INFORM REPORT 2022

Shared evidence for managing crises and disasters

INFORM

SHARING CRISIS ANALYSIS

EUR 31081 EN

JRC 129343
EUR 31081 EN

PDF ISBN 978-92-76-52775-6 ISSN 1831-9424 doi:10.2760/08333

Luxembourg: Publications Office of the European Union, 2022

How to cite this report
Inter-Agency Standing Committee and the European Commission, INFORM REPORT 2022; Shared evidence for managing crises and disasters, EUR 31081 EN, Publications Office of the European Union, Luxembourg, 2022, ISBN 978-92-76-52775-6, doi:10.2760/08333, JRC129343.

Welcome

Welcome to the INFORM 2022 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.

In this report you can find the latest results of the INFORM Risk and Severity Indexes, additional analysis, and an introduction to INFORM's new tool analysing the risk of crises and disasters resulting from climate change.

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

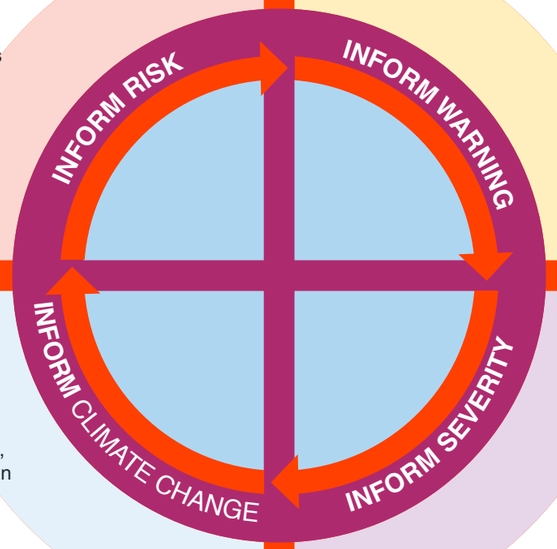
STATUS
Operational

PRODUCT
INFORM Warning

APPLICATION
Preparedness, early warning, early action

ANALYSIS
Indications of elevated risk, emerging crisis or crisis trigger

STATUS
In development



PRODUCT
INFORM Climate Change

APPLICATION
Recovery, risk reduction, sustainable development, climate change adaptation

ANALYSIS
Projected changes to structural crisis risk as a result of climate change

STATUS
Beta version

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.

DG ECHO
EUROPEAN COMMISSION DIRECTORATE-GENERAL FOR EUROPEAN CIVIL PROTECTION AND HUMANITARIAN AID OPERATIONS
INFORM products are used as part of its funding allocation algorithm.
Supports decision-making on its Annual Aid Strategy.

OCHA
UNITED NATIONS OFFICE FOR THE COORDINATION OF HUMANITARIAN AFFAIRS
INFORM products are used to support decisions on funding from the CERF Underfunded Emergencies window.

IFRC
INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF RED CROSS AND RED CRESCENT SOCIETIES
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.

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

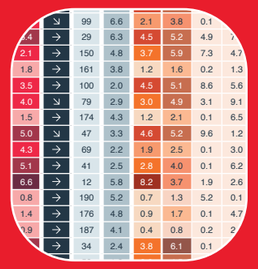
The approach of INFORM is inclusive and cost effective, with a small investment that has a multiplying effect through better targeted and more effective use of aid and development resources. INFORM has developed a 5 year project plan and budget, which provides an overview of activities carried out through 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



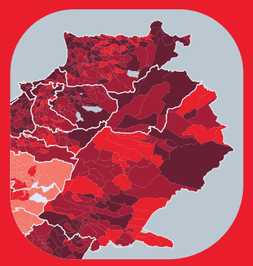
Prioritise countries by risk, or any of its components

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.

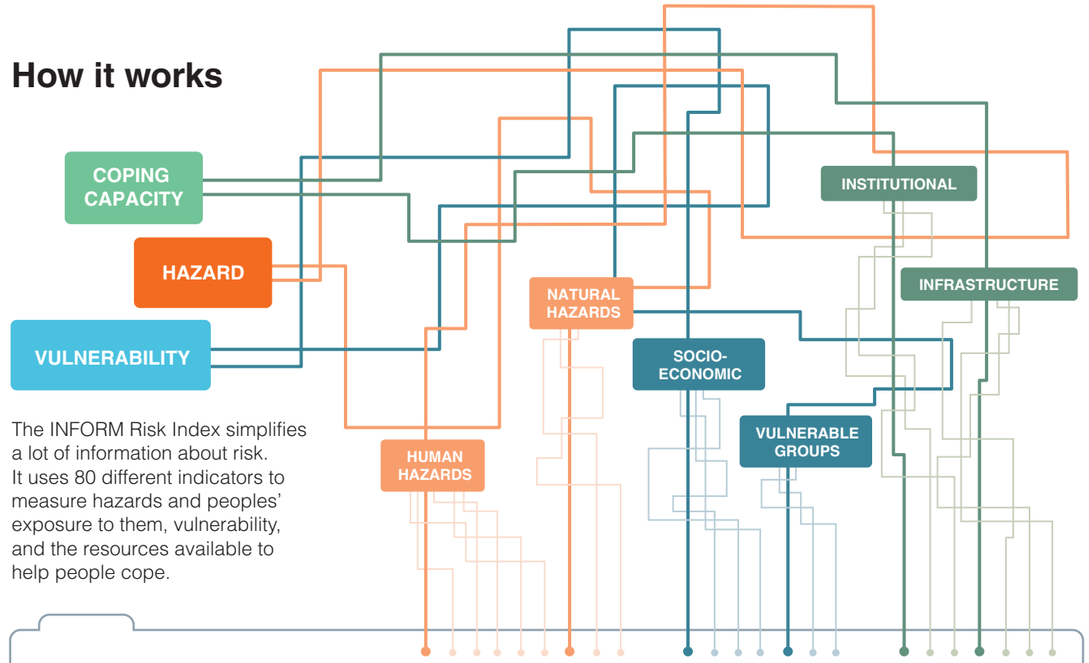


https://drmkc.jrc.ec.europa.eu/inform-index/INFORM-Risk

Results and limitations of INFORM RISK

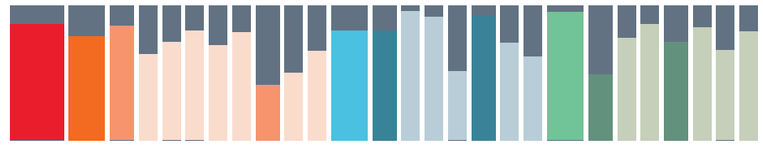
The INFORM Risk Index is a composite index, which is a simplified view of reality. Therefore, it should be used in conjunction with other sources of information. Full details of the methodology and a more detailed discussion of its limitations are available on the website.

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 it's 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

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 2022

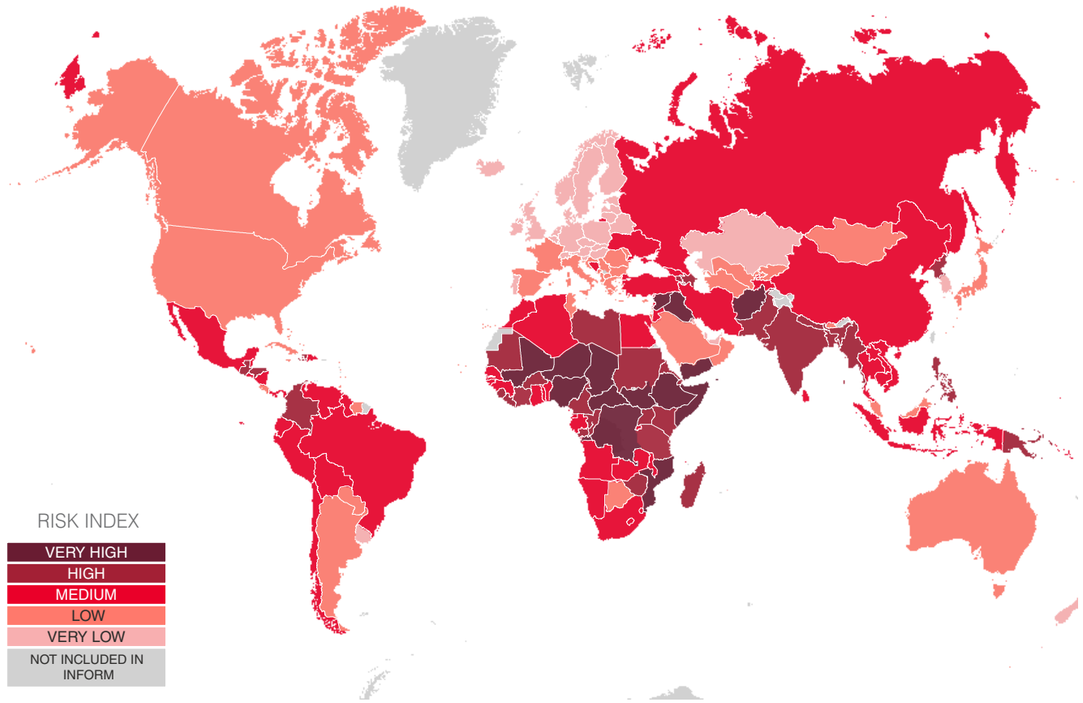
COUNTRY	RISK	3 YR TREND
Afghanistan	8.2	→
Albania	2.8	→
Algeria	4.0	→
Angola	4.8	↗
Antigua and Barbuda	2.1	→
Argentina	2.9	↗
Armenia	5.4	↗
Australia	2.3	→
Austria	1.7	→
Azerbaijan	5.9	↗
Bahamas	2.2	→
Bahrain	1.2	→
Bangladesh	5.7	→
Barbados	2.0	→
Belarus	1.8	→
Belgium	1.7	→
Belize	3.9	→
Benin	4.5	→
Bhutan	3.1	→
Bolivia	4.2	↗
Bosnia and Herzegovina	3.5	→
Botswana	3.1	→
Brazil	4.9	→
Brunei Darussalam	1.7	→
Bulgaria	2.5	→
Burkina Faso	6.4	↗
Burundi	5.9	↗
Cabo Verde	2.2	→
Cambodia	4.6	→
Cameroon	6.1	↘
Canada	2.4	→
Central African Republic	7.8	→
Chad	7.9	↗
Chile	3.6	↗
China	4.1	→
Colombia	5.4	→
Comoros	3.8	→
Congo	5.4	↗
Congo DR	7.6	→
Costa Rica	3.2	→
Côte d'Ivoire	5.4	↗
Croatia	2.3	→
Cuba	2.4	↘
Cyprus	2.9	→
Czech Republic	1.1	→
Denmark	1.1	→
Djibouti	5.2	→
Dominica	3.0	→
Dominican Republic	4.3	↗
Ecuador	4.5	↗
Egypt	4.7	→
El Salvador	4.6	→
Equatorial Guinea	3.7	→
Eritrea	5.8	↗
Estonia	0.8	→
Eswatini	3.6	→
Ethiopia	6.8	→
Fiji	2.8	→
Finland	0.9	→
France	2.2	→
Gabon	3.6	↗
Gambia	3.9	→
Georgia	3.7	→
Germany	1.9	→
Ghana	4.3	↗
Greece	2.8	→
Grenada	1.9	→
Guatemala	5.3	→
Guinea	4.6	→
Guinea-Bissau	4.4	↗
Guyana	3.9	↗
Haiti	6.2	↗
Honduras	5.3	↗
Hungary	1.8	→
Iceland	1.3	→
India	5.2	→
Indonesia	4.6	→
Iran	4.7	→
Iraq	6.6	→
Ireland	1.5	→
Israel	2.4	→
Italy	2.4	→
Jamaica	3.1	→
Japan	2.2	→
Jordan	4.4	→
Kazakhstan	1.8	→
Kenya	5.7	↗
Kiribati	3.8	→
Korea DPR	5.0	→
Korea Republic of	1.9	→
Kuwait	1.8	→
Kyrgyzstan	3.3	→
Lao PDR	4.1	→
Latvia	1.4	→
Lebanon	4.9	↗
Lesotho	4.1	→
Liberia	5.4	↗
Libya	6.2	→
Liechtenstein	0.8	→
Lithuania	1.2	→
Luxembourg	0.9	→
Madagascar	5.1	→
Malawi	4.7	→
Malaysia	3.1	→
Maldives	2.3	→
Mali	7.0	↗
Malta	1.9	→
Marshall Islands	3.6	→
Mauritania	5.1	→
Mauritius	1.9	→
Mexico	4.9	→
Micronesia	3.6	→
Moldova Republic of	2.8	→
Mongolia	2.6	→
Montenegro	2.3	→
Morocco	3.7	→
Mozambique	7.2	↗
Myanmar	6.3	→
Namibia	3.9	→
Nauru	3.2	→

RISK INDEX

- VERY HIGH
- HIGH
- MEDIUM
- LOW
- VERY LOW

KEY

- ↗ Increasing risk
- → Stable
- ↘ Decreasing 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
Nepal	5.0	↗
Netherlands	1.3	→
New Zealand	1.6	→
Nicaragua	4.7	↘
Niger	7.4	→
Nigeria	6.5	→
North Macedonia	2.3	→
Norway	1.0	→
Oman	2.5	→
Pakistan	5.9	→
Palau	2.8	↗
Palestine	4.5	↘
Panama	3.8	↗
Papua New Guinea	5.9	↗
Paraguay	2.9	→
Peru	4.8	↗
Philippines	5.3	→
Poland	1.6	→
Portugal	1.6	→
Qatar	1.5	→
Romania	2.4	→
Russian Federation	3.5	→
Rwanda	4.5	↗
Saint Kitts and Nevis	1.9	→
Saint Lucia	2.2	→
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	2.6	↗
Samoa	3.1	→
Sao Tome and Principe	2.5	→
Saudi Arabia	2.7	↗
Senegal	4.3	→
Serbia	3.0	→
Seychelles	1.8	→
Sierra Leone	5.2	↗
Singapore	0.5	→
Slovakia	1.5	→
Slovenia	1.2	→
Solomon Islands	4.5	→
Somalia	8.8	→
South Africa	4.5	→
South Sudan	8.4	↗
Spain	2.1	→
Sri Lanka	3.6	→
Sudan	6.4	→
Suriname	3.3	→
Sweden	1.4	→
Switzerland	1.4	→
Syria	7.1	→
Tajikistan	4.4	→
Tanzania	5.3	→
Thailand	3.8	→
Timor-Leste	4.3	↗
Togo	4.8	↗
Tonga	3.5	→
Trinidad and Tobago	2.6	→
Tunisia	3.3	↗
Turkey	4.9	→
Turkmenistan	2.4	→
Tuvalu	3.4	↗
Uganda	6.0	→
Ukraine	4.5	→
United Arab Emirates	1.7	→
United Kingdom	1.9	→
United States of America	3.4	→
Uruguay	1.8	→
Uzbekistan	3.1	→
Vanuatu	4.4	↗
Venezuela	4.7	↗
Viet Nam	3.7	→
Yemen	8.2	→
Zambia	4.2	→
Zimbabwe	5.1	↗

RISK INDEX

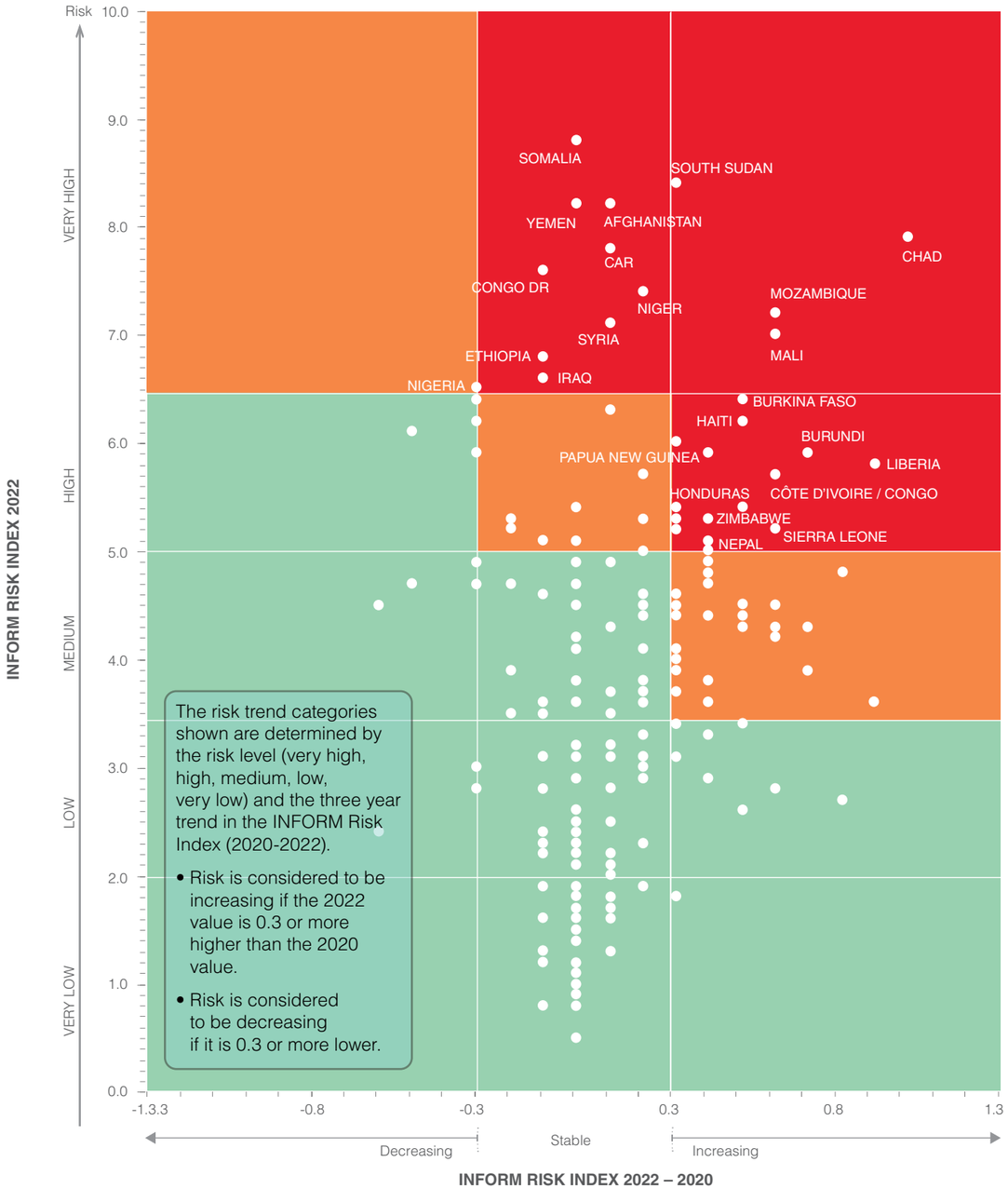
- VERY HIGH
- HIGH
- MEDIUM
- LOW
- VERY LOW

KEY

- ↗ Increasing risk
- → Stable
- ↘ Decreasing risk

Prioritising using risk level and 3 year 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

None

VERY HIGH AND STABLE

Afghanistan
Central African Republic
Congo DR
Ethiopia
Iraq
Niger
Nigeria
Somalia
Syria
Yemen

VERY HIGH AND INCREASING

Chad
Mali
Mozambique
South Sudan

HIGH AND DECREASING

Cameroon

HIGH AND STABLE

Bangladesh
Colombia
Djibouti
Guatemala
India
Korea DPR
Libya
Madagascar
Mauritania
Myanmar
Pakistan
Philippines
Sudan
Tanzania
Uganda

HIGH AND INCREASING

Armenia
Azerbaijan
Burkina Faso
Burundi
Congo
Côte d'Ivoire
Eritrea
Haiti
Honduras
Kenya
Liberia
Nepal
Papua New Guinea
Sierra Leone
Zimbabwe

MEDIUM AND DECREASING

Nicaragua
Palestine

MEDIUM AND STABLE

Algeria
Belize
Benin
Bosnia and Herzegovina
Brazil
Cambodia
China
Comoros
Egypt
El Salvador
Equatorial Guinea
Eswatini
Gambia
Georgia
Guinea
Indonesia
Iran
Kiribati
Lao PDR
Lesotho
Malawi
Marshall Islands
Mexico
Micronesia
Morocco
Namibia
Russian Federation
Senegal
Solomon Islands
South Africa
Sri Lanka
Tajikistan
Thailand
Tonga
Turkey
Ukraine
Viet Nam
Zambia

MEDIUM AND INCREASING

Angola
Bolivia
Chile
Dominican Republic
Ecuador
Gabon
Ghana
Guinea-Bissau
Guyana
Jordan
Lebanon
Panama
Peru
Rwanda
Timor-Leste
Togo
Vanatu
Venezuela

INFORM Risk Index - 10 year trends

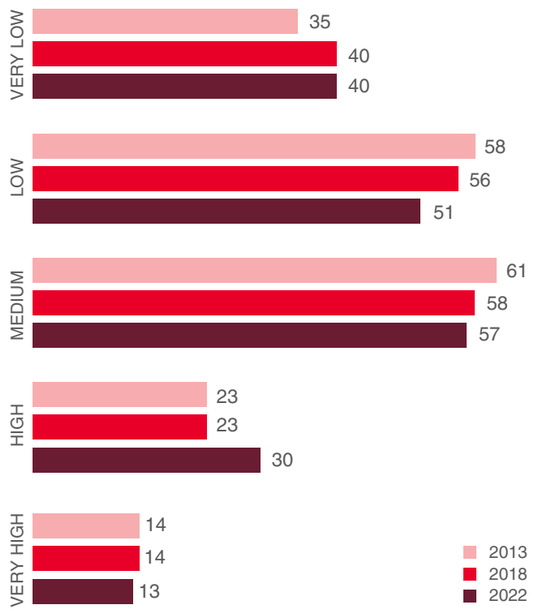
Here we analyse trends in the INFORM Risk Index over the last 10 years (2013-2022). The INFORM Risk Index can be interpreted as the structural risk relating to humanitarian crises. Therefore, it changes quite slowly over time and long-term trends can offer insight into how the structural factors that result in crises are evolving. Over the last 10 years, we can see some large scale changes in the distribution of risk globally.

Global trends in crisis risk

In terms of the number of countries classified as very low, low, medium, high and very high, according to the INFORM Risk Index, we can observe that:

- There has been little change at the low and high risk extremes. The number of countries classified as very low and very high is relatively stable.
- There has been a reduction in the number of countries in the low and medium risk categories.
- This is compensated by an important increase in countries in the high risk category.

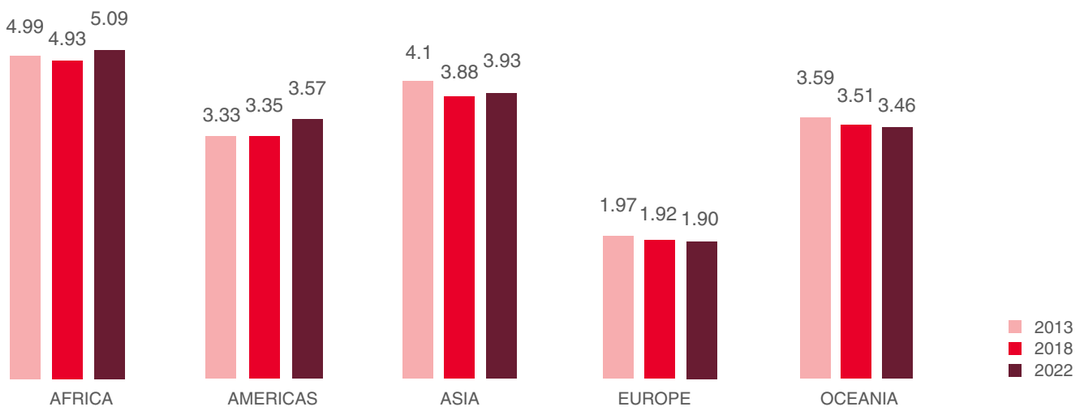
Number of countries in each risk category in 2013, 2018 and 2022



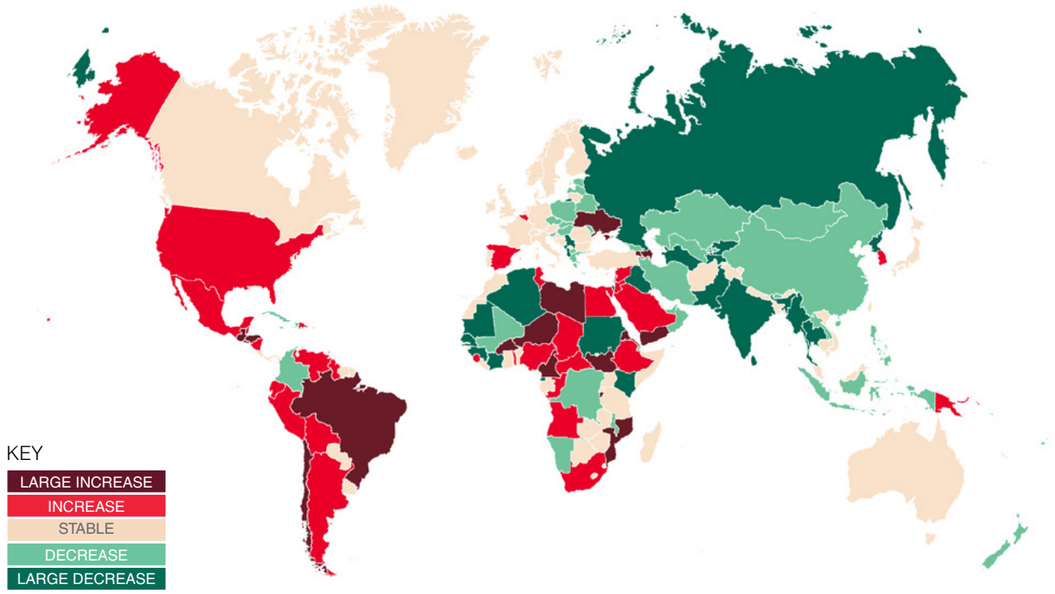
Regional trends

There is some variance in how risk has changed in different regions over the last 10 years. Risk in Europe and Oceania is quite stable. There has been a general reduction of risk in Asia and a general increase in the Americas. In Africa, the pattern is mixed and is related to the status of several conflicts. In fact, human hazards are the main drivers in changing risk. In general, the coping capacity dimension of risk is improving globally, with the exception of a few countries.

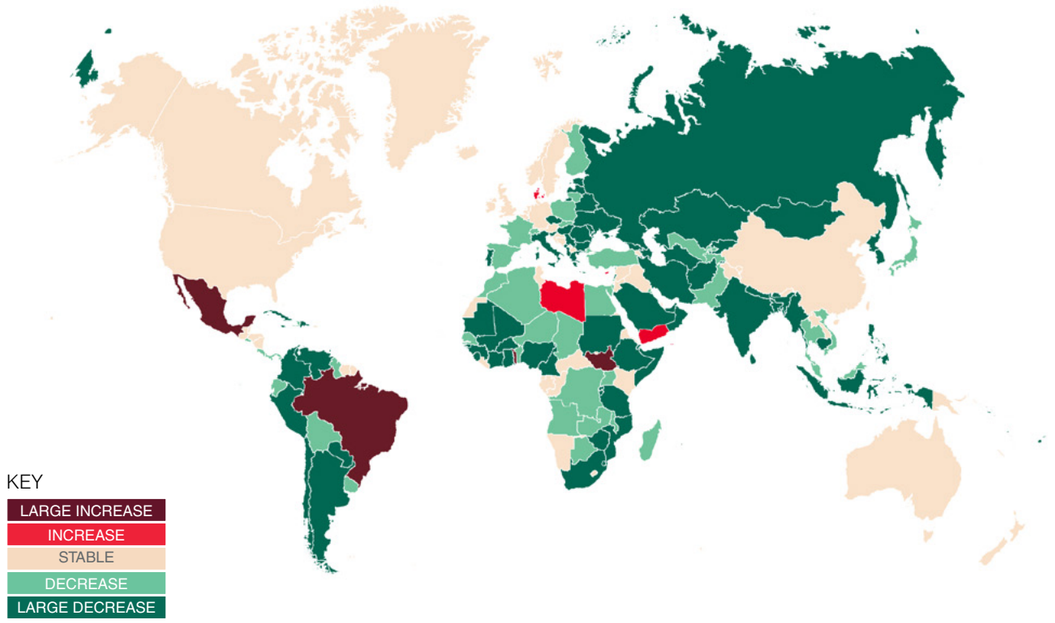
Average risk score by region in 2013, 2018 and 2022



Change in the INFORM Risk Index between 2013 and 2022



Change in the INFORM Risk Index Lack of Coping Capacity dimension between 2013 and 2022



Risk and predicting crises

Here we compare the INFORM Risk Index and INFORM Severity Index results. 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.

Likelihood of a crisis

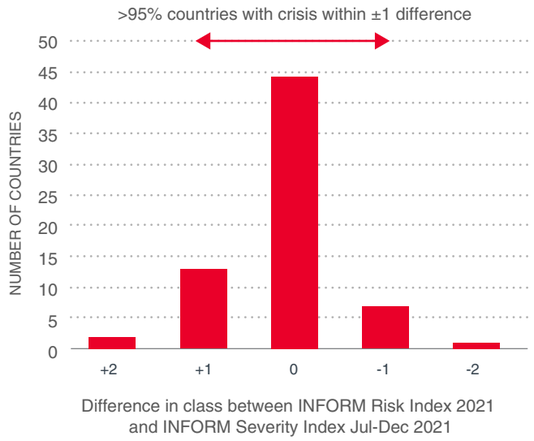
From the below chart - a comparison of the INFORM Risk Index for 2021 and results from the INFORM Severity Index for Jul-Dec 2021 - we can see that the risk Index is quite good at predicting the likelihood of a crisis.
For example:

- All countries classified as Very High risk experienced a crisis.
- 80% of High Risk countries experienced a crisis.
- Almost all crises happened in countries classified as Medium to Very High risk.
- No countries in the Very Low risk category experienced a crisis

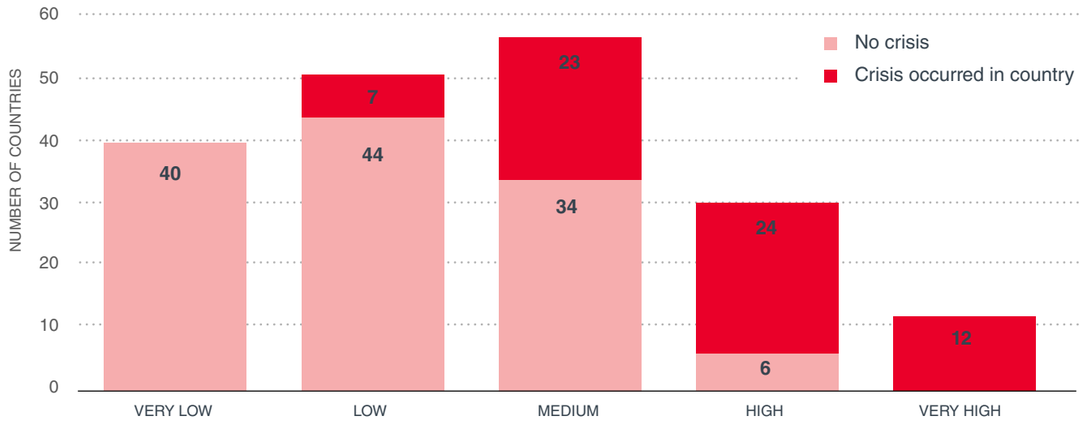
Severity of a crisis

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.

- 66% of countries had the same Risk and Severity Index category for 2021
- >95% of countries had a Risk and Severity Index category that was the same or +/- one category



Risk class of countries (according to INFORM Risk Index 2021) where actual crises occurred (INFORM Severity Index Jul-Dec 2021)



Correlation between risk and severity

The below chart shows the position of countries on a matrix of risk and severity.

Countries that experienced a crisis (INFORM Severity Index Jul-Dec 2021) are shown according to the severity of the crisis and the risk of crisis in the country (INFORM Risk Index 2021). 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).

There is a strong correlation between a country's risk and the severity of a crisis that occurs there:

- In >95% of countries that experienced a crisis, the severity of the crisis was either the same category as the risk, or within one category.
- The higher the risk level of a country, the more likely it is to have a severe crisis.
- If different, the severity category tends to be higher than the risk category, suggesting the Risk Index acts as a minimum.

INFORM SEVERITY INDEX (JULY TO DECEMBER 2021) \ INFORM RISK INDEX (2021)	VERY LOW	LOW	MEDIUM	HIGH	VERY HIGH
VERY HIGH			Venezuela, Palestinian Territory	Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Colombia, Haiti, Nigeria, Sudan	Afghanistan, CAR, Chad, DRC, Ethiopia, Iraq, Mali, Somalia, South Sudan, Syria, Yemen
HIGH			El Salvador, Iran, Lebanon, Turkey, Ukraine	Bangladesh, Burundi, Congo, Eritrea, Guatemala, Honduras, Kenya, Libya, Myanmar, North Korea, Pakistan, Philippines, Uganda, Zimbabwe	Mozambique, Niger
MEDIUM			Brasil, Ecuador, Egypt, Eswaini, Indonesia, Jordan, Lesotho, Malawi, Namibia, Peru, Rwanda, Senegal, Zambia	Djibouti, Madagascar, Mauritania, Tanzania	
LOW		Costa Rica, Greece, Italy, Malaysia, Spain, Trinidad and Tobago	Thailand	Armenia	
VERY LOW					

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.

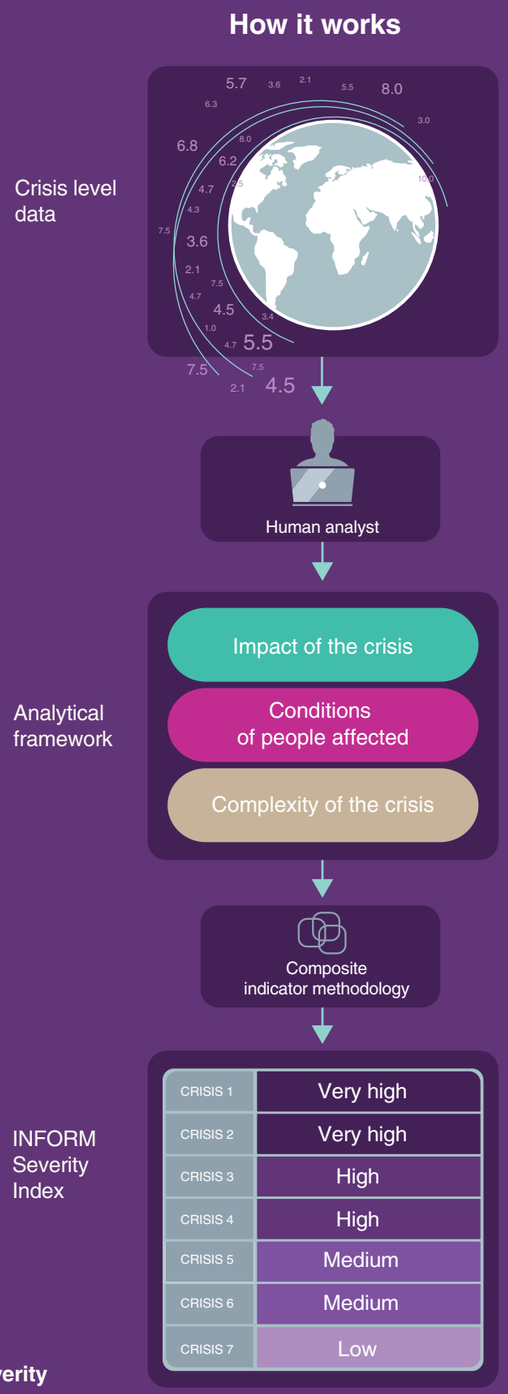
Objectives

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.

How it works



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

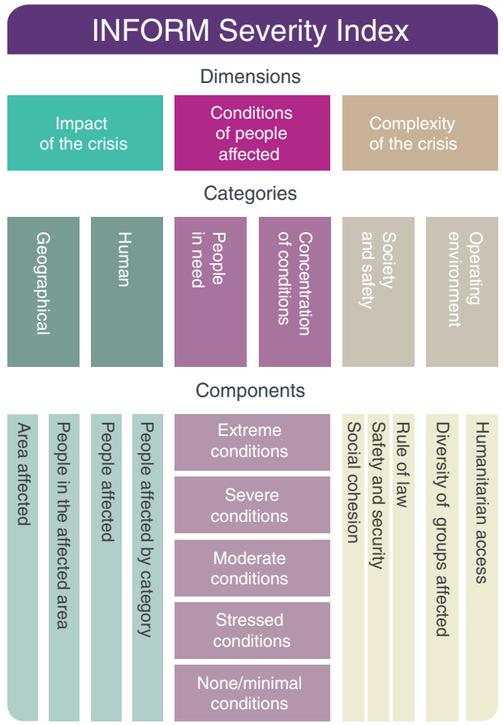
ANALYTICAL FRAMEWORK AND METHODOLOGY

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 and 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

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.

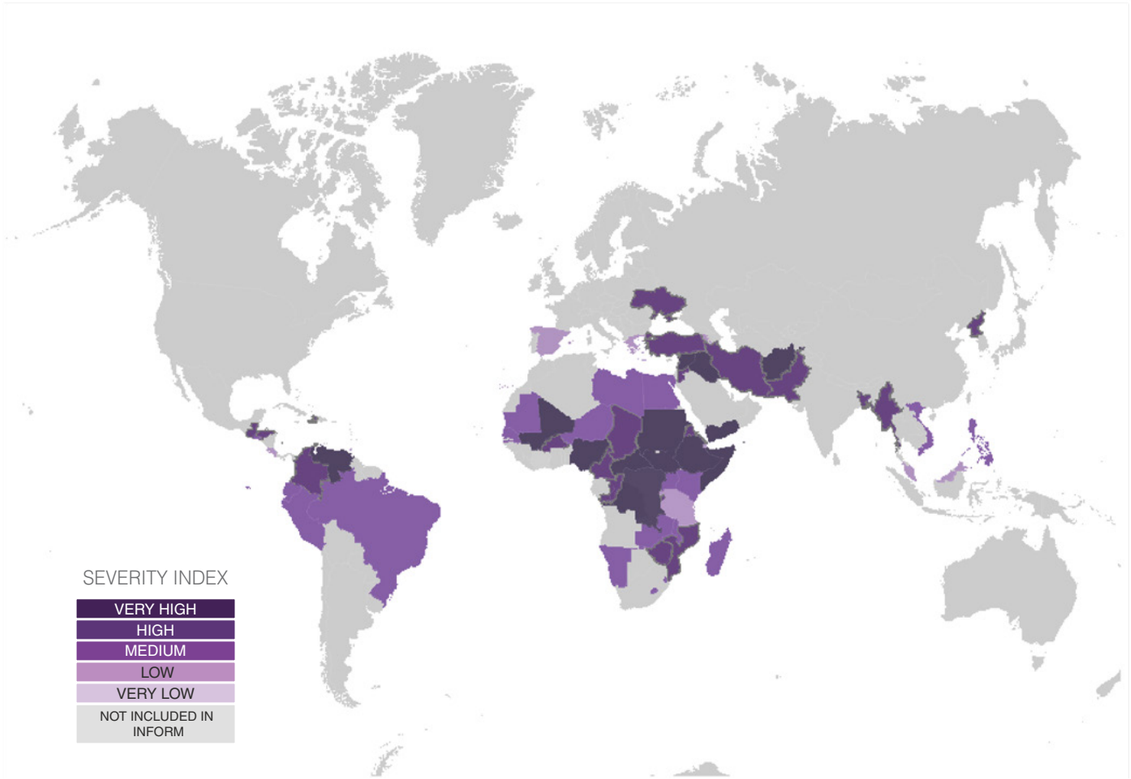
It should not be used for decisions about the operational response to a specific crisis. Crisis-specific information like needs assessments and appeals should be used to support these decisions.

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.

Inform Severity Index results

Country level, February 2022

COUNTRY	CRISIS	SEVERITY (Country level)	INFORM Severity category	3 MONTH TREND
Afghanistan	Complex crisis in Afghanistan	4.7	Very High	Stable
Algeria	Multiple crises in Algeria	x	x	-
Angola	Drought in South-West Angola	3.2	High	-
Armenia	Nagorno-Karabakh Conflict in Armenia	1.6	Low	Stable
Azerbaijan	Nagorno-Karabakh conflict in Azerbaijan	x	x	-
Bangladesh	Rohingya refugee crisis	3.3	High	Increasing
Brazil	Country level Brazil	2.3	Medium	-
Burkina Faso	Conflict in Burkina Faso	4.1	Very High	Stable
Burundi	Complex in Burundi	3.9	High	Stable
Cameroon	Multiple crises in Cameroon	4.3	Very High	Stable
CAR	Complex crisis in CAR	4.3	Very High	Stable
Chad	Complex crisis in Chad	4.3	Very High	Increasing
Chile	Venezuela displacement in Chile	2.2	Medium	-
Colombia	Complex crisis in Colombia	4.2	Very High	Stable
Congo	Complex crisis in Congo	3.4	High	Stable
Costa Rica	Nicaraguan refugees in Costa Rica	1.1	Low	Stable
Djibouti	Multiple crises in Djibouti	2.8	Medium	Stable
Dominican Republic	Venezuela displacement in Dominican Republic	1.9	Low	-
DPRK	Complex crisis in DPRK	3.8	High	Decreasing
DRC	Complex crisis in DRC	4.6	Very High	Stable
Ecuador	Venezuela displacement in Ecuador	2.6	Medium	Increasing
Egypt	Syrian Refugee Crisis in Egypt	2.5	Medium	Stable
El Salvador	Complex crisis in El Salvador	3.2	High	Increasing
Eritrea	Complex crisis in Eritrea	3.8	High	Stable
Eswatini	Food Security Crisis in Eswatini	2.5	Medium	Increasing
Ethiopia	Complex crisis in Ethiopia	4.8	Very High	Stable
Greece	Mixed migration flows in Greece	1.6	Low	Decreasing
Guatemala	Complex crisis in Guatemala	3.6	High	Increasing
Haiti	Complex crisis in Haiti	4.1	Very High	Stable
Honduras	Complex crisis in Honduras	3.8	High	Increasing
Hungary	Displacement from Ukraine conflict in Hungary	1.2	Low	-
India	Conflict in Jammu and Kashmir	x	x	-
Indonesia	Papua Conflict	2.3	Medium	Increasing
Iran	Afghan Refugees in Iran	3.5	High	Stable
Iraq	Multiple crises in Iraq	4.0	High	Decreasing
Italy	Mixed migration flows in Italy	1.9	Low	Stable
Jordan	Syrian refugees in Jordan	2.7	Medium	Decreasing
Kenya	Multiple crisis in Kenya	3.3	High	Stable
Lebanon	Socioeconomic crisis in Lebanon	3.6	High	Stable
Lesotho	Drought in Lesotho	2.2	Medium	Increasing
Libya	Complex crisis in Libya	3.7	High	Decreasing
Madagascar	Multiple crisis in Madagascar	3.0	Medium	-
Malawi	Complex crisis in Malawi	3.0	Medium	Increasing
Malaysia	International Refugees in Malaysia	1.7	Low	Stable
Mali	Complex crisis in Mali	4.4	Very High	Stable
Mauritania	Food Security in Mauritania	2.9	Medium	Stable
Mexico	Multiple crisis in Mexico	x	x	-
Morocco	Mixed migration flows in Morocco	x	x	-
Mozambique	Multiple Crises in Mozambique	3.6	High	-



COUNTRY	CRISIS	SEVERITY (Country level)	INFORM Severity category	3 MONTH TREND
Myanmar	Multiple crises in Myanmar	4.4	Very High	Increasing
Namibia	Food Security Crisis in Namibia	2.4	Medium	Increasing
Nicaragua	Socioeconomic crisis in Nicaragua	x	x	-
Niger	Multiple crises in Niger	3.9	High	Stable
Nigeria	Complex crisis in Nigeria	4.3	Very High	Stable
Pakistan	Complex crisis in Pakistan	3.7	High	Decreasing
Palestine	Conflict in Palestine	3.9	High	Decreasing
Panama	Venezuela displacement in Panama	2.1	Medium	-
Peru	Venezuela displacement in Peru	3.2	High	Increasing
Philippines	Multiple crises in the Philippines	3.4	High	-
Poland	Displacement from Ukraine conflict in Poland	1.2	Low	-
Rwanda	Burundi and DRC refugees in Rwanda	2.2	Medium	Stable
Senegal	Drought in Senegal	2.4	Medium	Stable
Somalia	Complex crisis in Somalia	4.4	Very High	Decreasing
South Sudan	Complex crisis in South Sudan	4.6	Very High	Stable
Spain	Mixed migration flows in spain	1.8	Low	Stable
Sudan	Complex crisis in Sudan	4.4	Very High	Decreasing
Syria	Syrian conflict	4.8	Very High	Decreasing
Tanzania	International Displacement in Tanzania	2.5	Medium	Stable
Thailand	Multiple situations in Thailand	1.9	Low	Decreasing
Tonga	Tonga Volcano Eruption	1.3	Low	-
Trinidad and Tobago	Venezuelan refugees in Trinidad and Tobago	1.6	Low	Decreasing
Tunisia	Mixed migration flows in Tunisia	x	x	-
Turkey	Complex situation in Turkey	3.4	High	Stable
Uganda	International Displacement in Uganda	3.2	High	Stable
Ukraine	Conflict in Ukraine	3.9	High	Increasing
Venezuela	Complex crisis in Venezuela	4.2	Very High	Stable
Yemen	Conflict in Yemen	4.8	Very High	Stable
Zambia	Drought in Zambia	2.9	Medium	Stable
Zimbabwe	Complex crisis in Zimbabwe	3.8	High	Increasing

INFORM Severity Index - trends in 2021

The INFORM Severity Index is released monthly. Here we analyse findings from the Index from calendar year 2021. We focus on country-level crises, disregarding regional crises (<10% of crises). We use the terms open and closed for crises that, respectively, met or failed to meet the criteria for inclusion in the Index. Essentially, this is based on scale and reporting frequency, see the User Guide for more details.

Number of crises

Most of the crises that were included in the Index in January 2021 (102) were still included in December 2021. In addition:

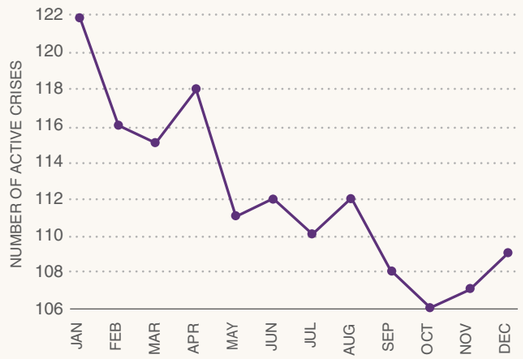
- Four were both opened and closed during 2021.
- Seven new crises were opened during 2021 and were still active at the end of the year.
- 20 crises that were active at the beginning of 2021 were closed during the year.

As a result, the total number of active crises decreased over the year. Most crises that opened or closed were due to natural hazard events.

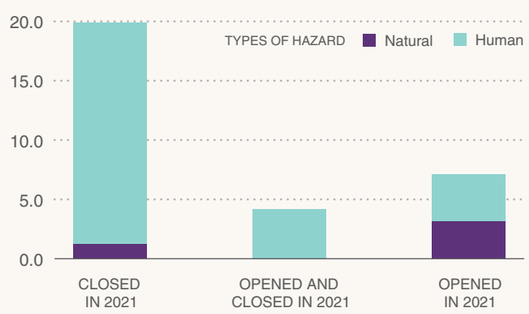
Crisis severity

The average severity score of active crises increased slightly during the year. However, this could be a result of the closure of several crises, with only those with higher severity remaining open.

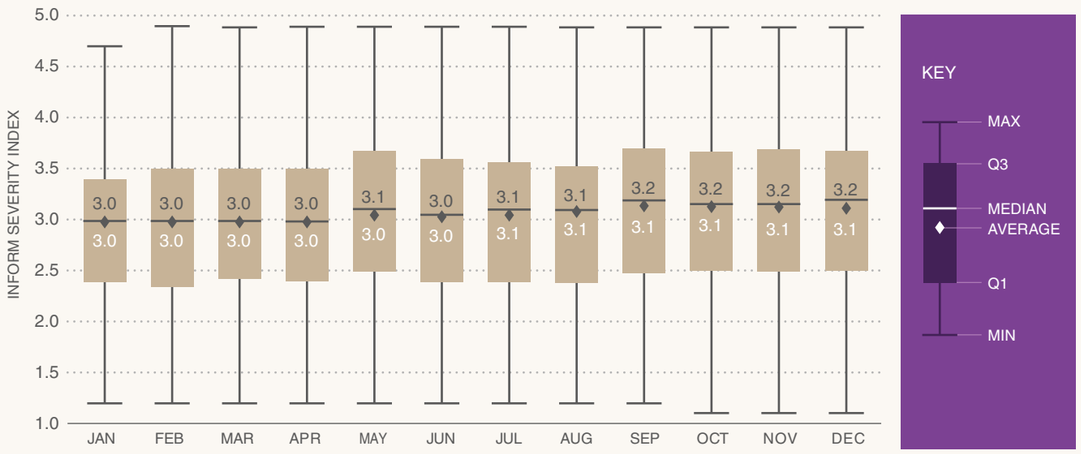
Number of crises in the INFORM Severity Index 2021



Crises opened or closed during 2021



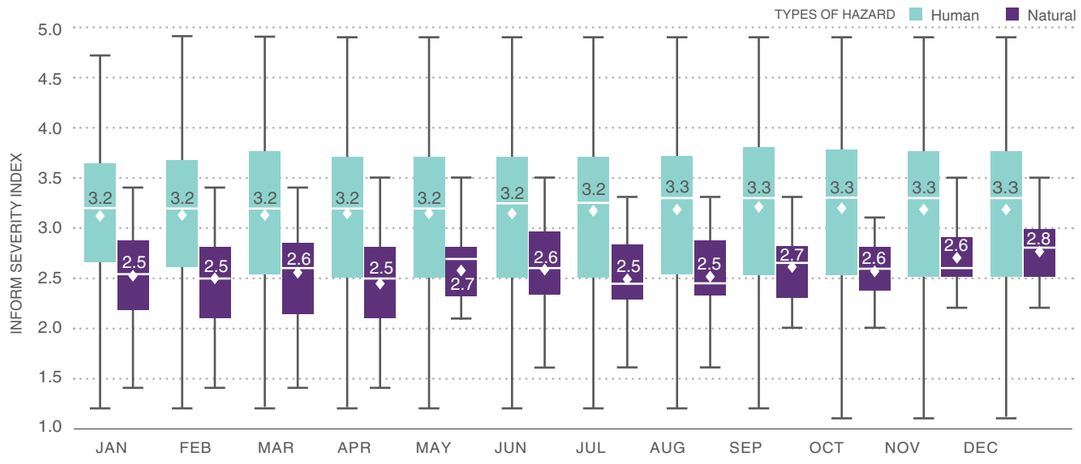
Average Severity Index score of all country-level crises during 2021



Natural and human hazards

Comparing crises caused by natural and human hazards shows that those resulting from human hazards are more severe. 79% of crises in 2021 were driven by human hazards.

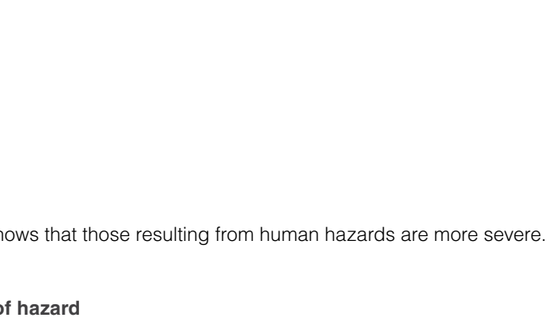
Average severity score of country-level crises by type of hazard



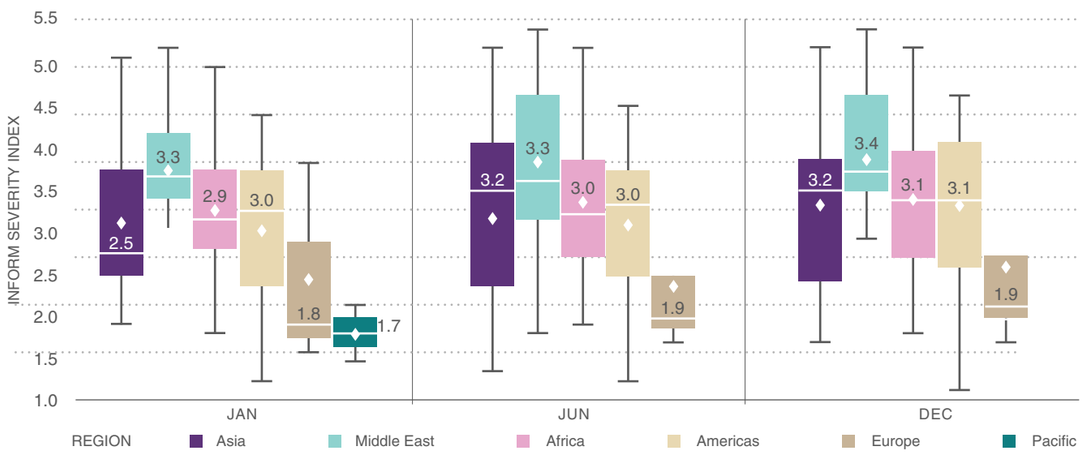
Regional perspectives

The majority of active crises in 2021 were in Africa, followed by Asia, the Americas, and the Middle East. The most severe crises on average, however, were in the Middle East. The Americas and Asia were the regions where the average severity of crises increased most during the year. No crises were recorded in the Pacific after April 2021.

Number of crises by region in 2021



Average Severity Index score by region in Jan-Jun-Dec 2021



INFORM CLIMATE CHANGE

INFORM CLIMATE CHANGE

INFORM Climate Change is a new INFORM product based on the INFORM Risk Index. It incorporates climate and socioeconomic projections to analyse how risk will change as a result of climate change under different emission and population scenarios. INFORM Climate Change is a result of collaboration between the Euro-Mediterranean Center on Climate Change and Joint Research Centre of European Commission.

Objectives

The objective of INFORM Climate Change is to inform decision-making around the risk of climate-amplified hazards, as well as how increased risks could be offset by improved vulnerability and coping capacity. Specifically, it is intended to:

- Lead to a shared and objective understanding of the impact of climate change on the risk of humanitarian crises
- Support policy-making that leads to greater resilience to the adverse impacts of climate change
- Support decisions on the allocation of DRR and climate adaptation resources that is consistent with SDG and Sendai targets
- Identify inequalities in climate impacts, for example on marginalised groups like people on the move

How it works

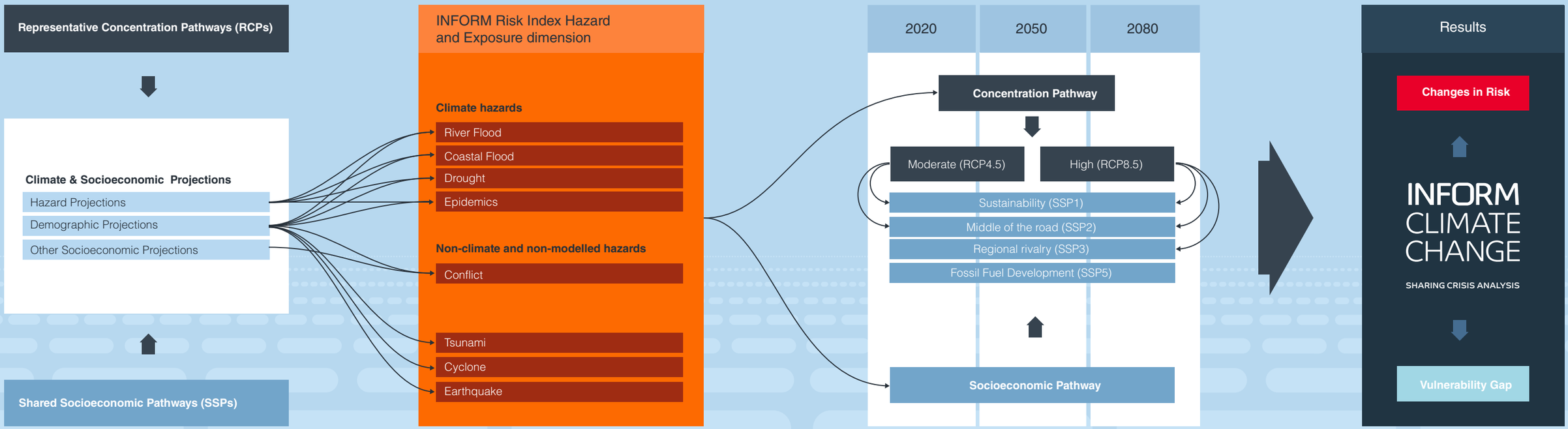
INFORM Climate Change incorporates climate and socioeconomic projections into the methodology of the INFORM Risk Index. Specifically, it uses a combination of:

- Representative Concentration Pathways (RCPs) describing the evolution of future atmospheric greenhouse gas concentrations and other radiative forcings
- Shared Socioeconomic Pathways (SSPs) that portray how socioeconomic factors may change over the next century

Together, these scenarios are used to project the Hazard and Exposure dimension of the INFORM Risk Index into the future, taking into account changes to climate-related hazards (river flood, cyclone, coastal flood and epidemics) and the distribution of exposed populations.

The population projections derived from SSPs are also applied to non-climate natural hazards (earthquake, tsunami) and non-modelled hazards (tropical cyclone wind). Tropical cyclone wind has not been included because changes cannot be modelled with sufficient geographic accuracy. Population and other socioeconomic projections are used to project conflict hazard. In future iterations of the tool, changes to vulnerability may also be included.

The projections are applied at different timeframes (2020, 2050, 2080) to calculate changes to the INFORM Risk Index and the Vulnerability Gap – the level of vulnerability reduction or coping capacity increase required for a country to preserve its current level of risk.



INFORM Climate Change Results

Interpreting the results

INFORM Climate Change is based on the INFORM Risk Index methodology,[1] so it measures changes in the risk of a humanitarian crisis that could overwhelm national capacity.

The results of INFORM Climate Change include the following:

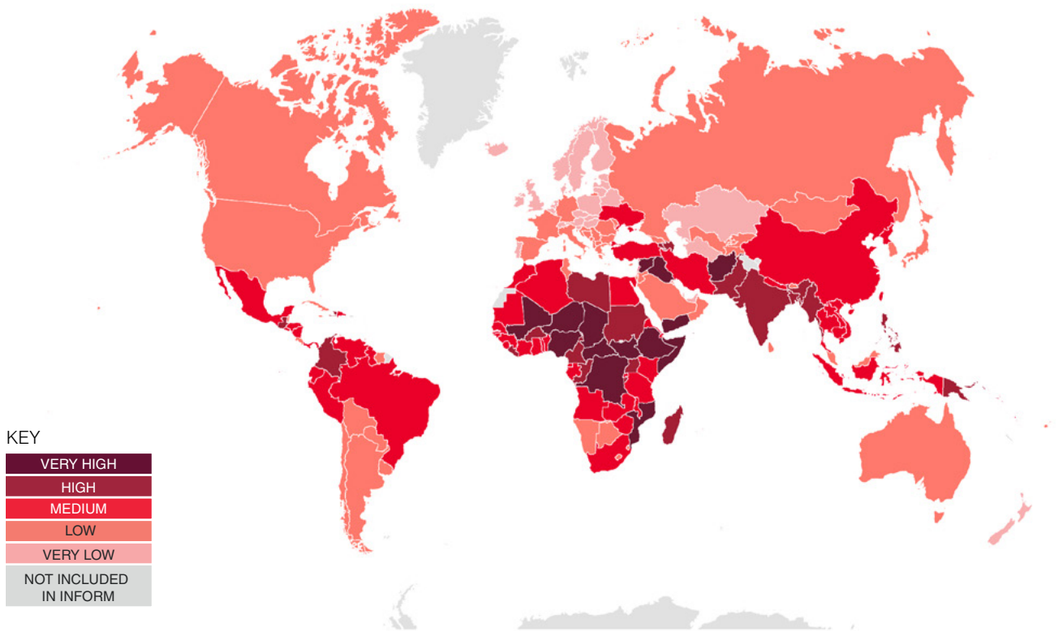
- **INFORM Risk Index Baseline** – this is the current version of the INFORM Risk Index used to calculate INFORM Climate Change. It is slightly adapted from the regular INFORM Risk Index to take into account some changes in the indicators and structure. These are necessary to align the Risk Index with the available climate and other projections.
- **Change in risk** – this shows the change in the baseline risk index taking into account climate, demographic and socio-economic projections.
- **Vulnerability Gap** – this shows the change in Vulnerability and Lack of Coping Capacity (see INFORM Risk Index analytical framework), which would be required to maintain the baseline level of risk (i.e. to compensate for increases in risk due to climate, demographic and socio-economic factors).

The results are provided for a number of combinations of timeframe and scenarios. INFORM Climate Change presents long term analysis. It will not be updated systematically but will be republished periodically as the methodology and underlying data are improved.

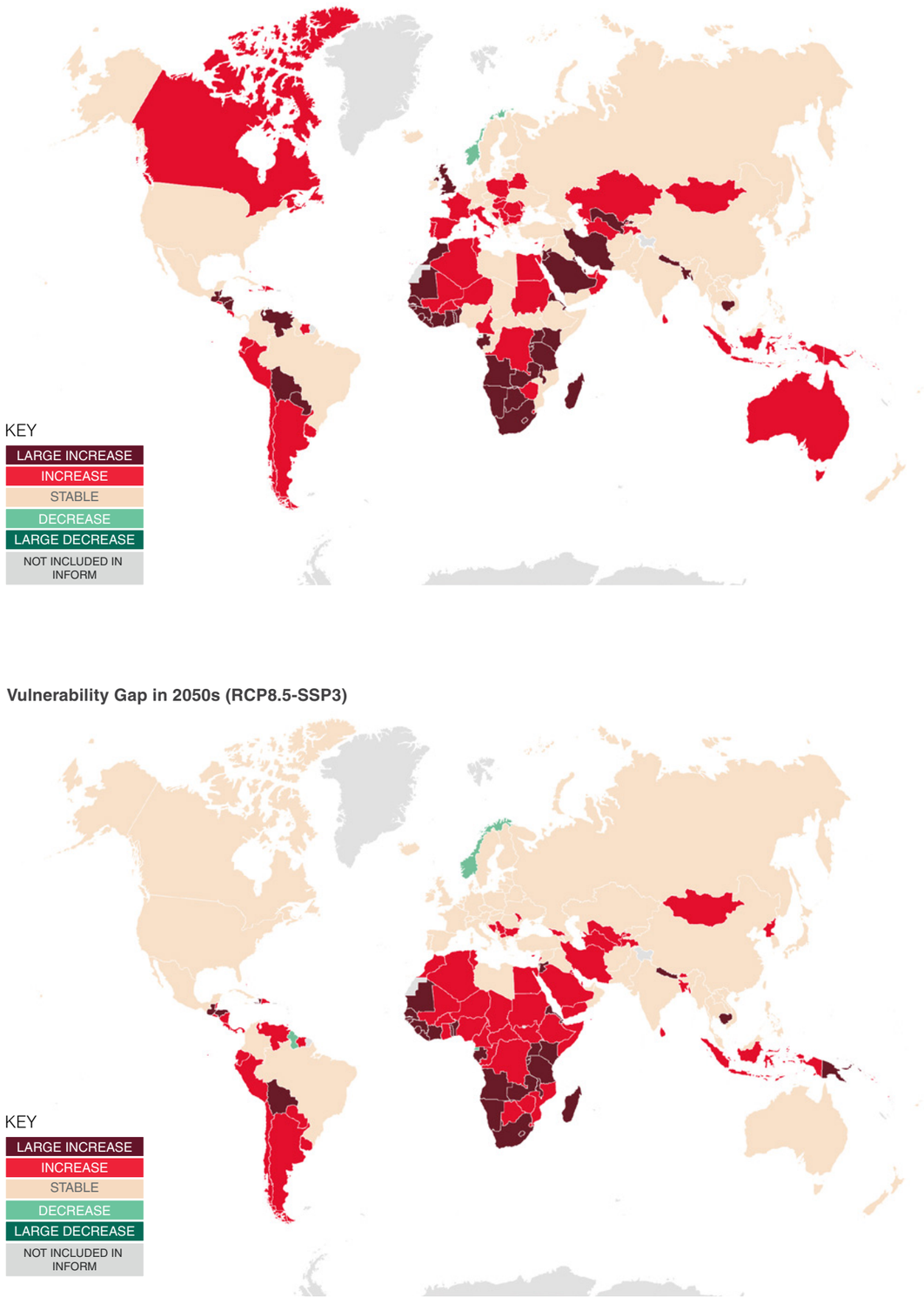
The following maps show a summary of results for one combination of scenarios RCP8.5-SSP3 (high greenhouse gas concentrations – regional rivalry) and timeframe (2050s). Full results are available on the INFORM website.

1. Marzi S., Mysiak J., Essenfelder A. H., Pal J. S., Vernaccini L., Mistry M. N., Alfieri L., Poljansek K., Marin-Ferrer M., Vousdoukas M.Assessing future vulnerability and risk of humanitarian crises using climate change and population projections within the INFORM framework. Global Environmental Change, Volume 71, 2021,102393, ISSN 0959-3780, https://doi.org/10.1016/j.gloenvcha.2021.102393. (https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0959378021001722)

INFORM Risk Index Baseline



Change in risk in 2050s (RCP8.5-SSP3)



Vulnerability Gap in 2050s (RCP8.5-SSP3)

INFORM

KJ-NA-31081-EN-N

INFORM is a collaboration of the Inter-Agency Standing Committee and the European Commission. The Joint Research Centre of the European Commission is the scientific and technical lead of INFORM. This report is based on the data available at https://drmkc.jrc.ec.europa.eu/inform-index.

This report is produced by the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs on behalf of all INFORM Partners.

INFORM Steering Group

INFORM Partners

Publications Office of the European Union

doi:10.2760/08333
ISBN 978-92-76-52775-6

For more information, go to https://drmkc.jrc.ec.europa.eu/inform-index