

**INDEX FOR RISK MANAGEMENT FOR LATIN
AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN**
LAC-INFORM 2020 UPDATE

INDEX FOR RISK MANAGEMENT FOR LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

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

INTRODUCTION

The first version of the Index for Risk Management for Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC-INFORM) was launched at the beginning of 2017. LAC-INFORM 2020 is the third update 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 2020 update show:

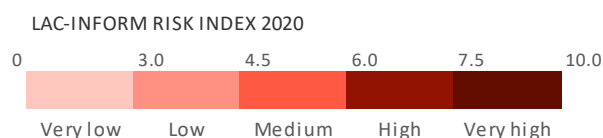
- Countries with a very high risk of disasters and humanitarian crises are Haiti, Guatemala, and Honduras. Those with a high risk are: Bolivia, Colombia, El Salvador, Mexico, Nicaragua, Peru, and Venezuela (in alphabetical order).
- The five countries with the highest score on the 2020 LAC-INFORM Risk index in comparison with all countries in the region have shown a consistently high level of risk in the 2017, 2018, and 2019 versions of the model too.
- Epidemic has been introduced as a new component in the natural hazard category of the model. The component takes into account the physical exposure to vector-borne diseases, and the physical exposure to diseases through person-to-person (P2P) transmission, and to water- and food-borne diseases. The analysis of the results shows that epidemic is an important underlying factor in all countries with the highest scores on the exposure to natural hazards category.
- In the case of the Caribbean, the reliability of the INFORM index remains low for most countries. The main reason is the lack of available information for several indicators in all three dimensions of the model.

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.

LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN INFORM RISK INDEX, 2020

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

	COUNTRY	RISK 2020 (0-10)
Caribbean	Antigua and Barbuda	3.3
	Bahamas	4.2
	Barbados	2.7
	Cuba	4.4
	Dominica	5.0
	Dominican Republic	5.7
	Grenada	3.2
	Haiti	8.5
	Jamaica	5.7
	Saint Kitts and Nevis	2.8
	Saint Lucia	4.0
	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	3.8
	Trinidad and Tobago	4.8
Central America	Belize	5.5
	Costa Rica	4.1
	El Salvador	6.7
	Guatemala	8.2
	Honduras	8.1
	Mexico	6.0
	Nicaragua	6.6
	Panama	5.0
South America	Argentina	4.1
	Bolivia	6.0
	Brazil	5.6
	Chile	3.6
	Colombia	7.0
	Ecuador	5.8
	Guyana	5.2
	Paraguay	4.8
	Peru	6.0
	Suriname	4.3
	Uruguay	2.9
	Venezuela	7.2



The 2020 version of the index includes the update of several indicators that compose the model. Furthermore, epidemic has been introduced as a new component in the exposure to natural hazard category. Also, a few indicators have been replaced or revised and the description and source of some others has changed (see Annex I for a detailed overview). These adjustments to the model and the revisions of indicators and sources should be kept in mind when comparing the 2020 results with the results of previous years of the LAC-INFORM index.

The five countries (Haiti, Guatemala, Honduras, Venezuela, and Colombia) with the highest score on the 2020 LAC-INFORM Risk index in comparison with all countries in the region have shown a consistently high level of risk in the 2017, 2018, and 2019 versions of the model too. These countries show persistent presence of insecurity, violence, displacement, migration, and recurrent natural shocks, which aggravate existing vulnerability and lack of capacity.

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.

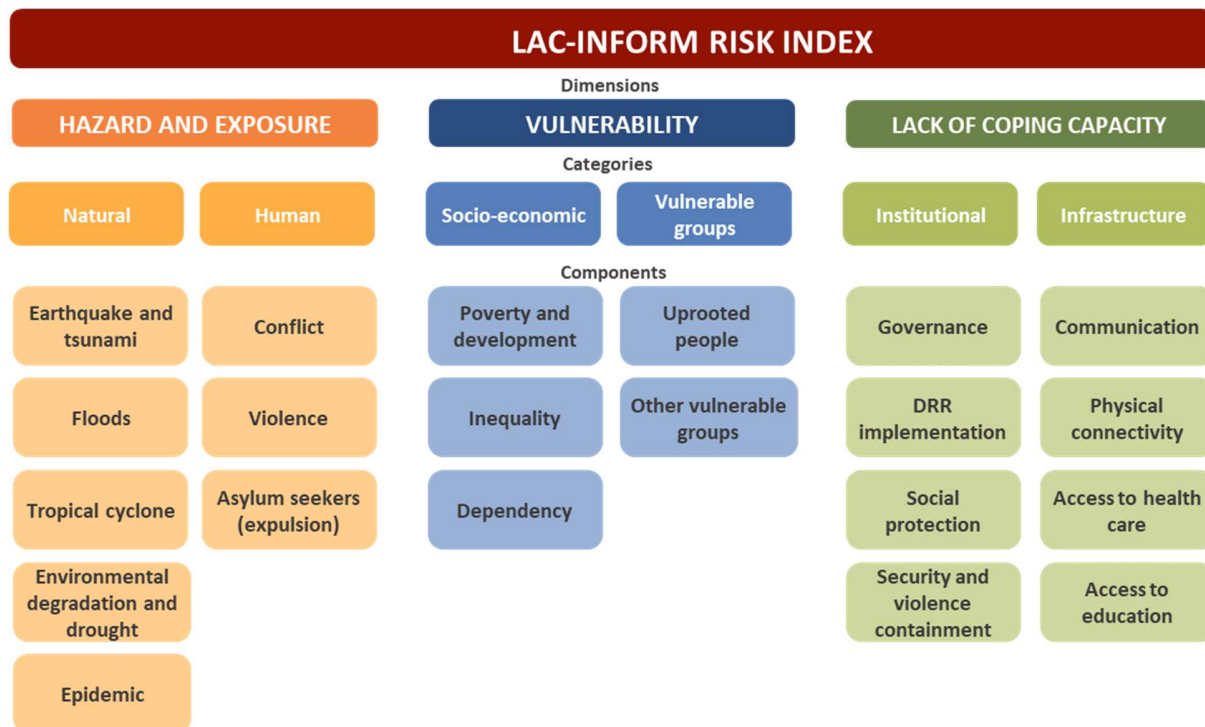
WHAT IS INFORM?

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 96 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 **indicators** 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



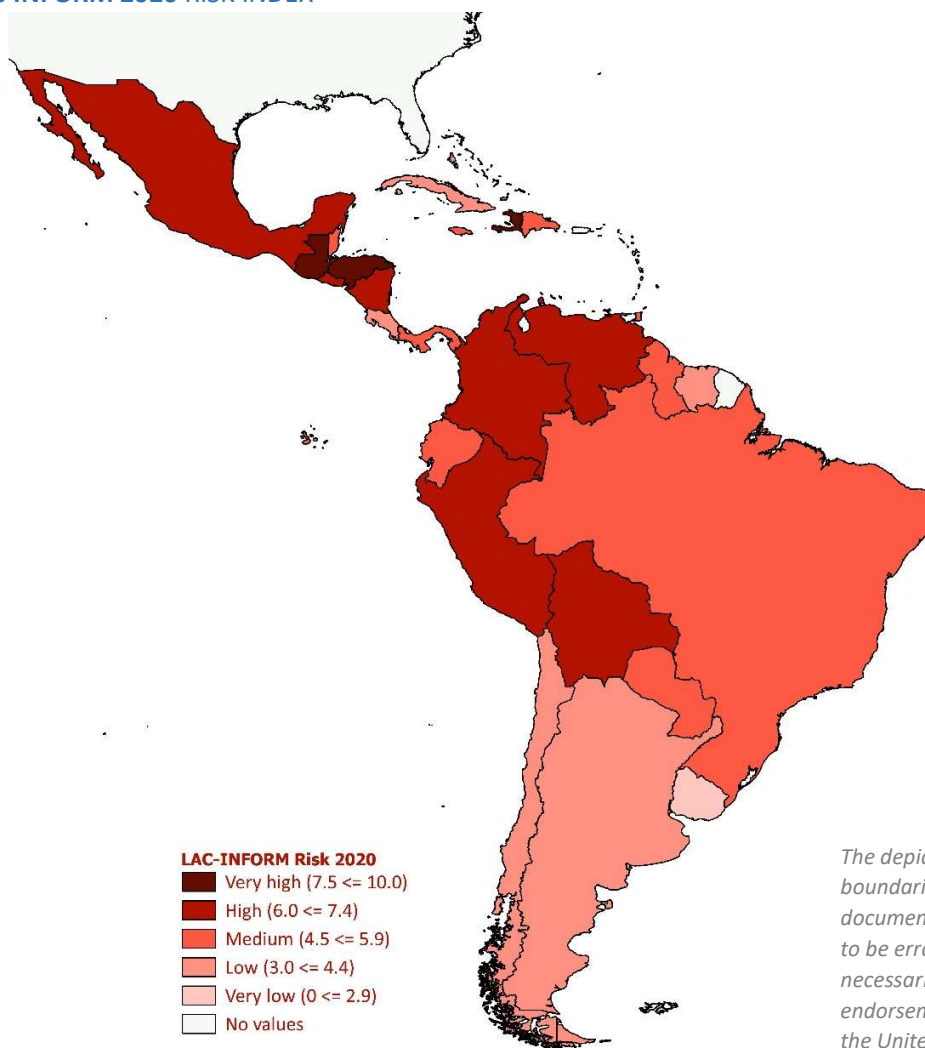
INFORM is not only a tool. It is an approach to reach a shared risk analysis and common understanding of risk. Implementing INFORM implies working together and openly sharing data and skills between sectors, to reach common conclusions that can guide risk planning and actions based on knowledge of risk 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.

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 2020 RISK INDEX



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

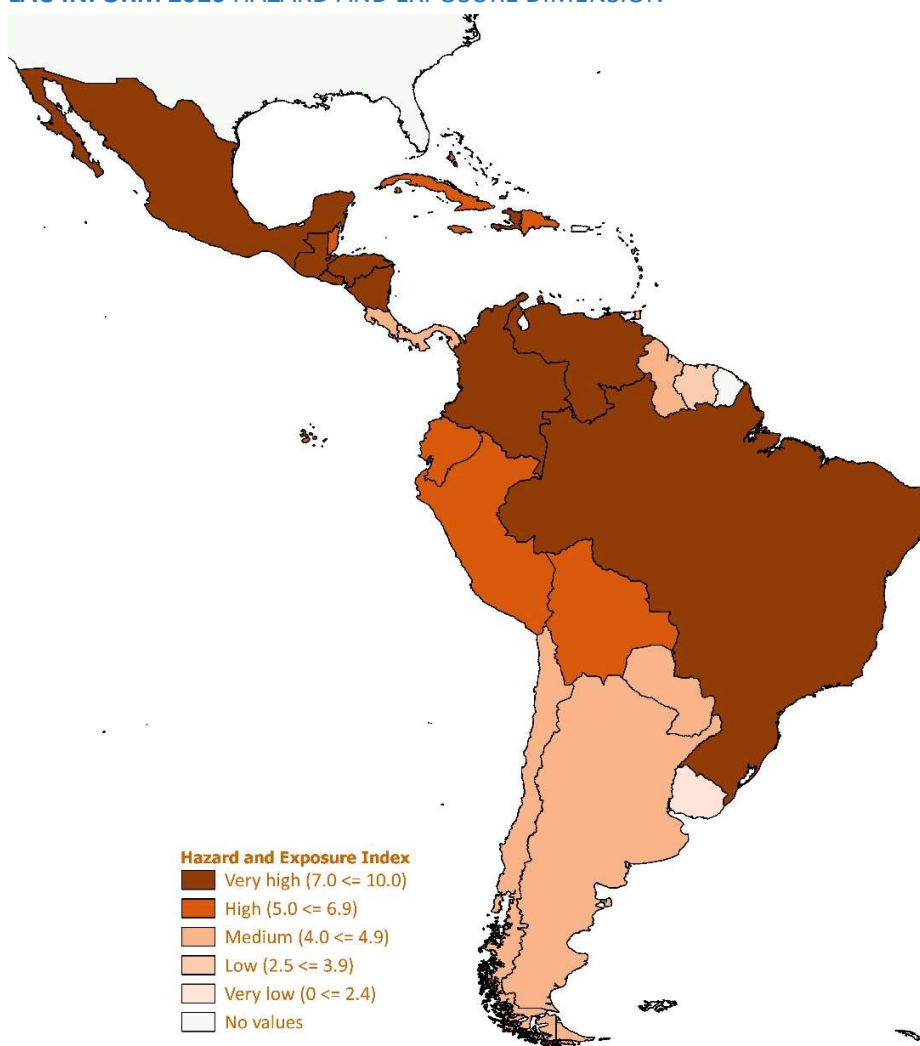
Countries with highest disaster and humanitarian crisis risk

Haiti	8.5	Colombia	7.0	Mexico	6.0
Guatemala	8.2	El Salvador	6.7	Peru	6.0
Honduras	8.1	Nicaragua	6.6	Ecuador	5.8
Venezuela	7.2	Bolivia	6.0	Dominican Republic	5.7

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 2020 HAZARD AND EXPOSURE DIMENSION



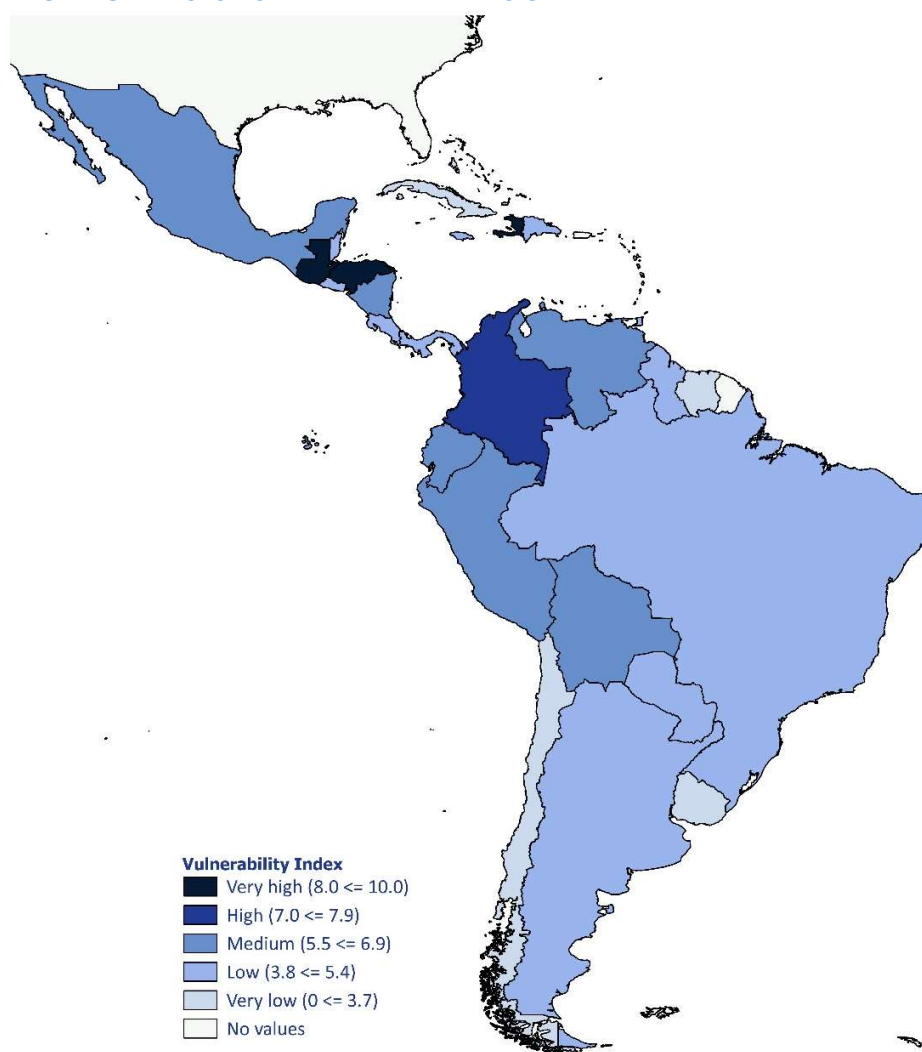
Countries with the highest values in the hazard and exposure dimension

Honduras	8.4	Colombia	8.1	Brazil	7.2	Ecuador	6.2
Mexico	8.4	El Salvador	8.1	Cuba	6.9	Peru	6.1
Guatemala	8.3	Haiti	8.0	Jamaica	6.5	Belize	5.7
Venezuela	8.3	Nicaragua	8.0	Dominican Republic	6.4	Bahamas	5.6

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 2020 VULNERABILITY DIMENSION



Countries with the highest values in the vulnerability dimension

Guatemala	8.6	Venezuela	6.5	Mexico	5.8	Paraguay	5.3
Haiti	8.4	Peru	6.3	Nicaragua	5.7	Dominica	5.1
Honduras	8.0	Bolivia	6.2	Brazil	5.4	El Salvador	5.1
Colombia	7.1	Ecuador	5.8	Guyana	5.4	Panama	5.1

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 2020 LACK OF COPING CAPACITY DIMENSION



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

Haiti	9.0	El Salvador	7.2	Dominican Republic	6.3	Belize	5.7
Honduras	7.9	Venezuela	6.9	Nicaragua	6.3	Trinidad and Tobago	5.6
Guatemala	7.6	Bolivia	6.8	Colombia	6.0	Peru	5.5
Suriname	7.6	Jamaica	6.8	Guyana	5.8	Ecuador	5.4

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 2020 Index and its dimensions: Countries with high or 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					
Haiti	8.5	Very high	Very high	Very high	Very high
Guatemala	8.2	Very high	Very high	Very high	High
Honduras	8.1	Very high	Very high	Very high	High
HIGH RISK LEVEL					
Venezuela	7.2	High	Very high	Medium	High
Colombia	7.0	High	Very high	High	Medium
El Salvador	6.7	High	Very high	Low	High
Nicaragua	6.6	High	Very high	Medium	Medium
Bolivia	6.0	High	High	Medium	High
Mexico	6.0	High	Very high	Medium	Low
Peru	6.0	High	High	Medium	Medium

* An overview of the actual scores of all 33 countries on the three dimensions and six categories is available in Annex III.

Taking a closer look 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 most of these countries are very high, high, and medium 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 eight 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 exposure to human and natural hazards:

- Group A: Countries that present high or very high levels in the vulnerability and lack of coping capacity dimensions: Haiti, Guatemala, and Honduras.
- Group B: Countries that are in the highest levels of the lack of coping capacity dimension, while they fall in the medium level of the vulnerability dimension: Venezuela and Bolivia.
- Group C: 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 D: Countries that are in the medium levels of the vulnerability and the lack of coping capacity dimensions: Nicaragua, Peru, and Ecuador.

- Group E: Countries that are in the highest levels of lack of coping capacity, while they present lower levels of vulnerability: El Salvador and Jamaica.
- Group F: Countries that fall in a medium and a low level or in low levels only of the vulnerability and the lack of coping capacity dimensions: Mexico, Dominican Republic, Belize, Bahamas, Brazil, Dominica, and 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 2020: Vulnerability and lack of coping capacity among countries with high or very high exposure to human and natural hazards*

LACK OF COPING CAPACITY	Very High / High	El Salvador Jamaica	Venezuela Bolivia	Haiti Guatemala Honduras
	Medium	Dominican Republic Belize Bahamas	Nicaragua Peru Ecuador	Colombia
	Low / Very Low	Brazil Dominica Cuba	Mexico	
		Very low / Low	Medium	High / Very High
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 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), Environmental degradation and drought, and Epidemic.

LAC-INFORM 2020: Countries with the highest levels of exposure to natural hazards

Haiti	8.1	Nicaragua	7.7	El Salvador	7.3	Panama	6.5
Honduras	8.0	Colombia	7.4	Peru	7.2	Jamaica	6.4
Guatemala	7.9	Dominican Republic	7.4	Venezuela	7.0	Belize	6.2
Mexico	7.9	Ecuador	7.3	Cuba	6.6	Costa Rica	6.0

Key Very high High

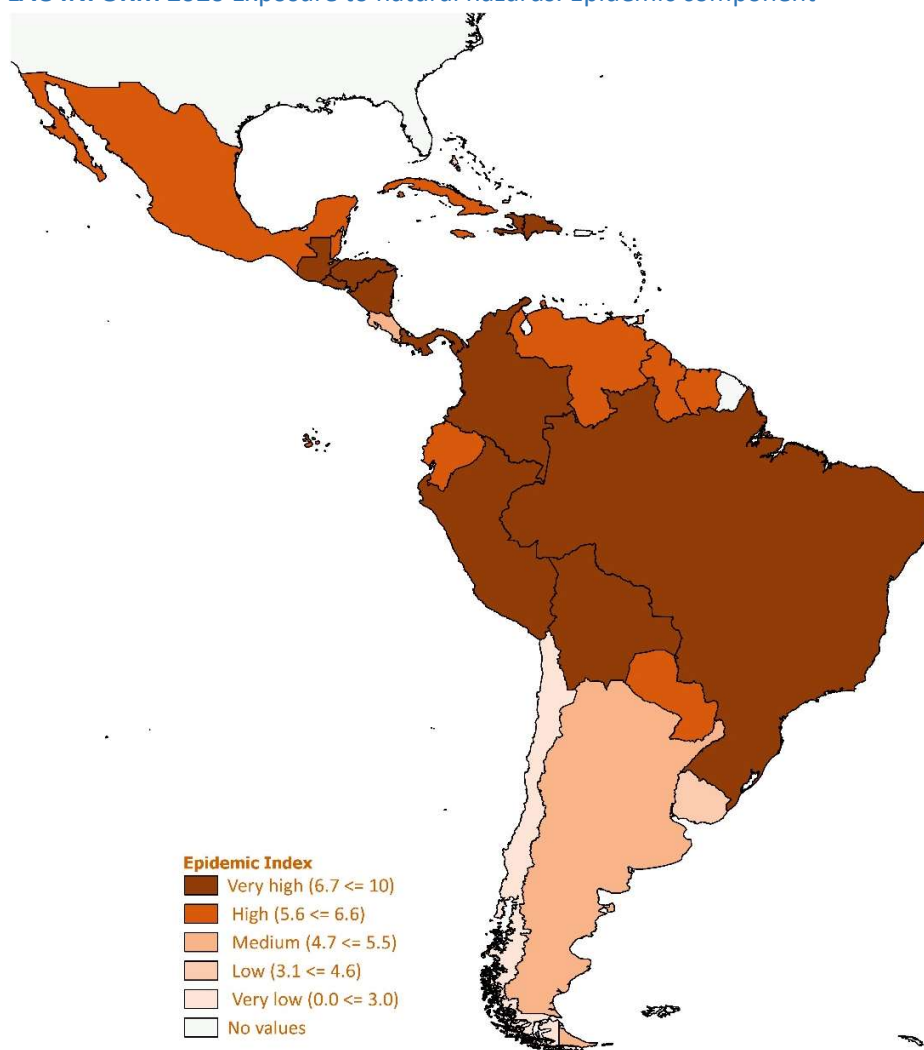
Each category can be further analyzed to understand the contribution of the underlying factors to the score on the category obtained for a country. For example, the following table summarizes the ratings on the components considered in the natural hazard category for countries with the highest exposure levels. It shows that the score of four of the five underlying factors is very high in the case of Haiti, explaining its high level of exposure to natural hazards. Also, the table shows that epidemic is an important underlying factor of exposure to natural hazards in all countries with the highest scores on this category.

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

COUNTRY	Natural Hazards (0-10)	Earthquake and Tsunami (0-10)	Flood (0-10)	Tropical Cyclone (0-10)	Environmental degradation and drought (0-10)	Epidemic (0-10)
Haiti	8.1	8.9	5.1	8.7	8.4	8.4
Honduras	8.0	9.1	6.7	5.5	9.5	7.4
Guatemala	7.9	9.4	6.0	5.8	9.3	7.1
Mexico	7.9	8.6	8.1	8.9	7.0	5.9
Nicaragua	7.7	9.4	7.2	4.6	8.4	7.3
Colombia	7.4	9.5	8.3	5.6	4.5	7.0
Dominican Republic	7.4	8.9	5.6	8.7	4.6	7.2
Ecuador	7.3	9.8	9.2	0.0	5.6	6.2
El Salvador	7.3	9.6	3.4	4.6	8.7	6.9

The 2020 update of the global INFORM model now includes epidemic as a factor in the composition of the natural hazard category. The relevance of this new component for the Latin America and Caribbean context has been reviewed as part of the update process. The component has been adapted to better fit with the regional context in consultation with the health and water and sanitation sector. The epidemic component in the LAC-INFORM model is composed of two sub-components: Physical exposure to vector-borne diseases, and Physical exposure to P2P, and to water- and food-borne diseases. See Annex I for a more detailed overview of the changes introduced in the 2020 update of the LAC-INFORM model.

LAC-INFORM 2020 Exposure to natural hazards: Epidemic component*



*The index values have been classified into five levels using the natural breaks (Jenks) method

Countries with the highest index values on the epidemic component

Haiti	8.4	Brazil	7.2	Peru	7.0	Suriname	6.5
Honduras	7.4	Dominican Republic	7.2	El Salvador	6.9	Venezuela	6.5
Nicaragua	7.3	Guatemala	7.1	Panama	6.7	Ecuador	6.2
Bolivia	7.2	Colombia	7.0	Paraguay	6.5	Guyana	6.2

HAZARD AND EXPOSURE DIMENSION: Exposure to human hazards

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 in LAC-INFORM 2020

COUNTRY	2018	2019	2020	3 Yr trend (2020 - 2018)
Venezuela	9.2	9.2	9.2	↔ 0.0
Mexico	8.5	8.5	8.9	↑ 0.4
Honduras	8.6	8.7	8.8	↔ 0.2
El Salvador	9.1	9.1	8.7	↓ -0.4
Colombia	8.2	8.4	8.6	↑ 0.4
Guatemala	8.8	8.8	8.6	↔ -0.2
Brazil	7.6	7.8	8.3	↑ 0.7
Nicaragua	5.0	4.7	8.3	↑ 3.3
Haiti	8.0	7.9	7.9	↔ -0.1
Cuba	4.7	6.9	7.1	↑ 2.4

Key Very high High Medium

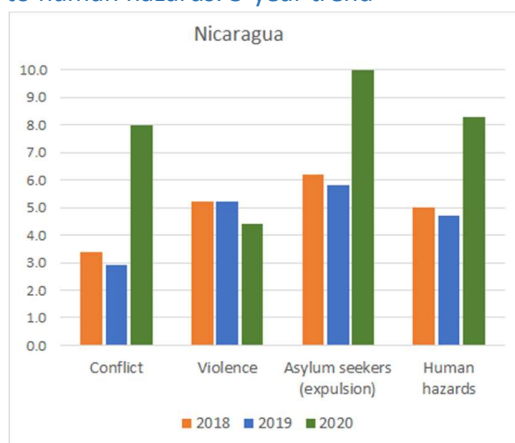
Venezuela, Mexico, Honduras, El Salvador, Colombia, and Guatemala present the highest levels of exposure to human hazards in LAC-INFORM 2020 compared to other countries in the region. The score of these countries on the human hazard category has been consistently very high over the past three years, as is shown in the table above¹.

In the case of Mexico and Colombia, the score on the human hazard category continues to be very high and has slightly increased compared to the 2018 update of LAC-INFORM. The increase in the score of Mexico is mainly explained by the increase in the score on the violence component, which is measured by two indicators: the intentional homicide rate and the count of intentional homicides. The increase in the score of Colombia is due to the increase in the score of the asylum seekers (expulsion) component. This component is based on the number of people of a given country applying for asylum elsewhere and considered in the model as a proxy indicator for the exposure of people to violence and insecurity in their country of origin.

Besides, the score of Brazil has increased from high to very high between the 2019 and 2020 update of LAC-INFORM, which is mainly explained by an increase in the score of the asylum seekers (expulsion) component.

¹ The constraints and limitations of the INFORM model should be kept in mind, when analyzing the INFORM results and 3-year trends. Apart from several changes in the composition of the model, one of the main constraints of the model is related to the incomplete data availability and recentness of data. Limitations in the sensitivity of indicators and data updates affect the responsiveness of the INFORM index, among others. Usually, there is a time lag between a change in a situation and an indicator reflecting this change.

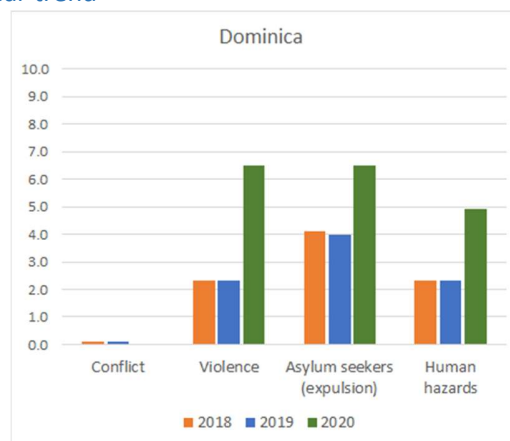
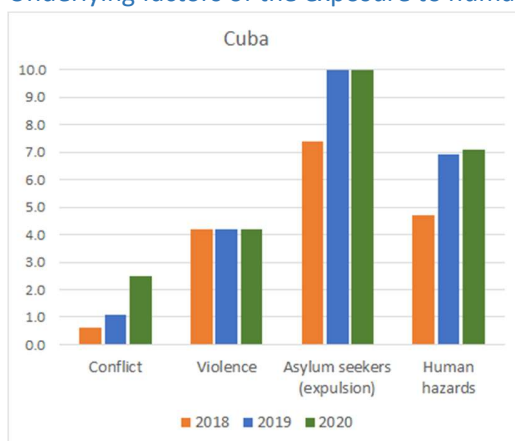
Underlying factors of the exposure to human hazards: 3-year trend



At the same time, the political turmoil affecting Nicaragua since April 2018 is clearly reflected in the exposure to human hazards category. The country shows the highest increase in the score on this category, which has increased from medium to very high between the 2019 and 2020 update of LAC-INFORM. The change is explained by the increase in the scores of the conflict and the asylum seekers (expulsion) components, as is shown in the graph at the left.

Cuba and Dominica present the second and third highest increases in the score on the exposure to human hazards category. In the case of Cuba, this is mainly explained by the increase in the score of the asylum seekers (expulsion) component, as is shown in the graph below. In the case of Dominica, the scores of the violence and the asylum seekers (expulsion) components have substantially increased between the 2019 and 2020 update of LAC-INFORM, reflecting the impact of Hurricane Maria which made landfall in September 2017.

Underlying factors of the exposure to human hazards: 3-year trend



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.

LAC-INFORM 2020: Countries with the highest levels of socio-economic vulnerability

Haiti	9.2	Nicaragua	6.7	Jamaica	5.8	Paraguay	4.9
Guatemala	8.5	Dominica	6.4	Venezuela	5.4	Colombia	4.8
Honduras	8.1	Guyana	6.4	Peru	5.3	Ecuador	4.7
Bolivia	6.9	El Salvador	5.9	Dominican Republic	5.2	Belize	4.5

Key Very high High Medium

Vulnerable groups

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

LAC-INFORM 2020: Countries with the highest levels of vulnerability among vulnerable groups

Guatemala	8.6	Venezuela	7.4	Ecuador	6.7	Paraguay	5.6
Colombia	8.5	Peru	7.2	Trinidad and Tobago	6.1	Belize	5.5
Honduras	7.9	Mexico	7.1	Costa Rica	5.8	Bolivia	5.3
Haiti	7.4	Brazil	6.7	Panama	5.8	Argentina	4.5

Key Very high High Medium

The table below presents another example of a more in-depth analysis that could be carried out using the LAC-INFORM tool. It summarizes the scores 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 that contributes to the high score on the category for most of these countries.

Underlying factors of the vulnerable groups' category in countries with the highest scores

COUNTRY	Vulnerable Groups (0-10)	Uprooted people (0-10)	Health Conditions (0-10)	Nutrition and health conditions of children U5 (0-10)	Unprotected youth (0-10)	Recent Shocks (0-10)	Food Security (0-10)	Other Vulnerable Groups (0-10)
Guatemala	8.6	8.8	5.0	7.7	9.9	10.0	5.3	8.3
Colombia	8.5	10.0	3.1	4.8	8.5	4.6	2.2	5.1
Honduras	7.9	8.9	5.7	5.7	8.9	6.4	4.1	6.5
Haiti	7.4	7.1	8.7	9.4	4.3	3.4	9.0	7.7
Venezuela	7.4	7.8	3.9	7.4	10.0	1.3	6.4	6.9
Peru	7.2	8.6	5.6	4.9	1.5	7.0	4.2	4.9
Mexico	7.1	8.3	4.0	4.2	8.1	5.9	2.2	5.3

Besides, the components included in the table allow a more in-depth analysis of the underlying factors considered in the other vulnerable groups' component. For example, recent shocks and unprotected youth are underlying factors contributing to the high score of Guatemala on this component, while health and nutrition conditions of children under five, health conditions, and food security are important factors

contributing to the high score in Haiti. Unprotected youth not only stands out as a factor in Guatemala, the score on this factor is very high in Colombia, Honduras, Venezuela, and Mexico too.

Two components in the vulnerable groups' category are particularly sensitive to short-term changes in a country situation: Uprooted people and People that have been affected by recent natural shocks.

Uprooted people: Countries with the highest index in LAC-INFORM 2020 and 3-year trend

COUNTRY	2018	2019	2020	3 Yr trend
Colombia	10.0	10.0	10.0	➡ 0.0
Honduras	8.9	8.9	8.9	➡ 0.0
Guatemala	8.8	8.8	8.8	➡ 0.0
Peru	7.7	7.7	8.6	⬆ 0.9
Ecuador	8.5	8.4	8.5	➡ 0.0
Mexico	8.3	8.3	8.3	➡ 0.0
Brazil	4.8	4.8	8.1	⬆ 3.3
Venezuela	8.5	8.4	7.8	⬆ -0.7
Costa Rica	5.1	5.1	7.5	⬆ 2.4
Haiti	0.0	7.6	7.1	⬆ 7.1
Trinidad and Tobago	2.2	2.9	6.6	⬆ 4.4
Panama	6.7	4.6	6.5	➡ -0.2

Uprooted people are persons of concern within a country and include refugees, asylum-seekers by country of asylum, returnees, stateless persons and groups of internally displaced persons (IDPs).

Colombia, Honduras, Guatemala, Ecuador, and Mexico have consistently shown a very high score on this component in the last three updates of the model. Also, the score of Peru and Venezuela has been high or very high throughout the period. At the same time, the scores of Brazil, Costa Rica, and Haiti have increased to high or very high levels in the past three years.

People affected by recent natural shocks: Countries with the highest index in LAC-INFORM 2020 and 3-year trend

COUNTRY	2018	2019	2020	3 Yr trend
Cuba	10.0	10.0	10.0	➡ 0.0
Guatemala	2.2	10.0	10.0	⬆ 7.8
Paraguay	3.3	1.3	9.7	⬆ 6.4
Dominica	8.8	8.5	8.3	⬆ -0.5
Nicaragua	1.4	7.9	7.0	⬆ 5.6
Peru	9.6	8.4	7.0	⬆ -2.6
Bolivia	6.9	5.4	6.9	➡ 0.0
Trinidad and Tobago	0.0	0.0	6.8	⬆ 6.8
El Salvador	5.2	8.4	6.4	⬆ 1.2
Honduras	6.0	8.2	6.4	⬆ 0.4

People affected by recent natural shocks accounts for the increased vulnerability during the recovery period after a disaster. The indicator considers the number of people affected by shocks in the past three years. The number of affected people from the most recent year is considered fully, while the numbers from the previous years are scaled down with the factor 0.5 and 0.25 for the second and third year, respectively.

The impact of the floods that occurred in Trinidad and Tobago in the last months of 2018, and the floods that occurred in Bolivia and Paraguay in the first half of 2019 is reflected in the increase in the 2020 score.

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.

LAC-INFORM 2020: Countries with the highest levels of lack of institutional capacities

Suriname	8.7	Jamaica	8.1	Dominican Republic	7.0	Belize	6.1
El Salvador	8.4	Venezuela	8.1	Trinidad and Tobago	6.9	Bahamas	6.0
Haiti	8.4	Guatemala	7.7	Colombia	6.7	Saint Lucia	5.8
Honduras	8.4	Bolivia	7.0	Antigua and Barbuda	6.2	Grenada	5.7

Key Very high High Medium

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.

LAC-INFORM 2020: Countries with the highest levels of lack of infrastructure capacities

Haiti	9.4	Bolivia	6.5	Peru	5.7	Paraguay	5.3
Guatemala	7.5	Guyana	6.1	Dominican Republic	5.5	Belize	5.2
Honduras	7.2	Suriname	6.0	El Salvador	5.5	Colombia	5.1
Nicaragua	7.0	Panama	5.7	Ecuador	5.4	Venezuela	5.1

Key Very high High Medium

The analysis of underlying factors using LAC-INFORM could focus on groups of countries presenting similar levels of the LAC-INFORM 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 water and sanitation sector could focus its analysis on specific underlying factors of lack of coping capacity dimensions related to water, sanitation, and hygiene conditions.

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 physical connectivity compared to the other countries in the region. This component is composed of several aspects, including road density, access to basic sanitation services, access to basic drinking water services, and water and sanitation in schools. The LAC-INFORM spreadsheet could be used to visualize and analyze the indicators that make up this component, including the actual data values of each of them.

LAC-INFORM 2020: Countries with the highest scores on lack of physical connectivity

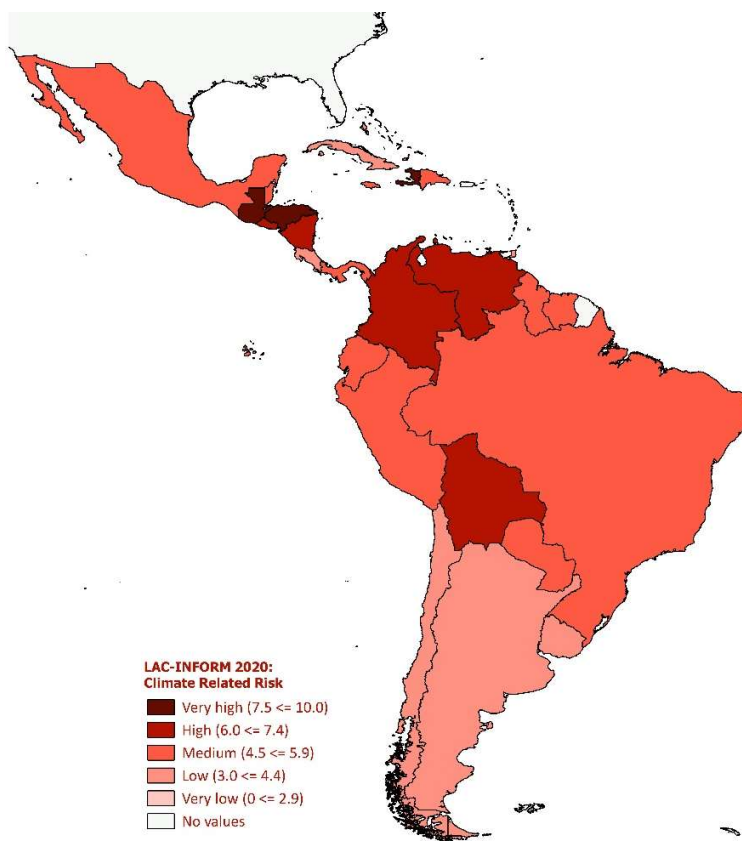
Nicaragua	9.2	Guatemala	7.4	Guyana	5.5	Brazil	4.4
Bolivia	8.8	Suriname	6.5	Colombia	5.4	Venezuela	4.3
Haiti	7.9	Honduras	6.4	Jamaica	5.1	Argentina	3.9
Peru	7.6	Panama	5.7	Ecuador	5.0	Dominican Republic	3.9

Key Very high High Medium

CLIMATE-RELATED DISASTER RISK

The INFORM model can also be used for hazard specific analysis. Such analysis could focus on one specific hazard or consider a specific group of hazards. In this way, the model could be used for an analysis of climate-related disaster risk, as presented in the maps and tables below. For the purpose of this analysis, the Hazard and exposure dimension and the LAC-INFORM Risk index have been recalculated including four components of the natural hazard category only: Flood, Tropical Cyclone, Environmental degradation and drought, and Epidemics.

Climate-related disaster risk based on LAC-INFORM 2020



Exposure to climate-related hazards*



**The index values have been classified into five levels using the natural breaks (Jenks) method*

The tables below present the scores on the climate-related risk index, the climate-related hazard and exposure dimension, and the vulnerability and lack of coping capacity dimensions for countries with a very high level of exposure on each of the hazards included in the climate-related risk index².

Countries with a very high level of exposure to a specific climate-related hazard not necessarily present a very high level of climate-related risk, as the overall risk score also depends on the level of exposure of the country to the other three climate-related hazards, and its levels of vulnerability and lack of coping capacity. For example, among the countries presenting a very high exposure to flood, Colombia and Bolivia have a high climate-related risk score. At the same time, Ecuador and Brazil, which are the two countries with the highest score on exposure to flood, have a medium climate-related risk score. Overall, most of the countries with a very high exposure to flood are located in South America.

Climate-related risk: Countries with a very high score on exposure to flood

COUNTRY	<i>Flood</i> (0-10)	CLIMATE-RELATED HAZARD & EXPOSURE (0-10)	VULNERABILITY (0-10)	LACK OF COPING CAPACITY (0-10)	CLIMATE-RELATED RISK (0-10)
Colombia	8.3	6.6	7.1	6.0	6.6
Bolivia	7.4	6.0	6.2	6.8	6.3
Mexico	8.1	7.7	5.8	4.5	5.9
Peru	8.1	5.9	6.3	5.5	5.9
Ecuador	9.2	6.2	5.8	5.4	5.8
Belize	8.4	6.6	5.0	5.7	5.7
Guyana	8.4	5.4	5.4	5.8	5.5
Brazil	8.9	6.5	5.4	4.4	5.4
Suriname	8.6	5.1	3.4	7.6	5.1
Argentina	7.9	5.2	4.1	3.8	4.3

In the case of exposure to environmental degradation and drought, Haiti and four Central American countries (El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, and Nicaragua) are grouped in the very high category. These five countries have a very high or high overall climate-related risk score too.

Climate-related risk: Countries with a very high score on environmental degradation and drought

COUNTRY	<i>Environmental degradation and drought</i> (0-10)	CLIMATE-RELATED HAZARD & EXPOSURE (0-10)	VULNERABILITY (0-10)	LACK OF COPING CAPACITY (0-10)	CLIMATE-RELATED RISK (0-10)
Haiti	8.4	7.9	8.4	9.0	8.4
Honduras	9.5	7.6	8.0	7.9	7.8
Guatemala	9.3	7.4	8.6	7.6	7.8
Nicaragua	8.4	7.1	5.7	6.3	6.3
El Salvador	8.7	6.4	5.1	7.2	6.2

² The index values of each of the components have been classified into five levels using the natural breaks (Jenks) method. The tables only include countries grouped in the very high category.

Countries with a very high exposure to tropical cyclones are mainly located in the Caribbean. Among these countries, Haiti stands out with a very high level of exposure to climate-related hazards, very high vulnerability, and very high lack of coping capacity.

Climate-related risk: Countries with a very high score on exposure to tropical cyclone

COUNTRY	<i>Tropical Cyclone</i> (0-10)	CLIMATE-RELATED HAZARD & EXPOSURE (0-10)	VULNERABILITY (0-10)	LACK OF COPING CAPACITY (0-10)	CLIMATE-RELATED RISK (0-10)
Haiti	8.7	7.9	8.4	9.0	8.4
Mexico	8.9	7.7	5.8	4.5	5.9
Dominican Republic	8.7	6.8	4.7	6.3	5.9
Jamaica	9.2	6.3	4.3	6.8	5.7
Belize	7.8	6.6	5.0	5.7	5.7
Dominica	8.2	4.5	5.1	4.7	4.8
Cuba	8.9	6.6	3.4	3.6	4.3
Bahamas	9.2	4.8	2.6	5.2	4.0
Antigua and Barbuda	8.6	4.4	2.4	5.2	3.8
Saint Kitts and Nevis	8.4	4.0	2.5	3.8	3.4

Countries with a very high score on epidemic are spread over the region, and include Central American countries (El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, and Panama), Caribbean countries (Haiti and the Dominican Republic), and South American countries (Brazil, Colombia, and Peru). Seven of these countries present a very high or high overall climate-related risk too.

Climate-related risk: Countries with a very high score on epidemic

COUNTRY	<i>Epidemic</i> (0-10)	CLIMATE-RELATED HAZARD & EXPOSURE (0-10)	VULNERABILITY (0-10)	LACK OF COPING CAPACITY (0-10)	CLIMATE-RELATED RISK (0-10)
Haiti	8.4	7.9	8.4	9.0	8.4
Honduras	7.4	7.6	8.0	7.9	7.8
Guatemala	7.1	7.4	8.6	7.6	7.8
Colombia	7.0	6.6	7.1	6.0	6.6
Nicaragua	7.3	7.1	5.7	6.3	6.3
Bolivia	7.2	6.0	6.2	6.8	6.3
El Salvador	6.9	6.4	5.1	7.2	6.2
Dominican Republic	7.2	6.8	4.7	6.3	5.9
Peru	7.0	5.9	6.3	5.5	5.9
Brazil	7.2	6.5	5.4	4.4	5.4
Panama	6.7	4.8	5.1	5.1	5.0

Annex I: Changes in the LAC-INFORM model

When comparing the LAC-INFORM 2020 with previous versions of the model, such as for a three-year trend analysis, it should be noted that several changes were introduced in the conceptual model of the 2020 version of LAC-INFORM. As in the global INFORM model, Epidemic has been introduced as a new component in the Exposure to natural hazards category. This new component is composed of two sub-components: Exposure to vector-borne diseases, and Exposure to P2P, water- and foodborne diseases.

Apart from this change in the conceptual model, several new indicators have been introduced in the model, a number of indicators has been revised, a few indicators have been removed, and the data sources of a few others have changed. An overview of the changes in indicators in the 2020 and 2019 version of the model is provided below. Besides, a schematic overview of the composition of the Epidemic component and the updated version of the conceptual model is presented in Annex II.

Changes in indicators in the 2020 version of the LAC-INFORM model

Twenty new indicators have been introduced in the model, including:

- People at risk of Plasmodium vivax malaria - Unstable transmission
- People at risk of Plasmodium vivax malaria - Stable transmission
- People at risk of Plasmodium falciparum malaria - Unstable transmission
- People at risk of Plasmodium falciparum malaria - Stable transmission
- People exposed to Zika
- People exposed to Aedes
- People exposed to Dengue
- Urban population growth
- Urban population
- People practicing open defecation (% of population)
- People practicing open defecation (number)
- People with basic handwashing facilities on premises
- IHR capacity score: Food safety
- Children under 5 (% of population)
- Number of new HIV infections per 1, 000 uninfected population
- Number of people requiring interventions against neglected tropical diseases
- Lack of confidence in police
- Lack of confidence in judiciary
- Coverage of MCV2 vaccine
- Coverage of PCV3 vaccine

Besides, the following indicators have been revised:

- 'Refugees by country of asylum' has been replaced by 'Refugees and asylum-seekers by country of asylum'
- 'Improved sanitation facilities (% of population with access)' has been replaced by 'People using at least basic sanitation services'
- 'Improved water source (% of population with access)' has been replaced by 'People using at least basic drinking water services'
- 'GDP per capita PPP int USD (Estimated)' has been replaced by 'GDP per capita (current US\$)'

In addition, the data source has changed for the following four indicators: Physical exposure to earthquake MMI VI, Physical exposure to earthquake MMI VIII, Adolescent birth rate, Total Population.

Furthermore, the names of two indicators have been changed to better align with the global INFORM model and the original source: Volume of remittances, and Population vulnerable to multidimensional poverty.

Finally, the following five indicators have been removed from the model: Domestic Food Price Level Index, Domestic Food Price Volatility Index, Lack of security, Lack of protection against crime, One-year-olds fully immunized against measles.

Data of 57 indicators have been updated in LAC-INFORM 2020. A complete list of updated indicators is included in the model's spreadsheet (available at <http://www.inform-index.org/Subnational/LAC>).

Changes in indicators in the 2019 version of the LAC-INFORM model

New indicator: 'Current health expenditure per capita, PPP (current international \$)' has been replaced 'Health expenditure per capita, PPP (constant 2011 international \$)'.

Revised indicators:

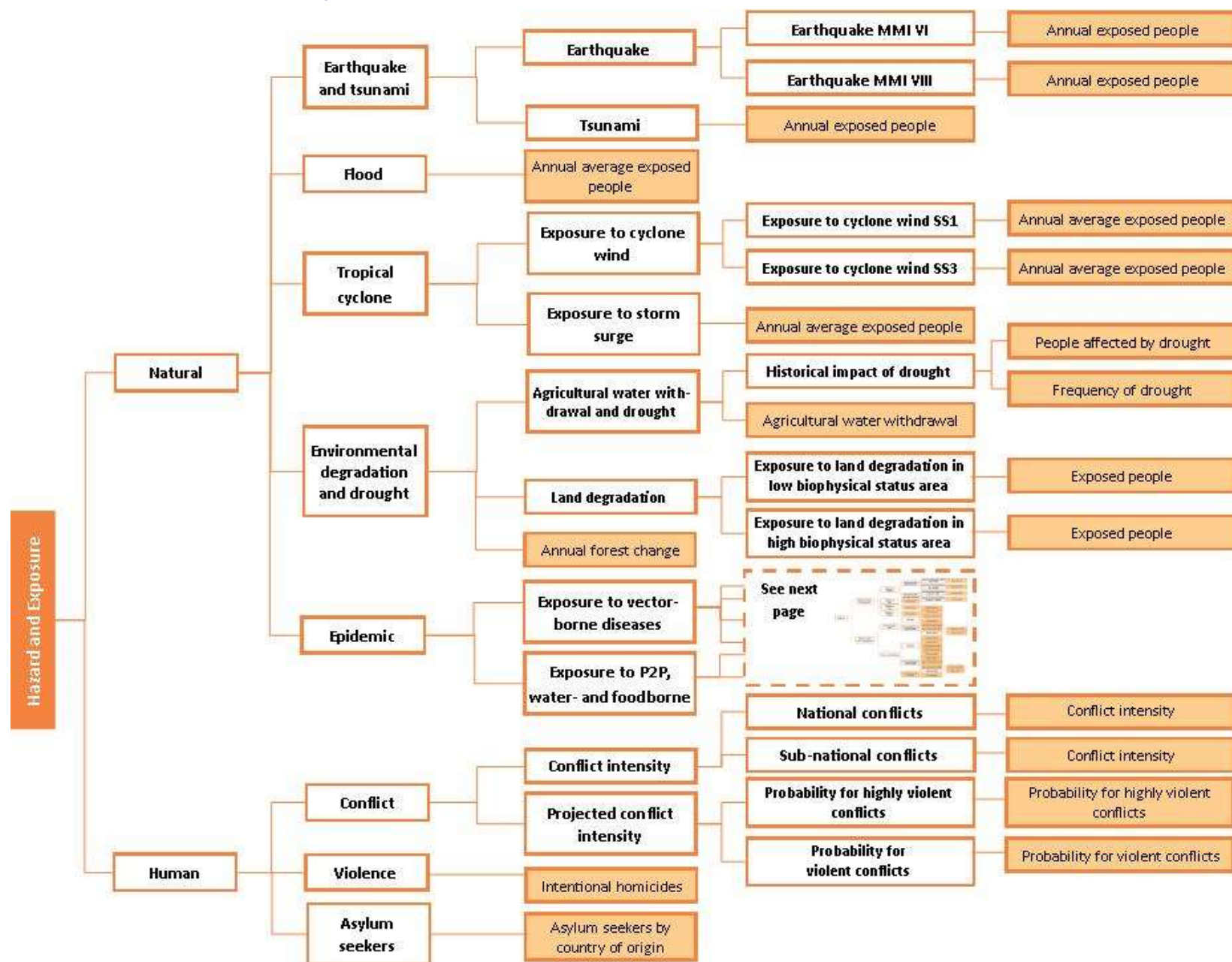
- 'Population in multidimensional poverty' and 'Population in near multidimensional poverty'; the measurement of multidimensional deprivations has been revised to align with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).
- School water coverage measurement has changed and is based on the percentage of schools with basic and/or limited service.
- School sanitation coverage measurement has changed and is based on the percentage of schools with basic and/or limited service.

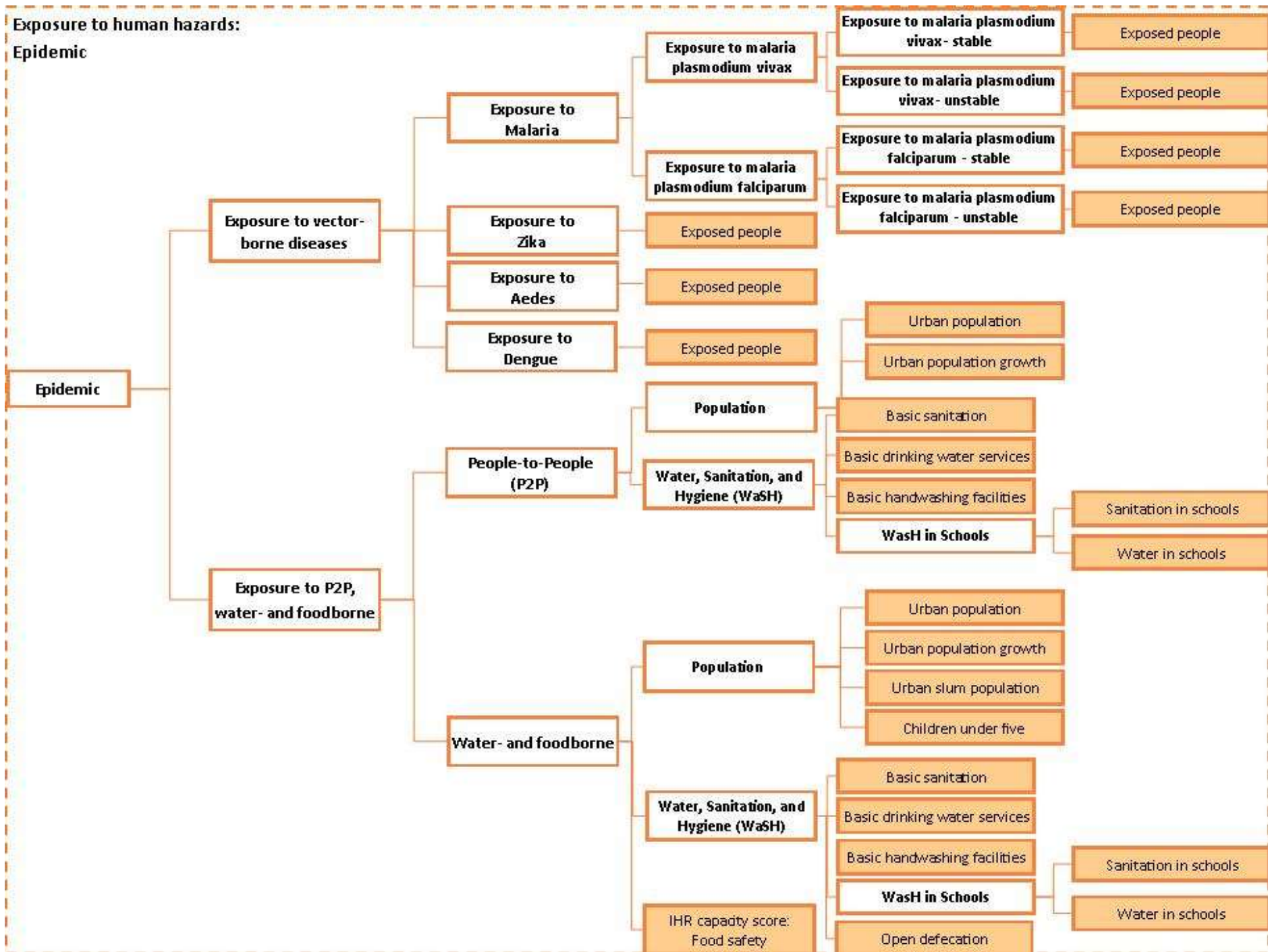
New data source: One-year-olds fully immunized against DTP3, Out-of-pocket health expenditure, Public health expenditure, are provided by the WHO Global Health Platform.

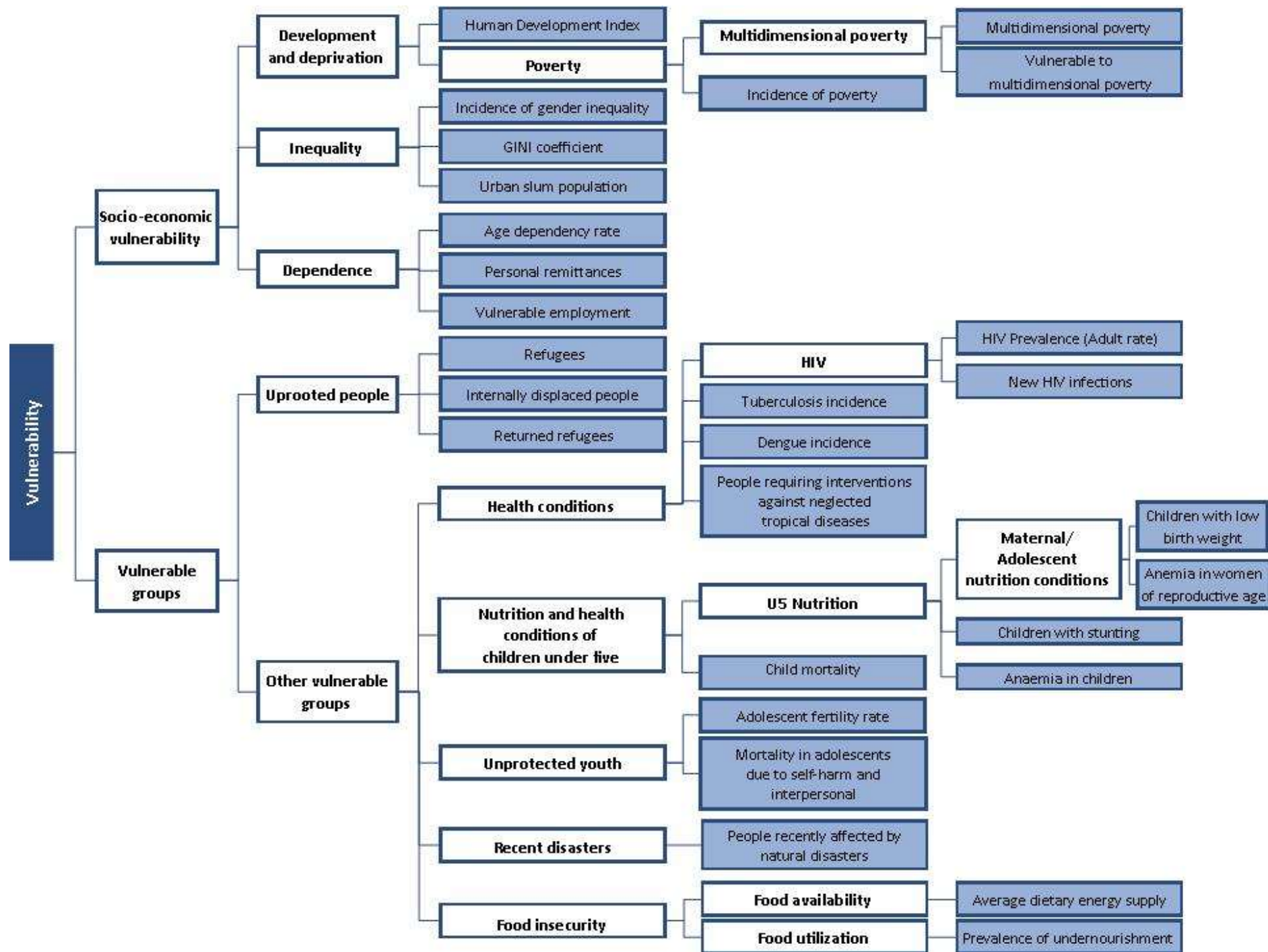
Data sources used for the construction of the LAC-INFORM model

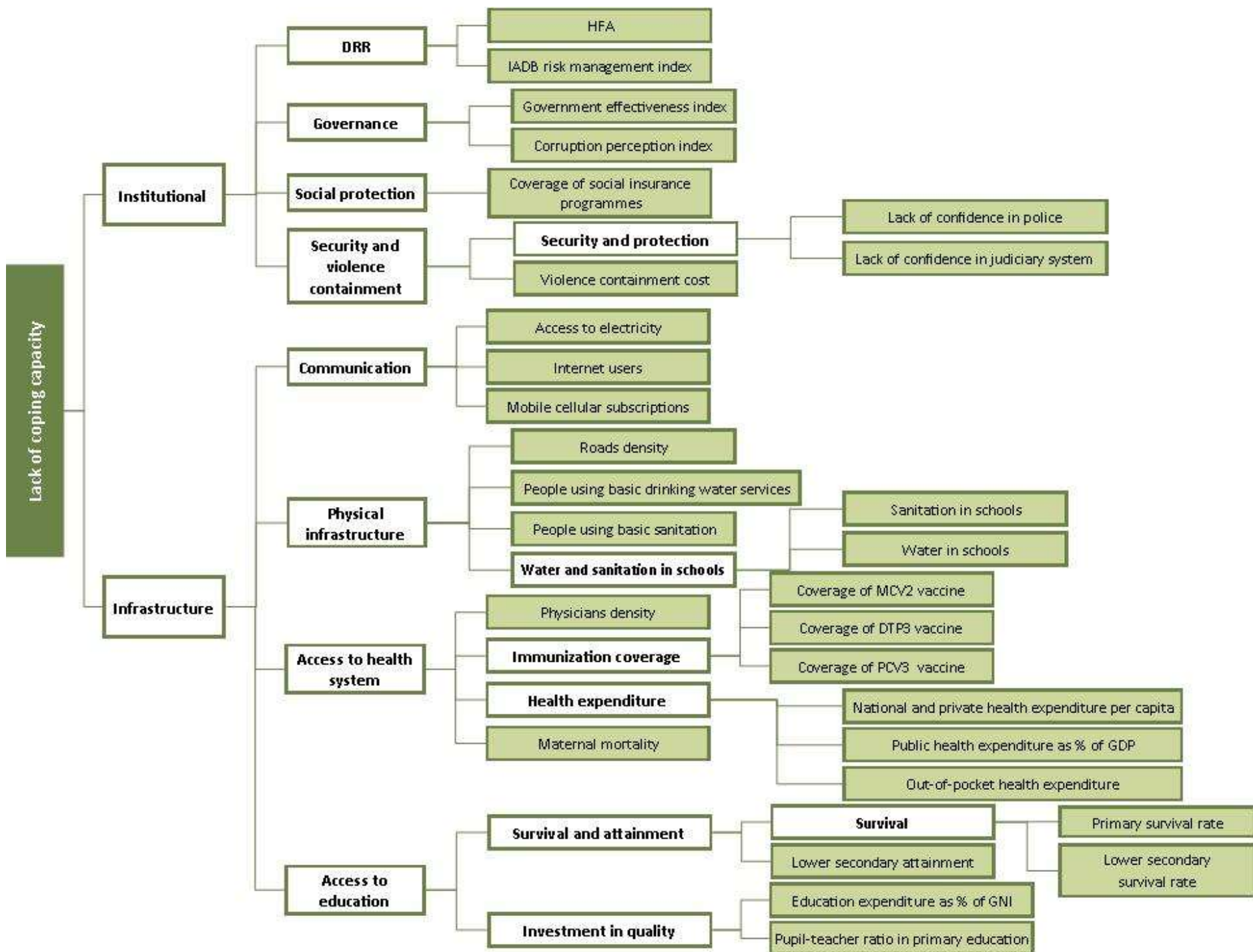
Emergency Events Database (EM-DAT) of the Centre for Research on the Epidemiology of Disasters (CRED); European Commission, Joint Research Centre (JRC); FAO; Global Earthquake Model (GEM); Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation (IHME); Institute for Economics and Peace; Heidelberg Institute; Inter-American Development Bank; Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre; International Labor Organization; International Telecommunication Union; Joint Child Malnutrition Estimates: UNICEF, WHO, World Bank; Latinobarómetro; Malaria Map Project; OpenStreetMap (OSM); Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS); Transparency International; UN HABITAT; UN Inter-agency Group for Child Mortality Estimation: UNICEF, WHO, World Bank, UN DESA Population Division; UNDESA; UNDP; UNDRR; UNESCO; UNFPA; UNHCR; UNICEF; UNODC; WHO; PAHO; WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme (JMP) for Water Supply and Sanitation; World Bank.

Annex II: LAC-INFORM 2020: Conceptual model









Annex III: Latin America and Caribbean countries grouped according to their LAC-INFORM risk level: LAC-INFORM 2020 risk score, and the scores on the three dimensions and six categories

INFORM RISK IS VERY HIGH										
COUNTRY	INFORM RISK	HAZARD & EXPOSURE	Natural	Human	VULNERABILITY	Socio-economic	Vulnerable groups	LACK OF COPING CAPACITY	Insti-tutional	Infra-structure
Guatemala	8.2	8.3	7.9	8.6	8.6	8.5	8.6	7.6	7.7	7.5
Haiti	8.5	8.0	8.1	7.9	8.4	9.2	7.4	9.0	8.4	9.4
Honduras	8.1	8.4	8.0	8.8	8.0	8.1	7.9	7.9	8.4	7.2
INFORM RISK IS HIGH										
COUNTRY	INFORM RISK	HAZARD & EXPOSURE	Natural	Human	VULNERABILITY	Socio-economic	Vulnerable groups	LACK OF COPING CAPACITY	Insti-tutional	Infra-structure
Bolivia	6.0	5.2	5.8	4.5	6.2	6.9	5.3	6.8	7.0	6.5
Colombia	7.0	8.1	7.4	8.6	7.1	4.8	8.5	6.0	6.7	5.1
El Salvador	6.7	8.1	7.3	8.7	5.1	5.9	4.1	7.2	8.4	5.5
Mexico	6.0	8.4	7.9	8.9	5.8	4.2	7.1	4.5	5.0	4.0
Nicaragua	6.6	8.0	7.7	8.3	5.7	6.7	4.4	6.3	5.5	7.0
Peru	6.0	6.1	7.2	4.8	6.3	5.3	7.2	5.5	5.3	5.7
Venezuela	7.2	8.3	7.0	9.2	6.5	5.4	7.4	6.9	8.1	5.1
INFORM RISK IS MEDIUM										
COUNTRY	INFORM RISK	HAZARD & EXPOSURE	Natural	Human	VULNERABILITY	Socio-economic	Vulnerable groups	LACK OF COPING CAPACITY	Insti-tutional	Infra-structure
Belize	5.5	5.7	6.2	5.1	5.0	4.5	5.5	5.7	6.1	5.2
Brazil	5.6	7.2	5.6	8.3	5.4	3.7	6.7	4.4	4.4	4.4
Dominica	5.0	5.1	5.2	4.9	5.1	6.4	3.5	4.7	4.9	4.5
Dominican Republic	5.7	6.4	7.4	5.1	4.7	5.2	4.1	6.3	7.0	5.5
Ecuador	5.8	6.2	7.3	4.8	5.8	4.7	6.7	5.4	5.4	5.4
Guyana	5.2	4.6	5.2	4.0	5.4	6.4	4.2	5.8	5.5	6.1
Jamaica	5.7	6.5	6.4	6.5	4.3	5.8	2.4	6.8	8.1	4.8
Panama	5.0	4.7	6.5	2.3	5.1	4.4	5.8	5.1	4.4	5.7
Paraguay	4.8	4.0	4.6	3.3	5.3	4.9	5.6	5.3	5.3	5.3
Trinidad and Tobago	4.8	4.4	3.3	5.3	4.5	2.3	6.1	5.6	6.9	4.0

INFORM RISK IS LOW										
COUNTRY	INFORM RISK	HAZARD & EXPOSURE	Natural	Human	VULNERABILITY	Socio-economic	Vulnerable groups	LACK OF COPING CAPACITY	Institutional	Infra-structure
Antigua and Barbuda	3.3	3.0	4.2	1.7	2.4	3.2	1.6	5.2	6.2	3.9
Argentina	4.1	4.3	5.1	3.4	4.1	3.7	4.5	3.8	4.0	3.5
Bahamas	4.2	5.6	4.1	6.8	2.6	2.6	2.6	5.2	6.0	4.2
Chile	3.6	4.8	5.9	3.5	3.4	2.4	4.3	2.8	2.8	2.7
Costa Rica	4.1	4.7	6.0	3.0	4.5	3.0	5.8	3.3	3.7	2.9
Cuba	4.4	6.9	6.6	7.1	3.4	2.9	3.8	3.6	4.4	2.8
Grenada	3.2	1.9	1.8	2.0	3.3	4.1	2.4	5.2	5.7	4.6
Saint Lucia	4.0	4.3	3.6	4.9	2.9	3.5	2.2	5.1	5.8	4.4
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	3.8	4.3	3.2	5.2	3.2	4.4	1.8	3.9	4.4	3.3
Suriname	4.3	3.1	4.5	1.4	3.4	3.2	3.6	7.6	8.7	6.0

INFORM RISK IS VERY LOW										
COUNTRY	INFORM RISK	HAZARD & EXPOSURE	Natural	Human	VULNERABILITY	Socio-economic	Vulnerable groups	LACK OF COPING CAPACITY	Institutional	Infra-structure
Barbados	2.7	3.1	3.7	2.4	2.2	3.0	1.4	2.9	3.6	2.2
Saint Kitts and Nevis	2.8	2.3	3.7	0.7	2.5	3.2	1.8	3.8	4.6	3.0
Uruguay	2.9	2.4	2.6	2.2	3.6	2.9	4.3	2.9	3.4	2.3

LAC-INFORM 2020 INDEX – Countries by alphabetical order

COUNTRY	ISO3	Natural (0-10)	Human (0-10)	HAZARD & EXPOSURE (0-10)	Socio-Economic Vulnerability (0-10)	Vulnerable Groups (0-10)	VULNERABILITY (0-10)	Institutional (0-10)	Infra-structure (0-10)	LACK OF COPING CAPACITY (0-10)	INFORM RISK (0-10)	Rank (1-33)	Lack of reliability Index (*) (0-10)	Missing Indicators (Number) (0-96)
Antigua and Barbuda	ATG	4.2	1.7	3.0	3.2	1.6	2.4	6.2	3.9	5.2	3.3	29	5.8	28
Argentina	ARG	5.1	3.4	4.3	3.7	4.5	4.1	4.0	3.5	3.8	4.1	24	3.5	5
Bahamas	BHS	4.1	6.8	5.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	6.0	4.2	5.2	4.2	23	6.3	20
Barbados	BRB	3.7	2.4	3.1	3.0	1.4	2.2	3.6	2.2	2.9	2.7	33	7.8	15
Belize	BLZ	6.2	5.1	5.7	4.5	5.5	5.0	6.1	5.2	5.7	5.5	15	5.1	10
Bolivia	BOL	5.8	4.5	5.2	6.9	5.3	6.2	7.0	6.5	6.8	6.0	8	4.7	5
Brazil	BRA	5.6	8.3	7.2	3.7	6.7	5.4	4.4	4.4	4.4	5.6	14	3.0	4
Chile	CHL	5.9	3.5	4.8	2.4	4.3	3.4	2.8	2.7	2.8	3.6	28	2.6	4
Colombia	COL	7.4	8.6	8.1	4.8	8.5	7.1	6.7	5.1	6.0	7.0	5	2.3	1
Costa Rica	CRI	6.0	3.0	4.7	3.0	5.8	4.5	3.7	2.9	3.3	4.1	24	2.7	2
Cuba	CUB	6.6	7.1	6.9	2.9	3.8	3.4	4.4	2.8	3.6	4.4	21	5.6	13
Dominica	DMA	5.2	4.9	5.1	6.4	3.5	5.1	4.9	4.5	4.7	5.0	17	7.3	24
Dominican Republic	DOM	7.4	5.1	6.4	5.2	4.1	4.7	7.0	5.5	6.3	5.7	12	2.3	1
Ecuador	ECU	7.3	4.8	6.2	4.7	6.7	5.8	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.8	11	1.7	2
El Salvador	SLV	7.3	8.7	8.1	5.9	4.1	5.1	8.4	5.5	7.2	6.7	6	2.3	1
Grenada	GRD	1.8	2.0	1.9	4.1	2.4	3.3	5.7	4.6	5.2	3.2	30	6.7	24
Guatemala	GTM	7.9	8.6	8.3	8.5	8.6	8.6	7.7	7.5	7.6	8.2	2	2.1	1
Guyana	GUY	5.2	4.0	4.6	6.4	4.2	5.4	5.5	6.1	5.8	5.2	16	5.6	11
Haiti	HTI	8.1	7.9	8.0	9.2	7.4	8.4	8.4	9.4	9.0	8.5	1	5.3	7
Honduras	HND	8.0	8.8	8.4	8.1	7.9	8.0	8.4	7.2	7.9	8.1	3	3.2	3
Jamaica	JAM	6.4	6.5	6.5	5.8	2.4	4.3	8.1	4.8	6.8	5.7	12	4.0	5
Mexico	MEX	7.9	8.9	8.4	4.2	7.1	5.8	5.0	4.0	4.5	6.0	8	1.2	0
Nicaragua	NIC	7.7	8.3	8.0	6.7	4.4	5.7	5.5	7.0	6.3	6.6	7	4.4	6
Panama	PAN	6.5	2.3	4.7	4.4	5.8	5.1	4.4	5.7	5.1	5.0	17	3.9	4
Paraguay	PRY	4.6	3.3	4.0	4.9	5.6	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.3	4.8	19	2.9	1
Peru	PER	7.2	4.8	6.1	5.3	7.2	6.3	5.3	5.7	5.5	6.0	8	2.3	1
Saint Kitts and Nevis	KNA	3.7	0.7	2.3	3.2	1.8	2.5	4.6	3.0	3.8	2.8	32	8.0	34
Saint Lucia	LCA	3.6	4.9	4.3	3.5	2.2	2.9	5.8	4.4	5.1	4.0	26	6.7	14
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	VCT	3.2	5.2	4.3	4.4	1.8	3.2	4.4	3.3	3.9	3.8	27	6.0	23
Suriname	SUR	4.5	1.4	3.1	3.2	3.6	3.4	8.7	6.0	7.6	4.3	22	6.5	10
Trinidad and Tobago	TTO	3.3	5.3	4.4	2.3	6.1	4.5	6.9	4.0	5.6	4.8	19	7.0	12
Uruguay	URY	2.6	2.2	2.4	2.9	4.3	3.6	3.4	2.3	2.9	2.9	31	3.5	6
Venezuela	VEN	7.0	9.2	8.3	5.4	7.4	6.5	8.1	5.1	6.9	7.2	4	5.7	8

(*) Lack of reliability index: 0 more reliable, 10 less reliable.