct the model meet four basic criteria: (1) the data is free, publicly available and transparent, (2) the data provides sufficient country coverage, (3) the data is reliable (4) and the data allows comparison between countries.

USE OF INFORM RESULTS

The LAC-INFORM tool can be used in different ways. It can be used to:

- Prioritize countries by the overall risk index, or any of its dimensions, categories, or components.
- Help to decide on how to best reduce risk, through the analysis of the underlying factors of risk using the risk profiles of individual and groups of countries.
- Monitor changes in risk levels, through the analysis of risk trends once the index results are available for several years.

GET THE RESULTS

The LAC-INFORM results are available at http://www.inform-index.org/Subnational/LAC. A spreadsheet can be downloaded with all the results, calculations and source data. Also, an interactive tool can be used to explore and visualize the data online.

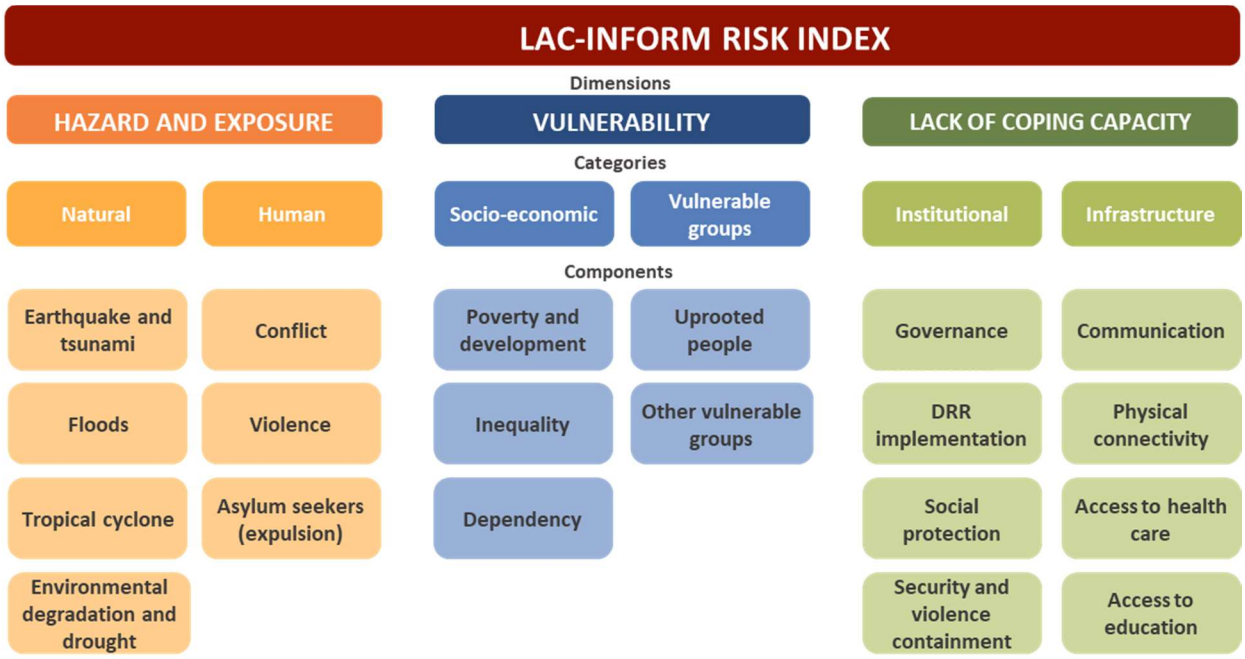
WHAT IS INFORM?

The INFORM index simplifies a lot of information about natural and human hazards and people's exposure, vulnerability and the capacities of governments, communities and people to cope with disasters and crisis. The LAC-INFORM model has a multi-layer structure. A risk score is calculated by combining 82 indicators that measure **three dimensions**: hazard and exposure, vulnerability, and lack of coping capacity.

Each dimension contains two **categories**, such as exposure to natural hazards, vulnerable groups, or lack of infrastructure capacity. The categories are made up of **components**, which are carefully chosen sets of indicators that capture specific topics. Finally, the i**ndicators** are the individual datasets which are the basis of the model, such as the percentage of children under 5 who are stunted or the number of people exposed to earthquakes of a certain magnitude.

Every country has a rating between 0 and 10 for risk and all of its dimensions, categories, and components. The low values of the index represent a better condition (e.g. lower risk), and the high values of the index represent a worse condition (e.g. higher risk). The indices allow a relative comparison of the risk and components between countries and of different components within a country.

COMPONENTS OF RISK COVERED BY INFORM



INFORM is not only a tool. It as an approach to reach a shared risk analysis and common understanding of risk. Implementing INFORM implies working together and openly sharing data and skills between sectors, to reach common conclusions that can guide risk planning and actions based on knowledge of risk factors to reduce disaster and humanitarian crisis risk, build peoples' resilience, and prepare better for when crises do happen.

The LAC-INFORM risk index has been developed through a collaborative exercise involving a wide range of regional actors coordinated by the United Nations and supported by DFID and DIPECHO. Technical guidance to the regional adaptation has been provided by the Joint Research Centre (JRC) of the European Commission, which is also the technical lead of the INFORM global initiative.

The LAC-INFORM 2018 update has been prepared within the framework of the regional initiative "Strengthening resources and decision-making capacities for disaster risk in the humanitarian and development sectors in Central America through use of INFORM" supported by DIPECHO.

RISK OF HUMANITARIAN CRISES AND DISASTERS

The overall LAC-INFORM index identifies countries within the Latin America and Caribbean (LAC) region at risk from humanitarian crisis and disasters that could overwhelm national response capacities and lead to a need for humanitarian assistance. The index is made up of three dimensions: hazard and exposure, vulnerability, and lack of coping capacity.

LAC-INFORM 2018 RISK INDEX

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.

Countries with highest disaster and humanitarian crisis risk

Guatemala	8.3	Venezuela	6.9	Dominican Republic	6.2
Honduras	8.2	El Salvador	6.8	Mexico	6.2
Haiti	8.1	Nicaragua	6.6	Bolivia	6.1
Colombia	7.1	Ecuador	6.3	Peru	6.0

HAZARD AND EXPOSURE

This dimension of INFORM captures hazardous events that could occur and the people that could potentially be exposed to them. It is made up of two categories: natural hazards and human hazards.

LAC-INFORM 2018 HAZARD AND EXPOSURE DIMENSION

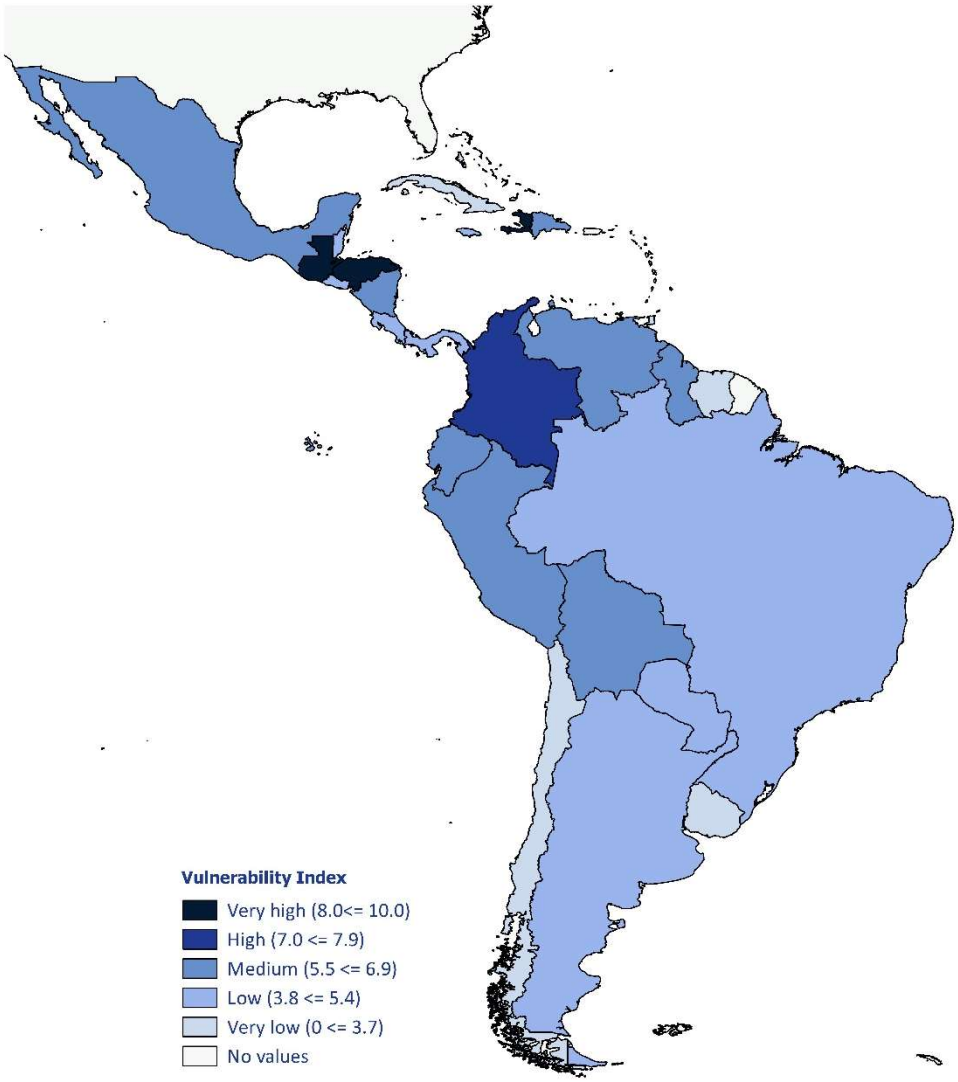
Countries with the highest values in the hazard and exposure dimension

Guatemala	8.5	Venezuela	8.2	Ecuador	6.6	Peru	5.8
Mexico	8.4	Colombia	7.8	Brazil	6.6	Cuba	5.7
Honduras	8.3	Haiti	7.7	Dominican Republic	6.1	Belize	5.5
El Salvador	8.3	Nicaragua	6.8	Jamaica	5.9	Bolivia	5.4

VULNERABILITY

This dimension of INFORM measures the susceptibility of people to potential hazards. It captures the fragility of socio-economic systems and the strengths of communities, households and individuals to confront a crisis situation. The dimension is made up of two categories: socio-economic vulnerability and vulnerable groups.

LAC-INFORM 2018 VULNERABILITY DIMENSION



Countries with the highest values in the vulnerability dimension

Guatemala	8.3	Bolivia	6.5	Guyana	5.9
Haiti	8.3	Ecuador	6.2	Mexico	5.6
Honduras	8.1	Peru	6.2	Dominican Republic	5.6
Colombia	7.1	Venezuela	6.1	Nicaragua	5.6

LACK OF COPING CAPACITY

This dimension of INFORM encompasses the lack of resources available that can help people cope with hazardous events. It takes into account the institutional and infrastructural strengths to cope with and recover from crisis. The dimension is made up of two categories: lack of institutional capacities and lack of infrastructure and systems capacities.

LAC-INFORM 2018 LACK OF COPING CAPACITY DIMENSION

Countries with the highest values in the lack of coping capacity dimension

Haiti	8.3	Nicaragua	7.4	Jamaica	6.6
Guatemala	8.1	Dominican Republic	6.9	Paraguay	6.5
Honduras	8.1	Venezuela	6.6		
El Salvador	7.7	Bolivia	6.6		

A CLOSER LOOK AT THE INDEX AND ITS DIMENSIONS

The INFORM tool can be used to analyze and compare the results of any of its components of individual countries as well as groups of countries. The table below summarizes the results of the index and its dimensions comparing the Latin America and the Caribbean countries with the highest levels of humanitarian crisis and disaster risk.

LAC-INFORM 2018 Index and its dimensions: Countries with high and very high risk levels*

COUNTRY	LAC-INFORM INDEX (0-10)	LAC-INFORM RISK	HAZARD AND EXPOSURE	VULNERABILITY	LACK OF COPING CAPACITY
VERY HIGH RISK LEVEL					
Guatemala	8.3	Very high	Very high	Very high	Very high
Honduras	8.2	Very high	Very high	Very high	Very high
Haiti	8.1	Very high	Very high	Very high	Very high
HIGH RISK LEVEL					
Colombia	7.1	High	Very high	High	Medium
Venezuela	6.9	High	Very high	Medium	High
El Salvador	6.8	High	Very high	Low	High
Nicaragua	6.6	High	High	Medium	High
Ecuador	6.3	High	High	Medium	Medium
Mexico	6.2	High	Very high	Medium	Medium
Dominican Republic	6.2	High	High	Medium	High
Bolivia	6.1	High	High	Medium	High
Peru	6.0	High	High	Medium	Medium

* An overview of the actual scores of all 33 countries on the three dimensions is available in Annex II.

If a closer look is taken at the index and its dimensions, it can be observed that all countries with the highest levels of humanitarian crisis and disaster risk also present high or very high levels of exposure to human and natural hazards. The vulnerability and lack of coping capacity levels observed in these countries are medium, high, and very high compared to the other countries in the Latin America and Caribbean region.

The following table groups the countries according to their categories in the dimensions of vulnerability and lack of coping capacity. It takes into account all countries that have a high or very high level of exposure to hazards, including the four countries that have medium, low, or very low overall risk levels.

Some groups could be distinguished among the countries in the region with the highest levels of humanitarian crisis and disaster risk:

- Group A: Countries that present the highest levels of the vulnerability and lack of coping capacity dimensions: Guatemala, Haiti, and Honduras.
- Group B: Countries that are in the highest levels of the vulnerability dimension, while they fall in the medium level of the lack of coping capacity dimension: Colombia.
- Group C: Countries that are in the highest levels of the lack of coping capacity dimension, while they present a medium level of vulnerability: Bolivia, Nicaragua, Dominican Republic, and Venezuela.
- Group D: Countries that are in the highest levels of lack of coping capacity, while they present lower levels of vulnerability: El Salvador and Jamaica.
- Group E: Countries that fall in the medium levels of the vulnerability and the lack of coping capacity dimensions: Ecuador, Mexico, and Peru.

- Group F: Countries that fall in the lower levels of the vulnerability and the lack of coping capacity dimensions: Brazil, Belize, Cuba. This group of countries, with high or very high exposure to hazards, illustrates that risk levels reduce, if conditions of vulnerability and lack of coping capacity are better.

LAC-INFORM 2018: Vulnerability and lack of coping capacity among countries with high or very high exposure to human and natural hazards*

LACK OF COPING CAPACITY	Very low / Low	Medium	High / Very High
High / Very High	El Salvador Jamaica	Nicaragua Dominican Republic Bolivia Venezuela	Guatemala Honduras Haiti
Medium		Ecuador Peru Mexico	Colombia
Very low / Low	Brazil Belize Cuba		
	VULNERABILITY		

*The color of the country names corresponds to the overall LAC-INFORM RISK index: **Very high or high risk**, **medium risk**, **low or very low risk**

UNDERSTANDING THE UNDERLYING FACTORS OF RISK

The visualization and interpretation of the results can be taken further down to the lower levels of the model. The tables in this section present the results obtained for the six categories used to construct the three dimensions of the risk index, focusing on the countries with the highest ratings for each category.

HAZARD AND EXPOSURE DIMENSION: Exposure to natural and human hazards

Exposure to natural hazards

The natural hazard category is composed of five components: Earthquake and tsunami, Flood, Tropical cyclone (cyclone wind and storm surge), and Environmental degradation and drought.

Countries with the highest levels of exposure to natural hazards

Key: Very high | High

Mexico	8.3	Colombia	7.4	Venezuela	6.7	Bolivia	5.9
Guatemala	8.2	Haiti	7.4	Cuba	6.6	Jamaica	5.6
Nicaragua	8.0	El Salvador	7.2	Chile	6.5	Panama	5.6
Honduras	7.9	Peru	7.1	Costa Rica	6.2		
Ecuador	7.6	Dominican Republic	6.9	Belize	6.0		

Exposure to human hazards

The human hazard category exists of the following three components: Conflict, Violence, and Asylum seekers by country of origin.

Countries with the highest levels of exposure to human hazards

Key: Very high | High

Venezuela	9.2	Honduras	8.6	Haiti	8.0
El Salvador	9.1	Mexico	8.5	Brazil	7.6
Guatemala	8.8	Colombia	8.2		

Each category can be further analyzed to understand the contribution of the underlying factors to the rate obtained for a country. For example, the table below summarizes the ratings on the components considered in the natural hazard category for countries with the highest exposure levels. It shows that the rate of all four underlying factors is very high in the case of Mexico, explaining its high level of exposure to natural hazards. Also, the table shows that environmental degradation and drought is an important underlying factor in Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, and Nicaragua in particular.

Underlying factors of the exposure to natural hazards category in countries with the highest rates

COUNTRY	Natural Hazards (0-10)	Earthquake and Tsunami (0-10)	Flood (0-10)	Tropical Cyclone (0-10)	Environmental degradation and drought (0-10)
Colombia	**7.4**	8.8	8.6	5.9	4.6
Ecuador	**7.6**	9.8	9.2	0.0	5.7
Guatemala	**8.2**	9.4	7.0	5.8	9.2
Haiti	**7.4**	6.5	5.2	8.6	8.4
Honduras	**7.9**	7.6	7.8	5.5	9.4
Mexico	**8.3**	8.5	8.2	9.0	7.1
Nicaragua	**8.0**	9.4	8.1	4.7	8.2

VULNERABILITY DIMENSION: Socio-economic vulnerability and vulnerable groups

Socio-economic vulnerability

The socio-economic category is an aggregation of three components: Development and deprivation, Inequality, and Dependence.

Countries with the highest levels of socio-economic vulnerability

Key: Very high | High

Haiti	9.6	Bolivia	7.3	El Salvador	6.1
Guatemala	8.7	Nicaragua	6.7		
Honduras	8.5	Guyana	6.6		

Vulnerable groups

The vulnerable groups category is comprised of two components: Uprooted people and Other vulnerable groups.

Countries with the highest levels of vulnerability among vulnerable groups

Key: Very high | High

Colombia	8.5	Peru	7.1	Dominican Republic	5.5
Guatemala	7.8	Mexico	6.5	Brazil	5.3
Honduras	7.7	Haiti	6.0	Guyana	5.0
Ecuador	7.2	Panama	5.9		
Venezuela	7.2	Bolivia	5.6		

The table below presents another example of more in-depth analysis that could be carried out using the LAC-INFORM tool. It summarizes the rates obtained for the underlying factors of the vulnerable groups' category, focusing on the countries with the highest levels of vulnerability in this category compared to the other countries in the region. It shows that the component of uprooted people is an important underlying factor and explains the high value of the category in all of these countries.

Besides, the table allows a more in-depth analysis of the other vulnerable groups' component. For example, the group of people that has been affected by recent shocks is an important underlying factor in Peru, and in the case of Guatemala and Venezuela, the group of unprotected youth stands out as an underlying factor.

Underlying factors of the vulnerable groups category in countries with the highest rates

COUNTRY	**Vulnerable Groups**	Uprooted people	*Health Conditions*	*Nutrtion and health conditions of children U5*	*Unprotected youth*	*Recent Shocks*	*Food Security*	Other Vulnerable Groups
	(0-10)	**(0-10)**	**(0-10)**	**(0-10)**	**(0-10)**	**(0-10)**	**(0-10)**	**(0-10)**
Colombia	**8.5**	10.0	*6.9*	*4.9*	*6.6*	*3.3*	*3.2*	5.2
Ecuador	**7.2**	8.5	*3.9*	*5.7*	*6.2*	*6.9*	*3.9*	5.4
Guatemala	**7.8**	8.8	*2.7*	*7.9*	*9.2*	*2.2*	*5.5*	6.3
Honduras	**7.7**	8.9	*7.0*	*6.0*	*6.4*	*6.0*	*3.8*	5.9
Peru	**7.1**	7.7	*7.1*	*5.0*	*1.7*	*9.6*	*3.6*	6.3
Venezuela	**7.2**	8.5	*3.4*	*5.0*	*9.1*	*1.9*	*3.1*	5.2

LACK OF COPING CAPACITY DIMENSION: Lack of institutional and Infrastructure capacities

Lack of institutional capacities

The lack of institutional capacities category is an aggregation of four components: Disaster Risk Reduction Implementation, Governance, Social protection, and Security and violence containment.

Countries with the highest levels of lack of institutional capacities

Key: Very high | High

El Salvador	8.9	Venezuela	7.8	Bolivia	7.1
Honduras	8.7	Haiti	7.5	Paraguay	7.1
Guatemala	8.5	Dominican Republic	7.5	Colombia	7.1
Trinidad and Tobago	8.2	Saint Kitts and Nevis	7.5	Guyana	6.5
Jamaica	8.0	Nicaragua	7.1		

Lack of infrastructure capacities

The lack of infrastructure and system capacities category is an aggregation of four components: Communication, Physical infrastructure, Access to health systems, and Access to education.

Countries with the highest levels of lack of infrastructure capacities

Key: Very high | High | Medium

Haiti	8.9	Peru	6.3	Paraguay	5.8	Venezuela	4.9
Guatemala	7.6	Dominican Republic	6.1	Colombia	5.5	Jamaica	4.5
Nicaragua	7.6	Bolivia	6.1	Panama	5.5	Mexico	4.5
Honduras	7.4	Guyana	6.1	Suriname	5.2		
Ecuador	6.4	El Salvador	5.9	Belize	5.1		

The analysis of underlying factors using LAC-INFORM could focus on groups of countries presenting similar levels in the risk index, its dimensions or categories, such as the examples presented in the previous tables. Also, it could focus on a specific underlying factor, depending on the information needs of the user and sector specific interests. For example, the health and nutrition sector could focus its analysis on specific underlying factors of the vulnerability and lack of coping capacity dimensions to identify which countries present the highest levels in the underlying factors related to health conditions and the lack of coping capacity of the health system.

The table below is one example of how LAC-INFORM can be used to visualize individual components. It provides an overview of the countries with the highest levels of lack of coping capacity of the health care system compared to the other countries in the region. In addition to the table, the LAC-INFORM spreadsheet could be used to visualize and analyze the indicators that make up this component, including the actual data of each of them.

Countries with the highest rates in lack of coping capacity of and access to the health care system

Haiti	9.6	Dominican Republic	7.0	Ecuador	6.5	Jamaica	5.8
Venezuela	8.2	Guyana	6.9	Peru	6.4		
Guatemala	7.9	Honduras	6.6	Nicaragua	6.1		
Bolivia	7.3	Suriname	6.6	Paraguay	6.1		

Annex I: Changes in the 2018 LAC-INFORM conceptual model

Some minor changes have been introduced in the conceptual model of the 2018 version of LAC-INFORM. These changes are:

- The indicator on prevalence of anaemia among pregnant women has been replaced with the indicator on prevalence of anaemia in women of reproductive age. The source for this indicator is WHO. FAO no longer reports on the indicator.
- In consultation with the nutrition sector, two components of the other vulnerable groups category of the vulnerability dimension have been slightly revised: in the children under five and the food insecurity components:
    - The indicator on anaemia in women of reproductive age has been moved from the group of food insecure to the group of children under five.
    - The measurement of the vulnerability of the group of children under five focuses on nutrition and health conditions. A new indicator, the prevalence of anaemia in children under five, has been introduced in this component. Also, a new sub-component on maternal/adolescent nutrition conditions has been added, which is measured by low birth weight and anaemia in women of reproductive age.

Besides, the definition and measurement of the violence containment cost indicator reported by the Global Peace Index has changed. The revised indicator takes into account the direct and indirect economic costs of violence, while the previous version of the indicator considered direct violence containment costs only.

Data of 47 indicators have been updated in LAC-INFORM 2018. A complete list of updated indictors is included in the model's spreadsheet (available at http://www.inform-index.org/Subnational/LAC).

LAC-INFORM uses the following data sources: Institute for Economics and Peace, EM-DAT, FAO, GSHAP, Heidelberg Institute, Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation (IHME), Inter-American Development Bank, Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre, ILO, Joint Research Centre, European Commission, *Latinobarómetro*, OpenStreetMap, PAHO, Transparency International, UN Inter-agency Group for Child Mortality Estimation, UNDP, UNESCO, UNHCR, UNICEF, UNISDR, UN-Habitat, United Nations Population Division, UNODC, Vanderbildt University, WHO / PAHO, Joint Monitoring Programme (JMP) for Water Supply and Sanitation, and World Bank.

Annex II: Latin America and Caribbean countries grouped according to their LAC-INFORM risk level:

LAC-INFORM risk score, and dimension and category scores

INFORM RISK IS VERY HIGH

COUNTRY	INFORM RISK	HAZARD & EXPOSURE	Natural	Human	VULNERABILITY	Socio-economic	Vulnerable groups	LACK OF COPING CAPACITY	Institutional	Infrastructure
Guatemala	**8.3**	**8.5**	*8.2*	*8.8*	**8.3**	*8.7*	*7.8*	**8.1**	*8.5*	*7.6*
Haiti	**8.1**	**7.7**	*7.4*	*8.0*	**8.3**	*9.6*	*6.0*	**8.3**	*7.5*	*8.9*
Honduras	**8.2**	**8.3**	*7.9*	*8.6*	**8.1**	*8.5*	*7.7*	**8.1**	*8.7*	*7.4*

INFORM RISK IS HIGH

COUNTRY	INFORM RISK	HAZARD & EXPOSURE	Natural	Human	VULNERABILITY	Socio-economic	Vulnerable groups	LACK OF COPING CAPACITY	Institutional	Infrastructure
Bolivia	**6.1**	**5.4**	*5.9*	*4.8*	**6.5**	*7.3*	*5.6*	**6.6**	*7.1*	*6.1*
Colombia	**7.1**	**7.8**	*7.4*	*8.2*	**7.1**	*4.8*	*8.5*	**6.4**	*7.1*	*5.5*
Dominican Republic	**6.2**	**6.1**	*6.9*	*5.2*	**5.6**	*5.7*	*5.5*	**6.9**	*7.5*	*6.1*
Ecuador	**6.3**	**6.6**	*7.6*	*5.4*	**6.2**	*5.0*	*7.2*	**6.2**	*6.0*	*6.4*
El Salvador	**6.8**	**8.3**	*7.2*	*9.1*	**5.0**	*6.1*	*3.6*	**7.7**	*8.9*	*5.9*
Mexico	**6.2**	**8.4**	*8.3*	*8.5*	**5.6**	*4.6*	*6.5*	**5.1**	*5.7*	*4.5*
Nicaragua	**6.6**	**6.8**	*8.0*	*5.0*	**5.6**	*6.7*	*4.2*	**7.4**	*7.1*	*7.6*
Peru	**6.0**	**5.8**	*7.1*	*4.2*	**6.2**	*5.2*	*7.1*	**6.1**	*5.8*	*6.3*
Venezuela	**6.9**	**8.2**	*6.7*	*9.2*	**6.1**	*4.7*	*7.2*	**6.6**	*7.8*	*4.9*

INFORM RISK IS MEDIUM

COUNTRY	INFORM RISK	HAZARD & EXPOSURE	Natural	Human	VULNERABILITY	Socio-economic	Vulnerable groups	LACK OF COPING CAPACITY	Institutional	Infrastructure
Belize	**4.5**	**5.5**	*6.0*	*5.0*	**3.8**	*4.9*	*2.6*	**4.5**	*3.9*	*5.1*
Brazil	**5.2**	**6.6**	*5.2*	*7.6*	**4.5**	*3.5*	*5.3*	**4.8**	*5.3*	*4.2*
Guyana	**5.3**	**4.0**	*4.4*	*3.5*	**5.9**	*6.6*	*5.0*	**6.3**	*6.5*	*6.1*
Jamaica	**5.5**	**5.9**	*5.6*	*6.2*	**4.2**	*5.4*	*2.7*	**6.6**	*8.0*	*4.5*
Panama	**4.8**	**4.1**	*5.6*	*2.2*	**5.2**	*4.5*	*5.9*	**5.3**	*5.0*	*5.5*
Paraguay	**4.7**	**3.5**	*4.0*	*2.9*	**4.5**	*5.3*	*3.6*	**6.5**	*7.1*	*5.8*

INFORM RISK IS LOW										
COUNTRY	INFORM RISK	HAZARD & EXPOSURE	Natural	Human	VULNERABILITY	Socio-economic	Vulnerable groups	LACK OF COPING CAPACITY	Institutional	Infrastructure
Antigua and Barbuda	3.3	3.2	3.6	2.7	2.6	3.6	1.4	4.3	4.8	3.7
Argentina	3.9	4.0	4.8	3.2	3.8	3.2	4.4	3.8	4.2	3.4
Bahamas	3.8	4.8	4.1	5.5	2.4	2.7	2.1	4.6	5.9	3.0
Chile	3.6	4.9	6.5	2.8	3.2	2.9	3.5	3.0	2.9	3.0
Costa Rica	4.1	4.7	6.2	2.7	3.9	3.2	4.6	3.8	3.9	3.6
Cuba	4.4	5.7	6.6	4.7	3.6	3.4	3.7	4.2	5.6	2.5
Dominica	3.7	3.6	4.7	2.3	4.4	4.8	4.0	3.3	2.9	3.7
Saint Kitts and Nevis	4.2	3.8	3.1	4.4	3.4	4.2	2.5	5.6	7.5	2.7
Saint Lucia	3.6	3.2	2.7	3.6	3.2	3.4	2.9	4.4	5.0	3.7
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	3.6	3.3	1.7	4.6	3.9	4.6	3.1	3.5	3.4	3.6
Suriname	3.4	2.8	3.7	1.8	2.7	3.2	2.2	5.4	5.6	5.2
Trinidad and Tobago	4.1	3.8	2.1	5.1	2.9	2.6	3.2	6.4	8.2	3.5

INFORM RISK IS VERY LOW										
COUNTRY	INFORM RISK	HAZARD & EXPOSURE	Natural	Human	VULNERABILITY	Socio-economic	Vulnerable groups	LACK OF COPING CAPACITY	Institutional	Infrastructure
Barbados	2.7	2.4	2.7	2.0	2.8	3.4	2.2	2.9	3.7	2.1
Grenada	2.4	1.0	0.7	1.3	3.2	4.4	1.7	4.1	4.4	3.7
Uruguay	2.6	2.1	2.1	2.0	3.1	3.1	3.1	2.8	3.6	2.0

LAC-INFORM 2018 INDEX – Countries by alphabetical order

COUNTRY	ISO3	Natural	Human	HAZARD & EXPOSURE	Socio-Economic Vulnerability	Vulnerable Groups	VULNERABILITY	Institutional	Infrastructure	LACK OF COPING CAPACITY	INFORM RISK	Rank	Reliability Index (*)	Missing Indicators (Number)
		(0-10)	(0-10)	(0-10)	(0-10)	(0-10)	(0-10)	(0-10)	(0-10)	(0-10)	(0-10)	(1-33)	(0-10)	(0-82)
Antigua and Barbuda	ATG	3.6	2.7	3.2	3.6	1.4	2.6	4.8	3.7	4.3	3.3	30	8.2	20
Argentina	ARG	4.8	3.2	4.0	3.2	4.4	3.8	4.2	3.4	3.8	3.9	23	5.4	4
Bahamas	BHS	4.1	5.5	4.8	2.7	2.1	2.4	5.9	3.0	4.6	3.8	24	7.6	20
Barbados	BRB	2.7	2.0	2.4	3.4	2.2	2.8	3.7	2.1	2.9	2.7	31	7.3	11
Belize	BLZ	6.0	5.0	5.5	4.9	2.6	3.8	3.9	5.1	4.5	4.5	18	6.2	6
Bolivia	BOL	5.9	4.8	5.4	7.3	5.6	6.5	7.1	6.1	6.6	6.1	11	4.3	0
Brazil	BRA	5.2	7.6	6.6	3.5	5.3	4.5	5.3	4.2	4.8	5.2	15	3.6	3
Chile	CHL	6.5	2.8	4.9	2.9	3.5	3.2	2.9	3.0	3.0	3.6	26	3.6	4
Colombia	COL	7.4	8.2	7.8	4.8	8.5	7.1	7.1	5.5	6.4	7.1	4	2.9	0
Costa Rica	CRI	6.2	2.7	4.7	3.2	4.6	3.9	3.9	3.6	3.8	4.1	21	2.5	2
Cuba	CUB	6.6	4.7	5.7	3.4	3.7	3.6	5.6	2.5	4.2	4.4	19	7.0	14
Dominica	DMA	4.7	2.3	3.6	4.8	4.0	4.4	2.9	3.7	3.3	3.7	25	9.0	21
Dominican Republic	DOM	6.9	5.2	6.1	5.7	5.5	5.6	7.5	6.1	6.9	6.2	9	2.4	0
Ecuador	ECU	7.6	5.4	6.6	5.0	7.2	6.2	6.0	6.4	6.2	6.3	8	2.1	1
El Salvador	SLV	7.2	9.1	8.3	6.1	3.6	5.0	8.9	5.9	7.7	6.8	6	4.0	4
Grenada	GRD	0.7	1.3	1.0	4.4	1.7	3.2	4.4	3.7	4.1	2.4	33	7.0	20
Guatemala	GTM	8.2	8.8	8.5	8.7	7.8	8.3	8.5	7.6	8.1	8.3	1	3.3	3
Guyana	GUY	4.4	3.5	4.0	6.6	5.0	5.9	6.5	6.1	6.3	5.3	14	7.3	8
Haiti	HTI	7.4	8.0	7.7	9.6	6.0	8.3	7.5	8.9	8.3	8.1	3	5.5	6
Honduras	HND	7.9	8.6	8.3	8.5	7.7	8.1	8.7	7.4	8.1	8.2	2	3.2	3
Jamaica	JAM	5.6	6.2	5.9	5.4	2.7	4.2	8.0	4.5	6.6	5.5	13	5.7	4
Mexico	MEX	8.3	8.5	8.4	4.6	6.5	5.6	5.7	4.5	5.1	6.2	9	2.1	0
Nicaragua	NIC	8.0	5.0	6.8	6.7	4.2	5.6	7.1	7.6	7.4	6.6	7	5.8	5
Panama	PAN	5.6	2.2	4.1	4.5	5.9	5.2	5.0	5.5	5.3	4.8	16	4.2	2
Paraguay	PRY	4.0	2.9	3.5	5.3	3.6	4.5	7.1	5.8	6.5	4.7	17	4.3	3
Peru	PER	7.1	4.2	5.8	5.2	7.1	6.2	5.8	6.3	6.1	6.0	12	2.4	0
Saint Kitts and Nevis	KNA	3.1	4.4	3.8	4.2	2.5	3.4	7.5	2.7	5.6	4.2	20	7.8	26
Saint Lucia	LCA	2.7	3.6	3.2	3.4	2.9	3.2	5.0	3.7	4.4	3.6	26	8.0	11
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	VCT	1.7	4.6	3.3	4.6	3.1	3.9	3.4	3.6	3.5	3.6	26	8.1	16
Suriname	SUR	3.7	1.8	2.8	3.2	2.2	2.7	5.6	5.2	5.4	3.4	29	5.7	8
Trinidad and Tobago	TTO	2.1	5.1	3.8	2.6	3.2	2.9	8.2	3.5	6.4	4.1	21	7.3	7
Uruguay	URY	2.1	2.0	2.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.6	2.0	2.8	2.6	32	3.9	5
Venezuela	VEN	6.7	9.2	8.2	4.7	7.2	6.1	7.8	4.9	6.6	6.9	5	4.9	6