INFORM REPORT 2021

Shared evidence for managing crises and disasters

INFORM

SHARING CRISIS ANALYSIS

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Welcome

Welcome to the INFORM 2021 report.

INFORM partners believe that the availability of shared analysis of crises and disasters can lead to better coordination of actors and better outcomes for at-risk and affected people. Specifically, INFORM creates a space and process for shared analysis that can support joint strategy development, planning and action to prevent, prepare for, respond to and recover from crises. This can bring together development, humanitarian and other actors to manage risk and respond better when crises do occur.

This report sets out INFORM's vision for a suite of products to support decision- making that are easy to use and open to everyone. This vision involves bringing scientific rigour to the process of analysing crises and pooling expertise to develop shared methodologies. By working together, we can reduce the investments required by individual organisations, assure the quality of our analysis and make it available for the common good.

ABOUT INFORM

INFORM is a multi-stakeholder forum for developing shared, quantitative analysis relevant to humanitarian crises and disasters. INFORM includes organisations from across the multilateral system, including the humanitarian and development sector, donors, and technical partners.
The Joint Research Center of European Commission is the scientific and technical lead for INFORM.

INFORM is developing a suite of quantitative, analytical products to support decision-making on humanitarian crises and disasters. These help make decisions at different stages of the disaster management cycle, specifically prevention, preparedness and response. INFORM develops methodologies and tools for use at the global level and also supports their application at subnational level.

INFORM principles

Global
INFORM Global products cover 191 countries and Subnational products include all parts of the region or country they cover.

Open
All INFORM products are freely available and the methodology and sources are open and transparent.

Reliable
INFORM products use the best available methods and data. INFORM partners have committed to make them available into the future.

Flexible
INFORM products can be easily adapted and included into the decision-making processes of users.

INFORM products

PRODUCT
INFORM Risk

APPLICATION
Development, risk reduction, crisis prevention, preparedness

ANALYSIS
Generalised risk of a crisis based on structural conditions

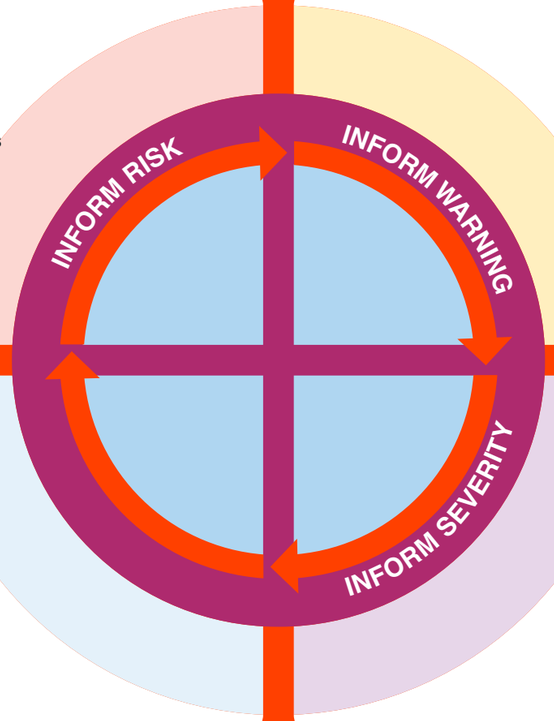
STATUS
Operational

PRODUCT
INFORM Warning

APPLICATION
Preparedness, early warning, early action

ANALYSIS
Indicatons of elevated risk, emerging crisis or crisis trigger

STATUS
In development



PRODUCT
INFORM Severity

APPLICATION
Early action, crisis response

ANALYSIS
Severity of an existing crisis

STATUS
Operational

How INFORM products are used

INFORM products are used by all kinds of organisation and can be adapted to suit their decision-making processes. These are some examples:

World Food Programme
The INFORM Risk Index is used in its Corporate Alert System.
Analyses emerging risks to trigger timely and adequate preparedness and response - and to support the inter-agency Early Warning, Early Action and Readiness Analysis process.

ECHO
INFORM products are used as part of its funding allocation algorithm.
Supports decision-making on its Annual Aid Strategy.

IFRC
The INFORM Risk Index is used as a baseline risk analysis for its Priority Countries and INFORM Subnational Risk Models in its Community Risk Assessments.

OCHA
INFORM products are used to support decisions on funding from the CERF Underfunded Emergencies window.

In the Sahel region, the INFORM Sahel Subnational Risk Model has been used to support humanitarian and development planning, as well as the UN Integrated Strategy for the Sahel.

INFORM's approach and products are increasingly recognised to support several key components of the post-2015 humanitarian, DRR and development agenda. Shared analysis and joint humanitarian and development action are principles recognised by the World Humanitarian Summit outcomes, Sendai Framework and Sustainable Development Goals.

Supporting INFORM

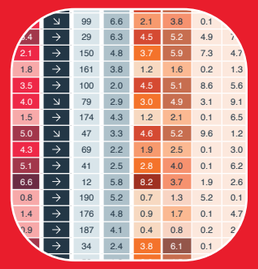
The approach of INFORM is inclusive and cost effective, with a small investment that has a multiplying effect through better targeted and more effective use of aid and development resources. INFORM has developed a 5 year project plan and budget, which provides an overview of activities carried out through the INFORM network. INFORM's primary concern is long term sustainability. Therefore, it is seeking additional donors that are willing to make a long term commitment to INFORM.

INFORM RISK

INFORM RISK INDEX

The INFORM Risk Index 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.

Use INFORM Risk



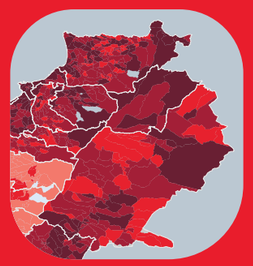
Prioritise countries by risk, or any of its components

Decide how best to **reduce risk**

Monitor risk trends

INFORM Risk is adaptable

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

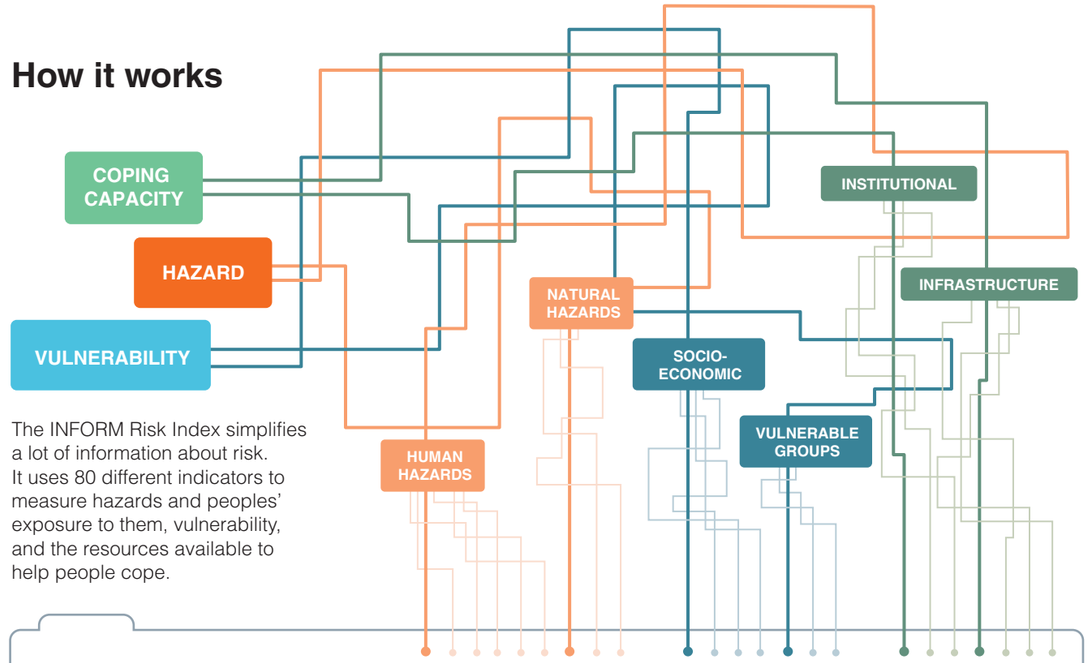


https://drmkc.jrc.ec.europa.eu/inform-index/INFORM-Risk

Results and limitations of INFORM RISK

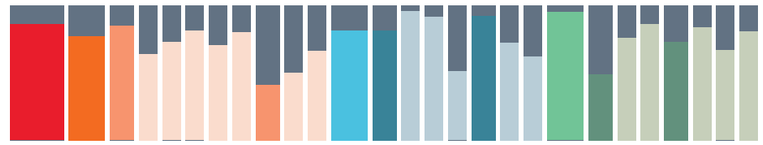
The INFORM Risk Index is a composite index, which is a simplified view of reality. Therefore, it should be used in conjunction with other sources of information. Full details of the methodology and a more detailed discussion of its limitations are available on the website.

How it works



The INFORM Risk Index simplifies a lot of information about risk. It uses 80 different indicators to measure hazards and peoples' exposure to them, vulnerability, and the resources available to help people cope.

The INFORM Risk Index 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 the INFORM Risk Index

INFORM RISK INDEX

DIMENSIONS

Hazard and exposure	Vulnerability	Lack of coping capacity

CATEGORIES

Natural	Human	Socio-economic	Vulnerable groups	Institutional	Infrastructure

COMPONENTS

Natural	Human	Socio-economic	Vulnerable groups	Institutional	Infrastructure
Earthquake	Current conflict intensity	Development and deprivation (50%)	Uprooted people	DRR	Communication
Tsunami	Projected conflict risk	Inequality (25%)	Other vulnerable groups	Governance	Physical infrastructure
Drought		Aid dependency (25%)			Access to health system
Flood					
Tropical cyclone					
Epidemic					

INFORM Risk Index results 2021

	COUNTRY	RISK	3 YR TREND
●	Afghanistan	8.1	→
●	Albania	2.9	→
●	Algeria	3.9	→
●	Angola	5.0	→
●	Antigua and Barbuda	2.2	→
●	Argentina	2.6	→
●	Armenia	3.3	→
●	Australia	2.4	→
●	Austria	1.7	→
●	Azerbaijan	4.4	→
●	Bahamas	2.4	→
●	Bahrain	1.3	→
●	Bangladesh	5.8	→
●	Barbados	2.0	→
●	Belarus	1.8	→
●	Belgium	1.9	→
●	Belize	3.7	→
●	Benin	4.1	→
●	Bhutan	3.2	→
●	Bolivia	4.2	→
●	Bosnia and Herzegovina	3.7	→
●	Botswana	3.0	→
●	Brazil	4.8	↗
●	Brunei Darussalam	1.7	→
●	Bulgaria	2.4	→
●	Burkina Faso	6.4	↗
●	Burundi	6.0	→
●	Cabo Verde	2.1	↘
●	Cambodia	4.7	→
●	Cameroon	6.6	↗
●	Canada	2.4	→
●	Central African Republic	7.8	↘
●	Chad	7.3	→
●	Chile	2.8	→
●	China	4.2	→
●	Colombia	5.4	→
●	Comoros	3.9	→
●	Congo	5.2	→
●	Congo DR	7.7	→
●	Costa Rica	3.2	→
●	Côte d'Ivoire	5.9	→
●	Croatia	2.3	→
●	Cuba	2.4	↘

	COUNTRY	RISK	3 YR TREND
●	Cyprus	3.0	→
●	Czech Republic	1.2	→
●	Denmark	1.2	→
●	Djibouti	5.1	→
●	Dominica	2.9	↘
●	Dominican Republic	3.7	→
●	Ecuador	4.1	→
●	Egypt	5.1	→
●	El Salvador	4.7	→
●	Equatorial Guinea	3.8	↘
●	Eritrea	4.9	↘
●	Estonia	0.9	→
●	Eswatini	3.7	→
●	Ethiopia	6.3	↘
●	Fiji	2.6	→
●	Finland	0.9	→
●	France	2.2	→
●	Gabon	4.2	→
●	Gambia	4.0	→
●	Georgia	3.9	→
●	Germany	1.9	→
●	Ghana	4.0	→
●	Greece	3.0	→
●	Grenada	1.8	→
●	Guatemala	5.5	→
●	Guinea	5.1	→
●	Guinea-Bissau	4.7	→
●	Guyana	3.3	→
●	Haiti	6.2	↘
●	Honduras	5.2	→
●	Hungary	1.9	→
●	Iceland	1.2	→
●	India	5.4	→
●	Indonesia	4.8	→
●	Iran	5.0	→
●	Iraq	6.5	↘
●	Ireland	1.5	→
●	Israel	2.8	→
●	Italy	2.5	→
●	Jamaica	3.1	→
●	Japan	2.3	→
●	Jordan	4.4	→
●	Kazakhstan	1.8	→
●	Kenya	5.9	→

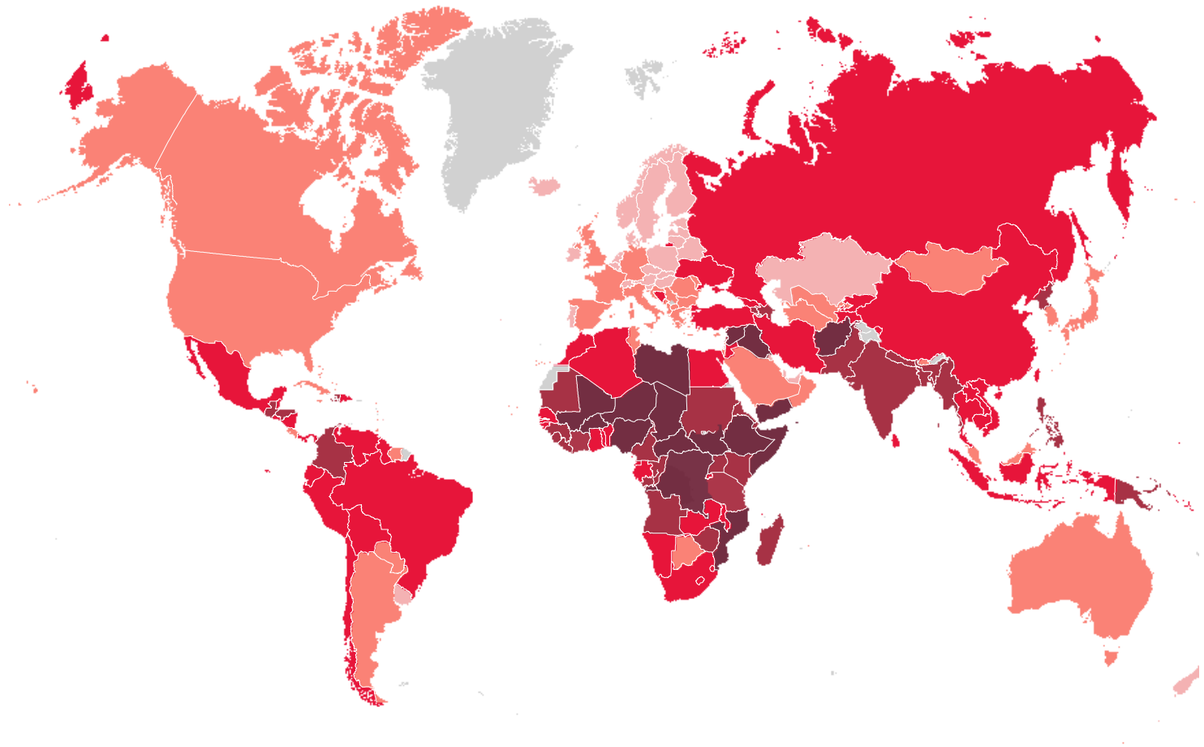
	COUNTRY	RISK	3 YR TREND
●	Kiribati	3.6	↘
●	Korea DPR	5.4	→
●	Korea Republic of	2.1	→
●	Kuwait	1.8	→
●	Kyrgyzstan	3.5	→
●	Lao PDR	4.0	↘
●	Latvia	1.5	→
●	Lebanon	5.0	↘
●	Lesotho	4.3	→
●	Liberia	5.1	→
●	Libya	6.6	→
●	Liechtenstein	0.8	→
●	Lithuania	1.4	→
●	Luxembourg	0.9	→
●	Madagascar	5.2	→
●	Malawi	4.8	→
●	Malaysia	3.1	→
●	Maldives	2.4	→
●	Mali	6.3	→
●	Malta	1.9	→
●	Marshall Islands	3.7	↘
●	Mauritania	5.4	↘
●	Mauritius	2.0	→
●	Mexico	5.2	→
●	Micronesia	3.7	→
●	Moldova Republic of	2.9	→
●	Mongolia	2.8	↘
●	Montenegro	2.4	→
●	Morocco	4.0	→
●	Mozambique	6.7	↗
●	Myanmar	6.3	→
●	Namibia	3.9	→
●	Nauru	3.2	→
●	Nepal	5.2	→
●	Netherlands	1.4	→
●	New Zealand	1.7	→
●	Nicaragua	4.6	→
●	Niger	7.3	→
●	Nigeria	6.5	↘
●	North Macedonia	2.4	→
●	Norway	1.1	→
●	Oman	2.5	→
●	Pakistan	6.1	→
●	Palau	2.5	→

INFORM RISK INDEX

VERY LOW | LOW | MEDIUM | HIGH | VERY HIGH

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
●	Palestine	5.2	↗
●	Panama	3.5	→
●	Papua New Guinea	5.8	→
●	Paraguay	3.0	→
●	Peru	4.7	→
●	Philippines	5.3	↘
●	Poland	1.7	→
●	Portugal	1.6	→
●	Qatar	1.3	→
●	Romania	2.6	→
●	Russian Federation	3.8	→
●	Rwanda	4.2	↘
●	Saint Kitts and Nevis	1.8	→
●	Saint Lucia	2.3	→
●	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	2.0	→
●	Samoa	3.0	→
●	Sao Tome and Principe	2.5	→
●	Saudi Arabia	2.6	→
●	Senegal	4.6	→
●	Serbia	3.1	→

	COUNTRY	RISK	3 YR TREND
●	Seychelles	2.0	→
●	Sierra Leone	5.2	→
●	Singapore	0.5	→
●	Slovakia	1.6	→
●	Slovenia	1.2	→
●	Solomon Islands	4.6	→
●	Somalia	9.0	→
●	South Africa	4.7	→
●	South Sudan	8.0	↘
●	Spain	2.1	→
●	Sri Lanka	3.8	→
●	Sudan	6.7	→
●	Suriname	3.1	→
●	Sweden	1.4	→
●	Switzerland	1.4	→
●	Syria	7.3	→
●	Tajikistan	4.5	→
●	Tanzania	5.1	↘
●	Thailand	4.0	→
●	Timor-Leste	4.2	→
●	Togo	4.6	→

	COUNTRY	RISK	3 YR TREND
●	Tonga	3.9	→
●	Trinidad and Tobago	2.6	→
●	Tunisia	3.1	→
●	Turkey	5.0	→
●	Turkmenistan	2.4	→
●	Tuvalu	3.1	→
●	Uganda	6.5	→
●	Ukraine	4.6	↘
●	United Arab Emirates	1.8	→
●	United Kingdom	2.2	→
●	United States of America	3.4	→
●	Uruguay	1.8	→
●	Uzbekistan	3.1	→
●	Vanuatu	4.1	→
●	Venezuela	4.5	→
●	Viet Nam	3.7	→
●	Yemen	8.1	→
●	Zambia	4.3	→
●	Zimbabwe	5.1	→

INFORM RISK INDEX

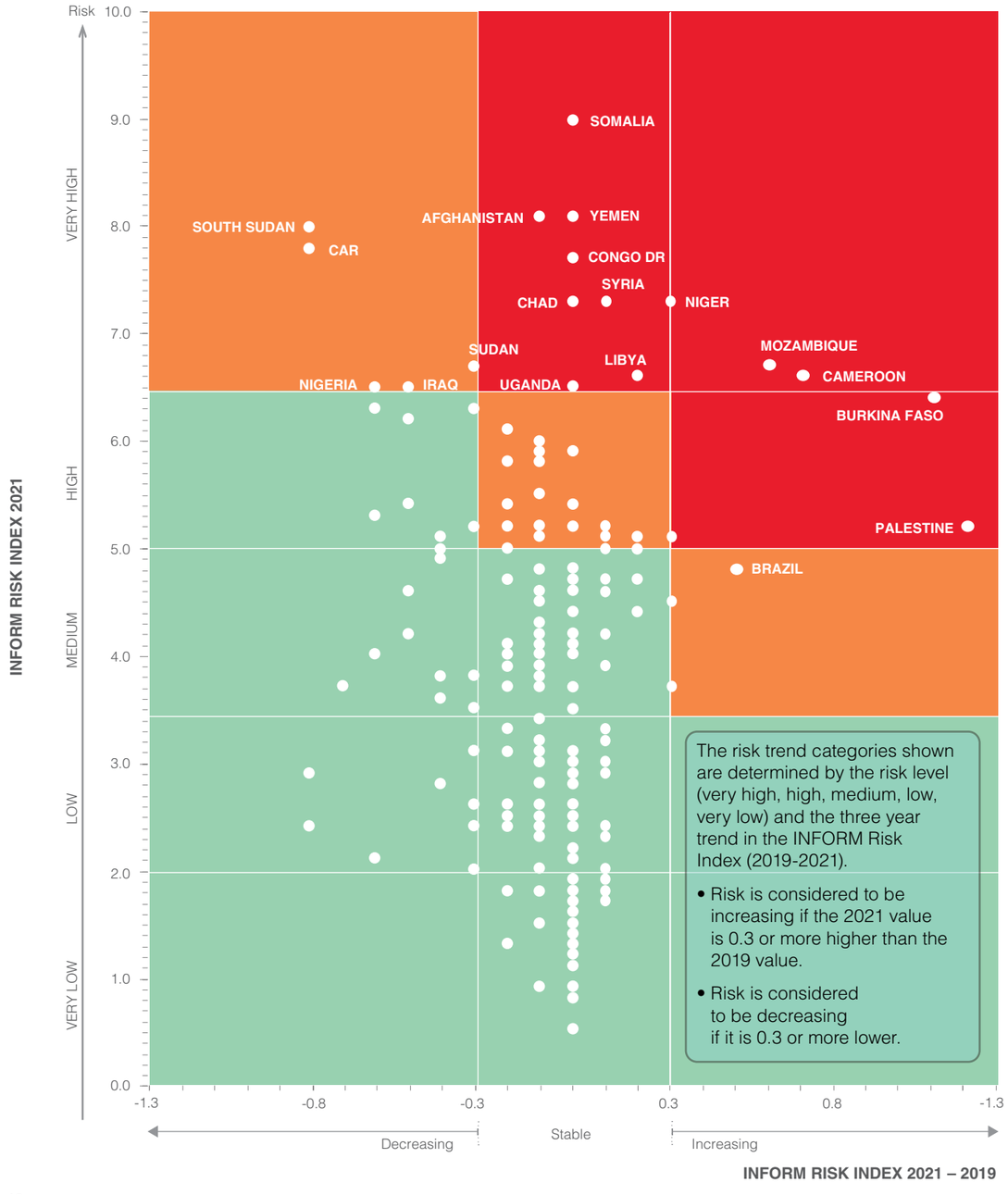
VERY LOW | LOW | MEDIUM | HIGH | VERY HIGH

KEY

→ Stable ↘ Decreasing risk ↗ Increasing risk

Prioritising using risk level and trends

The INFORM Risk Index 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
Nigeria
South Sudan

VERY HIGH AND STABLE

Afghanistan
Chad
Congo DR
Libya
Niger
Somalia
Sudan
Syria
Yemen

VERY HIGH AND INCREASING

Cameroon
Mozambique

HIGH AND DECREASING

Ethiopia
Haiti
Lebanon
Mauritania
Philippines
Tanzania

HIGH AND STABLE

Angola
Bangladesh
Burundi
Colombia
Congo
Côte d'Ivoire
Djibouti
Egypt
Guatemala
Guinea
Honduras
India
Iran
Kenya
Korea DPR
Liberia
Madagascar
Mali
Mexico
Myanmar
Nepal
Pakistan
Papua New Guinea
Sierra Leone
Turkey
Zimbabwe

HIGH AND INCREASING

Burkina Faso
Palestine

MEDIUM AND DECREASING

Equatorial Guinea
Eritrea
Kiribati
Lao PDR
Marshall Islands
Micronesia
Rwanda
Ukraine
Zambia

MEDIUM AND STABLE

Algeria
Azerbaijan
Belize
Benin
Bolivia
Cambodia
China
Comoros
Dominican Republic
Ecuador
Eswatini
Gabon
Georgia
Ghana
Guinea-Bissau
Jordan
Kyrgyzstan
Malawi
Morocco
Namibia
Nicaragua
Panama
Peru
Russian Federation
Senegal
Solomon Islands
South Africa
Sri Lanka
Tajikistan
Thailand
Timor-Leste
Togo
Tonga
Vanuatu
Venezuela
Viet Nam
Zambia

MEDIUM AND INCREASING

Brazil

INFORM SEVERITY

INFORM SEVERITY INDEX

The INFORM Severity Index summarises a wide range of already existing, quantitative information about crisis severity and presents it in a format that can be used more easily in decision-making.

It aggregates information from a range of credible, publicly available sources, such as UN agencies, governments and other multilateral organisations. Human analysts collect the data and enter it into the Index.

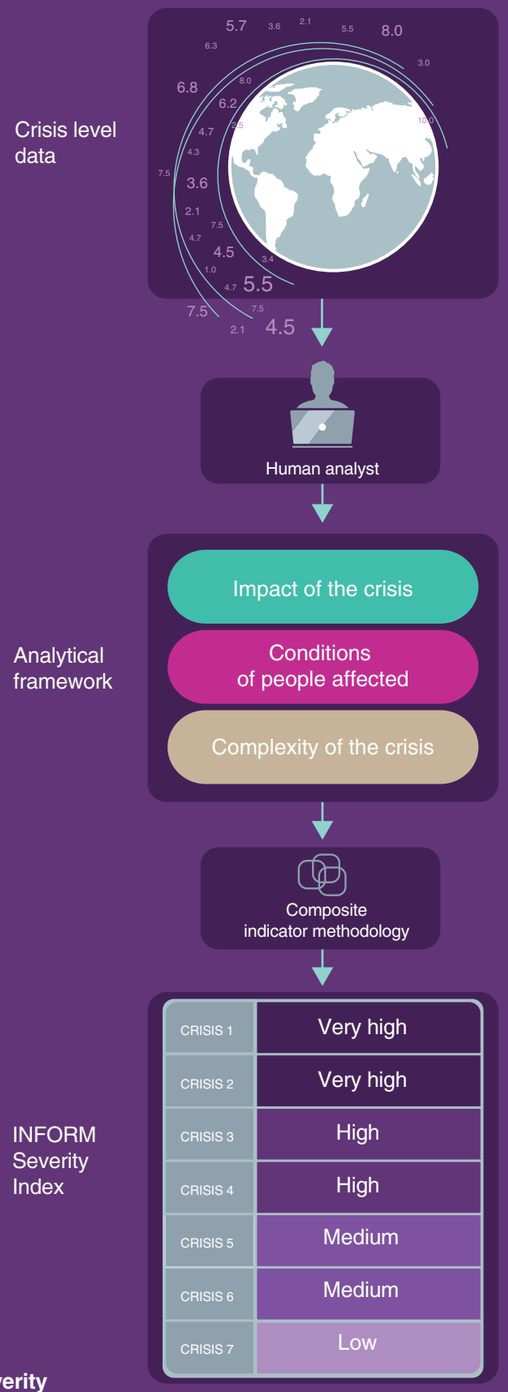
It is intended to lead to a shared and objective understanding of crisis severity that can support decisions on the allocation of resources and ensure all people affected by crises receive appropriate assistance.

Objectives

The overall objective of the INFORM Severity Index is to measure the severity of humanitarian crises globally (i.e. between rather than within crises) and on an ongoing, up-to-date and regular basis. It seeks to communicate the current status of crises in a systematic, objective and understandable way.

In its use - in combination with other sources of information - the INFORM Severity Index is intended to:

- Lead to 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.
- Monitor trends in crisis severity over time.



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

Using the Severity Index

The INFORM Severity Index can be used to support decisions that require an understanding of the severity of crises globally or to understand changes in crisis severity over time.

It should not be used for decisions about the operational response to a specific crisis. Crisis-specific information like needs assessments and appeals should be used to support these decisions.

The INFORM Severity Index is only one source of information that can support decisions about humanitarian crises. It should typically be complemented by risk, early warning and capacity information.

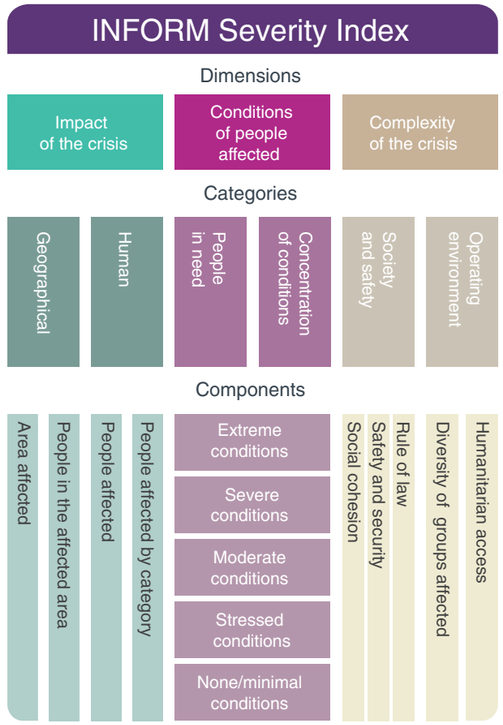
ANALYTICAL FRAMEWORK AND METHODOLOGY

The INFORM Severity Index is a composite indicator that measures the severity of humanitarian crises against a common scale.

The analytical framework describes how the Index is constructed. Indicators are collected to populate the analytical framework for every crisis and these indicators are used to calculate the Index.

The Index covers:

- The impact of the crisis itself, in terms of the scope of its geographical, human and physical effects;
- The conditions and status of the people affected, including information about the distribution of severity (i.e. the number of people in each category of severity within a crisis);
- The complexity of the crisis, in terms of factors that affect its mitigation or resolution.



RESULTS AND INTERPRETATION

The results are provided by crisis. Each crisis is categorised on a five-level scale from very low to very high severity.

It is also possible to access the values for different levels of the analytical framework, to better understand the main drivers of a crisis. All the underlying data, metadata and methodology are publicly available.

The Index is updated every month and can be used for trend analysis.

	INFORM Severity Index	INFORM Severity Index Category	INFORM Severity Index Category
Complex crisis in Afghanistan	4.5	5	Very High
Mutliple crises in Bangladesh	2.7	3	Medium
Rohingya refugee crisis	2.7	3	Medium
Cyclone Amphan Bangladesh	2.2	3	Medium
Rohingya Regional Crisis	3.3	4	High
Conflict in Burkina Faso	3.5	4	High

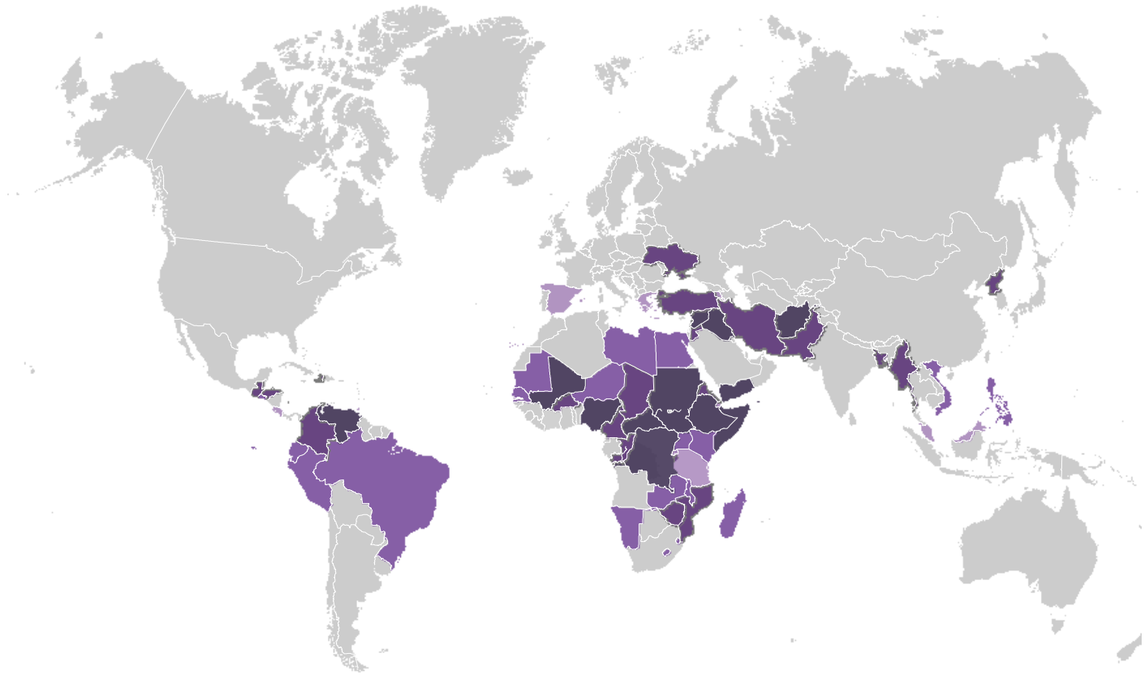
Complex crisis in Afghanistan

INFORM Severity Index	4 .5
INFORM Severity Index Category	5
INFORM Severity Index Category	Very High
Impact of the crisis	4.9
Geographical	4.8
Human	5.0
Conditions of affected people	4.5
People in need	5.0
Conditions of people affected	4.0
Complexity of the crisis	4.2
Society and safety	3.9
Operating environment	4.5

Inform Severity Index results

March 2021

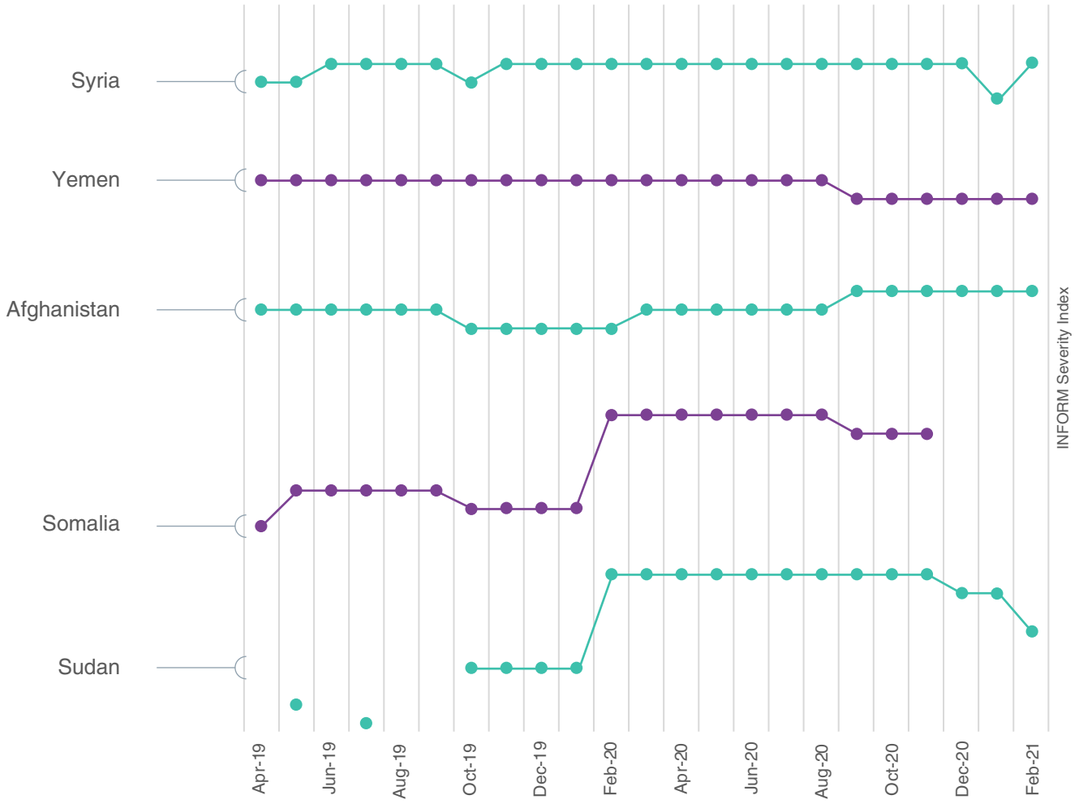
COUNTRY	CRISIS	SEVERITY (Country level)	INFORM Severity category	3 MONTH TREND
Afghanistan	Complex crisis in Afghanistan	4.6	Very High	Stable
Armenia	Nagorno-Karabakh Conflict in Armenia	1.6	Low	-
Burundi	Complex in Burundi	3.8	High	Increasing
Burkina Faso	Conflict in Burkina Faso	3.9	High	Stable
Bangladesh	Rohingya refugee crisis	3.2	High	Decreasing
Brazil	Venezuela displacement in Brazil	2.4	Medium	Increasing
CAR	Complex crisis in CAR	4.1	Very High	Stable
Cameroon	Multiple crises in Cameroon	3.7	High	Stable
DRC	Complex crisis in DRC	4.5	Very High	Stable
Congo	Complex crisis in Congo	3.2	High	-
Colombia	Complex crisis in Colombia	3.9	High	Decreasing
Costa Rica	Nicaraguan refugees in Costa Rica	1.1	Low	Stable
Djibouti	Multiple crises in Djibouti	2.7	Medium	Decreasing
Ecuador	Venezuela displacement in Ecuador	2.3	Medium	Decreasing
Egypt	Refugee Crisis in Egypt	2.9	Medium	Increasing
Eritrea	Complex crisis in Eritrea	3.7	High	Stable
Spain	Mixed migration flows in spain	1.5	Low	Increasing
Ethiopia	Complex crisis in Ethiopia	4.5	Very High	Increasing
Fiji	Tropical cyclone Yasa in Fiji	1.4	Low	-
Greece	Mixed migration flows in Greece	1.6	Low	Decreasing
Guatemala	Complex crisis in Guatemala	3.4	High	Stable
Honduras	Complex crisis in Honduras	3.2	High	Stable
Haiti	Complex crisis in Haiti	3.8	High	Increasing
Indonesia	Country Level	2.1	Medium	-
Iran	Afghan Refugees in Iran	3.4	High	Stable
Iraq	Multiple crises in Iraq	4.2	Very High	Stable
Jordan	Syrian refugees in Jordan	3.2	High	Increasing
Kenya	Refugee situation in Kenya	2.7	Medium	Stable
Lebanon	Socioeconomic crisis in Lebanon	3.7	High	Stable
Libya	Complex crisis in Libya	4.0	High	Decreasing
Lesotho	Drought in Lesotho	2.5	Medium	Increasing
Madagascar	Drought in Madagascar	3.0	Medium	Increasing
Mali	Complex crisis in Mali	4.1	Very High	Increasing
Myanmar	Multiple crises in Myanmar	3.7	High	Increasing
Mozambique	Complex crisis in Mozambique	3.6	High	Increasing
Mauritania	Food Security in Mauritania	2.8	Medium	Stable
Malawi	Complex crisis in Malawi	2.8	Medium	Increasing
Malaysia	International Refugees in Malaysia	1.6	Low	-
Namibia	Food Security Crisis in Namibia	2.1	Medium	Stable
Niger	Multiple crises in Niger	3.7	High	Stable
Nigeria	Complex crisis in Nigeria	4.1	Very High	Stable
Pakistan	Complex crisis in Pakistan	3.4	High	Stable
Peru	Venezuela displacement in Peru	2.6	Medium	Increasing
Philippines	Multiple crises in the Philippines	3.0	Medium	Increasing
DPRK	Complex crisis in DPRK	3.8	High	Decreasing

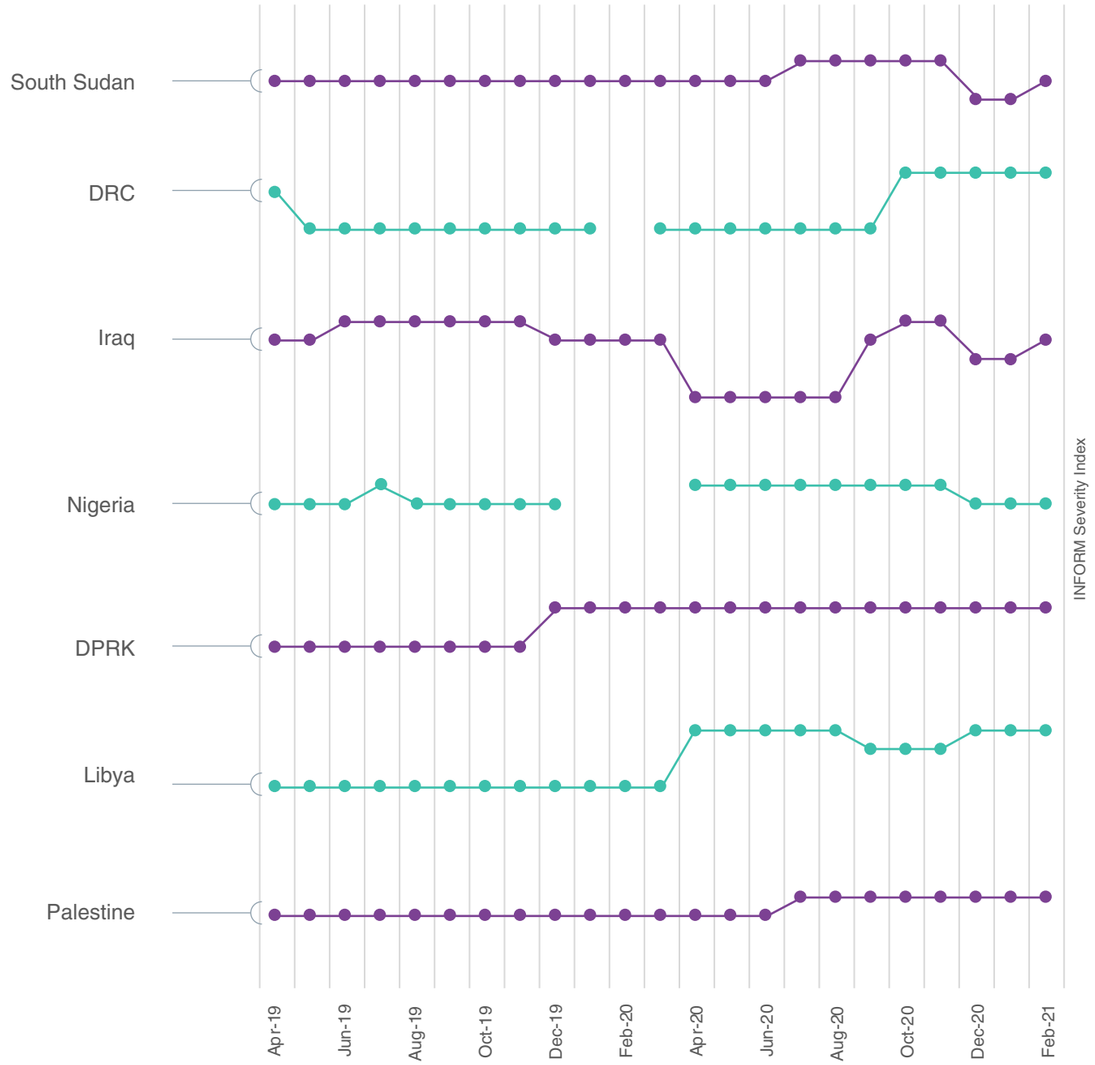


COUNTRY	CRISIS	SEVERITY (Country level)	INFORM Severity category	3 MONTH TREND
Palestine	Conflict in Palestine	4.0	High	Increasing
Rwanda	Burundi and DRC refugees in Rwanda	1.9	Low	Decreasing
Sudan	Complex crisis in Sudan	4.3	Very High	Decreasing
Senegal	Drought in Senegal	2.4	Medium	Stable
El Salvador	Complex crisis in El Salvador	3.0	Medium	Stable
Somalia	Complex crisis in Somalia	4.4	Very High	Decreasing
South Sudan	Complex crisis in South Sudan	4.3	Very High	Stable
Eswatini	Food Security Crisis in Eswatini	2.7	Medium	Stable
Syria	Syrian conflict	4.9	Very High	Decreasing
Chad	Complex crisis in Chad	4.1	Very High	Stable
Thailand	Multiple situations in Thailand	2.0	Low	Decreasing
Trinidad and Tobago	Venezuelan refugees in Trinidad and Tobago	1.8	Low	Increasing
Turkey	Complex situation in Turkey	3.2	High	Decreasing
Tanzania	International Displacement in Tanzania	1.7	Low	Stable
Uganda	Multiple crises in Uganda	3.1	High	Increasing
Ukraine	Conflict in Ukraine	3.5	High	Stable
Venezuela	Complex crisis in Venezuela	4.1	Very High	Stable
Vietnam	Floods in central Vietnam	2.9	Medium	Increasing
Vanuatu	Cyclone Harold in Vanuatu	2.0	Low	Stable
Yemen	Conflict in Yemen	4.6	Very High	Stable
Zambia	Drought in Zambia	2.7	Medium	Stable
Zimbabwe	Complex crisis in Zimbabwe	3.5	High	Decreasing

INFORM Severity Index trends

The INFORM Severity Index is updated monthly and can therefore be used to monitor trends in the severity of crises globally. The below charts show the trend in the INFORM Severity Index for a selection of countries from April 2019 to February 2021. The countries selected were those with Very High and High severity crises AND for which time-series data is available. They are not necessarily the most severe crises currently.





Considerations when interpreting trends

The trends displayed here offer a number of examples for considerations to be taken into account when interpreting trends. A number of patterns can be seen in the trend data, which could be interpreted in different ways. This highlights the need to apply the principles of significance, timing and cause to interpreting trends. Always supplement your analysis with additional information about the real crisis situation, including actual events that could precipitate changes of data used in the Index. Also be aware of the reporting cycle and changes in the process for collecting primary data that is used in the Index.

See the INFORM Severity Index User Guide for further information.

Not a significant trend

Crisis is stable OR main sources of data are not being updated regularly

A significant trend, which is likely a result of a change in the main data source for one or more indicators. The timing of the events that led to the change is not clear but more likely happened in the months prior to the updates and not at the time of the change shown

A significant trend, which is the result of changes multiple sources of data which all point in the same direction. Again, the timing of the events that led to tohe changes is not clear but could be interpreted as a sustained and real reflection of events.

Analysis – Using risk and severity to understand crises

With the publication in 2020 of the INFORM Severity Index to complement the long-established INFORM Risk Index, there is now an opportunity to use both products together to better understand crises. While the Risk Index can tell us about the structural risk of crisis in a country and how it evolves over time, the Severity Index tells us how this risk ultimately translates into an actual crisis. The following pages present some basic analysis of risk and severity and what they tell us about crises and how we can prevent and respond to them. We hope to build on this analysis in future, especially as more time-series results become available for the Severity Index.

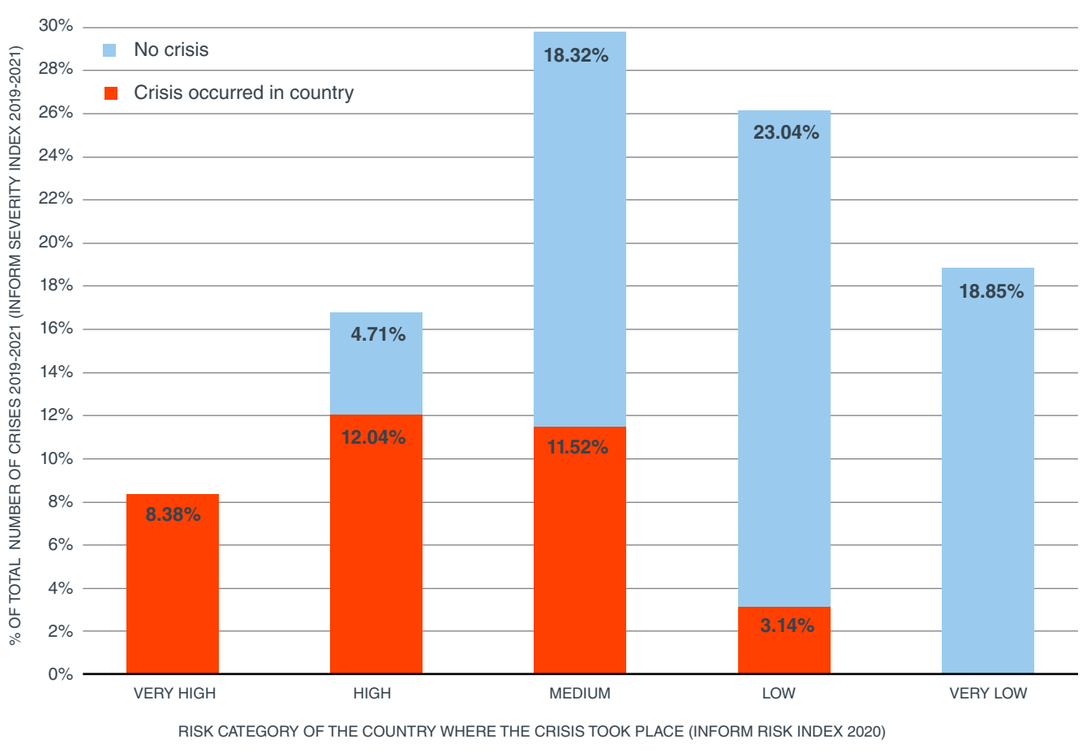
The below chart shows the result of a comparison of the INFORM Risk and Severity Indexes. It shows in which risk contexts crises actually happen by comparing risk information from the INFORM Risk Index 2020 and crises captured by the Severity Index from 2019-2021.

Almost all crises happened in countries classified as Medium to Very High risk.

All countries classified as Very High risk experienced a crisis in the last 2 years.

The probability of there being a crisis in Very High and High risk countries combined was 85% over the last 2 years.

This analysis shows that the INFORM Risk Index is quite good at predicting the likelihood of a crisis occurring in a country. Although attention is naturally focused on Very High and High risk countries, a significant number of crises occur in Medium Risk countries.



Risk category of countries (according to INFORM Risk Index 2020) where actual crises occurred (INFORM Severity Index 2019-2021)

INFORM SEVERITY INDEX (2019-2021)	VERY LOW	LOW	MEDIUM	HIGH	VERY HIGH
VERY HIGH			Venezuela		Afghanistan, CAR Iraq, Libya, Syria South Sudan Yemen
HIGH				Burundi, Colombia Eritrea, Ethiopia Haiti, Lebanon Mali, Myanmar North Korea Palestinian Territory Pakistan Turkey Zimbabwe	Bangladesh Cameroon Chad, Comoros Nicaragua, Niger Nigeria, Somalia Sudan
MEDIUM			Algeria, El Salvador Ecuador, Indonesia Lesotho, Malawi Nicaragua, Senegal Swaziland, Ukraine Zambia	Burkina Faso, Congo, Djibouti, Honduras, Lebanon, Madagascar, Mauritania, Kenya	Mozambique, Uganda
LOW		Costa Rica Fiji, Greece Italy, Trinidad and Tobago	Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Jordan, Lesotho, Peru, Rwanda, Senegal, Thailand, Vanuatu	Armenia, Egypt, Philippines, Tanzania	
VERY LOW		Argentina, Spain	Panama		

INFORM RISK INDEX (2020)

A comparison of the INFORM Risk and Severity Indexes also allows us to understand the relationship between a country's risk and the likely severity of an actual crisis. As shown opposite, the INFORM Risk Index can predict the likelihood of a crisis occurring in a country.

- There is also strong correspondence between a country's risk category and the eventual severity of an actual crisis that occurs in that country.
- In 90% of countries that experienced a crisis, the severity of the crisis was either the same category as the risk, or within one category.
- Countries rarely experience a crisis that is of higher severity category than their corresponding risk category (Venezuela being the only example).
- **Therefore, the INFORM Risk Index category can be considered a predictor of the maximum likely severity of a crisis occurring in that country**.
  In other words, if a country is in the High risk category, it is unlikely to experience a Very High severity crisis.

Position of countries on a matrix of risk and severity. Countries that experienced a crisis (INFORM Severity Index 2019-2021) are shown according to the severity of the crisis and the risk of crisis in the country (INFORM Severity Index 2020). The maximum severity category is shown for countries that experienced more than one crisis. The intensity of the colour shows the number of countries in each position in the matrix (i.e. the correlation between risk and severity).

Analysis: Drivers of crises

The INFORM Risk Index includes a Hazards and Exposure dimension, which contains two main categories of hazard: Human and Natural. The INFORM Severity Index tags crises according to their main drivers. Using information from the two indexes, it is therefore possible to investigate the importance of different drivers of crisis. This analysis shows that:

- Most crises relate to human-hazard drivers
- The severity of crises generated by human hazard drivers is generally higher than those associated with natural hazards
- Risk scores associated with natural and human hazards seem to be good predictors of the likely severity of crises driven by these two categories of drivers. For example, a high human hazard-related risk suggests the possibility of a highly severe crisis driven by human hazards. A lower natural-hazard related risks suggests a highly severe crisis driven by natural hazards is unlikely.

Categorisation of all crisis captured by the INFORM Severity Index 2019-2021 by crisis type. Most crises relate to human hazards.

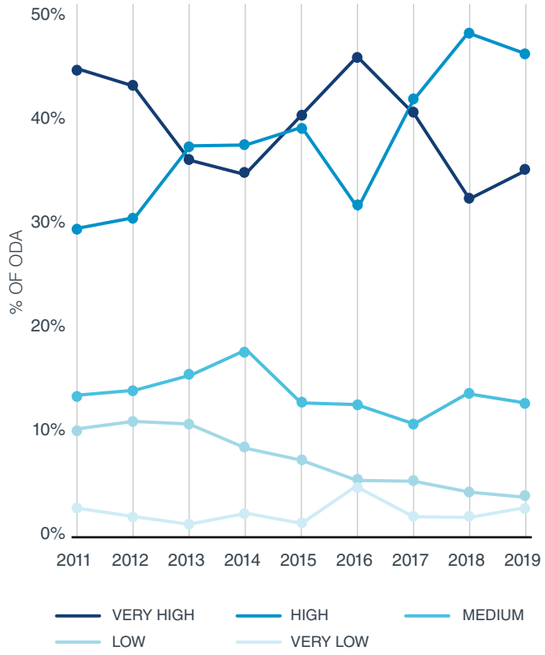
Analysis: Trends and funding

Vulnerability and development funding

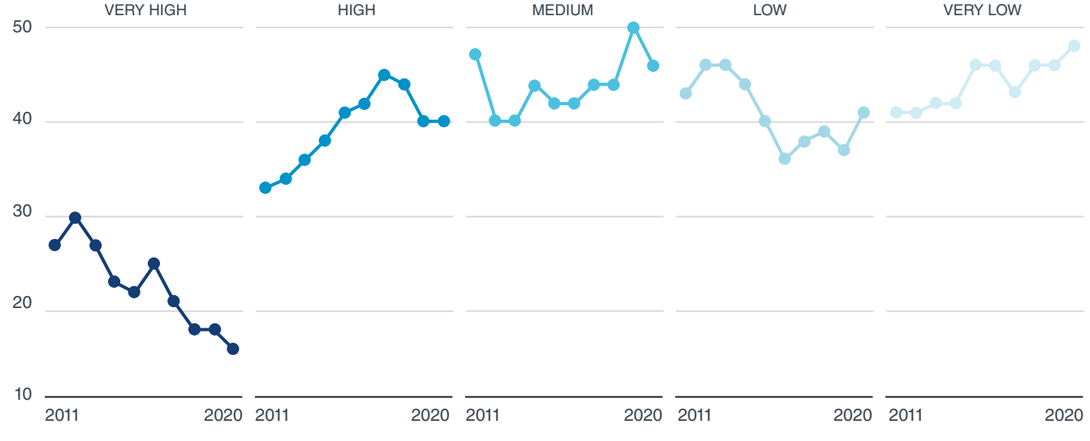
The INFORM Risk Index includes a Vulnerability dimension and is now available for the past 10 years. Examining trends in the Vulnerability captured by the Risk Index in combination with funding flows allows us to examine how the relationship between vulnerability and development funding changes over time. This analysis finds:

From 2011, the number of countries with Very High Vulnerability reduced from 27 to 18 - a real reduction that is likely related to development progress.

Over this same time period, the majority of development funding shifted from Very High Vulnerability to High Vulnerability countries. This could be related to the movement of countries receiving Overseas Development Assistance (ODA) from the Very High to High Vulnerability category.



Trend in total ODA by each category of Vulnerability 2011-2019

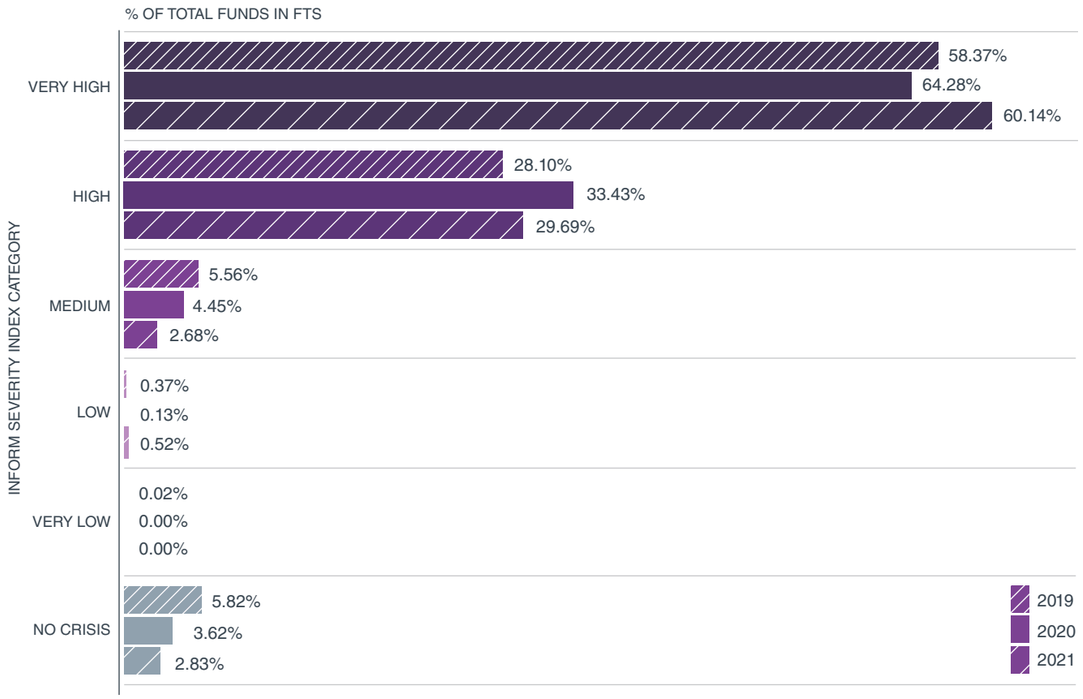


Number of countries at each category of Vulnerability, according to INFORM Risk Index 2011-2020

Crisis severity and humanitarian funding

An analysis of the destination of humanitarian funding, as captured by the Financial Tracking System, shows that:

- **Humanitarian funding goes to the countries with the most severe crises.**
- However, further analysis is needed to fully understand if funding is commensurate with levels of severity within crises, rather than simply directed at the most high profile crises



Distribution of humanitarian funding recorded in the Financial Tracking System by Severity, according to INFORM Severity Index 2019-2021

APPENDIX

INFORM Risk Index 2021 full results

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	Natural	Earthquake	Flood	Tsunami	Tropical cyclone	Drought	Epidemic	Human	Projected conflict risk	Current highly violent conflict intensity	VULNERABILITY	Socio-Economic Vulnerability	Development & Deprivation	Inequality	Economic dependency	Vulnerable groups	Uprooted people	Health conditions	Children U5	Recent shocks	Food security	Other vulnerable groups	LACK OF COPING CAPACITY	Institutional	DRR	Governance	Infrastructure	Communication	Physical infrastructure	Access to health care
Afghanistan	8.1	→	2	2.8	8.9	6.7	9.7	7.2	0.0	0.0	8.4	6.9	10.0	10.0	10.0	8.2	7.5	8.6	7.7	5.1	8.7	10.0	2.1	4.5	7.2	7.8	5.8	7.3	7.3	6.3	8.2	7.3	6.3	7.3	8.3
Albania	2.9	→	120	3.7	4.1	6.4	9.3	4.7	7.8	0.0	6.9	4.8	0.6	0.9	0.0	1.5	2.2	1.9	2.6	2.2	0.7	0.0	0.2	0.5	3.6	0.8	1.4	4.1	5.7	x	5.7	2.1	2.2	1.7	2.5
Algeria	3.9	→	84	2.8	4.8	4.7	8.8	5.2	4.6	0.0	2.3	3.4	4.8	6.8	0.0	2.9	2.4	3.1	3.3	0.2	3.3	5.3	0.4	1.3	0.1	0.4	0.6	4.4	4.9	3.5	6.2	3.8	3.3	4.1	3.9
Angola	5.0	→	47	1.4	3.5	3.1	0.1	5.1	0.0	0.0	3.7	6.6	3.9	5.5	0.0	5.2	5.9	8.1	7.2	0.1	4.5	4.8	5.5	5.1	0.1	4.9	4.2	6.9	6.3	5.3	7.3	7.5	7.1	8.0	7.3
Antigua and Barbuda	2.2	→	147	4.9	2.0	3.7	5.2	0.1	0.0	8.4	0.0	3.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	2.0	2.5	x	1.1	0.9	0.0	0.1	0.5	0.0	5.4	1.8	3.5	5.2	5.4	5.0	1.4	0.8	0.7	2.7
Argentina	2.6	→	126	2.9	2.8	4.0	6.7	6.5	0.0	0.0	3.6	4.0	1.3	1.8	0.0	1.9	1.8	1.4	4.4	0.0	1.9	3.0	0.4	0.6	0.1	1.1	0.6	3.4	4.5	3.8	5.2	2.0	1.6	3.0	1.5
Armenia	3.3	→	103	2.1	3.2	4.5	8.2	4.3	0.0	0.0	5.2	5.1	1.6	2.3	0.0	2.5	2.0	1.5	2.9	2.1	2.9	4.6	0.3	0.8	0.3	1.6	0.8	4.6	6.5	7.5	5.4	1.9	1.9	1.2	2.7
Australia	2.4	→	135	3.6	2.7	4.8	0.2	5.3	7.2	4.8	6.5	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.4	0.5	0.0	1.9	0.0	3.9	6.2	0.1	0.3	0.0	1.1	0.4	2.1	2.3	2.4	2.1	1.8	1.9	3.0	0.5
Austria	1.7	→	168	4.6	1.3	2.5	4.2	5.5	0.0	0.0	1.9	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.6	0.3	0.0	1.1	0.1	4.4	7.0	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.4	0.2	1.5	2.1	2.0	2.2	0.8	1.7	0.0	0.6
Azerbaijan	4.4	→	67	4.2	4.4	4.9	8.8	4.9	0.0	0.0	5.3	5.5	3.9	5.6	0.0	4.3	2.6	2.9	4.3	0.4	5.6	8.1	1.0	1.4	0.0	1.4	1.0	4.5	6.1	x	6.1	2.3	1.7	3.1	2.1
Bahamas	2.4	→	135	5.2	1.9	3.4	0.1	0.1	0.0	8.8	1.9	3.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.3	2.6	1.9	4.7	1.8	2.0	0.9	1.2	0.8	1.9	6.5	3.0	3.2	3.8	x	3.8	2.5	2.2	2.0	3.2
Bahrain	1.3	→	180	4.8	0.6	0.9	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.1	0.2	0.3	0.0	1.1	1.3	1.2	2.8	0.0	0.8	1.1	0.1	0.5	0.0	1.2	0.5	3.0	4.5	3.8	5.2	1.2	1.0	0.0	2.6
Bangladesh	5.8	→	26	1.7	7.4	8.2	9.2	10.0	8.2	6.9	4.7	7.6	6.5	9.3	0.0	5.4	4.8	6.7	4.5	1.2	6.0	7.7	2.0	3.6	4.0	4.1	3.5	5.0	5.0	3.0	7.0	5.0	5.0	4.9	5.2
Barbados	2.0	→	153	5.3	2.1	3.8	5.6	0.1	5.7	4.6	0.5	4.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	2.3	2.6	3.4	0.5	0.6	0.0	1.1	0.9	0.0	2.2	1.1	2.5	3.4	2.8	4.0	1.6	1.6	0.2	3.0
Belarus	1.8	→	161	3.9	1.7	2.2	0.1	6.2	0.0	0.0	2.3	2.4	1.1	1.6	0.0	1.3	1.2	1.7	0.9	0.4	1.3	2.0	0.6	0.3	0.1	1.0	0.5	2.8	4.2	2.8	5.6	1.2	1.6	0.3	1.6
Belgium	1.9	→	157	4.5	1.9	1.8	3.4	4.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	1.3	2.0	2.8	0.0	2.0	0.3	0.0	0.6	0.4	3.4	5.6	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.2	1.8	2.6	x	2.6	0.9	2.1	0.0	0.7
Belize	3.7	→	92	3.9	3.3	5.5	2.4	8.4	5.3	7.2	2.3	4.5	0.1	0.2	0.0	3.0	3.7	4.1	5.2	1.2	2.2	3.0	1.2	1.0	0.0	2.7	1.3	5.1	6.2	x	6.2	3.7	3.7	3.0	4.3
Benin	4.1	→	76	1.2	2.2	2.9	0.1	5.1	0.0	0.0	1.0	7.3	1.5	2.2	0.0	4.8	6.5	8.7	7.0	1.7	2.4	1.4	4.5	5.5	0.0	2.2	3.3	6.7	5.8	5.5	6.0	7.5	7.2	8.3	7.0
Bhutan	3.2	→	105	4.3	2.0	3.5	7.4	5.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	3.5	5.2	7.2	4.5	1.9	1.2	0.0	1.6	2.6	0.0	4.1	2.2	4.5	4.2	4.5	3.8	4.7	4.2	4.6	5.3
Bolivia	4.2	→	71	3.6	4.3	4.7	7.7	5.5	0.0	0.0	6.4	4.7	3.9	5.5	0.0	3.2	4.5	5.9	5.1	1.1	1.7	1.0	0.7	1.5	1.6	4.7	2.3	5.3	6.0	5.6	6.3	4.5	3.2	5.0	5.3
Bosnia and Herzegovina	3.7	→	92	4.6	3.0	4.1	6.3	7.1	3.1	0.0	3.2	2.0	1.8	2.5	0.0	3.7	2.7	3.0	2.1	2.5	4.6	7.1	0.2	0.4	0.0	1.4	0.5	4.7	6.3	x	6.3	2.5	2.2	1.3	3.9
Botswana	3.0	→	115	2.6	1.6	2.7	0.1	4.8	0.0	0.0	5.6	3.8	0.4	0.6	0.0	3.7	4.5	5.4	6.7	0.5	2.8	1.6	4.0	2.8	0.9	6.6	3.9	4.6	4.9	5.6	4.1	4.3	3.5	4.6	4.9
Brazil	4.8	↗	52	3.9	7.2	4.0	1.0	8.1	0.0	0.0	4.5	5.7	9.0	9.8	9.0	3.5	3.4	3.7	6.2	0.1	3.5	5.6	0.6	1.1	0.0	1.2	0.7	4.3	5.3	4.3	6.2	3.2	2.4	3.6	3.5
Brunei Darussalam	1.7	→	168	6.0	1.5	2.8	0.1	1.4	5.0	1.9	2.8	4.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	1.3	1.1	3.1	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.6	1.5	0.0	1.4	0.9	3.5	4.7	6.0	3.3	2.1	1.2	2.5	2.5
Bulgaria	2.4	→	135	4.3	2.0	3.6	6.6	4.9	0.0	0.0	3.1	4.6	0.1	0.2	0.0	2.4	1.9	1.7	3.4	0.6	2.8	4.3	0.2	0.5	0.0	2.5	0.9	3.0	4.2	3.2	5.1	1.7	2.0	1.4	1.6
Burkina Faso	6.4	↗	17	2.0	5.6	3.7	0.1	4.6	0.0	0.0	6.1	7.3	7.0	9.7	7.0	7.1	6.8	9.7	5.4	2.5	7.3	9.2	4.4	4.9	0.1	4.2	3.6	6.5	4.7	3.2	6.1	7.8	7.8	9.2	6.4
Burundi	6.0	→	23	1.7	4.9	3.6	4.9	3.7	0.0	0.0	3.9	6.7	6.0	8.6	0.0	6.5	7.1	9.6	5.2	3.9	5.9	6.5	3.7	5.3	0.4	8.6	5.3	6.9	6.3	4.6	8.0	7.4	8.0	7.2	7.1
Cabo Verde	2.1	↘	150	3.9	0.8	1.5	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	3.1	4.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.1	4.7	5.0	4.7	4.1	1.2	0.0	1.1	1.5	0.0	5.3	2.2	3.8	3.9	3.4	4.3	3.6	3.0	3.2	4.7
Cambodia	4.7	→	55	2.9	4.2	5.8	0.1	9.5	5.2	4.0	4.6	6.4	2.2	3.2	0.0	4.0	5.8	7.5	6.3	1.8	1.7	0.0	2.4	3.8	1.3	4.6	3.1	6.1	7.0	6.8	7.1	5.1	3.7	5.7	5.9
Cameroon	6.6	↗	12	3.0	7.1	3.6	0.1	6.0	0.0	0.0	3.0	7.8	9.0	9.3	9.0	6.7	5.9	7.9	6.5	1.2	7.3	9.3	5.7	4.2	0.0	2.2	3.3	6.0	4.9	2.6	7.1	6.9	5.6	8.0	7.2
Canada	2.4	→	135	4.4	2.5	4.4	5.5	5.2	6.9	2.6	3.5	1.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	2.3	0.4	0.0	1.7	0.0	3.9	6.3	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.8	0.3	2.3	2.4	2.8	2.0	2.2	2.2	3.0	1.4
Central African Republic	7.8	↘	5	4.9	6.1	3.1	0.1	5.7	0.0	0.0	1.0	7.6	8.0	7.7	8.0	9.0	9.2	10.0	8.5	8.1	8.7	9.7	8.3	6.8	0.2	8.8	6.9	8.7	8.0	x	8.0	9.2	8.7	9.3	9.5
Chad	7.3	→	7	2.9	5.7	4.2	0.1	7.5	0.0	0.0	5.9	7.0	6.9	9.9	0.0	7.7	7.6	10.0	7.0	3.5	7.7	8.8	3.3	7.9	0.0	8.7	6.0	9.0	8.1	x	8.1	9.6	9.0	10.0	9.9
Chile	2.8	→	123	3.4	4.3	6.2	9.8	5.6	9.1	0.0	0.3	2.8	1.6	2.3	0.0	1.9	1.7	1.1	4.4	0.0	2.0	3.1	0.6	0.4	0.0	1.9	0.8	2.8	3.2	3.2	3.1	2.3	1.5	2.7	2.7
China	4.2	→	71	4.0	6.9	7.5	7.2	8.4	9.2	8.1	4.6	5.8	6.3	9.0	0.0	3.0	2.6	3.7	2.8	0.0	3.4	5.3	0.4	0.6	0.5	1.5	0.8	3.5	3.8	2.5	5.0	3.2	2.4	4.0	3.3
Colombia	5.4	→	29	2.6	6.9	6.7	9.6	6.8	7.9	4.1	1.9	5.4	7.0	7.8	7.0	6.1	3.7	3.9	6.0	0.8	7.7	10.0	0.6	1.0	0.1	1.4	0.8	3.7	4.4	3.0	5.8	3.0	2.1	3.6	3.4
Comoros	3.9	→	84	4.2	1.6	2.7	0.1	0.1	5.5	2.9	0.0	5.5	0.3	0.4	0.0	5.3	6.1	7.9	5.1	3.3	4.4	0.0	2.8	4.5	10.0	6.8	7.1	7.1	7.9	7.8	7.9	6.1	6.4	5.8	6.0
Congo	5.2	→	34	3.4	3.2	3.9	0.1	8.6	0.0	0.0	1.0	7.0	2.4	3.4	0.0	6.0	5.3	6.8	6.9	0.5	6.6	7.7	5.2	3.3	3.9	7.3	5.1	7.3	7.8	x	7.8	6.8	5.4	8.1	6.9
Congo DR	7.7	→	6	3.4	7.4	4.5	4.5	7.5	0.0	0.0	1.4	8.3	9.0	10.0	9.0	7.8	6.7	9.1	6.5	1.9	8.6	9.6	5.5	6.0	0.5	10.0	6.8	8.0	7.9	7.5	8.2	8.0	7.4	9.4	7.1
Costa Rica	3.2	→	105	3.1	3.6	6.0	9.6	3.3	8.7	1.9	1.0	4.7	0.1	0.1	0.0	3.4	2.3	2.1	4.8	0.3	4.3	6.6	0.3	0.7	0.7	1.8	0.9	2.6	2.9	1.5	4.3	2.2	1.2	2.0	3.5
Côte d'Ivoire	5.9	→	24	2.0	5.1	3.8	0.1	5.6	4.6	0.0	1.0	7.7	6.1	8.7	0.0	5.9	6.0	8.3	6.5	0.8	5.8	7.1	6.1	4.5	0.0	4.3	4.0	6.8	7.1	7.8	6.3	6.5	5.1	7.3	7.2

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	Natural	Earthquake	Flood	Tsunami	Tropical cyclone	Drought	Epidemic	Human	Projected conflict risk	Current highly violent conflict intensity
Croatia	2.3	→	144	5.2	3.0	4.8	5.9	6.5	7.7	0.0	3.5	2.0	0.6	0.8	0.0
Cuba	2.4	↘	135	3.9	3.7	5.6	5.8	3.6	5.7	8.0	4.3	5.1	1.1	1.5	0.0
Cyprus	3.0	→	115	4.8	2.5	4.3	8.7	0.0	6.4	0.0	2.8	2.4	0.1	0.1	0.0
Czech Republic	1.2	→	182	4.0	0.9	1.7	0.9	5.3	0.0	0.0	1.4	1.2	0.1	0.1	0.0
Denmark	1.2	→	182	3.1	0.7	1.4	0.1	2.3	0.0	0.0	3.5	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.0
Djibouti	5.1	→	41	3.2	3.5	5.4	5.3	0.4	8.5	0.0	8.1	4.8	1.1	1.5	0.0
Dominica	2.9	↘	120	4.9	2.8	4.9	4.0	0.1	8.5	7.6	0.0	3.8	0.0	0.0	0.0
Dominican Republic	3.7	→	92	2.7	4.8	6.7	9.7	4.6	6.4	7.9	0.5	5.9	2.0	2.9	0.0
Ecuador	4.1	→	76	2.9	4.7	6.9	9.8	6.7	9.2	0.0	3.6	4.9	1.3	1.9	0.0
Egypt	5.1	→	41	2.0	7.5	4.9	4.9	8.1	7.2	0.0	2.3	3.2	9.0	9.4	9.0
El Salvador	4.7	→	55	3.0	5.1	6.5	9.7	3.0	8.2	3.7	3.6	5.7	3.2	4.6	0.0
Equatorial Guinea	3.8	↘	89	4.4	2.4	2.9	0.1	4.4	0.0	0.0	3.3	6.8	1.8	2.6	0.0
Eritrea	4.9	↘	51	5.2	3.2	3.7	3.4	3.1	0.0	0.0	7.0	5.9	2.7	3.8	0.0
Estonia	0.9	→	187	4.5	0.5	0.9	0.1	3.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Eswatini	3.7	→	92	1.7	1.8	2.5	0.1	4.2	0.0	0.2	5.1	3.6	1.1	1.5	0.0
Ethiopia	6.3	↘	18	1.3	5.7	4.4	4.8	5.7	0.0	0.0	5.2	7.4	6.8	9.7	0.0
Fiji	2.6	→	126	4.4	2.2	3.9	3.5	0.1	8.0	3.1	2.4	3.4	0.1	0.1	0.0
Finland	0.9	→	187	4.1	0.3	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.9	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
France	2.2	→	147	3.5	2.0	3.4	3.3	6.4	5.7	0.0	1.7	1.3	0.4	0.6	0.0
Gabon	4.2	→	71	3.0	3.5	2.5	0.1	4.8	0.0	0.0	1.0	6.5	4.4	6.3	0.0
Gambia	4.0	→	79	1.4	2.2	3.1	0.1	3.5	3.6	0.0	3.2	6.3	1.1	1.5	0.0
Georgia	3.9	→	84	2.7	4.0	4.5	7.9	5.1	0.0	0.0	5.5	4.7	3.4	4.8	0.0
Germany	1.9	→	157	3.4	1.4	2.5	4.3	6.1	0.0	0.0	1.4	1.4	0.1	0.1	0.0
Ghana	4.0	→	79	1.4	2.9	3.7	0.1	4.9	5.2	0.0	1.4	7.2	2.0	2.8	0.0
Greece	3.0	→	115	4.5	3.6	5.9	9.6	3.1	8.7	0.0	2.1	4.6	0.3	0.4	0.0
Grenada	1.8	→	161	4.9	0.9	1.7	3.5	0.1	0.0	1.7	0.5	3.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
Guatemala	5.5	→	28	2.8	5.6	6.7	9.8	5.1	7.4	4.5	3.8	5.6	4.2	6.0	0.0
Guinea	5.1	→	41	2.9	4.0	3.9	0.1	5.1	5.2	0.0	0.7	8.0	4.1	5.8	0.0
Guinea-Bissau	4.7	→	55	3.2	2.4	2.7	0.1	3.3	1.5	0.0	2.0	7.0	2.1	3.0	0.0
Guyana	3.3	→	103	3.7	2.2	3.8	0.1	4.8	6.7	0.0	4.1	4.9	0.3	0.4	0.0
Haiti	6.2	↘	21	2.5	5.9	7.0	9.7	4.3	6.3	7.2	3.8	7.3	4.5	6.4	0.0
Honduras	5.2	→	34	3.3	4.9	6.5	9.4	5.1	7.0	4.3	4.6	5.9	2.7	3.9	0.0
Hungary	1.9	→	157	3.4	2.0	3.6	2.3	7.5	0.0	0.0	3.6	4.8	0.1	0.1	0.0
Iceland	1.2	→	182	4.2	1.2	2.2	7.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
India	5.4	→	29	3.6	7.4	7.8	8.3	8.4	8.1	7.2	7.0	7.4	7.0	9.7	7.0
Indonesia	4.8	→	52	1.8	7.4	7.7	8.9	8.1	9.7	6.1	3.4	7.0	7.0	9.8	7.0
Iran	5.0	→	47	4.0	6.2	6.8	9.6	6.4	6.9	1.8	6.1	6.3	5.6	8.0	0.0
Iraq	6.5	↘	14	3.2	7.7	5.6	5.4	9.5	0.0	0.0	5.3	6.9	9.0	9.9	9.0
Ireland	1.5	→	174	4.3	1.2	2.2	0.1	3.9	5.8	0.0	0.5	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Israel	2.8	→	123	4.2	5.2	4.6	7.3	2.3	6.2	0.0	5.3	4.0	5.8	8.3	0.0
Italy	2.5	→	131	3.4	3.0	5.1	8.6	5.4	7.4	0.0	2.4	2.1	0.3	0.4	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	Socio-Economic Vulnerability	Development & Deprivation	Inequality	Economic dependency	Vulnerable groups	Uprooted people	Health conditions	Children U5	Recent shocks	Food security	Other vulnerable groups	LACK OF COPING CAPACITY	Institutional	DRR	Governance	Infrastructure	Communication	Physical infrastructure	Access to health care
1.3	1.3	1.3	1.5	1.1	1.3	1.5	0.1	0.4	1.5	1.8	1.0	3.1	4.6	4.4	4.7	1.3	1.9	0.2	1.9
1.3	2.2	1.6	4.2	1.5	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.7	0.4	3.0	4.0	2.5	5.4	1.8	3.1	1.8	0.5
4.2	0.7	0.5	1.4	0.4	6.5	9.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	3.5	1.1	2.5	3.7	x	3.7	1.2	1.3	0.1	2.2
0.9	0.4	0.2	0.9	0.3	1.4	2.2	0.1	0.3	0.0	1.5	0.5	2.1	3.2	2.5	3.8	0.9	2.0	0.0	0.6
1.8	0.2	0.0	0.7	0.1	3.2	5.2	0.1	0.3	0.0	1.2	0.4	1.3	2.0	2.7	1.3	0.5	1.4	0.0	0.2
6.3	5.8	8.1	4.1	2.9	6.7	6.3	2.4	5.6	10.0	6.2	7.1	6.1	6.2	5.5	6.9	5.9	5.5	6.0	6.2
2.1	3.3	3.5	x	3.0	0.7	0.0	0.1	2.7	0.0	2.2	1.3	4.2	5.1	x	5.1	3.1	2.6	1.1	5.7
2.4	3.5	3.8	5.4	1.0	1.1	0.8	1.3	1.6	0.1	2.1	1.3	4.5	5.6	4.6	6.5	3.1	2.4	2.2	4.8
3.8	3.4	3.8	5.2	0.6	4.1	6.1	0.4	1.1	0.0	3.1	1.2	4.0	4.5	3.0	5.9	3.4	2.8	3.4	3.9
3.9	3.5	4.4	3.8	1.2	4.2	6.6	0.3	1.6	0.0	0.5	0.6	4.6	5.3	4.2	6.4	3.9	4.0	3.4	4.3
4.4	4.4	5.2	4.4	2.9	4.4	6.0	1.2	1.1	3.5	2.9	2.2	4.6	5.8	5.2	6.3	3.2	2.9	2.2	4.5
3.2	4.2	6.2	x	0.1	2.1	0.0	6.0	3.9	0.0	4.3	3.8	7.2	8.0	x	8.0	6.3	4.9	6.6	7.5
4.7	6.3	9.3	x	0.4	2.5	1.1	1.6	6.0	0.0	5.5	3.7	7.8	8.1	x	8.1	7.5	7.2	9.7	5.5
0.8	0.6	0.4	1.3	0.3	0.9	1.2	0.7	0.2	0.0	1.6	0.6	1.8	2.6	x	2.6	0.9	1.0	0.1	1.5
5.3	5.6	6.5	7.6	1.8	4.9	2.3	4.6	2.8	10.0	5.1	6.8	5.4	5.5	4.4	6.5	5.3	3.9	5.6	6.3
6.5	6.3	9.4	4.7	1.8	6.7	8.5	3.2	4.5	0.3	5.5	3.6	6.8	4.6	2.9	6.3	8.2	7.5	9.8	7.3
2.9	3.4	3.5	3.9	2.5	2.3	0.0	5.5	2.0	6.0	1.8	4.1	2.9	2.3	0.1	4.5	3.4	2.4	3.3	4.4
1.7	0.2	0.0	0.7	0.1	3.0	5.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	1.2	0.4	1.3	1.7	2.2	1.2	0.9	1.6	0.5	0.5
2.8	0.5	0.2	1.2	0.2	4.6	7.2	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.6	0.3	1.9	2.8	2.9	2.6	1.0	2.2	0.0	0.9
3.5	4.3	5.5	5.2	0.8	2.6	1.2	6.7	2.4	0.0	4.3	3.8	6.0	6.8	6.7	6.8	5.1	2.7	6.2	6.3
5.3	7.0	8.7	5.5	5.2	2.8	3.0	2.6	3.4	0.3	3.6	2.6	5.5	4.7	3.0	6.3	6.2	5.8	5.7	7.1
4.6	2.4	1.4	3.8	3.1	6.3	8.8	0.9	0.5	0.1	3.0	1.2	3.2	4.4	4.7	4.1	1.7	1.8	1.1	2.3
3.4	0.4	0.0	1.4	0.1	5.6	8.3	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.8	0.3	1.5	2.3	2.7	1.9	0.6	1.5	0.0	0.4
4.2	5.3	7.1	5.9	1.2	2.9	3.2	4.5	3.3	0.1	1.5	2.5	5.1	4.6	3.4	5.7	5.6	3.8	7.0	6.0
3.0	0.9	0.6	2.0	0.3	4.6	7.1	0.1	0.3	0.0	1.2	0.4	2.4	3.6	2.3	4.8	0.9	1.9	0.0	0.9
1.6	2.2	2.7	x	1.2	1.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.0	5.4	2.0	3.8	4.9	4.7	5.1	2.4	2.5	0.6	4.2
5.6	5.4	6.7	6.2	1.9	5.7	7.1	1.1	2.4	6.7	4.1	3.9	5.3	6.2	5.5	6.9	4.3	3.0	4.4	5.4
4.5	5.5	9.1	2.2	1.5	3.4	2.9	4.9	5.7	0.0	3.5	3.8	7.2	6.0	5.0	7.0	8.1	7.3	8.3	8.8
5.5	7.1	9.2	6.4	3.6	3.3	2.1	5.9	5.1	0.2	5.1	4.4	7.9	8.0	7.8	8.1	7.7	7.9	8.1	7.2
3.1	4.4	4.5	6.6	1.8	1.5	0.9	3.8	2.1	0.0	1.9	2.0	5.1	5.8	x	5.8	4.4	4.0	4.1	5.1
5.7	7.3	8.2	6.2	6.5	3.5	1.6	3.2	3.6	0.1	9.0	5.0	7.2	7.6	6.7	8.5	6.7	6.6	5.3	8.3
5.6	5.7	6.4	6.6	3.5	5.5	7.6	1.1	1.5	1.5	3.7	2.0	5.2	6.0	5.2	6.8	4.3	4.1	3.9	5.0
1.6	1.3	1.1	2.4	0.5	1.8	2.7	0.1	0.3	0.8	1.6	0.7	2.2	3.1	1.4	4.8	1.1	1.9	0.1	1.4
0.8	0.2	0.0	0.6	0.1	1.4	2.5	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.4	0.2	1.8	2.2	x	2.2	1.4	1.3	2.6	0.3
4.9	4.7	6.6	5.0	0.4	5.1	6.1	3.1	5.1	2.6	4.3	3.8	4.3	3.5	1.8	5.2	5.0	4.5	4.5	6.0
3.3	3.3	4.1	4.8	0.2	3.2	4.0	2.7	2.9	0.5	2.6	2.2	4.5	4.3	3.3	5.3	4.7	2.8	4.7	6.6
4.4	2.4	2.1	5.3	0.1	6.0	8.0	0.1	1.0	6.3	1.4	2.6	4.5	5.6	4.4	6.7	3.1	2.7	3.8	2.9
5.5	3.9	4.9	4.2	1.4	6.8	9.0	0.5	1.5	0.0	5.6	2.2	6.6	8.1	8.4	7.8	4.4	4.0	3.5	5.6
1.5	0.4	0.0	1.6	0.1	2.4	4.2	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	1.8	2.4	x	2.4	1.2	2.2	0.5	0.9
2.1	0.6	0.0	2.4	0.1	3.3	5.4	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.0	0.3	2.1	3.3	x	3.3	0.8	1.8	0.0	0.6
2.4	0.6	0.3	1.8	0.1	3.9	6.3	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.8	0.3	2.2	3.5	2.4	4.5	0.6	1.5	0.1	0.3

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COUNTRY	INFORM RISK	3 YR TREND	RANK	RELIABILITY INDEX*	HAZARD & EXPOSURE	Natural	Earthquake	Flood	Tsunami	Tropical cyclone	Drought	Epidemic	Human	Projected conflict risk	Current highly violent conflict intensity
Jamaica	3.1	→	108	4.1	3.3	5.4	9.1	3.1	0.0	7.2	2.8	5.2	0.3	0.4	0.0
Japan	2.3	→	144	4.4	5.5	8.1	10.0	3.9	10.0	10.0	0.5	3.4	0.5	0.7	0.0
Jordan	4.4	→	67	3.4	3.3	4.2	7.7	2.6	0.0	0.0	6.7	4.0	2.3	3.3	0.0
Kazakhstan	1.8	→	161	3.6	2.3	4.0	6.5	6.0	0.0	0.0	5.0	3.8	0.3	0.4	0.0
Kenya	5.9	→	24	1.7	5.8	5.1	3.2	5.6	6.0	0.0	6.9	6.4	6.5	9.3	0.0
Kiribati	3.6	↘	99	6.6	2.1	3.8	0.1	0.1	8.7	0.0	3.8	4.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
Korea DPR	5.4	→	29	6.3	4.5	5.2	4.9	7.4	4.6	6.5	3.8	3.0	3.8	5.4	0.0
Korea Republic of	2.1	→	150	4.8	3.7	5.9	7.3	4.7	7.6	8.5	0.3	2.7	0.6	0.9	0.0
Kuwait	1.8	→	161	3.8	1.2	1.6	0.2	1.3	0.0	0.0	3.3	3.8	0.8	1.1	0.0
Kyrgyzstan	3.5	→	100	2.0	4.5	5.1	8.6	5.6	0.0	0.0	6.3	5.4	3.9	5.5	0.0
Lao PDR	4.0	↘	79	2.9	3.0	4.9	3.1	9.1	0.0	3.3	2.4	6.3	0.6	0.9	0.0
Latvia	1.5	→	174	4.3	1.2	2.1	0.1	6.5	0.0	0.0	2.8	1.0	0.1	0.1	0.0
Lebanon	5.0	↘	47	3.3	4.6	5.2	9.6	1.2	7.2	0.0	2.3	3.6	3.9	5.5	0.0
Lesotho	4.3	→	69	2.2	1.9	2.5	0.1	3.0	0.0	0.0	6.0	3.7	1.3	1.8	0.0
Liberia	5.1	→	41	2.5	2.8	4.0	0.1	6.2	5.5	0.0	0.5	7.5	1.3	1.9	0.0
Libya	6.6	→	12	5.8	8.2	3.7	1.9	2.6	7.3	0.0	5.0	3.0	10.0	9.8	10.0
Liechtenstein	0.8	→	190	5.2	0.7	1.3	5.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Lithuania	1.4	→	176	4.8	0.9	1.7	0.1	4.7	0.0	0.0	3.1	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0
Luxembourg	0.9	→	187	4.1	0.4	0.8	0.2	2.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
Madagascar	5.2	→	34	2.4	3.8	6.1	0.1	7.2	7.8	7.4	4.4	6.7	0.3	0.4	0.0
Malawi	4.8	→	52	1.3	2.9	4.5	6.5	5.3	0.0	0.7	5.8	6.1	0.8	1.1	0.0
Malaysia	3.1	→	108	3.6	3.4	4.9	2.3	6.6	7.1	2.9	3.2	5.3	1.5	2.2	0.0
Maldives	2.4	→	135	5.0	1.8	3.2	0.1	0.1	9.0	0.0	0.0	3.3	0.1	0.1	0.0
Mali	6.3	→	18	1.9	5.9	4.4	0.1	6.9	0.0	0.0	7.6	6.4	7.0	9.9	7.0
Malta	1.9	→	157	5.1	1.3	2.5	0.1	0.1	7.7	0.0	0.0	2.9	0.0	0.0	0.0
Marshall Islands	3.7	↘	92	5.9	2.0	3.6	0.1	0.1	8.6	0.4	3.4	3.7	0.0	0.0	0.0
Mauritania	5.4	↘	29	1.9	4.2	5.6	0.8	7.5	4.6	0.0	9.2	5.8	2.5	3.5	0.0
Mauritius	2.0	→	153	3.5	2.1	3.7	0.1	0.1	6.8	7.0	0.7	3.7	0.1	0.1	0.0
Mexico	5.2	→	34	2.7	8.1	6.7	8.6	7.2	6.6	7.7	3.3	4.9	9.0	10.0	9.0
Micronesia	3.7	↘	92	5.5	2.3	4.2	0.1	0.1	8.6	3.8	5.4	2.9	0.0	0.0	0.0
Moldova Republic of	2.9	→	120	3.6	2.9	4.1	6.3	5.6	0.0	0.0	5.6	4.6	1.6	2.3	0.0
Mongolia	2.8	↘	123	2.2	1.6	2.9	2.4	4.3	0.0	0.0	6.7	1.8	0.1	0.2	0.0
Montenegro	2.4	→	135	3.8	2.5	4.3	5.8	4.4	7.7	0.0	2.3	2.6	0.1	0.1	0.0
Morocco	4.0	→	79	2.2	3.9	4.7	4.8	5.8	6.7	0.0	5.8	3.5	3.1	4.4	0.0
Mozambique	6.7	↗	10	2.8	6.4	5.8	3.8	6.3	6.0	5.2	6.4	6.6	7.0	8.8	7.0
Myanmar	6.3	→	18	2.7	7.4	7.8	9.1	9.9	8.9	5.6	1.0	6.5	7.0	9.5	7.0
Namibia	3.9	→	84	2.7	2.5	4.3	0.1	6.1	0.0	0.0	8.9	4.7	0.2	0.3	0.0
Nauru	3.2	→	105	5.0	1.5	2.8	0.1	0.1	8.2	0.0	0.0	3.8	0.0	0.0	0.0
Nepal	5.2	→	34	2.3	5.7	5.8	9.9	6.7	0.0	0.2	3.2	6.6	5.5	7.8	0.0
Netherlands	1.4	→	176	3.8	1.0	2.0	2.4	5.8	0.0	0.0	0.5	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.0
New Zealand	1.7	→	168	4.2	2.5	4.5	7.0	3.8	7.0	2.9	1.9	2.1	0.0	0.0	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	Socio-Economic Vulnerability	Development & Deprivation	Inequality	Economic dependency	Vulnerable groups	Uprooted people	Health conditions	Children U5	Recent shocks	Food security	Other vulnerable groups	LACK OF COPING CAPACITY	Institutional	DRR	Governance	Infrastructure	Communication	Physical infrastructure	Access to health care
2.5	3.9	4.1	5.4	2.1	0.8	0.0	1.5	0.8	0.0	3.2	1.5	3.6	4.1	3.3	4.9	3.1	3.1	1.9	4.4
1.5	0.4	0.0	1.7	0.0	2.4	3.6	0.2	0.5	0.5	2.6	1.0	1.5	2.1	1.9	2.2	0.8	1.3	0.1	1.1
6.1	3.6	2.2	4.2	5.8	7.8	10.0	0.1	1.0	0.0	2.9	1.1	4.3	5.6	6.1	5.0	2.7	2.4	2.4	3.2
0.7	1.1	1.3	1.7	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.4	0.6	0.0	1.0	0.5	3.7	4.8	3.8	5.8	2.4	1.3	3.5	2.4
6.0	5.5	7.5	5.6	1.4	6.4	7.7	4.3	2.9	4.3	6.6	4.7	6.0	5.2	3.9	6.5	6.7	4.9	8.4	6.9
4.3	5.9	6.4	3.0	7.8	2.3	0.0	8.2	3.7	0.0	0.9	4.1	5.3	5.6	x	5.6	5.0	5.4	4.1	5.4
5.7	6.3	9.4	x	0.1	5.0	0.0	3.9	1.8	10.0	9.5	7.8	6.3	8.2	x	8.2	3.0	4.9	3.4	0.7
1.4	0.4	0.0	1.3	0.1	2.3	3.9	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.8	0.4	1.7	2.5	1.5	3.4	0.8	1.3	0.0	1.1
1.4	1.7	1.8	3.3	0.0	1.1	1.7	0.2	0.7	0.0	0.6	0.4	3.6	5.6	x	5.6	1.0	0.6	1.6	0.9
2.2	3.3	2.8	2.9	4.7	1.0	0.9	0.7	1.0	0.0	2.3	1.0	4.4	5.2	3.7	6.6	3.4	2.4	3.7	4.1
3.6	5.0	6.8	4.6	1.6	1.9	0.0	1.6	4.2	4.8	3.1	3.5	6.0	6.4	6.1	6.7	5.5	4.6	5.1	6.8
1.1	1.2	0.9	2.5	0.6	1.0	1.3	0.5	0.3	0.0	1.5	0.6	2.6	3.7	x	3.7	1.4	1.6	0.7	2.0
6.2	3.9	3.4	3.3	5.5	7.7	10.0	0.1	0.6	0.1	1.9	0.7	4.3	5.8	4.7	6.8	2.3	2.6	0.6	3.7
6.0	6.4	7.4	6.2	4.4	5.6	0.9	7.3	4.3	10.0	8.4	8.1	6.8	7.4	8.4	6.4	6.0	5.3	7.0	5.6
6.1	7.3	9.0	5.7	5.5	4.5	3.3	6.0	4.3	0.0	8.6	5.5	7.7	7.5	x	7.5	7.8	8.1	7.9	7.4
5.2	2.7	3.5	2.3	1.6	7.0	9.1	0.4	1.8	0.1	6.7	2.8	6.8	8.5	x	8.5	4.1	5.6	3.3	3.5
0.6	0.0	0.0	x	0.0	1.2	2.3	x	x	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	1.5	x	1.5	0.7	1.4	0.0	x
1.2	1.0	0.6	2.4	0.4	1.3	2.1	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.8	0.4	2.3	3.5	x	3.5	0.9	1.0	0.4	1.2
1.4	0.6	0.0	1.8	0.5	2.2	3.7	0.3	0.2	0.1	1.5	0.5	1.2	1.7	x	1.7	0.7	1.3	0.1	0.8
5.1	5.9	8.8	4.4	1.6	4.1	1.8	3.9	5.0	1.8	9.2	5.8	7.1	6.1	4.7	7.5	7.3	7.4	9.4	6.8
6.1	7.0	8.6	6.6	4.2	4.9	5.2	6.5	3.2	2.7	4.9	4.5	6.4	5.4	4.0	6.7	7.3	8.0	7.5	6.5
3.1	2.0	1.9	3.9	0.1	4.1	6.2	0.7	1.8	0.1	2.0	1.2	2.9	3.2	2.6	3.8	2.6	1.7	2.9	3.2
1.8	2.4	2.7	3.3	0.9	1.2	0.0	0.4	2.3	0.2	5.3	2.3	4.3	6.2	5.8	6.6	1.6	1.5	0.1	3.3
6.4	7.0	9.5	5.5	3.4	5.6	7.3	4.6	5.8	0.0	1.0	3.2	6.6	6.0	4.9	7.1	7.1	6.9	6.7	7.7
2.2	0.7	0.3	1.9	0.3	3.4	5.5	0.2	0.5	0.0	0.9	0.4	2.4	3.9	x	3.9	0.6	1.5	0.0	0.3
3.9	5.4	4.0	x	8.2	2.0	0.0	5.8	2.6	0.0	5.0	3.7	6.3	7.7	7.3	8.1	4.2	3.9	1.4	7.2
5.6	6.1	8.3	5.1	2.5	5.1	6.6	1.3	5.1	2.3	2.8	3.0	6.6	5.9	4.8	6.9	7.2	6.5	7.2	7.8
1.4	2.2	2.1	3.9	0.6	0.6	0.0	1.2	1.2	0.6	1.7	1.2	2.8	3.7	3.3	4.0	1.8	2.2	0.2	2.9
3.9	3.4	4.1	4.8	0.4	4.3	6.6	0.6	1.0	0.0	1.7	0.8	4.4	5.7	5.1	6.2	2.9	2.5	3.1	3.2
4.1	5.6	5.7	3.8	7.3	2.3	0.0	4.5	2.4	4.4	5.0	4.1	5.3	5.7	6.0	5.3	4.8	5.8	3.4	5.2
1.9	2.5	2.9	1.6	2.5	1.3	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.1	3.8	1.6	4.6	6.3	6.2	6.4	2.2	2.1	1.6	2.9
2.8	3.7	4.4	3.1	2.8	1.8	0.0	2.7	0.9	2.9	5.9	3.3	4.9	5.6	5.1	6.0	4.0	2.3	5.9	3.8
1.7	2.2	2.2	2.6	1.9	1.2	2.0	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.7	0.3	3.2	4.6	4.0	5.1	1.4	1.0	0.9	2.2
3.3	4.5	6.0	5.1	1.0	1.8	2.8	0.5	1.2	0.0	0.6	0.6	4.8	5.7	5.6	5.7	3.7	3.1	3.7	4.4
7.2	7.5	9.4	7.5	3.6	6.8	6.5	9.0	4.6	3.4	8.3	7.0	6.5	4.6	2.1	7.1	7.8	7.7	8.8	6.9
5.3	5.0	7.4	3.8	1.3	5.5	7.2	4.0	3.9	0.1	4.1	3.2	6.3	7.1	7.1	7.1	5.3	4.9	5.7	5.4
4.9	5.6	7.0	7.3	0.9	4.2	3.1	6.3	3.0	5.8	4.6	5.1	5.0	4.6	4.3	4.8	5.4	4.7	6.7	4.9
4.1	4.2	2.7	x	7.3	3.9	5.1	2.0	2.4	0.0	5.0	2.5	5.1	6.7	8.1	5.2	3.0	3.2	1.3	4.6
4.5	5.8	7.3	4.1	4.3	3.0	3.6	2.1	4.3	0.2	2.0	2.3	5.6	6.1	5.4	6.7	5.0	4.1	5.0	5.8
2.1	0.2	0.0	0.7	0.1	3.7	5.9	0.1	0.3	0.0	1.6	0.5	1.2	1.7	1.7	1.6	0.7	1.5	0.1	0.6
1.0	0.5	0.0	1.8	0.1	1.5	2.3	0.1	0.4	0.1	1.6	0.6	1.8	2.1	2.6	1.5	1.4	1.4	2.0	0.9

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	Natural	Earthquake	Flood	Tsunami	Tropical cyclone	Drought	Epidemic	Human	Projected conflict risk	Current highly violent conflict intensity
Nicaragua	4.6	→	60	3.6	5.3	6.6	9.5	5.1	8.1	3.6	4.1	5.9	3.6	5.1	0.0
Niger	7.3	→	7	4.1	7.4	4.5	0.1	7.4	0.0	0.0	7.0	7.0	9.0	9.8	9.0
Nigeria	6.5	↘	14	2.9	7.2	4.0	0.1	8.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	8.0	9.0	10.0	9.0
North Macedonia	2.4	→	135	4.0	2.3	3.8	7.0	4.2	0.0	0.0	4.0	4.9	0.5	0.7	0.0
Norway	1.1	→	186	3.7	0.4	0.7	0.8	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.9	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Oman	2.5	→	131	2.9	2.9	5.0	0.1	3.7	9.2	3.2	3.7	5.3	0.1	0.1	0.0
Pakistan	6.1	→	22	2.8	7.2	7.4	9.3	8.8	6.7	3.8	5.2	7.8	7.0	9.7	7.0
Palau	2.5	→	131	5.7	1.7	3.2	0.1	0.1	7.7	4.9	0.0	2.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Palestine	5.2	↗	34	6.7	5.4	3.1	5.2	1.8	5.6	0.0	0.0	4.3	7.0	5.6	7.0
Panama	3.5	→	100	3.1	3.8	6.2	9.3	3.0	9.1	2.4	1.2	5.4	0.1	0.2	0.0
Papua New Guinea	5.8	→	26	5.1	4.9	6.7	9.7	5.0	8.6	2.6	2.5	6.4	2.5	3.5	0.0
Paraguay	3.0	→	115	2.1	2.1	2.6	0.1	4.8	0.0	0.0	3.5	5.4	1.6	2.3	0.0
Peru	4.7	→	55	2.5	5.2	7.1	9.9	6.4	9.3	0.0	4.5	5.3	2.4	3.4	0.0
Philippines	5.3	↘	33	2.8	7.8	8.4	10.0	7.2	9.3	9.5	4.1	6.6	7.0	9.2	7.0
Poland	1.7	→	168	4.5	1.3	2.3	1.3	6.1	0.0	0.0	2.6	2.1	0.1	0.1	0.0
Portugal	1.6	→	172	3.2	1.9	3.4	3.7	3.7	6.2	0.3	3.3	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.0
Qatar	1.3	→	180	4.3	0.8	1.5	0.1	0.0	1.6	0.0	3.7	3.0	0.1	0.1	0.0
Romania	2.6	→	126	3.4	2.8	4.1	6.6	7.0	0.0	0.0	3.1	4.6	1.3	1.9	0.0
Russian Federation	3.8	→	89	4.2	6.1	5.7	5.1	8.4	5.5	3.8	6.4	3.2	6.4	9.1	0.0
Rwanda	4.2	↘	71	1.2	2.4	3.5	4.5	4.4	0.0	0.0	4.5	5.8	1.1	1.5	0.0
Saint Kitts and Nevis	1.8	→	161	5.7	1.5	2.8	4.2	0.1	0.0	6.9	0.0	2.9	0.0	0.0	0.0
Saint Lucia	2.3	→	144	5.3	1.4	2.6	4.3	0.1	0.0	4.7	0.5	4.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	2.0	→	153	4.4	1.4	2.6	5.1	0.1	0.0	4.3	0.5	4.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Samoa	3.0	→	115	5.6	1.9	3.5	4.3	0.1	6.9	4.4	0.5	2.7	0.0	0.0	0.0
Sao Tome and Principe	2.5	→	131	3.1	0.7	1.3	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
Saudi Arabia	2.6	→	126	3.7	4.3	3.1	2.3	3.7	0.0	0.0	5.0	5.7	5.3	7.5	0.0
Senegal	4.6	→	60	1.4	3.4	4.5	0.1	4.8	6.4	0.0	6.6	6.2	2.1	3.0	0.0
Serbia	3.1	→	108	3.0	3.4	4.5	5.5	8.9	0.0	0.0	3.3	3.9	2.0	2.9	0.0
Seychelles	2.0	→	153	4.6	1.5	2.8	0.1	0.1	8.6	0.0	0.0	2.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
Sierra Leone	5.2	→	34	1.7	3.9	3.9	0.1	4.6	5.8	0.0	1.0	7.7	3.9	5.6	0.0
Singapore	0.5	→	191	4.9	0.5	0.9	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.3	0.1	0.1	0.0
Slovakia	1.6	→	172	3.8	1.5	2.8	4.2	6.7	0.0	0.0	1.4	1.9	0.1	0.1	0.0
Slovenia	1.2	→	182	3.4	1.9	3.4	6.1	4.0	5.7	0.0	1.0	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
Solomon Islands	4.6	→	60	5.0	3.6	5.8	8.4	0.1	8.7	4.1	3.1	5.6	0.4	0.5	0.0
Somalia	9.0	→	1	6.0	8.9	6.9	1.6	7.5	8.1	1.0	10.0	6.3	10.0	10.0	10.0
South Africa	4.7	→	55	1.3	5.2	4.9	2.0	5.0	4.9	0.4	8.8	4.7	5.5	7.8	0.0
South Sudan	8.0	↘	4	7.3	6.4	4.0	2.8	7.1	0.0	0.0	3.2	7.0	8.0	10.0	8.0
Spain	2.1	→	150	3.1	2.4	4.1	3.5	5.4	7.0	0.0	4.3	2.1	0.4	0.6	0.0
Sri Lanka	3.8	→	89	3.0	4.4	5.2	0.1	6.1	8.5	3.6	3.5	5.8	3.4	4.9	0.0
Sudan	6.7	→	10	2.8	6.5	4.2	0.1	8.0	0.0	0.0	6.1	6.1	8.0	10.0	8.0

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

VULNERABILITY	Socio-Economic Vulnerability	Development & Deprivation	Inequality	Economic dependency	Vulnerable groups	Uprooted people	Health conditions	Children U5	Recent shocks	Food security	Other vulnerable groups	LACK OF COPING CAPACITY	Institutional	DRR	Governance	Infrastructure	Communication	Physical infrastructure	Access to health care
3.5	5.0	6.0	5.7	2.4	1.6	0.9	1.0	1.2	1.9	4.5	2.3	5.3	6.0	4.7	7.2	4.5	4.1	5.0	4.4
6.9	7.3	10.0	5.5	3.7	6.4	7.8	4.4	7.4	0.6	3.6	4.5	7.7	6.0	5.3	6.7	8.8	9.0	9.7	7.7
6.1	5.5	8.2	4.5	1.0	6.6	8.0	5.5	7.0	0.3	3.5	4.5	6.3	5.0	2.8	7.2	7.3	5.7	7.2	8.9
1.7	2.4	3.2	2.1	0.9	1.0	1.2	0.1	0.6	0.0	2.0	0.7	3.6	4.8	3.8	5.7	2.2	2.0	2.0	2.7
2.1	0.2	0.0	0.6	0.1	3.6	5.8	0.1	0.2	0.0	1.2	0.4	1.6	1.9	2.3	1.4	1.3	1.7	1.9	0.2
1.4	1.7	1.3	4.1	0.0	1.1	1.0	0.1	1.7	0.0	2.7	1.2	3.7	4.7	x	4.7	2.5	1.6	3.4	2.5
5.7	5.4	7.8	4.7	1.1	5.9	7.6	1.7	5.2	1.6	3.9	3.3	5.5	5.3	4.0	6.6	5.7	6.2	5.0	5.8
2.3	3.4	1.7	x	6.8	1.1	0.0	1.0	1.4	0.2	5.0	2.1	4.1	5.5	5.9	5.0	2.4	1.4	1.3	4.4
6.4	4.2	3.2	2.2	8.2	7.9	10.0	0.0	1.0	0.6	4.8	1.8	4.1	6.2	5.8	6.5	1.0	2.5	0.3	0.2
2.8	2.6	2.1	6.1	0.2	3.0	4.6	0.7	1.2	0.0	2.1	1.0	4.0	5.0	4.3	5.7	2.9	2.1	3.7	3.0
5.5	6.3	8.2	7.1	1.5	4.5	4.4	5.5	5.0	2.3	4.6	4.5	7.3	6.8	6.7	6.8	7.7	6.9	9.8	6.5
2.9	3.6	4.1	5.9	0.4	2.2	1.5	1.2	1.0	5.4	3.0	2.9	4.3	5.2	3.7	6.6	3.3	2.4	3.1	4.3
4.5	3.4	4.2	4.8	0.3	5.4	7.8	0.8	0.9	0.1	2.5	1.1	4.4	4.8	3.6	6.0	4.0	2.6	4.7	4.8
4.5	3.9	4.5	5.3	1.1	5.1	5.6	3.8	3.2	6.5	3.9	4.5	4.3	4.7	3.5	5.8	3.8	2.2	3.0	6.2
1.4	0.7	0.6	1.4	0.2	2.0	3.4	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.7	0.3	2.9	4.2	4.3	4.0	1.4	1.5	0.1	2.6
1.2	1.0	1.0	1.7	0.1	1.3	2.1	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.8	0.4	1.9	2.9	2.6	3.2	0.8	1.9	0.0	0.6
1.0	1.2	1.0	2.7	0.1	0.7	0.9	0.3	0.5	0.0	0.6	0.4	2.9	4.3	4.7	3.8	1.3	1.1	0.2	2.6
1.7	1.9	1.7	3.5	0.5	1.4	2.3	0.5	0.6	0.0	0.7	0.5	3.5	4.7	3.8	5.6	2.0	1.9	1.0	3.2
2.0	1.6	1.5	3.3	0.1	2.4	4.0	0.5	0.6	0.0	0.9	0.5	4.5	6.2	x	6.2	2.1	1.1	3.5	1.7
6.1	6.3	8.2	5.1	3.5	5.8	6.6	4.7	2.4	0.1	8.6	4.8	5.1	3.9	3.0	4.7	6.1	6.4	6.3	5.6
1.4	1.8	2.5	x	0.4	1.0	0.9	0.0	0.9	0.0	3.3	1.1	2.9	4.0	4.0	3.9	1.7	1.5	0.4	3.1
2.1	3.1	3.2	5.5	0.6	0.9	0.0	0.1	1.0	0.0	4.9	1.7	3.9	4.9	5.2	4.6	2.7	3.3	0.6	4.1
1.7	2.7	3.4	x	1.4	0.5	0.0	0.1	1.3	0.0	2.1	0.9	3.6	4.4	x	4.4	2.8	4.4	0.8	3.1
3.4	5.1	3.9	4.2	8.5	1.2	0.0	5.1	1.0	0.7	1.3	2.2	4.2	4.2	4.6	3.8	4.1	3.5	1.7	7.1
4.2	6.1	6.6	7.6	3.6	1.5	0.0	4.2	2.2	0.0	4.0	2.8	5.3	5.9	x	5.9	4.7	4.4	4.3	5.5
1.2	1.2	0.9	3.0	0.0	1.1	1.6	0.1	0.5	0.0	1.2	0.5	3.4	4.6	x	4.6	2.0	1.4	3.2	1.3
5.0	6.3	8.5	5.4	2.6	3.3	4.1	2.6	3.2	0.0	3.3	2.4	5.6	5.1	4.7	5.5	6.1	5.4	6.1	6.8
2.3	1.7	1.3	2.5	1.8	2.9	4.5	0.2	0.4	0.1	2.6	0.9	3.9	5.2	4.9	5.5	2.3	2.1	1.9	2.8
1.6	2.6	1.9	5.4	1.1	0.4	0.0	0.2	1.0	0.0	1.7	0.7	3.2	4.0	4.3	3.7	2.2	1.5	0.9	4.2
5.3	6.9	9.2	5.7	3.6	3.2	0.8	6.4	5.6	0.1	6.6	5.1	6.9	5.3	3.5	7.0	8.1	7.8	8.4	8.2
0.3	0.2	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.4	0.2	0.0	1.4	0.5	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.0	0.9	1.1	0.0	1.6
1.0	0.9	0.9	1.3	0.3	1.1	1.1	0.1	0.4	0.0	3.0	1.0	2.7	3.9	3.4	4.3	1.2	1.8	0.1	1.8
0.6	0.2	0.0	0.5	0.2	0.9	1.4	0.1	0.2	0.0	1.4	0.4	1.6	2.2	0.9	3.4	1.0	1.6	0.1	1.4
4.1	5.9	6.9	3.0	6.6	1.6	0.0	4.5	2.6	0.0	4.0	2.9	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.5	6.6	5.8	7.8	6.2
9.3	9.3	9.7	x	8.5	9.2	10.0	1.9	7.2	10.0	8.6	7.9	8.9	9.3	x	9.3	8.5	8.0	7.8	9.6
4.7	4.3	4.6	7.6	0.3	5.0	6.6	5.8	2.0	0.6	2.1	2.9	4.2	4.5	3.9	5.0	3.9	2.5	3.9	5.3
8.5	8.2	9.9	5.3	7.7	8.8	10.0	5.7	6.9	4.2	7.5	6.2	9.4	9.4	x	9.4	9.3	8.7	9.8	9.4
2.3	0.5	0.1	1.7	0.1	3.8	6.1	0.2	0.2	0.0	1.3	0.4	1.8	2.8	2.2	3.4	0.6	1.5	0.0	0.2
3.1	3.0	3.2	4.4	1.0	3.2	4.2	0.3	2.6	2.2	2.7	2.0	4.0	4.8	3.6	5.9	3.2	2.8	2.8	4.1
6.9	5.9	8.6	4.9	1.3	7.7	9.6	1.5	6.0	0.6	3.7	3.2	6.7	6.6	4.9	8.3	6.8	6.1	8.3	5.9

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	Natural	Earthquake	Flood	Tsunami	Tropical cyclone	Drought	Epidemic	Human	Projected conflict risk	Current highly violent conflict intensity
Suriname	3.1	→	108	3.4	2.2	3.9	0.1	8.6	3.2	0.0	1.4	5.2	0.1	0.1	0.0
Sweden	1.4	→	176	3.7	0.6	1.1	0.1	3.2	0.0	0.0	1.0	1.7	0.1	0.1	0.0
Switzerland	1.4	→	176	4.0	1.3	2.3	5.1	4.3	0.0	0.0	1.0	1.7	0.1	0.1	0.0
Syria	7.3	→	7	6.5	8.7	5.7	7.8	5.2	5.6	0.0	7.2	5.5	10.0	9.7	10.0
Tajikistan	4.5	→	65	3.2	5.3	5.8	9.3	5.4	0.0	0.0	7.6	6.3	4.8	6.9	0.0
Tanzania	5.1	↘	41	1.3	3.7	5.1	4.8	5.8	5.9	0.8	5.3	6.6	2.0	2.9	0.0
Thailand	4.0	→	79	2.3	5.5	6.2	2.1	8.8	7.2	4.9	5.7	5.7	4.6	6.6	0.0
Timor-Leste	4.2	→	71	3.7	2.9	4.6	6.3	1.7	6.0	3.6	2.0	6.1	0.8	1.2	0.0
Togo	4.6	→	60	1.9	2.4	3.0	0.1	4.3	0.0	0.0	2.9	7.4	1.8	2.5	0.0
Tonga	3.9	→	84	5.9	3.0	5.2	7.7	0.1	8.0	6.2	0.5	3.8	0.0	0.0	0.0
Trinidad and Tobago	2.6	→	126	5.7	1.8	3.2	6.3	0.3	0.0	2.4	3.1	4.9	0.1	0.2	0.0
Tunisia	3.1	→	108	2.1	3.5	4.4	5.7	3.8	7.5	0.0	4.4	2.8	2.5	3.6	0.0
Turkey	5.0	→	47	3.4	7.9	6.2	9.7	5.7	7.0	0.0	2.8	6.2	9.0	9.9	9.0
Turkmenistan	2.4	→	135	4.6	2.2	3.7	3.3	6.4	0.0	0.0	4.7	5.6	0.3	0.4	0.0
Tuvalu	3.1	→	108	5.5	1.6	3.0	0.1	0.1	8.3	0.1	0.5	4.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Uganda	6.5	→	14	2.1	5.5	4.4	4.0	5.1	0.0	0.0	6.0	7.8	6.4	9.2	0.0
Ukraine	4.6	↘	60	5.0	5.4	3.2	2.5	7.1	0.0	0.0	2.6	4.2	7.0	10.0	7.0
United Arab Emirates	1.8	→	161	4.1	2.4	4.2	0.1	3.8	7.0	1.8	5.0	5.5	0.1	0.1	0.0
United Kingdom	2.2	→	147	4.1	3.1	2.4	0.6	4.8	4.9	0.0	1.0	1.5	3.8	5.4	0.0
United States of America	3.4	→	102	4.7	6.3	6.6	7.9	6.4	7.9	7.6	4.4	4.0	5.9	8.4	0.0
Uruguay	1.8	→	161	3.7	0.9	1.7	0.3	3.9	0.0	0.0	2.0	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Uzbekistan	3.1	→	108	2.8	3.8	5.2	8.1	6.3	0.0	0.0	6.6	6.0	2.0	2.8	0.0
Vanuatu	4.1	→	76	5.3	3.3	5.6	7.7	0.1	8.5	4.5	5.0	4.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
Venezuela	4.5	→	65	5.4	4.8	6.1	9.2	5.6	6.8	4.6	2.1	5.4	3.1	4.4	0.0
Viet Nam	3.7	→	92	2.6	5.4	7.4	4.1	10.0	7.4	7.9	4.3	6.8	2.2	3.2	0.0
Yemen	8.1	→	2	5.1	8.4	4.3	2.1	4.8	5.5	0.0	4.7	6.9	10.0	10.0	10.0
Zambia	4.3	→	69	1.6	2.4	3.5	2.8	5.5	0.0	0.0	4.2	6.4	1.1	1.5	0.0
Zimbabwe	5.1	→	41	1.3	3.9	4.7	2.2	6.0	0.0	0.4	9.0	4.8	2.9	4.1	0.0

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VULNERABILITY	Socio-Economic Vulnerability	Development & Deprivation	Inequality	Economic dependency	Vulnerable groups	Uprooted people	Health conditions	Children U5	Recent shocks	Food security	Other vulnerable groups	LACK OF COPING CAPACITY	Institutional	DRR	Governance	Infrastructure	Communication	Physical infrastructure	Access to health care
2.7	3.5	3.7	6.2	0.2	1.9	2.3	0.9	1.4	0.0	2.9	1.4	5.0	6.0	x	6.0	3.9	2.6	4.1	5.1
3.1	0.2	0.0	0.7	0.1	5.2	7.8	0.1	0.2	0.0	1.6	0.5	1.4	2.0	2.5	1.4	0.8	1.5	0.9	0.1
2.4	0.3	0.0	1.2	0.1	4.1	6.5	0.1	0.3	0.0	1.1	0.4	0.9	1.1	0.9	1.2	0.7	1.6	0.0	0.4
7.7	7.5	6.3	7.3	10.0	7.9	10.0	0.4	1.8	0.7	4.8	2.1	5.7	6.6	4.6	8.5	4.5	4.4	2.7	6.3
3.5	4.6	5.2	3.7	4.4	2.3	2.6	1.5	2.2	0.1	3.9	2.0	5.0	6.0	4.6	7.4	3.8	3.1	4.4	3.9
5.7	5.9	8.3	5.6	1.4	5.5	6.4	5.4	3.7	1.8	6.1	4.4	6.2	5.0	3.5	6.4	7.1	6.1	8.6	6.6
3.0	2.2	2.3	4.0	0.1	3.8	5.5	1.1	1.1	0.7	3.3	1.6	4.0	5.1	4.7	5.4	2.7	1.7	1.9	4.4
4.2	5.0	7.4	0.9	4.3	3.4	0.0	6.4	5.9	0.7	7.9	5.8	6.1	6.5	6.3	6.6	5.6	4.7	5.9	6.1
5.1	6.1	8.0	6.0	2.3	3.8	3.8	4.3	4.4	0.0	5.4	3.8	7.7	8.2	9.2	7.1	7.0	6.6	8.0	6.5
4.6	5.5	3.7	4.4	10.0	3.5	0.0	2.1	0.8	10.0	4.2	5.9	4.2	5.3	5.8	4.7	2.8	2.8	0.2	5.3
2.8	2.0	1.7	4.3	0.2	3.6	5.2	0.2	1.3	2.7	1.7	1.5	3.3	4.9	4.4	5.3	1.2	1.4	0.4	1.8
1.8	2.4	2.5	3.0	1.5	1.2	2.0	0.3	0.9	0.1	0.1	0.4	4.7	6.0	6.4	5.5	3.1	2.9	2.7	3.7
4.9	2.1	1.9	4.2	0.5	6.8	9.4	0.1	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.2	3.2	3.9	2.1	5.6	2.4	2.3	1.8	3.2
1.1	1.5	2.3	x	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.3	2.1	0.0	1.8	1.1	5.7	7.6	x	7.6	2.8	2.5	3.3	2.6
3.7	5.0	4.4	3.5	7.6	2.2	0.0	7.5	1.9	0.0	4.2	4.0	5.1	6.4	x	6.4	3.5	3.9	0.6	6.0
7.0	6.3	8.3	5.8	2.6	7.6	8.8	6.4	3.0	0.3	9.0	5.7	7.0	6.7	x	6.7	7.2	6.3	9.0	6.2
3.9	1.8	1.6	2.1	1.7	5.5	8.0	1.2	0.7	0.1	2.2	1.1	4.7	6.4	x	6.4	2.4	1.9	1.4	4.0
1.4	0.8	0.7	1.7	0.0	1.9	3.1	0.0	0.6	0.0	1.7	0.6	1.8	2.3	2.1	2.5	1.2	0.1	2.0	1.5
2.2	0.5	0.0	2.0	0.0	3.6	5.9	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.9	0.4	1.6	2.2	2.1	2.3	0.9	1.6	0.0	1.1
2.9	0.8	0.0	3.3	0.0	4.6	7.2	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.2	2.1	2.8	3.0	2.5	1.3	1.6	1.0	1.2
2.3	1.9	1.8	3.7	0.1	2.7	4.2	0.7	0.8	0.3	1.3	0.8	2.7	3.7	4.0	3.4	1.6	1.4	2.4	1.1
2.1	3.4	3.8	4.0	2.0	0.5	0.0	0.5	1.1	0.2	1.6	0.9	3.9	4.7	2.6	6.8	3.0	2.8	2.9	3.3
3.7	5.5	6.1	3.1	6.7	1.3	0.0	3.6	2.3	0.6	2.8	2.4	5.6	5.6	5.4	5.7	5.6	4.9	6.1	5.7
3.9	3.3	3.5	5.8	0.2	4.4	5.0	1.5	1.3	0.0	8.4	3.8	4.9	5.4	2.5	8.3	4.3	2.5	3.6	6.7
2.2	3.4	4.5	3.5	1.1	0.7	0.0	1.1	2.3	0.5	1.8	1.4	4.2	5.0	4.2	5.7	3.4	1.7	3.5	5.1
8.0	7.3	8.8	6.5	5.1	8.6	10.0	1.7	6.6	1.6	8.6	5.5	8.0	8.8	8.5	9.0	6.8	6.2	7.2	6.9
5.7	6.1	7.7	7.6	1.4	5.3	5.3	6.9	3.5	0.0	7.7	5.2	6.0	5.0	3.5	6.4	6.9	5.8	8.6	6.2
5.9	5.6	7.2	5.9	2.1	6.1	4.1	5.8	2.9	10.0	8.1	7.6	5.9	5.1	2.6	7.5	6.6	5.3	7.7	6.7

Inform Risk Index sources

Hazards & Exposure

Earthquake

Physical exposure to extensive earthquake
GEM, JRC

M. Pagani, J. Garcia-Pelaez, R. Gee, K. Johnson, V. Poggi, R. Styron, G. Weatherill, M. Simionato, D. Viganò, L. Danciu, D. Monelli (2018). Global Earthquake Model (GEM) Seismic Hazard Map (version 2018.1 - December 2018), DOI: 10.13117/GEM-GLOBAL-SEISMIC-HAZARD-MAP-2018.1

https://www.globalquakemodel.org/gem

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M. Pagani, J. Garcia-Pelaez, R. Gee, K. Johnson, V. Poggi, R. Styron, G. Weatherill, M. Simionato, D. Viganò, L. Danciu, D. Monelli (2018). Global Earthquake Model (GEM) Seismic Hazard Map (version 2018.1 - December 2018), DOI: 10.13117/GEM-GLOBAL-SEISMIC-HAZARD-MAP-2018.1

https://www.globalquakemodel.org/gem

Tsunami

Physical exposure to tsunamis
UNDRR, JRC

UNISDR Global Risk Assessment 2015: GVM and IAVCEI, UNEP, CIMNE and associates and INGENIAR, FEWS NET and CIMA Foundation

http://risk.preventionweb.net/capraviewer/download.jsp

Flood

Physical exposure to flood
UNDRR, JRC

UNISDR Global Risk Assessment 2015: GVM and IAVCEI, UNEP, CIMNE and associates and INGENIAR, FEWS NET and CIMA Foundation.

http://risk.preventionweb.net/capraviewer/download.jsp

Tropical Cyclone

Physical exposure to Storm Surges
UNDRR, JRC

UNISDR Global Risk Assessment 2015: GVM and IAVCEI, UNEP, CIMNE and associates and INGENIAR, FEWS NET and CIMA Foundation.

http://risk.preventionweb.net/capraviewer/download.jsp

Physical exposure to extensive tropical cyclone
UNDRR, JRC

UNISDR Global Risk Assessment 2015: GVM and IAVCEI, UNEP, CIMNE and associates and INGENIAR, FEWS NET and CIMA Foundation.

http://risk.preventionweb.net/capraviewer/download.jsp

Physical exposure to intensive tropical cyclone
UNDRR, JRC

UNISDR Global Risk Assessment 2015: GVM and IAVCEI, UNEP, CIMNE and associates and INGENIAR, FEWS NET and CIMA Foundation.

http://risk.preventionweb.net/capraviewer/download.jsp

Drought

Agriculture Stress Index Probability
FAO

http://www.fao.org/giews/earthobservation/asis

People affected by droughts
EMERGENCY EVENTS DATABASE (EM-DAT), CENTRE FOR RESEARCH ON THE EPIDEMIOLOGY OF DISASTERS (CRED)

D. Guha-Sapir, R. Below, Ph. Hoyois - EM-DAT: International Disaster Database – www.emdat.be – Université Catholique de Louvain – Brussels – Belgium.

http://www.emdat.be/

Frequency of droughts events
EMERGENCY EVENTS DATABASE (EM-DAT), CENTRE FOR RESEARCH ON THE EPIDEMIOLOGY OF DISASTERS (CRED)

D. Guha-Sapir, R. Below, Ph. Hoyois - EM-DAT: International Disaster Database – www.emdat.be – Université Catholique de Louvain – Brussels – Belgium.

http://www.emdat.be/

Epidemic

Population exposed to CCHF
Messina JP, Pigott DM, Golding N, et al. The global distribution of Crimean-Congo hemorrhagic fever. Trans R Soc Trop Med Hyg 2015; 109: 503–13.

Messina JP, Pigott DM, Golding N, et al. The global distribution of Crimean-Congo hemorrhagic fever. Trans R Soc Trop Med Hyg 2015; 109: 503–13.

Population exposed to EVD
Pigott DM, Millear, Anoushka I, Earl L, et al. Updates to the zoonotic niche map of Ebola virus disease in Africa. Elife 2016; 5: e16412.

Pigott DM, Golding N, Mylne A, et al. Mapping the zoonotic niche of Ebola virus disease in Africa. Elife 2014; 3: e04395.
Pigott DM, Millear, Anoushka I, Earl L, et al. Updates to the zoonotic niche map of Ebola virus disease in Africa. Elife 2016; 5: e16412.

Pigott DM, Golding N, Mylne A, et al. Mapping the zoonotic niche of Ebola virus disease in Africa. Elife 2014; 3: e04395.

Population exposed to Lassa Fever
Mylne AQN, Pigott DM, Longbottom J, et al. Mapping the zoonotic niche of Lassa fever in Africa. Trans R Soc Trop Med Hyg 2015; 109: 483–92.

Mylne AQN, Pigott DM, Longbottom J, et al. Mapping the zoonotic niche of Lassa fever in Africa. Trans R Soc Trop Med Hyg 2015; 109: 483–92.

Population exposed to MVD
Pigott DM, Golding N, Mylne A, et al. Mapping the zoonotic niche of Marburg virus disease in Africa. Trans R Soc Trop Med Hyg 2015; 109: 366-78

Pigott DM, Golding N, Mylne A, et al. Mapping the zoonotic niche of Marburg virus disease in Africa. Trans R Soc Trop Med Hyg 2015; 109: 366-78

Populations at risk of Plasmodium vivax malaria
MALARIA MAP PROJECT

Gething, P. W., Elyazar, I. R., Moyes, C. L., Smith, D. L., Battle, K. E., Guerra, C. A., Patil, A. P., Tatem, A. J., Howes, R. E., Myers, M. F., George, D. B., Horby, P., Wertheim, H. F., Price, R. N., Müeller, I., Baird, J. K., … Hay, S. I. (2012). A long neglected world malaria map: Plasmodium vivax endemicity in 2010. PLoS neglected tropical diseases, 6(9), e1814. https://map.ox.ac.uk/explorer/#/

Population exposed to Zika
Messina, Jane; Kraemer, Moritz; Brady, Oliver; Pigott, David; Shearer, Freya; Weiss, Daniel; et al. (2016): Environmental suitability for Zika virus transmission. figshare. Dataset.

https://figshare.com/articles/Environmental_suitability_for_Zika_virus_transmission/2574298

Population at Risk to Aedes
Kraemer et al. eLife 2015;4:e08347. DOI: 10.7554/eLife.08347

Population exposed to Dengue
Messina JP, Brady OJ, Golding N, Kraemer MUG, Wint GRW, Ray SE, Pigott DM, Shearer FM, Johnson K, Earl L, Marczak LB, Shirude S, Davis Weaver N, Gilbert M, Velayudhan R, Jones P, Jaenisch T, Scott TW, Reiner RC and Hay SI (2019). The current and future global distribution and population at risk of dengue. Nature Microbiology

https://www.nature.com/articles/s41564-019-0476-8

Population exposed to West Nile fever
https://www.researchgate.net/publication/308876010_Climate_Change_Influences_on_the_Global_Potential_Distribution_of_the_Mosquito_Culex_quinquefasciatus_Vector_of_West_Nile_Virus_and_Lymphatic_Filariasis

Population density (people per sq. km of land area)
WORLD BANK

http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/EN.POP.DNST

Urban population growth (annual %)
WORLD BANK

https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SP.URB.GROW

Population living in urban areas (%)
WORLD BANK

http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SP.URB.TOTL.IN.ZS

Household size
UNDESA UNITED NATIONS, DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL AFFAIRS, POPULATION DIVISION (2019).

Household Size and Composition 2019. (POP/DB/PD/HSCD/2019).

https://population.un.org/Household/index.html

People using at least basic sanitation services (% of population)
WHO/UNICEF JOINT MONITORING PROGRAMME (JMP) FOR WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION

https://washdata.org/

People using at least basic drinking water services (% of population)
WHO/UNICEF JOINT MONITORING PROGRAMME (JMP) FOR WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION

https://washdata.org/

People practicing open defecation (% of population)
WHO/UNICEF JOINT MONITORING PROGRAMME (JMP) FOR WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION

https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/database/

Proportion of population with basic handwashing facilities on premises (% of population)
WHO/UNICEF JOINT MONITORING PROGRAMME (JMP) FOR WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION

https://washdata.org/

Number of vets
WAHIS, OIE

Copyright © World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE)

https://www.oie.int/wahis_2/public/wahid.php/Countryinformation/Veterinarians

HR capacity score: Food safety
WHO

http://apps.who.int/gho/data/view.main.IHRSPARCTRYALL

Population living in slums (% of urban population)
UN HABITAT

http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/EN.POP.SLUM.UR.ZS

Children under 5
UNDESA

United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2019). World Population Prospects 2019, Online Edition.

https://population.un.org/wpp/Download/Standard/Population/

Conflict Risk

Conflict Barometer - National Power Conflicts
HEIDELBERG INSTITUTE

Heidelberg Institute for International Conflict Research (HIIK) (2020): Conflict Barometer 2019, Heidelberg

http://www.hiik.de/en/konfliktbarometer/index.html

Conflict Barometer - Subnational Conflicts
HEIDELBERG INSTITUTE

Heidelberg Institute for International Conflict Research (HIIK) (2020): Conflict Barometer 2019, Heidelberg

http://www.hiik.de/en/konfliktbarometer/index.html

GCRI Violent Internal Conflict probability
EUROPEAN COMMISSION, JOINT RESEARCH CENTRE (JRC)

http://conflictrisk.jrc.ec.europa.eu/

Vulnerability

Poverty & Development

Human Development Index
UNDP HUMAN DEVELOPMENT REPORT

http://hdr.undp.org/en/composite/HDI

Multidimensional Poverty Index
UNDP HUMAN DEVELOPMENT REPORT

http://hdr.undp.org/en/composite/MPI

Inequality

Gender Inequality Index
UNDP HUMAN DEVELOPMENT REPORT

http://hdr.undp.org/en/composite/GII

Income Gini coefficient - Inequality in income or consumption
WORLD BANK

http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SI.POV.GINI

Economical Dependency

Public aid per capita
FTS (OCHA); OECD DAC

https://fts.unocha.org/; http://stats.oecd.org/Index.aspx?DataSetCode=TABLE2A

Net ODA received (% of GNI)
WORLD BANK

http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/DT.ODA.ODAT.GN.ZS

Volume of remittances as a proportion of total GDP (%)
WORLD BANK

https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/BX.TRF.PWKR.DT.GD.ZS

Uprooted people

Refugees and asylum-seekers by country of asylum
UNHCR

Global Trends Report and Operational Portal, UNHCR

http://www.unhcr.org; https://data2.unhcr.org/en/situations

Internally displaced persons (IDPs)
INTERNAL DISPLACEMENT MONITORING CENTRE

IDMC Global Report on Internal Displacement 2019 Conflict Dataset

http://www.internal-displacement.org

Returned refugees
UNHCR

http://www.unhcr.org

Other Vulnerable Groups

Adult Prevalence of HIV-AIDS
WHO - GLOBAL HEALTH OBSERVATORY DATA REPOSITORY

http://apps.who.int/ghodata

Number of new HIV infections per 1,000 uninfected population
The Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS)

https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/database/

Malaria incidence per 1,000 population at risk
GLOBAL MALARIA PROGRAMME AT WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION (WHO)

https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/database/

Incidence of Tuberculosis
WHO GLOBAL HEALTH OBSERVATORY DATA REPOSITORY

http://apps.who.int/ghodata

Number of people requiring interventions against neglected tropical diseases
NATIONAL NTD PROGRAMMES WITHIN MINISTRIES OF HEALTH, COMPILED BY WHO

https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/database/

Child Mortality
UN INTER-AGENCY GROUP FOR CHILD MORTALITY ESTIMATION (UNICEF, WHO, WORLD BANK, UN DESA POPULATION DIVISION)

www.childmortality.org

Children Under Weight
WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION, GLOBAL DATABASE ON CHILD GROWTH AND MALNUTRITION.

http://www.who.int/nutgrowthdb/en

Population affected by natural disasters in the last 3 years
EMERGENCY EVENTS DATABASE (EM-DAT), CENTRE FOR RESEARCH ON THE EPIDEMIOLOGY OF DISASTERS (CRED)

EM-DAT: The Emergency Events Database - Université catholique de Louvain (UCL) - CRED, D. Guha-Sapir Brussels, Belgium. www.emdat.be,

D. Guha-Sapir, R. Below, Ph. Hoyois - EM-DAT: International Disaster Database – www.emdat.be – Université Catholique de Louvain – Brussels – Belgium. http://www.emdat.be/

Average dietary supply adequacy
FAO

http://www.fao.org/economic/ess/ess-fs/ess-fadata/en/

Prevalence of undernourishment
FAO

http://www.fao.org/economic/ess/ess-fs/ess-fadata/en/

Lack of Coping Capacity

Governance

Government effectiveness
WORLDWIDE GOVERNANCE INDICATORS WORLD BANK

http://info.worldbank.org/governance/wgi/

Corruption Perception Index
TRASPARENCY INTERNATIONAL

http://cpi.transparency.org/

DRR implementation

Hyogo Framework for Action
UNISDR

http://preventionweb.net/applications/hfa/qbnhfa/

Communication

Adult literacy rate
UNESCO

http://stats.uis.unesco.org/unesco

Access to electricity
WORLD BANK

http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/EG.ELC.ACCS.ZS

Internet Users
INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION, REDISTRIBUTED BY WORLD BANK

International Telecommunication Union, World Telecommunication/ICT Development Report and database.

http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/IT.NET.USER.P2

Mobile celluar subscriptions
INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION, REDISTRIBUTED BY WORLD BANK

International Telecommunication Union, World Telecommunication/ICT Development Report and database.

http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/IT.CEL.SETS.P2

Physical Connectivity

Improved sanitation facilities
WHO/UNICEF JOINT MONITORING PROGRAMME (JMP) FOR WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION

https://washdata.org/

Improved water source
WHO/UNICEF JOINT MONITORING PROGRAMME (JMP) FOR WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION

https://washdata.org/

Road density
OPENSTREETMAP OSM

https://www.openstreetmap.org

People using at least basic sanitation services (% of population)

WHO/UNICEF JOINT MONITORING PROGRAMME (JMP) FOR WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION

https://washdata.org/

People using at least basic drinking water services (% of population)

WHO/UNICEF JOINT MONITORING PROGRAMME (JMP) FOR WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION

https://washdata.org/

Access to health care

Current health expenditure per capita

WHO GLOBAL HEALTH OBSERVATORY DATA REPOSITORY

http://apps.who.int/nha/database

Coverage of DTP3 vaccine

WHO, UNICEF

https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/database/

Coverage of measles-containing vaccine

WHO, UNICEF

https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/database/

Coverage of pneumococcal conjugate vaccine

WHO, UNICEF

https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/database/

Physicians density

WHO

https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/database/

Maternal Mortality Ratio

WHO, UNICEF, UNFPA, WORLD BANK GROUP AND THE UNITED NATIONS POPULATION DIVISION

Trends in Maternal Mortality: 2000 to 2017.
Geneva, World Health Organization, 2019.

http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SH.STA.MMRT

Common

GHSL Population Grid

EUROPEAN COMMISSION, JOINT RESEARCH CENTRE (JRC)

Schiavina, Marcello; Freire, Sergio; MacManus, Kytt (2019): GHS population grid multitemporal (1975, 1990, 2000, 2015) R2019A. European Commission, Joint Research Centre (JRC) DOI: 10.2905/42E8BE89-54FF-464E-BE7B-BF9E64DA5218 PID:

http://data.europa.eu/89h/0c6b9751-a71f-4062-830b-43c9f432370f

https://data.jrc.ec.europa.eu/dataset/0c6b9751-a71f-4062-830b-43c9f432370f

Total population

UNDESA

United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2019). World Population Prospects 2019, Online Edition. Rev. 1.

https://population.un.org/wpp/Download/Standard/Population/

GDP per capita

WORLD BANK

http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/NY.GDP.PCAP.CD

INFORM

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