

INFORM

INFORM REPORT 2020

Shared evidence for
managing crises and
disasters



WELCOME

Welcome to the INFORM 2020 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.

Note: The geographical boundaries and names shown and the designations used in this report are not warranted to be error free nor do they necessarily imply official endorsement or acceptance by INFORM or any INFORM partner organisation. Every effort has been made to ensure the accuracy of the information contained in this report. All information was believed to be correct as of January 2020.

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.



PRODUCT	APPLICATION	ANALYSIS	STATUS
INFORM RISK	Development, risk reduction, crisis prevention, preparedness	Generalised risk of a crisis based on structural conditions	Operational
INFORM WARNING	Preparedness, early warning, early action	Indications of elevated risk, emerging crisis or crisis trigger	In development
INFORM SEVERITY	Early action, crisis response	Severity of an existing crisis	Release in 2020

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.

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:

- WFP uses the uses the INFORM Risk Index in its Corporate Alert System - which 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 uses INFORM products as part of its Integrated Analysis Framework, which supports decision-making on its Annual Aid Strategy.
- IFRC uses the INFORM Risk Index as a baseline risk analysis for its Priority Countries and INFORM Subnational Risk Models in its Community Risk Assessments.
- OCHA uses INFORM products 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.





RISK

WARNING

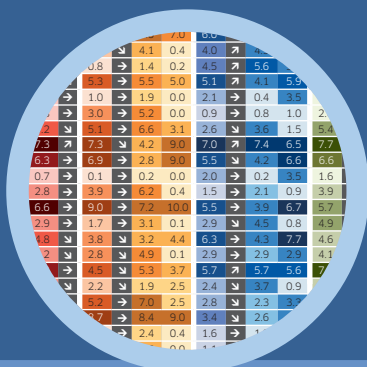
SEVERITY

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.

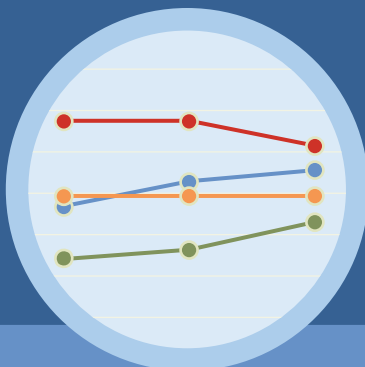
Use INFORM Risk



Prioritise countries by risk, or any of its components



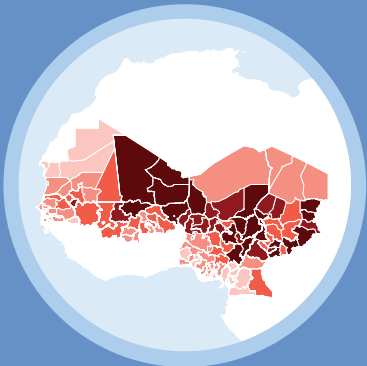
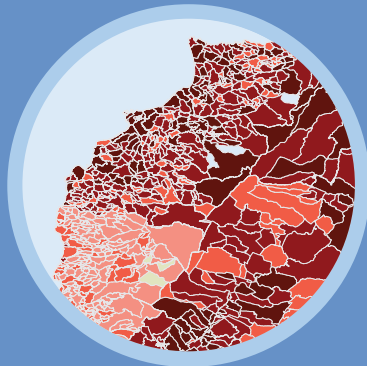
Decide how best to reduce risk



Monitor risk trends

Adaptable

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

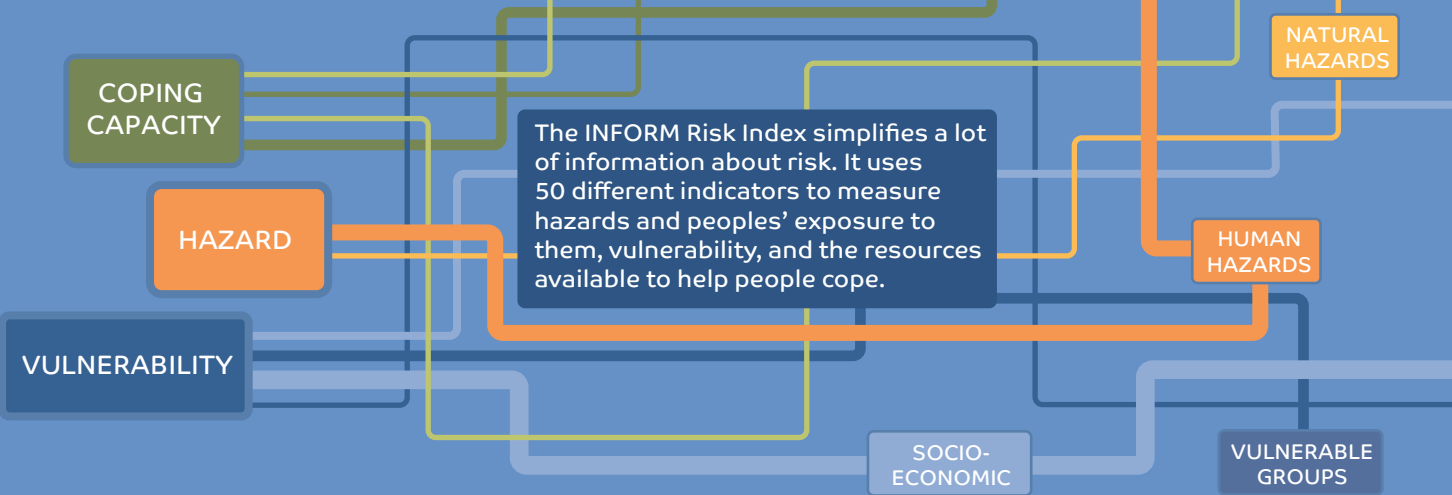


Results and limitations of INFORM RISK

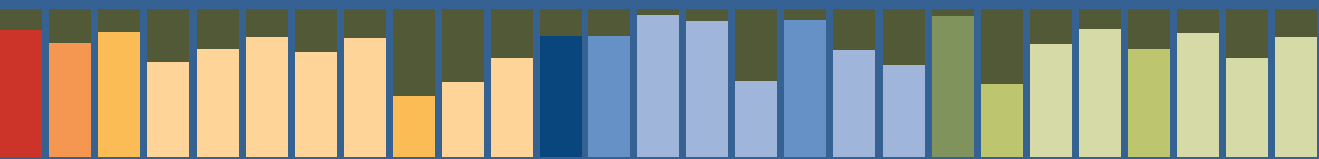
The INFORM Risk Index is a composite index, which is a simplified view of reality. Therefore, it should be used in conjunction with other sources of information. Full details of the methodology and a more detailed discussion of its limitations are available on the website.

<https://drmkc.jrc.ec.europa.eu/inform-index>

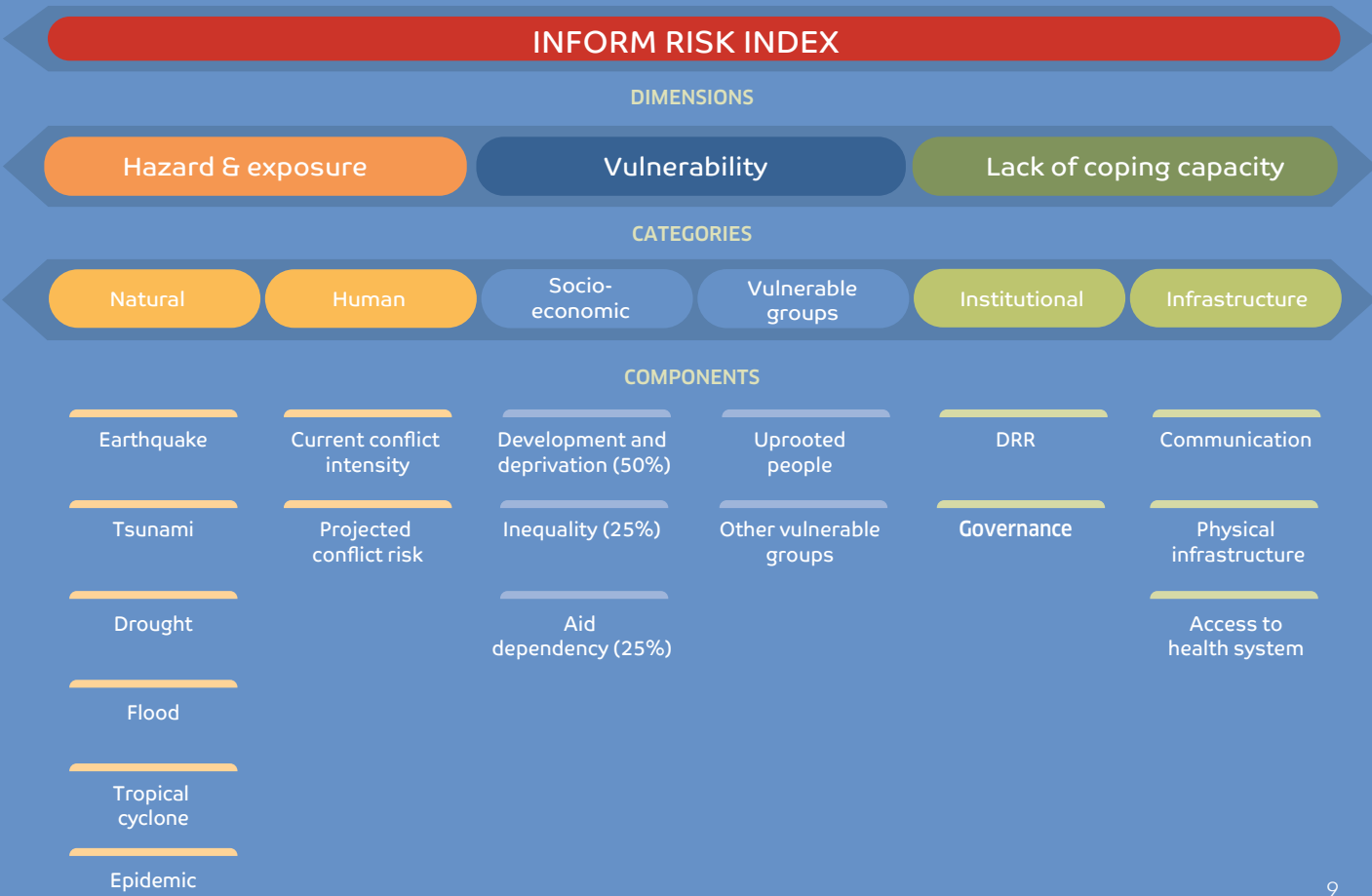
HOW IT WORKS








































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

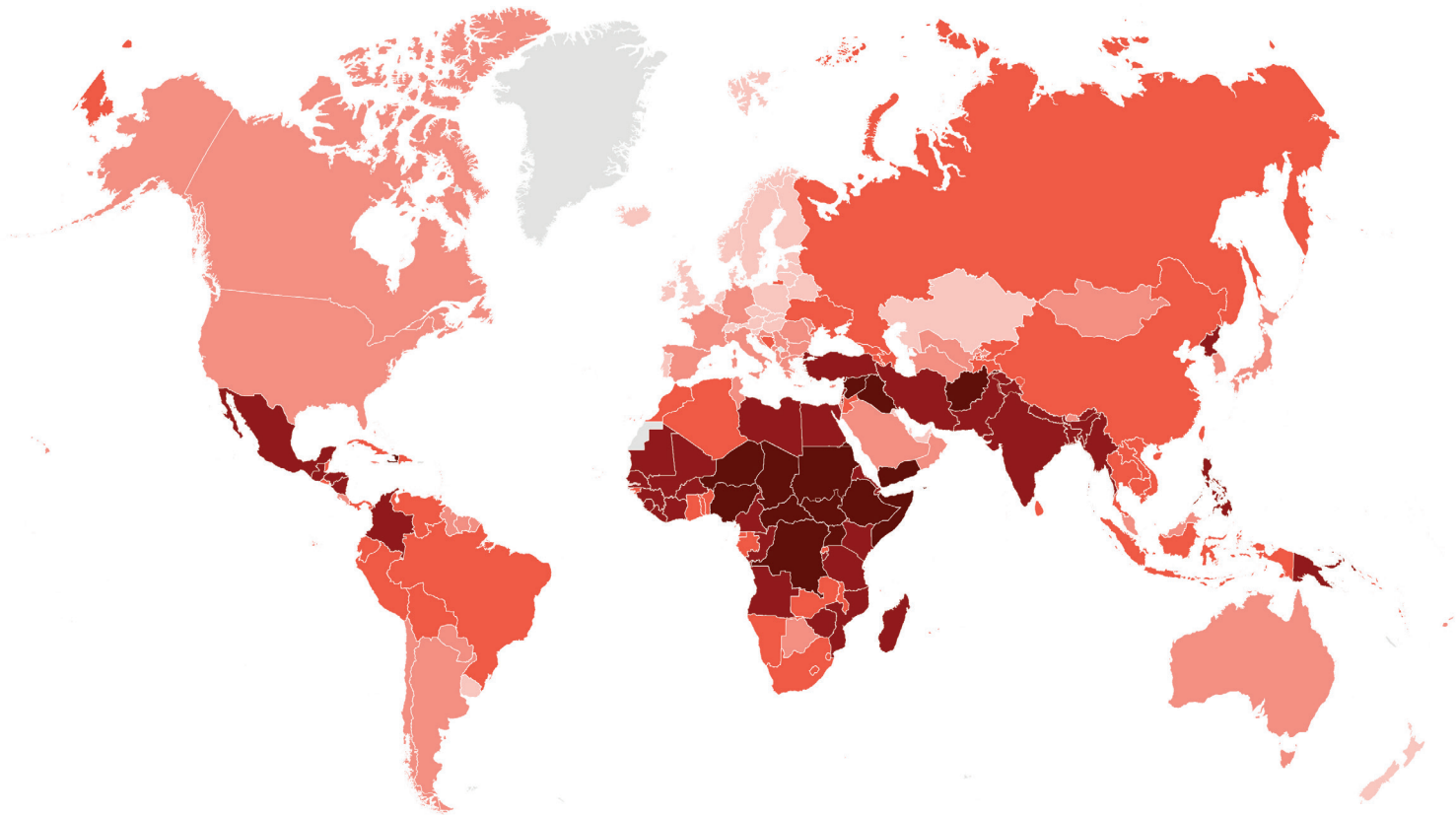


THE INFORM RISK INDEX
MEASURES THE RISK
OF HUMANITARIAN CRISIS
AND DISASTERS IN
191 COUNTRIES



























COUNTRY	RISK	3 YR TREND
 Afghanistan	8.0	→
 Albania	3.0	→
 Algeria	4.0	↘
 Angola	5.2	↗
 Antigua and Barbuda	2.3	→
 Argentina	2.7	→
 Armenia	3.6	→
 Australia	2.3	→
 Austria	1.6	→
 Azerbaijan	4.6	↘
 Bahamas	2.2	→
 Bahrain	1.3	→
 Bangladesh	6.0	→
 Barbados	1.9	→
 Belarus	1.9	→
 Belgium	1.9	→
 Belize	3.7	→
 Benin	4.4	→
 Bhutan	3.1	→
 Bolivia	4.3	→
 Bosnia and Herzegovina	3.6	→
 Botswana	3.2	→
 Brazil	4.3	↗
 Brunei Darussalam	1.6	→
 Bulgaria	2.4	→
 Burkina Faso	5.3	→
 Burundi	6.2	↘
 Cabo Verde	2.6	→
 Cambodia	4.8	→
 Cameroon	6.0	↗
 Canada	2.4	→
 Central African Republic	8.6	→
 Chad	7.3	↗
 Chile	3.0	→
 China	4.3	→
 Colombia	5.4	→
 Comoros	4.0	→


























COUNTRY	RISK	3 YR TREND
 Congo	5.5	→
 Congo DR	7.0	↗
 Costa Rica	3.0	→
 Côte d'Ivoire	6.0	→
 Croatia	2.1	→
 Cuba	3.5	↗
 Cyprus	3.0	→
 Czech Republic	1.2	→
 Denmark	1.1	→
 Djibouti	5.2	→
 Dominica	3.5	→
 Dominican Republic	3.8	→
 Ecuador	4.0	→
 Egypt	5.1	→
 El Salvador	4.0	↗
 Equatorial Guinea	4.1	→
 Eritrea	5.2	↘
 Estonia	0.9	→
 Eswatini	3.9	→
 Ethiopia	6.9	↗
 Fiji	2.9	→
 Finland	0.6	→
 France	2.3	→
 Gabon	4.2	→
 Gambia	4.2	↘
 Georgia	3.9	→
 Germany	2.0	→
 Ghana	3.8	→
 Greece	3.1	→
 Grenada	1.8	→
 Guatemala	5.7	→
 Guinea	5.1	→
 Guinea-Bissau	4.6	→
 Guyana	3.4	↘
 Haiti	6.6	→
 Honduras	5.3	→
 Hungary	1.9	→
 Iceland	1.2	→
 India	5.4	↘


























COUNTRY	RISK	3 YR TREND
 Indonesia	4.7	→
 Iran	5.2	→
 Iraq	7.0	→
 Ireland	1.4	→
 Israel	2.7	↘
 Italy	2.6	→
 Jamaica	3.1	→
 Japan	2.3	→
 Jordan	4.6	→
 Kazakhstan	1.9	→
 Kenya	6.0	↘
 Kiribati	3.6	→
 Korea DPR	5.2	→
 Korea Republic of	2.1	→
 Kuwait	1.8	→
 Kyrgyzstan	3.9	→
 Lao PDR	4.5	→
 Latvia	1.5	→
 Lebanon	5.2	→
 Lesotho	4.2	↗
 Liberia	5.3	↘
 Libya	6.2	→
 Liechtenstein	0.9	→
 Lithuania	1.4	→
 Luxembourg	0.9	→
 Madagascar	5.2	→
 Malawi	4.9	→
 Malaysia	3.3	→
 Maldives	2.4	→
 Mali	6.4	→
 Malta	1.9	→
 Marshall Islands	3.7	→
 Mauritania	5.7	→
 Mauritius	2.0	→
 Mexico	5.1	→
 Micronesia	3.9	→
 Moldova Republic of	3.0	→
 Mongolia	2.8	→
 Montenegro	2.2	→



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COUNTRY	RISK	3 YR TREND
 Morocco	4.1	→
 Mozambique	6.2	→
 Myanmar	6.3	→
 Namibia	3.8	→
 Nauru	3.3	→
 Nepal	5.4	↘
 Netherlands	1.4	→
 New Zealand	1.6	→
 Nicaragua	5.2	→
 Niger	6.7	↗
 Nigeria	6.9	↗
 North Macedonia	2.6	→
 Norway	0.9	→
 Oman	2.5	→
 Pakistan	6.3	↘
 Palau	2.5	→
 Palestine	5.1	↘
 Panama	3.5	→
 Papua New Guinea	5.8	→
 Paraguay	3.3	→
 Peru	4.6	→
 Philippines	5.3	→
 Poland	1.7	→
 Portugal	1.6	→
 Qatar	1.3	→
 Romania	2.8	→

COUNTRY	RISK	3 YR TREND
 Russian Federation	4.0	↘
 Rwanda	4.7	↘
 Saint Kitts and Nevis	1.9	↘
 Saint Lucia	2.2	→
 Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	2.0	→
 Samoa	2.9	→
 Sao Tome and Principe	2.5	→
 Saudi Arabia	2.5	→
 Senegal	5.0	→
 Serbia	3.1	↘
 Seychelles	2.0	→
 Sierra Leone	5.4	→
 Singapore	0.5	→
 Slovakia	1.6	→
 Slovenia	1.2	→
 Solomon Islands	4.7	↘
 Somalia	8.9	→
 South Africa	4.8	→
 South Sudan	8.1	↗
 Spain	2.2	→
 Sri Lanka	3.7	→
 Sudan	6.9	→
 Suriname	3.1	→
 Sweden	1.5	→
 Switzerland	1.4	→

COUNTRY	RISK	3 YR TREND
 Syria	7.3	→
 Tajikistan	4.5	→
 Tanzania	5.6	↘
 Thailand	4.1	→
 Timor-Leste	4.5	→
 Togo	4.6	→
 Tonga	3.9	→
 Trinidad and Tobago	2.7	↗
 Tunisia	3.2	→
 Turkey	5.0	↗
 Turkmenistan	2.6	↘
 Tuvalu	3.1	↘
 Uganda	6.5	↘
 Ukraine	4.7	↘
 United Arab Emirates	1.9	→
 United Kingdom	1.8	→
 United States of America	3.4	↗
 Uruguay	1.8	→
 Uzbekistan	3.1	→
 Vanuatu	4.1	↘
 Venezuela	4.6	→
 Viet Nam	3.8	→
 Yemen	8.1	→
 Zambia	4.3	↘
 Zimbabwe	5.1	↘

INFORM RISK INDEX



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	Very high and stable	Very high and increasing
Uganda	Afghanistan Central African Republic Haiti Iraq Somalia Sudan Syria Yemen	Chad Congo DR Ethiopia Niger Nigeria South Sudan
High and decreasing	High and stable	High and increasing
Burundi Eritrea India Kenya Liberia Nepal Pakistan Palestine Tanzania Zimbabwe	Bangladesh Burkina Faso Colombia Congo Croatia Djibouti Egypt Guatemala Guinea Honduras Iran Korea DPR Lebanon Libya Madagascar Mali Mauritania Mexico Mozambique Myanmar Nicaragua Papua New Guinea Philippines Senegal Sierra Leone	Angola Cameroon Turkey
Medium and decreasing	Medium and stable	Medium and increasing
Algeria Azerbaijan Gambia Russian Federation Rwanda Solomon Islands Ukraine Vanuatu Zambia	Armenia Belize Benin Bolivia Bosnia and Herzegovina Cambodia China Comoros Dominica Dominican Republic Ecuador Equatorial Guinea Eswatini Gabon Dominican Republic Ecuador Equatorial Guinea Eswatini Gabon Georgia Ghana Guinea-Bissau Indonesia Jordan Kiribati Kyrgyzstan Lao PDR Malawi Marshall Islands Micronesia Morocco Namibia Panama Peru South Africa Sri Lanka Tajikistan Thailand Timor-Leste Togo Tonga Venezuela Viet Nam	Brazil Cuba El Salvador Lesotho

NEW EPIDEMIC COMPONENT IN THE INFORM RISK INDEX

To make the INFORM Risk Index more comprehensive, the Joint Research Center (JRC) of the European Commission has added an epidemic component (infectious disease outbreaks) to the natural hazard category.¹

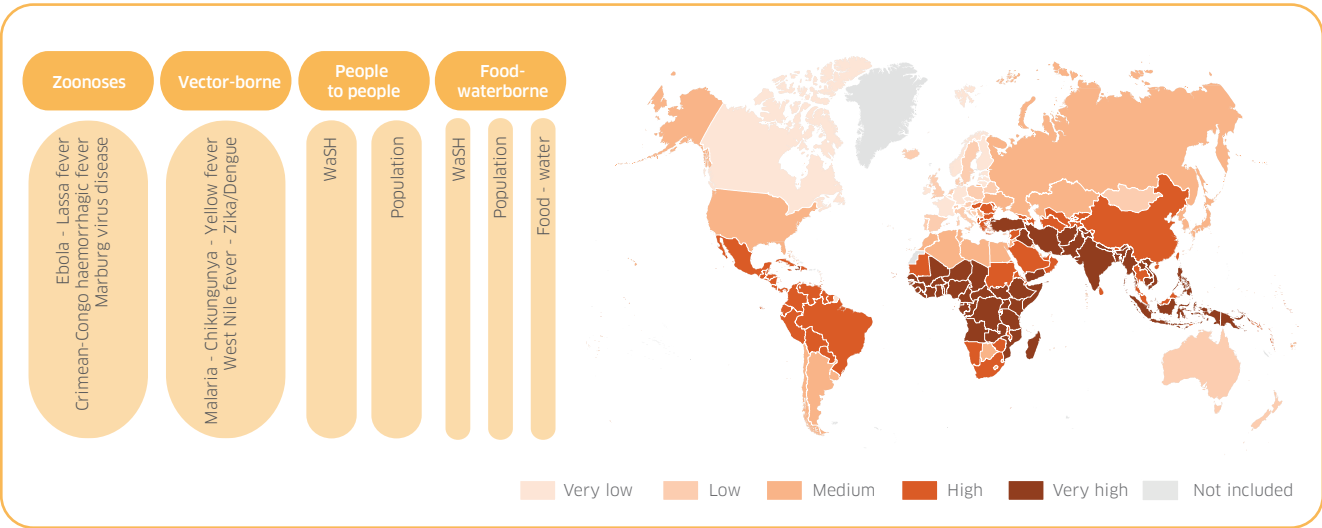
Although biological hazards are a significant source of risk that can lead to a humanitarian crisis, they have not previously been included in the INFORM risk model. Increasing awareness of health crises, as well as the emphasis on health in the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030, led INFORM partners to make this development.

Starting from the conceptual framework of the Epidemic Risk Index (ERI), developed jointly with the World Health

Organisation (WHO), the JRC developed an epidemic-specific component and integrated this into the existing natural hazard category.

For the first time, this enables the risk assessment for all types of epidemics in a single framework, and also provides the contextual information on exposure, vulnerability and coping capacity required for rapid risk assessment for public health. This enhances further the INFORM Risk Index as a multi-dimensional risk assessment tool that is globally applicable to all types of risks.

Analytical framework and results for the new epidemic component of the INFORM Risk Index



1 Poljansek, K., Marin Ferrer, M., Vernaccini, L. and Messina, L. 2018. 'Incorporating epidemics risk in the INFORM Global Risk Index', EUR 29603 EN. www.doi.org/10.2760/990429

ALIGNING INFORM RISK WITH THE SDGS AND SENDAI FRAMEWORK

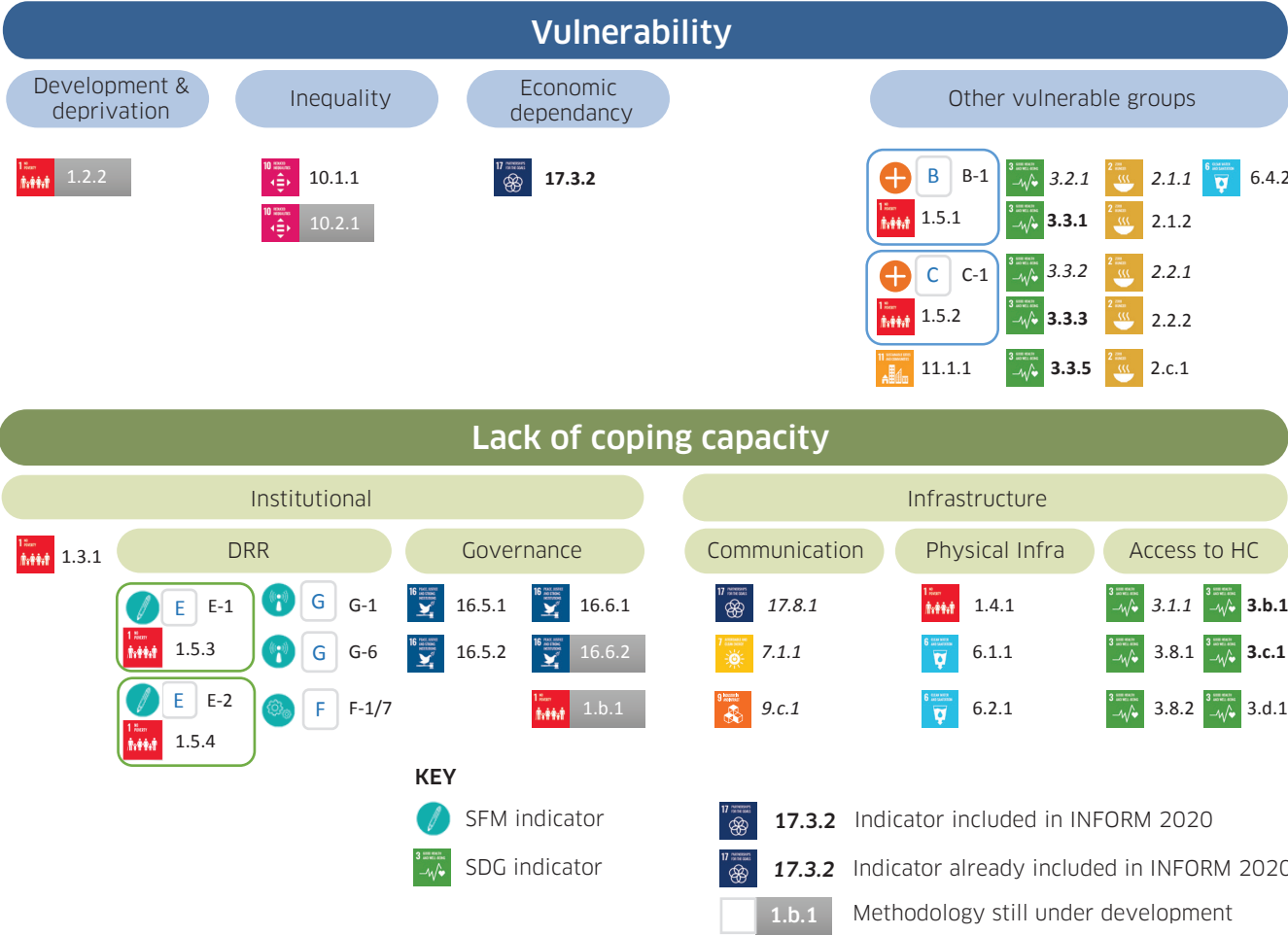
The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and Sendai Framework Monitor (SFM) provide a unique set of reliable, consistent, and comparable indicators for understanding disaster risk drivers and underlying risk factors. These global monitoring frameworks aim to collect a massive amount of data on hazards, vulnerability and coping capacity, including important new indicators for poorly represented areas. This creates a unique opportunity to enhance the quality and coverage of the indicators used in the INFORM Risk Index.²

Supported by the European Commission's department for European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations (DG ECHO), the JRC has reviewed the new indicators from these processes, to assess if and how these can be used in the INFORM Risk Index.

Seven indicators were considered ready to be included in future releases of the INFORM Risk Index. Many data gaps remain, as the collection processes get up and running, but eventually more relevant indicators will become available. Specifically, SFM indicators will help improve the assessment of coping capacity in the INFORM Risk model.

INFORM can also provide many contributions to the post-2015 global frameworks. The INFORM Risk Index can be used as a tool to assess and monitor the progress towards risk reduction of the Sendai Framework and SDGs. Application of the INFORM Risk methodology at national scale (INFORM Subnational) contributes to Global Targets E ("national and local disaster risk reduction strategies") and G ("increased availability of and access to disaster risk information") of the Sendai Framework.

Mapping of Sustainable Development Goal and Sendai Framework indicators against the INFORM Analytical Framework



2 Poljansek, K., Marin Ferrer, M., Vernaccini, L., Marzi, S. and Messina, L. 2019. 'Review of the Sendai Framework Monitor and Sustainable Development Goals indicators for their inclusion into INFORM Global Risk Index', EUR 29753 EN. www.doi.org/10.2760/54937

PROJECTING EFFECTS OF CLIMATE CHANGE ON THE INFORM RISK INDEX

Researchers at the Euro-Mediterranean Center on Climate Change are collaborating with JRC to try to understand how the INFORM Risk Index would be affected by the impacts of climate change.³ The purpose is to look into how climate change-amplified hazards and development pathways may change the performance of countries on the INFORM Risk Index. This is part of a larger project to try to determine how climate change and variability may undermine development, stability and resilience of countries.

The research is focused on adding projections to existing INFORM Risk Index indicators and/or exploring ways of replacing existing indicators with ones that can be projected. The study considers a time horizon to the 2050s and uses high-emissions scenarios and high-challenge shared socioeconomic pathways.

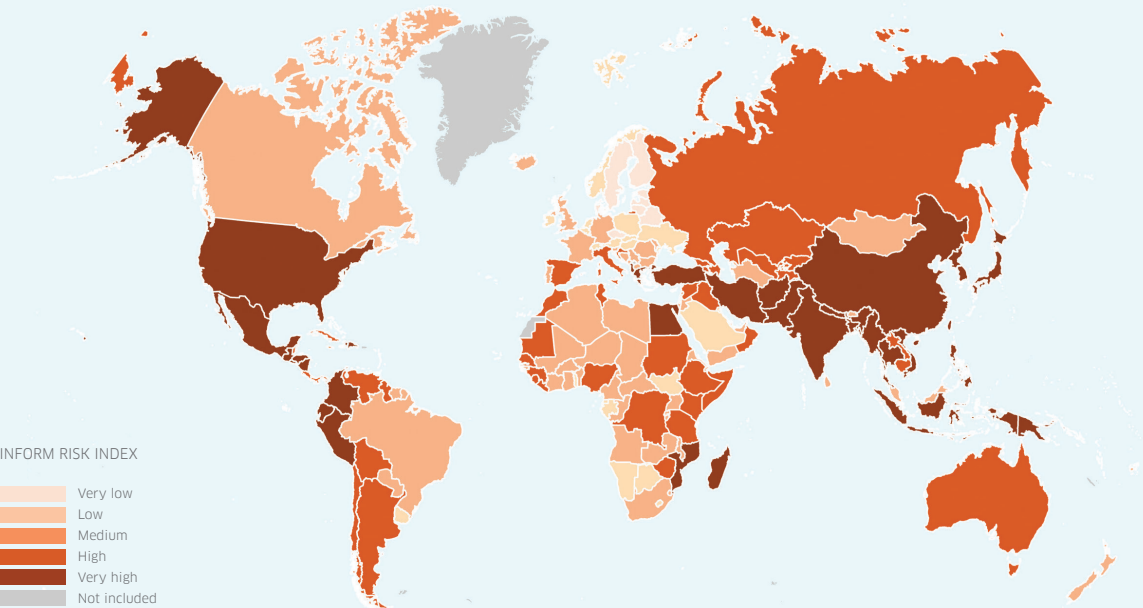
Climate-related hazards in INFORM Risk Index		Projected climate-related hazards	
Floods	GAR2015 – annual expected population exposed	Floods	JRC LISFLOOD RCP 8.5 – potential population affected by river floods per year and per country
Storm surge	GAR2015 – annual expected population exposed	Coastal floods	JRC LISCoAST RCP 8.5 – annual expected population exposed
Droughts	Probability of droughts (ASI from FAO) and population affected (EMDAT)	Droughts	Extreme climate indices related to droughts (SPI, SPEI) based on the CMIP5 simulations for RCP 8.5

Preliminary results of the project show that the extension of the INFORM Risk Index to capture future impacts of climate change can be extremely useful for understanding the challenges and risk trajectories of countries and guiding long term adaptation and assistance priorities. However, a number of challenges remain. For example, some climate change-amplified hazards, such as tropical cyclones, are difficult to model and vulnerability (and its components such as coping/adaptive capacity) is addressed by proxies that are difficult to project.

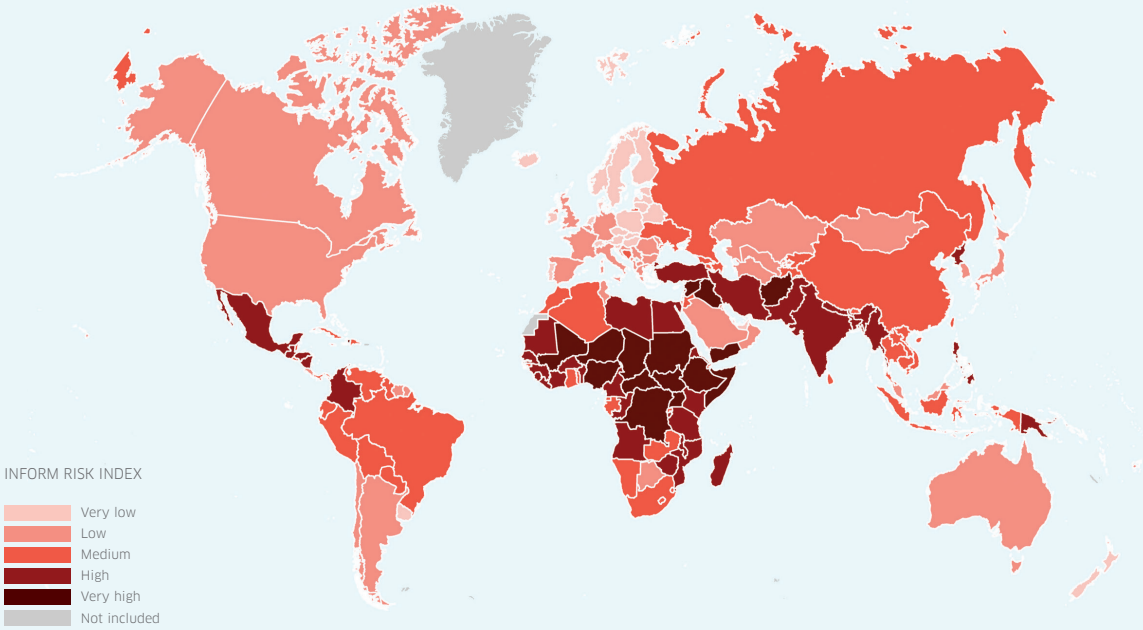
Work on this project will continue and INFORM partners will consider developing a product based on the final results.

³ S Marzi, J Mysiak, A Essenfelder. Fondazione Centro Euro-Mediterraneo sui Cambiamenti Climatici. <https://www.cmcc.it/>. The research contributes to RECEIPT (Remote Climate Effects and their Impact on European Sustainability, Policy and Trade) and is funded by Grant Agreement ID: 820712.

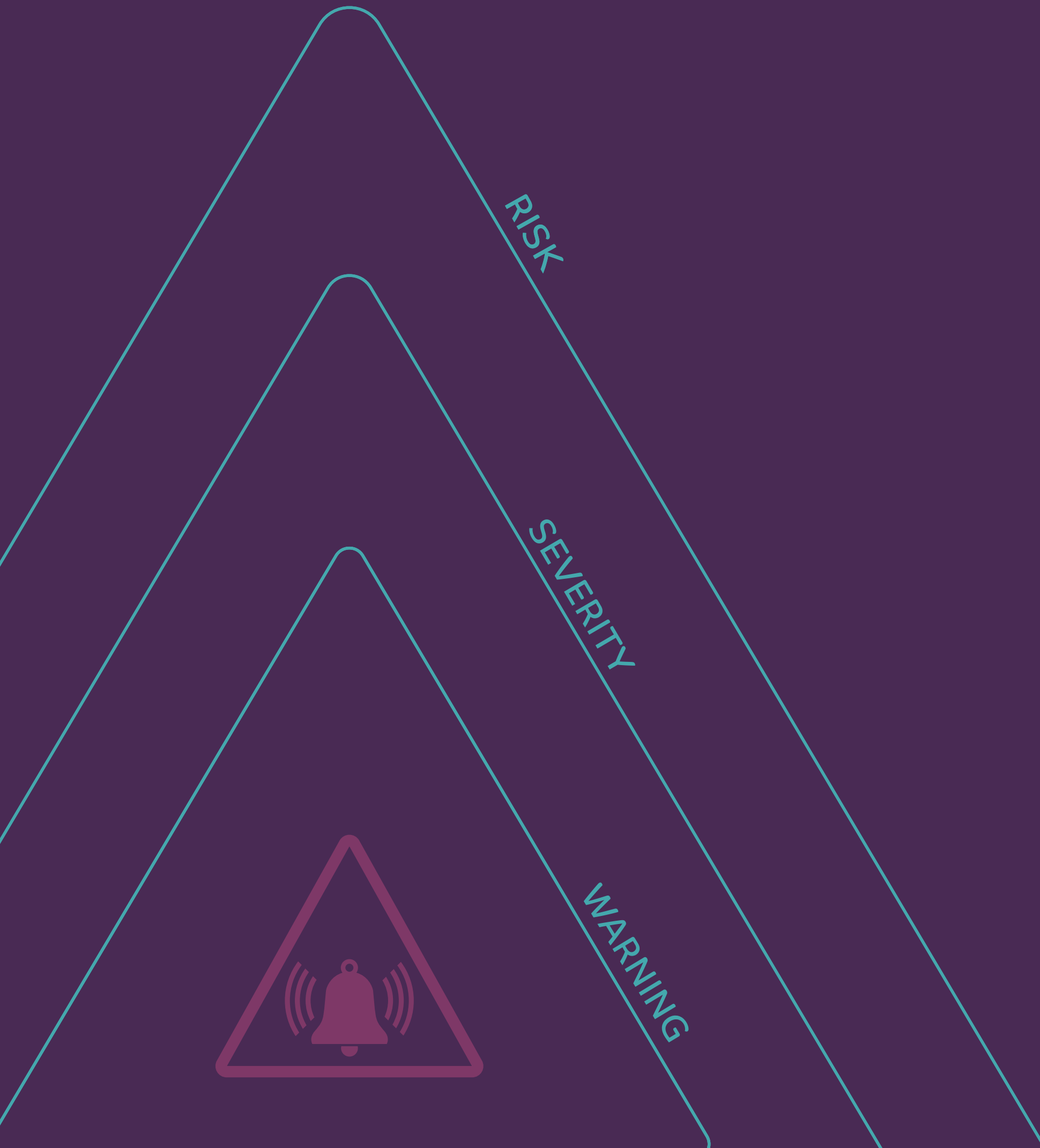
Preliminary results showing the effect of climate change on the Natural Hazard dimension of the INFORM Risk Index by 2050s.



Preliminary results showing the effect of climate change on the INFORM Risk Index by 2050s, therefore including current levels of vulnerability and coping capacity.



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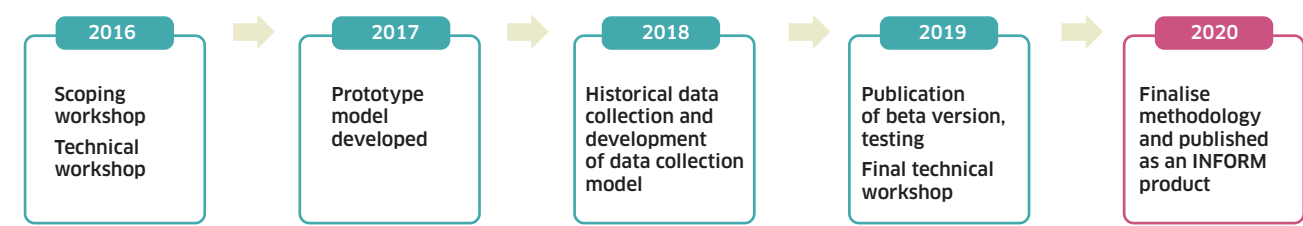


INFORM **SEVERITY**

INFORM SEVERITY INDEX

The INFORM Severity Index is an improved way to objectively measure the severity of humanitarian crises globally. It can help us develop a shared understanding of crisis severity and ensure all those affected get the help they need.

Since 2016, INFORM has been developing an improved method for quantitatively measuring crisis severity. The INFORM Severity Index has been released in beta during 2019 and will be launched in 2020. This section of the report provides an overview of the beta version of the Severity Index.



Objectives of the INFORM Severity Index

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

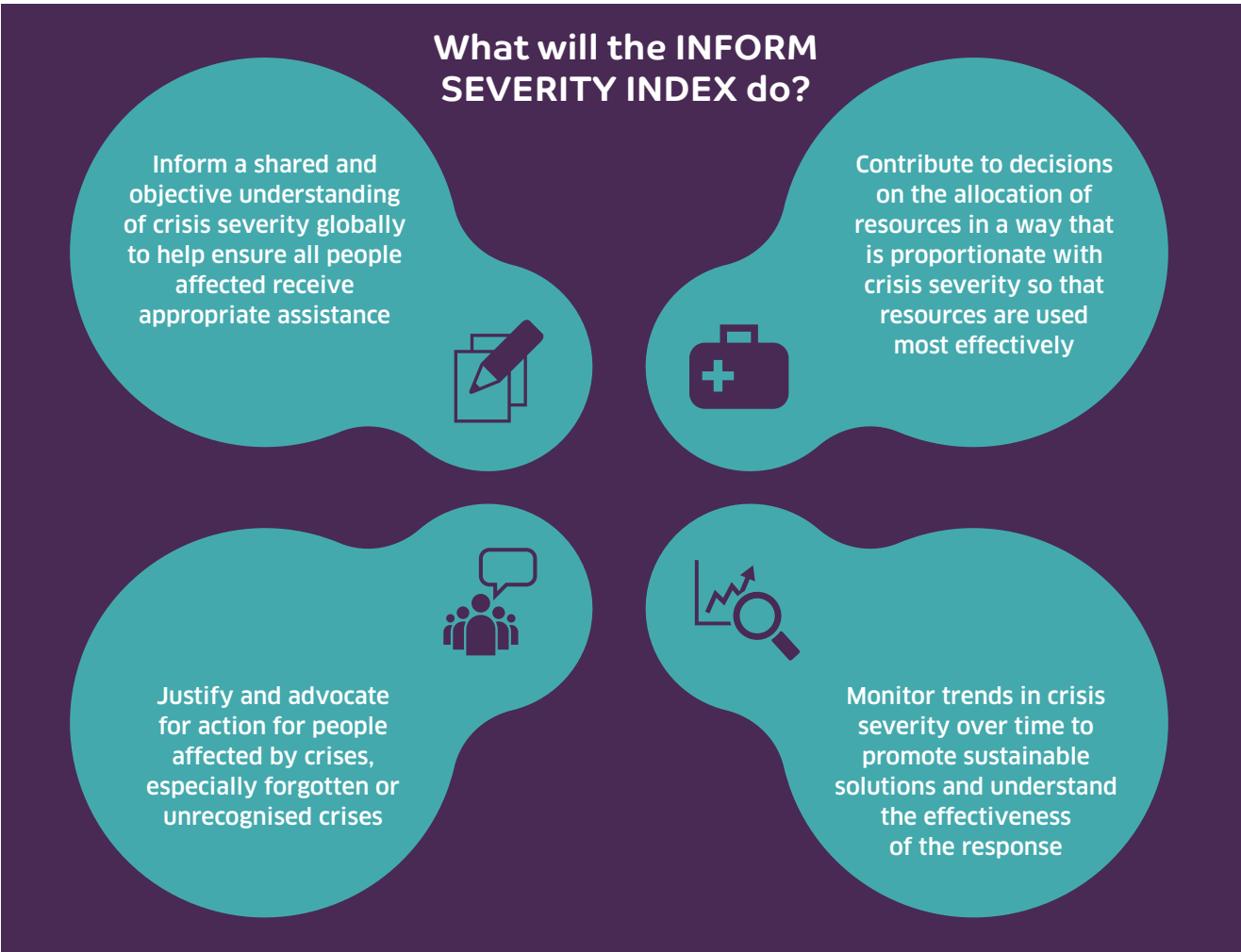
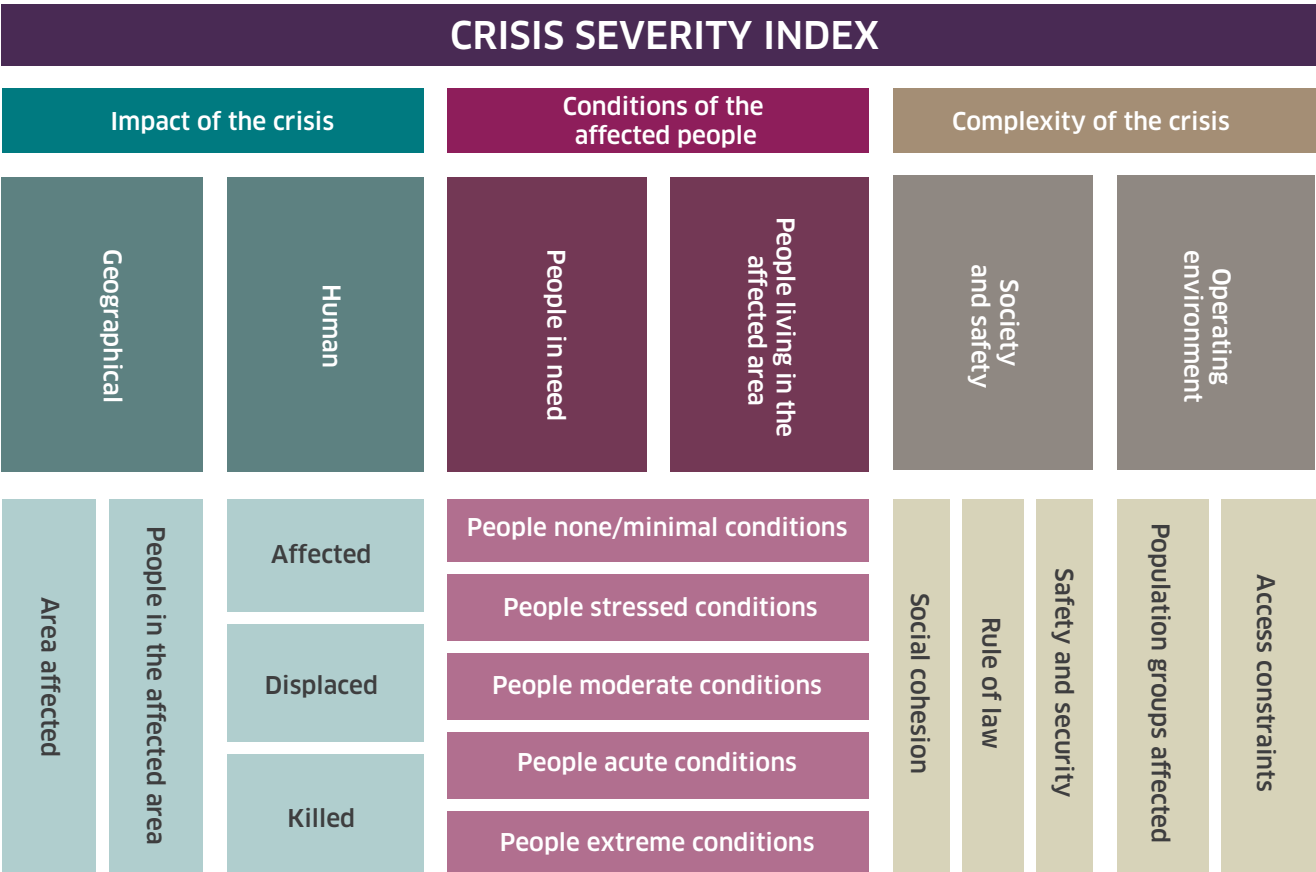
A good crisis severity model can:

- Inform a shared and objective understanding of crisis severity
- Contribute to decisions on the allocation of resources in a way that is proportionate with crisis severity
- Justify and advocate for action, especially in the case of forgotten or unrecognised crises, and
- Monitor trends in crisis severity over time.

Measuring severity

The INFORM Severity Index is a composite indicator, which brings together around 30 indicators about the specific crisis or the affected country, which directly or indirectly measure the components of in the analytical framework. The data comes from a variety of reliable sources, including international organisations, research centres, and media analysis.

All the indicators are categorised on a scale of 0-5, where 5 represents a higher contribution to overall severity. This categorisation is based on thresholds developed through assessment of past crises and expert opinion. These scores are then aggregated into components, dimensions and the overall severity index based on the analytical framework, and using a combination of arithmetic and geometric average. Indicators often have a relative and absolute component. This is intended to recognise that the relative size of a crisis in comparison to the size of the country is an important consideration in severity.

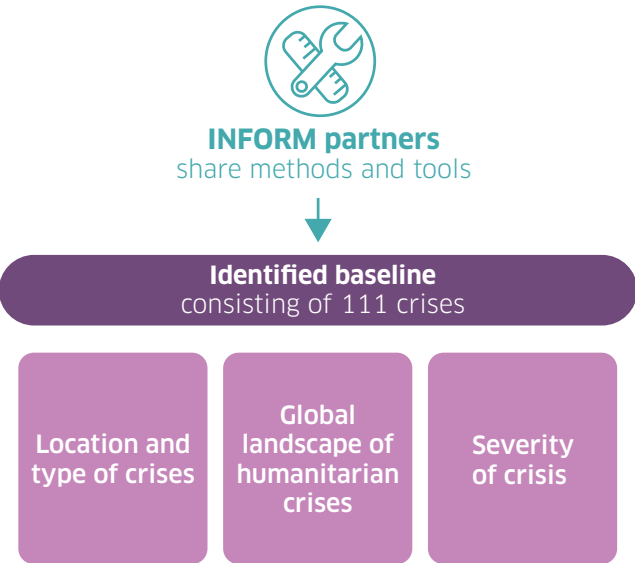


BETA TESTING THE INFORM SEVERITY INDEX

During 2019 the beta version of the INFORM Severity Index was made publically available through monthly releases. The purpose of the beta testing phase was to gather feedback that could inform improvements to the data collection and methodology in advance of the final release. The testing tried to understand how the Severity Index captured the following features. (See graphic, right).

In order to answer these questions, we needed to identify a reliable baseline with which to compare the results of the Severity Index. This was challenging, since there is not currently a single public data source that measures the severity of humanitarian crises in a comparable way.

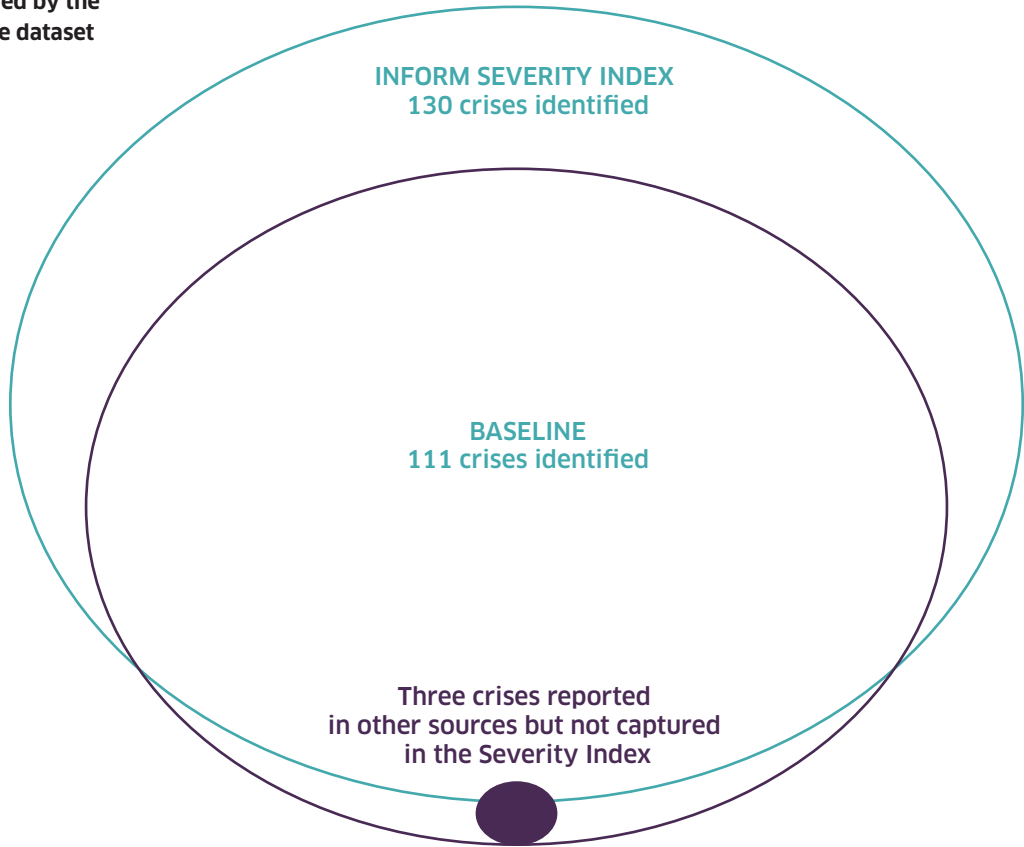
To build a baseline, we asked INFORM partners to share their current methods and tools for measuring crisis severity. These were screened and normalised to produce a baseline that could be used to test the Severity Index. The baseline consisted of 111 crises.



Global landscape of humanitarian crisis

We compared the cumulative total number of crises identified by the Severity Index for the period January to June 2019 and the cumulative total number of crises identified by the baseline. The Severity Index identified 130 crises while the baseline identified 111 crises, with three crises apparently not captured by Index.

Comparison of crises captured by the Severity Index with baseline dataset



Match between Severity Index and baseline in crisis type. Less easily categorised crises are less well matched.

Location and type of crisis

The locations of crises captured by the baseline and the Severity Index were overlaid. There was a very good geographic match. Two of the three crises not captured by the Severity Index could be explained. Papua New Guinea was included in the watch list for the Severity Index but had not met the inclusion criteria and Serbia was included in a regional crisis. These findings will help us adjust the watch list and inclusion criteria.

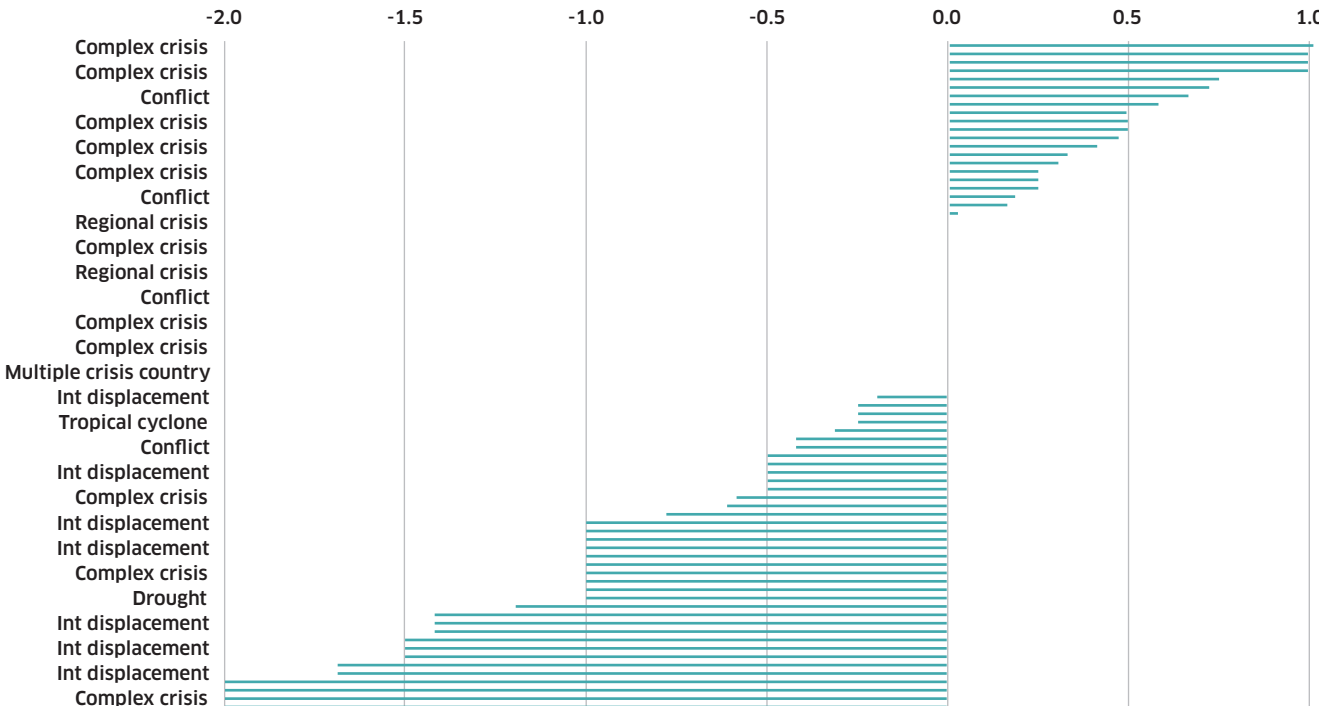
On crisis type, the Severity Index showed a good match with the baseline for most types of crisis, with more variability for crises identified as refugee/migration, complex, political/ economic and international displacement. This represents the difficulty in categorising these types of crisis and the different taxonomies used by INFORM partners.

Severity of crisis

We compared the results of the Severity Index with normalised severity values from the baseline. Although this has limitations – mainly because of the different organisations use different methodologies – it is useful for assessing the Severity Index.

For the 55 crises used, the match between the Severity Index and the baseline was within one point for the majority of crises. Certain types of crises, particularly displacement crises, show more variability. These will be addressed specifically in the next phase of development.

Comparison of the Severity Index with severity scores generated from the baseline for different types of crisis



INFORM SEVERITY INDEX BETA

RESULTS: NOVEMBER 2019

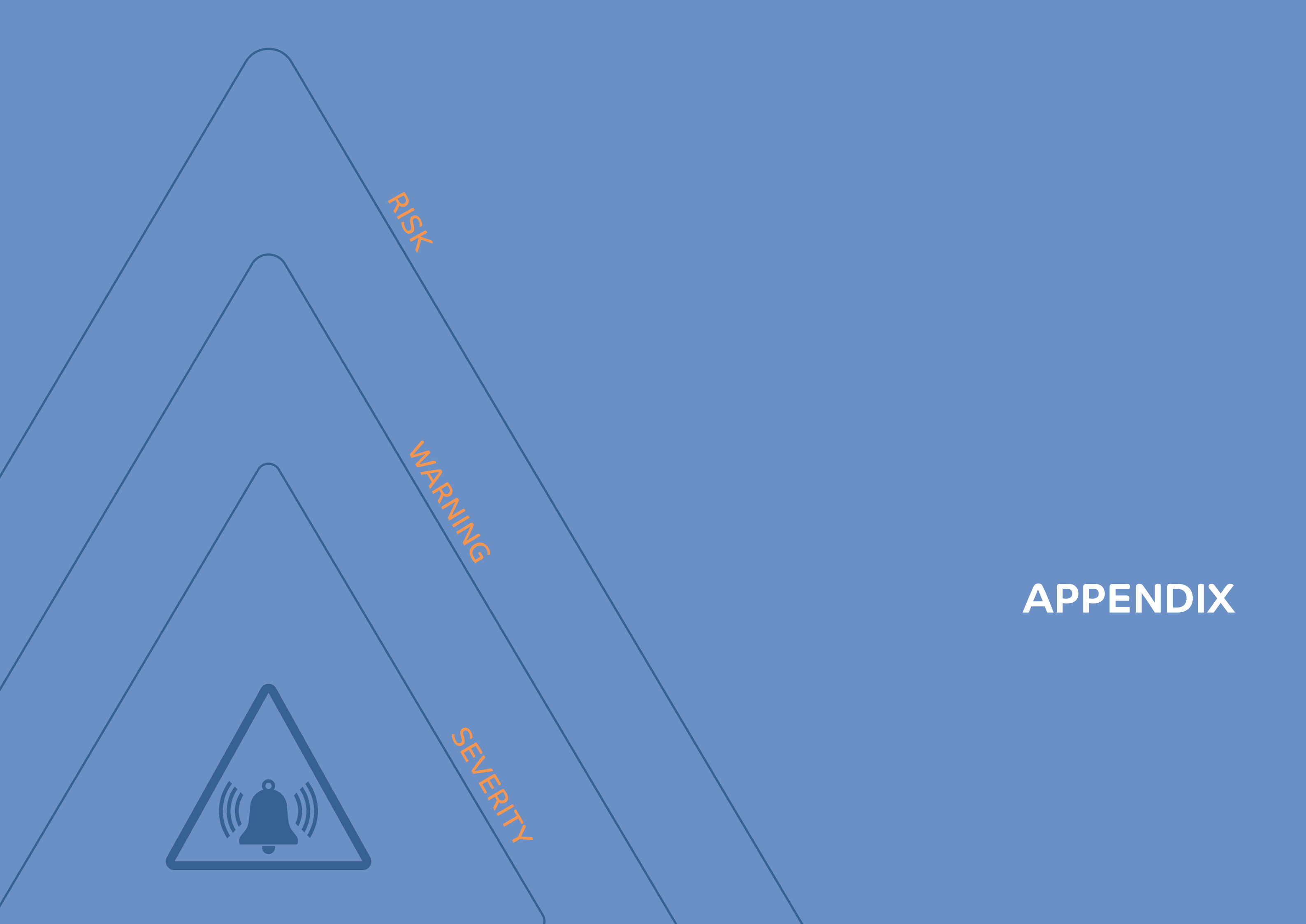
The below table shows results of the INFORM Severity Index (beta version) for November 2019. The results show the dimensions of the Index, each rated on a scale of 0-5, where 0 represents the lowest contribution to severity and 5 the highest. The overall level of severity is categorised into

five levels, from low to very high. It is very important to note that crises of all levels will include some people at the highest levels of severity. Complete results are available on the INFORM website.

CRISIS	COUNTRY	TYPE OF CRISIS	SEVERITY INDEX	CRISIS SEVERITY CATEGORY		IMPACT OF THE CRISIS	Geographical impact	Human impact	HUMANITARIAN CONDITIONS	People in need	Current humanitarian conditions	COMPLEXITY OF THE CRISIS	Society and safety	Humanitarian access	Operating environment
Complex crisis in Afghanistan	Afghanistan	Complex crisis	4.2	Very High		4.8	4.8	4.8	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.2	3.9	4.0	4.5
Sahrawi refugees in Algeria	Algeria	International displacement	1.8	Low		1.1	1.8	0.8	2.0	1.0	3.0	1.9	2.7	1.0	1.0
Hurricane Dorian in Bahamas	Bahamas	Tropical cyclone	1.8	Low		2.1	2.3	2.0	1.5	1.0	2.0	2.1	1.0	2.0	3.0
Rohingya refugee crisis	Bangladesh	International displacement	2.7	Medium		2.1	1.0	2.6	3.0	2.0	4.0	2.7	2.4	3.0	3.0
Rohingya Regional Crisis	Bangladesh, Myanmar	Regional crisis	3.4	High		2.9	2.3	3.2	3.5	3.0	4.0	3.5	3.0	4.0	4.0
Venezuela displacement in Brazil	Brazil	International displacement	1.8	Low		1.6	1.8	1.5	2.0	1.0	3.0	1.5	2.0	0.0	1.0
Conflict in Burkina Faso	Burkina Faso	Conflict	2.8	Medium		3.3	3.5	3.2	2.5	2.0	3.0	2.8	2.6	2.0	3.0
Complex in Burundi	Burundi	Complex crisis	3.5	High		3.6	3.8	3.5	3.5	3.0	4.0	3.5	2.9	3.0	4.0
Multiple crises in Cameroon	Cameroon	Multiple crises country	3.8	High		3.2	3.8	3.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	3.5	4.0	4.5
Anglophone Crisis in Cameroon	Cameroon	Conflict	3.4	High		2.9	2.8	3.0	3.5	3.0	4.0	3.5	3.5	3.0	3.5
Boko Haram in Cameroon	Cameroon	Conflict	3.3	High		2.5	2.0	2.7	3.5	3.0	4.0	3.5	3.5	2.0	3.5
CAR refugees in Cameroon	Cameroon	International displacement	2.2	Medium		1.6	2.8	1.1	2.0	1.0	3.0	2.8	3.5	1.0	2.0
Complex crisis in CAR	CAR	Complex crisis	3.6	High		3.8	4.0	3.7	3.5	3.0	4.0	3.5	3.5	3.0	3.5
Complex crisis in Chad	Chad	Multiple crises country	3.9	High		3.5	4.8	3.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	3.9	3.7	3.0	4.0
Boko Haram in Chad	Chad	Conflict	3.0	Medium		1.7	1.0	2.0	3.0	2.0	4.0	3.9	3.7	3.0	4.0
CAR refugees in Chad	Chad	International displacement	2.9	Medium		2.2	2.5	2.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.7	2.0	2.5
Darfur refugees in Chad	Chad	International displacement	2.9	Medium		2.5	2.5	2.5	3.0	2.0	4.0	2.9	3.7	2.0	2.0
Floods in Chad	Chad	Flood	2.3	Medium		1.6	3.0	1.0	2.0	1.0	3.0	3.4	3.7	3.0	3.0
Complex crisis in Colombia	Colombia	Complex crisis	3.5	High		3.6	5.0	3.0	3.5	4.0	3.0	3.5	2.9	3.0	4.0
Venezuela displacement in Colombia	Colombia	International displacement	2.5	Medium		3.0	3.1	3.0	2.0	3.0	1.0	3.0	2.9	3.0	3.0
Pool conflict	Congo	Conflict	1.9	Low		1.6	1.8	1.5	1.5	1.0	2.0	2.7	2.9	1.0	2.5
Nicaraguan refugees in Costa Rica	Costa Rica	International displacement	1.3	Low		1.3	1.8	1.1	1.5	1.0	2.0	0.9	0.8	0.0	1.0
Drought in Djibouti	Djibouti	Drought	2.4	Medium		1.6	3.0	1.0	2.5	1.0	4.0	2.6	2.1	1.0	3.0
Mixed migration in Djibouti	Djibouti	International displacement	1.4	Low		2.0	3.0	1.5	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.8	2.1	1.0	1.5
Complex crisis in DPRK	DPRK	Complex crisis	4.1	Very High		4.7	4.0	5.0	4.5	5.0	4.0	2.9	3.3	4.0	2.5
Complex crisis in DRC	DRC	Complex crisis	4.2	Very High		4.4	5.0	4.2	4.0	5.0	3.0	4.3	4.0	4.0	4.5
Venezuela displacement in Ecuador	Ecuador	International displacement	2.0	Low		1.9	1.5	2.0	2.0	1.0	3.0	2.0	2.4	1.0	1.5
Syrian Refugee Crisis in Egypt	Egypt	International displacement	1.4	Low		1.2	2.1	0.8	1.0	1.0	1.0	2.3	2.5	2.0	2.0
Complex crisis in El Salvador	El Salvador	Complex crisis	2.1	Medium		2.9	3.5	2.6	1.5	1.0	2.0	2.6	2.7	2.0	2.5
Complex crisis in Eritrea	Eritrea	Complex crisis	3.5	High		3.9	3.5	4.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	4.2	3.4	5.0	5.0
Complex crisis in Ethiopia	Ethiopia	Complex crisis	3.3	High		3.7	5.0	3.2	3.0	5.0	1.0	3.4	3.2	3.0	3.5
Mixed migration flows in Greece	Greece	International displacement	1.7	Low		1.1	1.3	1.0	2.0	1.0	3.0	1.6	1.7	1.0	1.5
Complex crisis in Guatemala	Guatemala	Complex crisis	3.3	High		3.3	4.0	3.0	3.5	4.0	3.0	2.8	3.1	2.0	2.5

CRISIS	COUNTRY	TYPE OF CRISIS	SEVERITY INDEX	CRISIS SEVERITY CATEGORY		IMPACT OF THE CRISIS	Geographical impact	Human impact	HUMANITARIAN CONDITIONS	People in need	Current humanitarian conditions	COMPLEXITY OF THE CRISIS	Society and safety	Humanitarian access	Operating environment
Complex crisis in Haiti	Haiti	Complex crisis	3.2	High		2.4	3.8	1.8	4.0	4.0	4.0	2.4	2.7	2.0	2.0
Complex crisis in Honduras	Honduras	Complex crisis	2.0	Low		3.6	3.8	3.5	1.0	1.0	1.0	2.7	2.9	2.0	2.5
Complex Crisis in Indonesia	Indonesia	Complex crisis	1.9	Low		1.5	2.5	1.0	1.5	1.0	2.0	2.7	2.3	2.0	3.0
Papua Conflict	Indonesia	Conflict	1.9	Low		1.6	2.3	1.3	1.5	1.0	2.0	2.7	2.3	2.0	3.0
Sunda Strait Tsunami	Indonesia	Tsunami	1.3	Low		1.0	1.3	0.8	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.9	2.3	1.0	1.5
Multiple crises in Iraq	Iraq	Multiple crises country	4.0	High		4.1	3.5	4.3	4.0	4.0	4.0	3.8	3.5	3.0	4.0
Conflict in Iraq	Iraq	Conflict	3.9	High		4.0	3.5	4.2	4.0	4.0	4.0	3.8	3.5	3.0	4.0
Syrian and Palestinian refugees in Iraq	Iraq	International displacement	2.5	Medium		2.1	2.0	2.2	2.0	1.0	3.0	3.5	3.5	2.0	3.5
Syrian refugees in Jordan	Jordan	International displacement	2.2	Medium		2.3	3.3	1.8	2.5	2.0	3.0	1.7	2.3	0.0	1.0
Multiple crisis in Kenya	Kenya	Multiple crises country	3.1	High		3.1	4.8	2.3	3.5	4.0	3.0	2.5	2.9	1.0	2.0
Drought in Kenya	Kenya	Drought	3.1	High		3.2	4.8	2.5	3.5	4.0	3.0	2.2	2.9	0.0	1.5
Refugee situation in Kenya	Kenya	International displacement	2.2	Medium		1.7	2.5	1.3	2.5	2.0	3.0	2.0	2.9	0.0	1.0
Syrian refugees in Lebanon	Lebanon	International displacement	2.5	Medium		2.5	3.5	2.1	2.5	2.0	3.0	2.5	2.4	3.0	2.5
Drought in Lesotho	Lesotho	Drought	1.9	Low		1.6	3.5	0.8	2.5	2.0	3.0	1.1	1.7	0.0	0.5
Complex crisis in Libya	Libya	Multiple crises country	3.8	High		4.0	4.5	3.8	3.5	3.0	4.0	4.2	3.8	4.0	4.5
Mixed migration flows in Libya	Libya	International displacement	2.5	Medium		3.5	4.5	3.0	1.5	2.0	1.0	3.4	3.8	4.0	3.0
Drought in Madagascar	Madagascar	Drought	2.3	Medium		1.3	2.0	1.0	3.5	3.0	4.0	1.1	1.7	0.0	0.5
Complex crisis in Malawi	Malawi	Complex crisis	2.2	Medium		1.8	3.8	1.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	1.1	1.6	0.0	0.5
Complex crisis in Mali	Mali	Complex crisis	3.6	High		3.6	4.8	3.1	3.5	4.0	3.0	3.6	2.5	4.0	4.5
Drought in Mauritania	Mauritania	Drought	2.5	Medium		2.3	4.3	1.5	2.5	2.0	3.0	2.5	2.9	1.0	2.0
Refugees from Mali in Mauritania	Mauritania	International displacement	1.9	Low		1.0	1.0	1.0	2.0	1.0	3.0	2.2	2.9	1.0	1.5
Complex crisis in Mozambique	Mozambique	Complex crisis	3.1	High		2.7	2.8	2.6	3.5	3.0	4.0	2.8	3.1	2.0	2.5
Rakhine Conflict	Myanmar	Conflict	3.1	High		2.7	2.0	3.0	3.0	2.0	4.0	3.5	3.4	4.0	3.5
Multiple crises in Myanmar	Myanmar	Multiple crises country	2.9	Medium		3.1	3.0	3.2	2.5	2.0	3.0	3.5	3.4	4.0	3.5
Kachin and Shan Conflict	Myanmar	Conflict	2.3	Medium		2.3	3.0	2.0	1.5	1.0	2.0	3.5	3.4	4.0	3.5
Multiple crises in Niger	Niger	Multiple crises country	3.2	High		3.2	4.8	2.5	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.5	2.9	3.0	4.0
Boko Haram in Niger	Niger	Conflict	2.9	Medium		1.9	1.8	2.0	3.0	2.0	4.0	3.5	2.9	3.0	4.0
Mali/Burkina Faso conflict	Niger	Conflict	2.7	Medium		1.8	3.0	1.3	2.5	2.0	3.0	3.5	2.9	3.0	4.0
Complex crisis in Nigeria	Nigeria	Complex crisis	3.8	High		4.2	4.8	4.0	3.5	5.0	2.0	3.9	3.3	4.0	4.5
Boko Haram crisis in Nigeria	Nigeria	Conflict	3.8	High		3.4	2.8	3.7	4.0	4.0	4.0	3.7	3.3	4.0	4.0
Regional Boko Haram Crisis	Nigeria, Niger, Chad, Cameroon	Regional crisis	4.1	Very High		3.4	2.8	3.7	4.5	5.0	4.0	3.9	3.7	3.0	4.0
Complex crisis in Pakistan	Pakistan	Complex crisis	3.4	High		3.8	4.8	3.3	3.0	4.0	2.0	3.7	3.3	3.0	4.0
Conflict in Palestine	Palestine	Conflict	3.4	High		3.5	3.3	3.6	3.5	3.0	4.0	3.1	2.1	4.0	4.0
Venezuela displacement in Peru	Peru	International displacement	1.8	Low		2.2	2.8	2.0	1.5	2.0	1.0	2.0	2.4	1.0	1.5
Mindanao conflict	Philippines	Conflict	1.7	Low		2.2	3.3	1.7	1.0	1.0	1.0	2.6	2.7	1.0	2.5
Burundi and DRC refugees in Rwanda	Rwanda	International displacement	1.6	Low		2.0	2.5	1.8	1.0	1.0	1.0	2.4	3.3	1.0	1.5
Drought in Senegal	Senegal	Drought	1.8	Low		2.1	4.3	1.2	1.5	1.0	2.0	2.2	1.9	1.0	2.5
Complex crisis in Somalia	Somalia	Complex crisis	3.7	High		4.4	4.3	4.5	3.0	3.0	3.0	4.4	4.3	4.0	4.5
Floods in Somalia	Somalia	Flood	2.7	Medium		2.4	3.3	2.0	2.0	1.0	3.0	3.9	4.3	4.0	3.5
Mixed Migration Flows in Somalia	Somalia	International displacement	1.9	Low		1.2	1.8	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	3.7	4.3	4.0	3.0
Complex crisis in South Sudan	South Sudan	Complex crisis	4.0	High		4.2	4.3	4.2	4.0	4.0	4.0	3.8	3.0	4.0	4.5
Floods in South Sudan	South Sudan	Flood	2.9	Medium		2.5	3.5	2.0	2.5	2.0	3.0	3.8	3.0	4.0	4.5

CRISIS	COUNTRY	TYPE OF CRISIS	SEVERITY INDEX	CRISIS SEVERITY CATEGORY		IMPACT OF THE CRISIS	Geographical impact	Human impact	HUMANITARIAN CONDITIONS	People in need	Current humanitarian conditions	COMPLEXITY OF THE CRISIS	Society and safety	Humanitarian access	Operating environment
Complex crisis in Sudan	Sudan	Complex crisis	4.1	Very High		4.2	4.8	3.9	4.0	5.0	3.0	4.3	4.0	4.0	4.5
South Sudanese refugees in Sudan	Sudan	International displacement	2.8	Medium		1.5	1.5	1.5	3.0	2.0	4.0	3.3	4.0	3.0	2.5
Eritrean refugees in Sudan	Sudan	International displacement	2.2	Medium		1.0	1.0	1.0	2.0	1.0	3.0	3.3	4.0	3.0	2.5
Syrian conflict	Syria	Complex crisis	4.8	Very High		4.6	4.0	4.8	5.0	5.0	5.0	4.7	4.3	5.0	5.0
Syrian Regional Crisis	Syria, Turkey, Iraq, Egypt, Jordan, Lebanon	Regional crisis	4.3	Very High		4.3	3.5	4.7	4.5	5.0	4.0	3.8	3.5	3.0	4.0
International Displacement in Tanzania	Tanzania	International displacement	1.4	Low		1.7	3.0	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.8	2.0	1.0	1.5
Myanmar refugees in Thailand	Thailand	International displacement	1.7	Low		0.9	1.0	0.8	2.0	1.0	3.0	1.7	2.4	1.0	1.0
Venezuelan refugees in Trinidad and Tobago	Trinidad and Tobago	International displacement	1.4	Low		2.2	3.0	1.8	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.6	1.7	1.0	1.5
Complex situation in Turkey	Turkey	Multiple crises country	2.7	Medium		3.7	4.0	3.5	2.0	3.0	1.0	3.1	3.2	2.0	3.0
Syrian Refugees in Turkey	Turkey	International displacement	2.4	Medium		3.3	3.3	3.3	2.0	3.0	1.0	2.6	3.2	2.0	2.0
Mixed Migration Flows in Turkey	Turkey	International displacement	2.4	Medium		3.0	3.5	2.8	2.0	3.0	1.0	2.6	3.2	2.0	2.0
International Displacement in Uganda	Uganda	International displacement	2.8	Medium		2.9	2.8	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	2.3	3.0	1.0	1.5
Conflict in Ukraine	Ukraine	Conflict	3.3	High		2.5	2.3	2.6	4.0	4.0	4.0	2.8	2.5	3.0	3.0
Complex crisis in Venezuela	Venezuela	Complex crisis	3.9	High		4.9	4.5	5.0	4.0	5.0	3.0	3.1	3.1	4.0	3.0
Venezuela Regional Crisis	Venezuela, Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, Trinidad and Tobago	Regional crisis	3.6	High		4.1	3.8	4.3	4.0	5.0	3.0	2.6	2.6	1.0	2.5
Conflict in Yemen	Yemen	Complex crisis	4.5	Very High		4.7	4.8	4.7	4.5	5.0	4.0	4.5	4.0	5.0	5.0
Mixed migration flows in Yemen	Yemen	International displacement	2.8	Medium		2.1	1.5	2.3	2.5	2.0	3.0	3.8	4.0	5.0	3.5
Drought in Zambia	Zambia	Drought	2.3	Medium		1.7	3.8	0.8	3.0	3.0	3.0	1.6	1.7	0.0	1.5
Complex crisis in Zimbabwe	Zimbabwe	Complex crisis	3.4	High		2.3	4.3	1.5	4.0	4.0	4.0	3.0	2.9	1.0	3.0



RISK

WARNING

SEVERITY



APPENDIX

INFORM RISK INDEX 2020

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	3 YR TREND	Natural	Earthquake	Flood	Tsunami	Tropical cyclone	Drought	Epidemic	Human	Projected conflict risk	Current highly violent conflict intensity	VULNERABILITY	3 YR TREND	Socio-Economic Vulnerability	Development & Deprivation		Inequality	Aid dependency	Vulnerable groups	Uprooted people	Other vulnerable groups	Health conditions	Children U5	Recent shocks	Food security	LACK OF COPING CAPACITY	3 YR TREND	Institutional	DRR	Governance	Infrastructure	Communication	Physical infrastructure	Access to health care	Infrastructure	LACK OF COPING CAPACITY
Afghanistan	8.0	→	5	3.0	8.8	→	6.5	9.7	7.2	0.0	0.0	7.9	6.9	10.0	10.0	10.0	8.2	↗	7.6	8.5		8.7	4.8	8.7	9.6	7.4	2.1	5.2	10.0	7.8	7.2	→	7.2	6.3	8.1	7.1	6.3	7.3	7.6	7.1	7.2
Albania	3.0	→	119	1.5	3.9	→	6.4	9.3	4.7	7.8	0.0	6.8	4.9	0.1	0.1	0.0	1.6	↘	2.2	2.4		2.1	1.8	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.2	1.1	0.2	1.8	4.2	↗	5.6	x	5.6	2.5	2.0	1.7	3.7	2.5	4.2
Algeria	4.0	↘	82	4.6	5.2	↗	5.0	8.8	5.2	4.6	0.0	4.1	3.4	5.3	7.6	0.0	2.9	→	2.3	2.9		3.3	0.2	3.4	5.4	0.6	0.4	1.3	0.4	0.3	4.4	→	5.0	3.5	6.4	3.8	3.6	4.1	3.8	3.8	4.4
Angola	5.2	↗	39	4.1	4.0	↗	3.2	0.1	5.1	0.0	0.0	4.2	6.7	4.7	6.7	0.0	5.0	→	5.1	8.0		4.4	0.1	4.9	5.1	4.7	5.0	5.2	1.2	6.3	7.1	→	6.5	5.3	7.6	7.7	7.0	8.0	8.1	7.7	7.1
Antigua and Barbuda	2.3	→	142	3.1	2.0	→	3.7	5.2	0.1	0.0	8.4	0.0	3.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.7	→	2.2	2.4		x	1.8	1.1	0.0	2.1	0.0	0.6	0.4	5.8	3.8	→	5.2	5.4	5.0	2.0	1.0	0.7	4.3	2.0	3.8
Argentina	2.7	→	128	2.0	2.8	→	3.9	6.7	6.5	0.0	0.0	3.3	4.0	1.5	2.2	0.0	1.9	→	1.9	1.5		4.4	0.0	1.8	2.8	0.6	0.3	0.8	0.1	1.1	3.5	→	4.6	3.8	5.4	2.2	1.6	3.0	2.1	2.2	3.5
Armenia	3.6	→	99	5.0	3.8	↗	4.4	8.2	4.3	0.0	0.0	4.6	5.2	3.1	4.4	0.0	2.6	↘	2.2	1.6		2.9	2.5	3.0	4.6	0.9	0.3	0.8	0.5	2.0	4.8	→	6.7	7.5	5.9	2.0	2.0	1.2	2.7	2.0	4.8
Australia	2.3	→	142	4.0	2.8	→	4.9	0.2	5.3	7.2	4.8	6.8	2.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	2.2	→	0.5	0.0		2.1	0.0	3.6	5.8	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.1	1.2	2.1	→	2.3	2.4	2.1	1.8	1.9	3.0	0.5	1.8	2.1
Austria	1.6	→	169	4.1	1.2	→	2.3	4.2	5.5	0.0	0.0	0.5	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.6	→	0.3	0.0		1.2	0.1	4.4	7.0	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.2	1.4	→	2.2	2.0	2.3	0.5	1.0	0.0	0.5	0.5	1.4
Azerbaijan	4.6	↘	61	3.8	5.0	→	4.9	8.8	4.9	0.0	0.0	5.3	5.6	5.0	7.2	0.0	4.1	↘	2.2	2.9		2.3	0.5	5.6	8.1	0.9	0.8	1.5	0.0	1.3	4.7	→	6.4	x	6.4	2.3	1.8	3.1	2.1	2.3	4.7
Bahamas	2.2	→	146	1.3	1.9	→	3.5	0.1	0.1	0.0	8.8	2.6	3.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.8	→	2.1	1.9		4.5	0.0	1.4	0.9	1.9	1.6	0.6	0.0	4.6	3.2	→	3.7	x	3.7	2.6	2.6	2.0	3.3	2.6	3.2
Bahrain	1.3	→	180	4.3	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	1.1		3.0	0.0	0.9	1.1	0.6	0.1	0.6	0.0	1.7	3.2	→	4.7	3.8	5.5	1.3	0.8	0.0	3.0	1.3	3.2
Bangladesh	6.0	→	22	1.8	7.6	↗	8.2	9.2	10.0	8.2	6.9	5.0	7.6	6.9	9.8	0.0	5.7	→	5.1	7.3		4.6	1.2	6.2	7.7	4.1	2.0	4.9	4.8	4.3	5.1	→	5.0	3.0	7.0	5.1	5.1	4.9	5.2	5.1	5.1
Barbados	1.9	→	156	1.3	2.1	→	3.8	5.6	0.1	5.7	4.6	0.5	4.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4	→	2.2	2.2		3.8	0.5	0.5	0.0	1.0	1.1	0.9	0.0	2.0	2.5	→	3.1	2.8	3.3	1.8	2.1	0.2	3.0	1.8	2.5
Belarus	1.9	→	156	1.6	2.1	↗	2.3	0.1	6.2	0.0	0.0	3.1	2.4	1.9	2.7	0.0	1.2	→	1.2	1.8		0.9	0.3	1.2	1.8	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.4	1.2	2.9	→	4.3	2.8	5.7	1.2	1.8	0.3	1.6	1.2	2.9
Belgium	1.9	→	156	3.7	2.1	→	1.7	3.4	4.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	1.3	2.4	3.4	0.0	1.9	→	0.3	0.0		0.7	0.4	3.2	5.4	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.2	1.8	→	2.6	x	2.6	0.9	2.1	0.0	0.7	0.9	1.8
Belize	3.7	→	96	4.8	3.2	→	5.4	2.4	8.4	5.3	7.2	1.0	4.6	0.1	0.2	0.0	3.1	↘	3.7	4.2		5.1	1.2	2.5	3.6	1.3	1.3	1.3	0.0	2.4	5.2	→	6.3	x	6.3	3.8	4.1	3.0	4.4	3.8	5.2
Benin	4.4	→	70	4.8	2.4	→	2.8	0.1	5.1	0.0	0.0	0.5	7.3	2.0	2.9	0.0	5.1	→	6.7	8.7		7.0	2.3	3.0	2.5	3.5	4.5	5.8	0.0	2.4	6.8	→	5.9	5.5	6.2	7.6	7.5	8.3	6.9	7.6	6.8
Bhutan	3.1	→	112	4.5	2.0	→	3.6	7.4	5.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	3.4	↘	5.1	6.9		4.7	2.0	1.2	0.0	2.2	1.5	2.6	0.0	4.3	4.4	→	4.1	4.5	3.6	4.7	4.5	4.6	5.0	4.7	4.4
Bolivia	4.3	→	71	4.1	4.2	↗	4.2	7.7	5.5	0.0	0.0	4.1	4.7	4.1	5.9	0.0	3.5	↘	4.7	6.0		5.4	1.3	2.0	0.9	2.9	1.1	1.8	3.1	5.0	5.3	→	6.1	5.6	6.5	4.4	3.3	5.0	4.9	4.4	5.3
Bosnia and Herzegovina	3.6	→	99	3.6	2.9	→	4.1	6.3	7.1	3.1	0.0	3.4	2.0	1.6	2.3	0.0	3.7	↘	2.6	2.8		2.1	2.5	4.6	7.1	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.0	1.4	4.5	→	6.1	x	6.1	2.5	2.5	1.3	3.8	2.5	4.5
Botswana	3.2	→	110	3.1	2.1	↗	3.0	0.1	4.8	0.0	0.0	6.5	3.8	1.2	1.7	0.0	3.4	→	3.6	3.7		6.5	0.6	3.1	2.2	3.9	4.2	2.7	0.1	7.0	4.6	→	4.8	5.6	4.0	4.4	3.8	4.6	4.9	4.4	4.6
Brazil	4.3	↗	71	3.9	5.7	↗	4.0	1.0	8.1	0.0	0.0	4.5	5.7	7.0	9.2	7.0	3.3	→	3.3	3.3		6.3	0.1	3.3	5.2	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.0	1.3	4.3	→	5.2	4.3	6.1	3.2	2.5	3.6	3.5	3.2	4.3
Brunei Darussalam	1.6	→	169	4.6	1.4	→	2.6	0.1	1.4	5.0	1.9	2.0	4.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	→	1.2	0.9		3.1	0.0	0.5	0.0	1.0	0.4	1.5	0.0	1.9	3.5	→	4.6	6.0	3.2	2.1	1.4	2.5	2.5	2.1	3.5
Bulgaria	2.4	→	139	5.6	2.0	→	3.5	6.6	4.9	0.0	0.0	2.8	4.6	0.3	0.4	0.0	2.3	→	1.8	1.7		3.0	0.6	2.7	4.3	0.8	0.2	0.6	0.0	2.4	3.0	→	4.2	3.2	5.2	1.7	2.1	1.4	1.5	1.7	3.0
Burkina Faso	5.3	→	35	4.3	3.8	↗	3.6	0.1	4.6	0.0	0.0	5.8	7.2	3.9	5.5	0.0	5.8	→	6.8	9.8		5.4	2.3	4.5	5.3	3.6	4.0	5.3	0.0	4.3	6.6	→	4.7	3.2	6.1	8.0	7.8	9.2	6.9	8.0	6.6
Burundi	6.2	↘	19	2.5	5.2	↘	3.8	4.9	3.7	0.0	0.0	4.9	6.7	6.3	9.0	0.0	6.6	→	7.0	9.7		4.9	3.7	6.2	6.9	5.4	3.5	5.6	0.1	8.8	6.8	→	6.3	4.6	8.0	7.3	7.3	7.2	7.5	7.3	6.8
Cabo Verde	2.6	→	131	4.7	1.3	→	2.4	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	6.6	4.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.3	↘	5.1	4.9		5.6	5.1	0.9	0.0	1.8	1.7	1.3	0.0	3.7	3.9	→	4.0	3.4	4.5	3.7	3.2	3.2	4.8	3.7	3.9
Cambodia	4.8	→	55	4.3	4.6	↗	5.8	0.1	9.5	5.2	4.0	4.6	6.4	3.2	4.6	0.0	3.9	↘	5.7	7.3		6.3	2.0	1.6	0.0	3.0	2.7	3.8	0.0	4.7	6.2	→	7.0	6.8	7.2	5.3	4.1	5.7	6.1	5.3	6.2
Cameroon	6.0	↗	22	4.4	5.4	↘	3.6	0.1	6.0	0.0	0.0	3.1	7.8	6.8	9.7	0.0	6.6	→	6.0	8.1		6.5	1.3	7.2	9.0	3.8	6.3	5.0	0.0	2.6	6.0	↗	4.9	2.6	7.1	6.9	5.6	8.0	7.1	6.9	6.0
Canada	2.4	→	139	3.0	2.6	→	4.6	5.5	5.2	6.9	2.6	4.7	1.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	2.3	→	0.5	0.0		1.8	0.0	3.8	6.2	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.6	2.3	→	2.2	2.8	1.6	2.3	2.3	3.0	1.5	2.3	2.3
Central African Republic	8.6	→	2	4.2	8.1	→	3.1	0.1	5.7	0.0	0.0	0.5	7.6	10.0	9.2	10.0	9.0	→	9.0	9.9		8.4	7.7	9.0	9.8	7.6	8.8	7.3	0.0	9.6	8.7	→	8.0	x	8.0	9.2	8.8	9.3	9.6	9.2	8.7
Chad	7.3	↗	6	1.4	5.8	↘	4.2	0.1	7.5	0.0	0.0	5.6	7.0	7.0	10.0	0.0	7.6	→	7.5	10.0		7.0	3.0	7.6	8.5	6.4	3.6	8.0	3.0	8.5	8.9	→	8.0	x	8.0	9.6	9.1	10.0	9.8	9.6	8.9
Chile	3.0	→	119	2.5	4.7	↗	6.2	9.8	5.6	9.1	0.0	0.3	2.8	2.7	3.8	0.0	2.0	→	1.8	1.1		4.9	0.1	2.2	3.4	0.7	0.6	0.4	0.0	1.6	3.0	→	3.3	3.2	3.3	2.6	2.0	2.7	3.0	2.6	3.0
China	4.3	→	71	2.8	6.9	↗	7.5	7.2	8.4	9.2	8.1	4.6	5.8	6.3	9.0	0.0	3.1	↘	2.7	4.1		2.7	0.0	3.4	5.3	1.0	0.4	0.8	1.0	1.8	3.6	→	3.9	2.5	5.2	3.3	2.6	4.0	3.4	3.3	3.6
Colombia	5.4	→	31	2.8	6.9	→	6.7	9.6	6.8	7.9	4.1	1.9	5.4	7.0	8.1	7.0	6.0	→	3.6	4.1		5.7	0.5	7.7	10.0	0.7	0.6	1.0	0.1	1.2	3.8	↘	4.4	3.0	5.8	3.2	2.3	3.6	3.6	3.2	3.8
Comoros	4.0	→	82	2.9	1.7	→	2.9	0.1	0.1	5.																															

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

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COUNTRY	INFORM RISK	3 YR TREND	RANK	RELIABILITY INDEX*	HAZARD & EXPOSURE	3 YR TREND	Natural	Earthquake	Flood	Tsunami	Tropical cyclone	Drought	Epidemic	Human	Projected conflict risk	Current highly violent conflict intensity	VULNERABILITY	3 YR TREND	Socio-Economic Vulnerability	Development & Deprivation		Inequality	Aid dependency	Vulnerable groups	Uprooted people	Other vulnerable groups	Health conditions	Children U5	Recent shocks	Food security	LACK OF COPING CAPACITY	3 YR TREND	Institutional	DRR	Governance	Infrastructure	Communication	Physical infrastructure	Access to health care	Infrastructure	LACK OF COPING CAPACITY
Congo DR	7.0	→	8	4.3	5.9	↘	4.6	4.5	7.5	0.0	0.0	1.9	8.3	7.0	9.9	7.0	7.3	→	6.7	9.2		6.5	2.0	7.9	9.0	6.2	5.5	6.1	0.0	9.2	8.1	→	7.9	7.5	8.2	8.2	7.6	9.4	7.7	8.2	8.1
Costa Rica	3.0	→	119	3.3	3.6	→	6.0	9.6	3.3	8.7	1.9	1.0	4.7	0.1	0.1	0.0	2.9	→	2.4	2.1		4.9	0.3	3.4	5.2	1.1	0.3	0.5	1.3	2.1	2.6	→	3.0	1.5	4.5	2.2	1.2	2.0	3.5	2.2	2.6
Côte d'Ivoire	6.0	→	22	3.8	5.2	→	3.8	0.1	5.6	4.6	0.0	1.0	7.7	6.4	9.1	0.0	5.9	→	6.1	8.5		6.5	0.7	5.7	7.1	3.8	5.2	4.8	0.0	4.2	7.0	→	7.2	7.8	6.5	6.7	5.8	7.3	6.9	6.7	7.0
Croatia	2.1	→	150	3.7	2.8	↗	4.8	5.9	6.5	7.7	0.0	3.3	2.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	1.1	→	1.3	1.4		1.6	0.8	0.9	1.2	0.6	0.1	0.4	0.0	1.7	3.1	→	4.5	4.4	4.5	1.4	2.0	0.2	2.0	1.4	3.1
Cuba	3.5	↗	102	3.8	4.2	→	5.7	5.8	3.6	5.7	8.0	4.9	5.1	2.3	3.3	0.0	3.2	↗	3.4	2.5		4.0	4.6	2.9	0.0	5.1	0.4	0.4	10.0	0.8	3.1	→	4.0	2.5	5.4	2.0	3.6	1.8	0.6	2.0	3.1
Cyprus	3.0	→	119	3.7	2.5	→	4.3	8.7	0.0	6.4	0.0	3.1	2.4	0.1	0.1	0.0	4.2	→	0.8	0.6		1.7	0.3	6.5	9.0	0.9	0.1	0.2	0.0	3.1	2.6	→	3.7	x	3.7	1.3	1.5	0.1	2.4	1.3	2.6
Czech Republic	1.2	→	182	2.2	0.9	→	1.7	0.9	5.3	0.0	0.0	1.5	1.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.9	→	0.4	0.2		1.0	0.3	1.4	2.3	0.5	0.1	0.3	0.0	1.6	2.1	→	3.1	2.5	3.6	1.0	2.2	0.0	0.7	1.0	2.1
Denmark	1.1	→	185	5.1	0.6	→	1.1	0.1	2.3	0.0	0.0	2.3	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.8	→	0.2	0.0		0.7	0.1	3.2	5.2	0.5	0.1	0.3	0.0	1.4	1.3	→	2.0	2.7	1.3	0.5	1.4	0.0	0.2	0.5	1.3
Djibouti	5.2	→	39	3.1	4.0	↗	5.8	5.3	0.4	8.5	0.0	9.1	4.6	1.5	2.2	0.0	5.6	→	6.1	8.5		4.2	3.3	5.1	6.1	3.8	2.4	5.7	1.3	5.1	6.4	→	6.3	5.5	7.0	6.5	7.0	6.0	6.6	6.5	6.4
Dominica	3.5	→	102	2.6	2.8	→	4.9	4.0	0.1	8.5	7.6	0.0	3.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.7	→	4.0	3.7		x	4.7	3.4	0.0	5.7	0.6	2.6	10.0	2.3	4.1	→	4.9	x	4.9	3.3	2.8	1.1	5.9	3.3	4.1
Dominican Republic	3.8	→	92	2.4	5.4	↗	6.7	9.7	4.6	6.4	7.9	1.0	6.0	3.6	5.2	0.0	2.4	↘	3.8	4.3		5.6	1.1	0.8	0.0	1.6	1.3	1.6	0.2	3.1	4.4	→	5.5	4.6	6.4	3.2	2.9	2.2	4.6	3.2	4.4
Ecuador	4.0	→	82	2.4	4.3	→	6.8	9.8	6.7	9.2	0.0	2.8	5.0	0.5	0.7	0.0	3.6	↘	3.2	3.7		5.0	0.5	4.0	6.0	1.3	0.7	1.3	0.0	2.9	4.0	→	4.6	3.0	6.1	3.4	2.9	3.4	3.9	3.4	4.0
Egypt	5.1	→	47	1.4	7.5	↗	5.0	4.9	8.1	7.2	0.0	3.1	3.2	9.0	9.4	9.0	3.9	→	3.5	4.3		3.9	1.3	4.2	6.6	0.5	0.2	1.7	0.0	0.0	4.6	→	5.3	4.2	6.4	3.8	3.6	3.4	4.4	3.8	4.6
El Salvador	4.0	↗	82	4.9	5.3	↘	6.5	9.7	3.0	8.2	3.7	3.7	5.9	3.9	5.5	0.0	2.7	→	4.0	4.5		4.3	2.7	1.1	0.0	2.1	1.2	1.3	3.1	2.8	4.6	→	5.7	5.2	6.1	3.2	3.0	2.2	4.3	3.2	4.6
Equatorial Guinea	4.1	→	78	3.5	3.0	↗	3.0	0.1	4.4	0.0	0.0	3.6	6.9	2.9	4.2	0.0	3.2	→	4.2	6.2		x	0.1	2.0	0.0	3.7	6.4	4.1	0.0	2.8	7.4	↘	8.2	x	8.2	6.4	5.0	6.6	7.5	6.4	7.4
Eritrea	5.2	↘	39	4.0	3.7	↗	4.2	3.4	3.1	0.0	0.0	8.3	5.9	3.2	4.6	0.0	4.8	→	6.2	9.2		x	0.3	3.0	2.2	3.7	1.6	6.0	0.0	5.6	7.9	→	8.1	x	8.1	7.6	7.4	9.7	5.6	7.6	7.9
Estonia	0.9	→	186	1.1	0.5	→	0.9	0.1	3.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	→	0.8	0.6		1.8	0.3	1.0	1.2	0.7	0.8	0.2	0.0	1.6	1.9	→	2.8	x	2.8	0.9	1.0	0.1	1.5	0.9	1.9
Eswatini	3.9	→	87	4.4	2.4	↗	2.5	0.1	4.2	0.0	0.2	5.2	3.8	2.3	3.3	0.0	4.5	↘	5.7	7.0		7.1	1.8	3.0	2.1	3.8	4.9	3.4	0.0	5.8	5.4	→	5.3	4.4	6.2	5.4	4.7	5.6	5.9	5.4	5.4
Ethiopia	6.9	↗	10	4.4	7.4	↗	4.5	4.8	5.7	0.0	0.0	5.7	7.4	9.0	9.9	9.0	6.6	→	6.4	9.5		5.1	1.6	6.8	8.6	3.7	3.1	4.9	0.0	5.6	6.8	→	4.7	2.9	6.5	8.2	7.7	9.8	7.1	8.2	6.8
Fiji	2.9	→	124	3.5	2.2	→	3.9	3.5	0.1	8.0	3.1	2.5	3.5	0.1	0.1	0.0	3.4	→	3.2	3.2		3.8	2.6	3.5	0.0	5.9	3.7	1.9	10.0	1.6	3.1	→	2.5	0.1	4.8	3.7	3.4	3.3	4.4	3.7	3.1
Finland	0.6	→	190	5.1	0.1	→	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	→	0.2	0.0		0.7	0.1	2.8	4.7	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.0	1.2	1.4	→	1.8	2.2	1.3	0.9	1.6	0.5	0.6	0.9	1.4
France	2.3	→	142	3.0	2.2	→	3.5	3.3	6.4	5.7	0.0	2.3	1.3	0.6	0.9	0.0	2.8	→	0.4	0.0		1.5	0.2	4.6	7.1	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.8	1.9	→	2.8	2.9	2.6	1.0	2.1	0.0	0.9	1.0	1.9
Gabon	4.2	→	75	4.2	3.5	↗	2.6	0.1	4.8	0.0	0.0	1.5	6.5	4.3	6.1	0.0	3.4	↘	4.2	5.6		5.2	0.5	2.4	1.3	3.3	6.3	2.6	0.0	2.8	6.1	→	6.8	6.7	6.9	5.2	3.2	6.2	6.2	5.2	6.1
Gambia	4.2	→	75	2.7	2.4	→	3.1	0.1	3.5	3.6	0.0	3.2	6.2	1.6	2.3	0.0	5.4	→	7.2	9.0		5.5	5.2	2.7	2.9	2.5	2.3	4.3	0.0	2.9	5.6	→	4.7	3.0	6.3	6.3	5.8	5.7	7.5	6.3	5.6
Georgia	3.9	→	87	0.9	3.9	↗	4.4	7.9	5.1	0.0	0.0	5.3	4.8	3.3	4.7	0.0	4.8	→	2.9	2.4		4.0	2.7	6.2	8.7	1.1	1.0	0.5	0.0	2.8	3.2	→	4.4	4.7	4.1	1.8	1.8	1.1	2.5	1.8	3.2
Germany	2.0	→	152	2.0	1.5	→	2.4	4.3	6.1	0.0	0.0	0.5	1.4	0.6	0.8	0.0	3.4	→	0.4	0.0		1.4	0.1	5.5	8.2	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.8	1.5	→	2.3	2.7	1.8	0.6	1.5	0.0	0.4	0.6	1.5
Ghana	3.8	→	92	1.4	2.5	→	3.6	0.1	4.9	5.2	0.0	1.0	7.2	1.3	1.9	0.0	4.3	→	5.4	7.2		5.9	1.4	3.1	3.5	2.6	4.7	3.1	1.0	1.1	5.1	→	4.5	3.4	5.6	5.7	4.2	7.0	5.9	5.7	5.1
Greece	3.1	→	112	2.3	4.3	↗	6.0	9.6	3.1	8.7	0.0	2.3	4.8	2.0	2.8	0.0	2.8	→	1.0	0.6		2.2	0.7	4.2	6.6	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.0	1.1	2.5	→	3.7	2.3	5.0	1.0	2.1	0.0	0.9	1.0	2.5
Grenada	1.8	→	164	4.3	0.9	→	1.7	3.5	0.1	0.0	1.7	0.5	3.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	↘	2.0	2.6		x	0.9	1.1	0.0	2.1	0.1	1.3	0.0	5.7	3.9	→	4.9	4.7	5.1	2.7	3.3	0.6	4.1	2.7	3.9
Guatemala	5.7	→	27	3.6	5.8	↗	6.7	9.8	5.1	7.4	4.5	3.8	5.7	4.8	6.8	0.0	5.8	↗	5.3	6.7		6.2	1.6	6.3	7.0	5.5	1.1	2.5	9.5	4.0	5.5	→	6.2	5.5	6.8	4.6	3.9	4.4	5.4	4.6	5.5
Guinea	5.1	→	47	4.8	4.0	↗	3.9	0.1	5.1	5.2	0.0	0.8	8.0	4.1	5.9	0.0	4.4	↘	5.4	9.1		2.2	1.2	3.3	2.6	4.0	5.4	5.4	0.0	4.0	7.4	→	6.1	5.0	7.2	8.4	7.8	8.3	9.1	8.4	7.4
Guinea-Bissau	4.6	→	61	1.9	2.2	→	2.7	0.1	3.3	1.5	0.0	2.0	7.0	1.6	2.3	0.0	5.6	↘	6.7	8.9		6.4	2.6	4.2	3.2	5.0	5.6	5.2	0.3	7.2	7.9	→	8.2	7.8	8.5	7.5	7.6	8.1	6.9	7.5	7.9
Guyana	3.4	↘	105	3.4	2.4	→	3.9	0.1	4.8	6.7	0.0	4.2	5.2	0.7	1.0	0.0	3.2	↘	4.6	5.2		6.7	1.4	1.6	0.8	2.3	4.0	2.2	0.1	2.6	5.3	→	6.0	x	6.0	4.4	4.0	4.1	5.0	4.4	5.3
Haiti	6.6	→	14	3.0	6.2	↗	7.0	9.7	4.3	6.3	7.2	3.9	7.3	5.3	7.6	0.0	6.3	↘	7.4	8.4		6.0	6.8	5.0	4.7	5.2	3.3	4.1	0.4	9.0	7.3	→	7.7	6.7	8.6	6.8	7.2	5.3	7.9	6.8	7.3
Honduras	5.3	→	35	4.9	5.3	↗	6.5	9.4	5.1	7.0	4.3	4.6	5.9	3.8	5.4	0.0	5.4	↘	5.6	6.6		6.3	3.0	5.1	7.1	2.1	1.1	1.5	2.1	3.4	5.2	→	5.9	5.2	6.6	4.3	4.1	3.9	4.9	4.3	5.2
Hungary	1.9	→	156	3.1	2.0	→	3.6	2.3	7.5	0.0	0.0	3.8	4.9	0.1	0.1	0.0	1.5	→	1.3	1.2		2.4	0.5	1.7	2.8	0.5	0.1	0.3	0.1	1.6	2.2	→	3.1	1.4	4.7	1.1	1.7	0.1	1.4	1.1	2.2
Iceland	1.2	→	182	3.4																																					

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

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COUNTRY	INFORM RISK	3 YR TREND	RANK	RELIABILITY INDEX*	HAZARD & EXPOSURE	3 YR TREND	Natural	Earthquake	Flood	Tsunami	Tropical cyclone	Drought	Epidemic	Human	Projected conflict risk	Current highly violent conflict intensity	VULNERABILITY	3 YR TREND	Socio-Economic Vulnerability	Development & Deprivation		Inequality	Aid dependency	Vulnerable groups	Uprooted people	Other vulnerable groups	Health conditions	Children U5	Recent shocks	Food security	LACK OF COPING CAPACITY	3 YR TREND	Institutional	DRR	Governance	Infrastructure	Communication	Physical infrastructure	Access to health care	Infrastructure	LACK OF COPING CAPACITY
Iran	5.2	→	39	4.2	6.4	↗	6.7	9.6	6.4	6.9	1.8	5.4	6.3	6.1	8.7	0.0	4.9	↗	2.3	2.0		5.0	0.1	6.8	8.0	5.2	0.1	1.1	10.0	1.3	4.4	→	5.4	4.4	6.3	3.3	3.0	3.8	3.1	3.3	4.4
Iraq	7.0	→	8	3.2	8.6	↗	5.3	5.4	9.5	0.0	0.0	3.3	6.8	10.0	10.0	10.0	5.9	↘	4.1	5.4		3.9	1.6	7.3	9.3	2.9	0.5	2.1	0.1	6.8	6.8	→	8.2	8.4	7.9	4.6	4.4	3.5	5.9	4.6	6.8
Ireland	1.4	→	176	4.0	1.2	→	2.2	0.1	3.9	5.8	0.0	0.5	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3	→	0.4	0.0		1.6	0.1	2.2	3.9	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.2	1.9	→	2.6	x	2.6	1.2	2.2	0.5	0.9	1.2	1.9
Israel	2.7	↘	128	4.4	4.6	↗	4.6	7.3	2.3	6.2	0.0	5.3	4.0	4.6	6.5	0.0	2.0	→	0.6	0.0		2.4	0.1	3.2	5.4	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.0	2.1	→	3.1	x	3.1	0.9	1.9	0.0	0.8	0.9	2.1
Italy	2.6	→	131	4.5	3.2	→	5.2	8.6	5.4	7.4	0.0	3.0	2.1	0.6	0.8	0.0	2.5	→	0.7	0.4		1.9	0.1	4.0	6.5	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.4	2.2	→	3.4	2.4	4.4	0.8	1.8	0.1	0.4	0.8	2.2
Jamaica	3.1	→	112	3.3	3.7	↗	5.4	9.1	3.1	0.0	7.2	2.4	5.2	1.5	2.2	0.0	2.3	↘	3.7	3.7		5.5	2.0	0.7	0.0	1.4	1.7	0.9	0.0	2.9	3.6	→	4.1	3.3	4.8	3.1	3.2	1.9	4.2	3.1	3.6
Japan	2.3	→	142	3.6	5.6	→	8.1	10.0	3.9	10.0	10.0	0.5	3.7	0.9	1.3	0.0	1.5	→	0.4	0.0		1.4	0.0	2.5	3.7	1.0	0.2	0.5	0.6	2.4	1.5	→	2.1	1.9	2.3	0.8	1.3	0.1	1.1	0.8	1.5
Jordan	4.6	→	61	4.0	3.6	↗	4.2	7.7	2.6	0.0	0.0	6.7	4.0	2.9	4.1	0.0	6.3	→	4.0	2.8		4.2	6.1	7.8	10.0	1.3	0.1	1.0	0.0	3.6	4.3	→	5.6	6.1	5.0	2.7	2.3	2.4	3.3	2.7	4.3
Kazakhstan	1.9	→	156	4.4	2.4	→	4.0	6.5	6.0	0.0	0.0	5.0	4.0	0.4	0.6	0.0	0.7	→	1.1	1.4		1.6	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.5	0.5	0.8	0.0	0.8	3.8	→	4.9	3.8	6.0	2.4	1.3	3.5	2.3	2.4	3.8
Kenya	6.0	↘	22	2.9	5.8	→	5.1	3.2	5.6	6.0	0.0	7.0	6.6	6.5	9.3	0.0	6.0	→	5.5	7.3		5.7	1.5	6.4	7.7	4.7	4.6	3.0	2.3	7.5	6.2	→	5.2	3.9	6.5	7.1	5.3	8.4	7.7	7.1	6.2
Kiribati	3.6	→	99	1.1	2.1	→	3.8	0.1	0.1	8.7	0.0	3.8	4.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.2	→	5.6	5.8		3.0	7.7	2.5	0.0	4.4	8.8	3.8	0.0	0.6	5.3	→	5.5	x	5.5	5.1	5.6	4.1	5.5	5.1	5.3
Korea DPR	5.2	→	39	2.0	4.7	↗	5.1	4.9	7.4	4.6	6.5	3.3	2.8	4.3	6.1	0.0	4.7	↘	5.8	8.4		6.1	0.1	3.3	0.0	5.6	3.9	2.5	2.6	9.4	6.5	→	8.5	x	8.5	3.0	5.0	3.4	0.7	3.0	6.5
Korea Republic of	2.1	→	150	2.3	4.1	↗	5.9	7.3	4.7	7.6	8.5	0.3	2.9	1.8	2.5	0.0	1.3	↘	0.4	0.0		1.3	0.1	2.1	3.6	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.0	1.0	1.8	→	2.6	1.5	3.6	0.9	1.3	0.0	1.4	0.9	1.8
Kuwait	1.8	→	164	6.4	1.0	→	1.5	0.2	1.3	0.0	0.0	3.1	3.8	0.5	0.7	0.0	1.5	→	1.9	1.9		3.6	0.0	1.1	1.6	0.5	0.3	0.7	0.0	1.0	3.7	→	5.6	x	5.6	1.2	1.1	1.6	1.0	1.2	3.7
Kyrgyzstan	3.9	→	87	6.0	5.0	↗	5.2	8.6	5.6	0.0	0.0	6.7	5.2	4.7	6.7	0.0	2.6	↘	4.0	4.0		2.9	5.0	1.0	0.8	1.1	0.8	1.1	0.0	2.4	4.5	→	5.3	3.7	6.8	3.5	2.7	3.7	4.2	3.5	4.5
Lao PDR	4.5	→	67	4.9	3.9	↗	4.9	3.1	9.1	0.0	3.3	2.4	6.3	2.7	3.8	0.0	4.0	→	5.2	7.4		4.6	1.3	2.5	0.0	4.4	1.7	5.4	5.2	4.9	5.8	↘	6.3	6.1	6.4	5.3	5.0	5.1	5.8	5.3	5.8
Latvia	1.5	→	174	3.4	1.1	→	2.0	0.1	6.5	0.0	0.0	2.0	1.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	1.2	→	1.3	1.1		2.5	0.6	1.0	1.3	0.6	0.7	0.3	0.0	1.4	2.6	→	3.7	x	3.7	1.4	1.5	0.7	2.1	1.4	2.6
Lebanon	5.2	→	39	3.6	5.4	↘	5.3	9.6	1.2	7.2	0.0	2.6	3.9	5.5	7.8	0.0	6.1	↘	3.6	2.9		3.4	5.3	7.8	10.0	1.2	0.1	0.6	0.2	3.4	4.2	→	5.7	4.7	6.6	2.4	2.6	0.6	3.9	2.4	4.2
Lesotho	4.2	↗	75	3.6	2.2	→	2.2	0.1	3.0	0.0	0.0	5.2	3.6	2.1	3.0	0.0	5.0	↘	6.8	8.2		7.3	3.3	2.5	0.0	4.4	7.3	4.5	0.0	3.8	6.8	→	7.4	8.4	6.3	6.2	6.2	7.0	5.4	6.2	6.8
Liberia	5.3	↘	35	2.4	3.2	→	4.0	0.1	6.2	5.5	0.0	0.5	7.5	2.2	3.1	0.0	6.2	↘	7.6	9.4		5.7	5.9	4.3	3.4	5.1	4.8	4.6	0.0	8.3	7.6	→	7.3	x	7.3	7.9	8.3	7.9	7.5	7.9	7.6
Libya	6.2	→	19	6.5	8.2	→	3.7	1.9	2.6	7.3	0.0	5.0	3.1	10.0	9.9	10.0	4.4	→	2.6	3.3		2.3	1.6	5.8	8.4	0.9	0.4	1.1	0.3	1.7	6.7	→	8.4	x	8.4	3.8	4.6	3.3	3.4	3.8	6.7
Liechtenstein	0.9	→	186	4.7	0.7	→	1.3	5.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	→	0.0	0.0		x	0.0	1.6	2.6	0.4	x	x	0.0	0.8	1.1	→	1.5	x	1.5	0.7	1.4	0.0	x	0.7	1.1
Lithuania	1.4	→	176	4.9	0.9	→	1.7	0.1	4.7	0.0	0.0	3.3	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	→	1.1	0.8		2.4	0.5	1.2	2.0	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.0	0.8	2.4	→	3.6	x	3.6	1.0	1.3	0.4	1.3	1.0	2.4
Luxembourg	0.9	→	186	2.6	0.4	→	0.7	0.2	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3	→	0.5	0.0		1.6	0.5	2.0	3.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.0	1.1	1.3	→	1.8	x	1.8	0.7	1.2	0.1	0.9	0.7	1.3
Madagascar	5.2	→	39	2.5	3.9	→	6.1	0.1	7.2	7.8	7.4	4.4	6.7	0.6	0.9	0.0	5.1	→	6.1	8.9		4.4	2.1	3.9	1.4	5.7	4.0	3.4	3.1	9.1	7.2	→	6.1	4.7	7.4	8.1	8.0	9.4	6.9	8.1	7.2
Malawi	4.9	→	54	3.9	2.9	→	4.5	6.5	5.3	0.0	0.7	5.9	6.1	1.0	1.4	0.0	6.1	↘	7.0	8.7		6.6	4.0	5.0	4.9	5.0	6.3	4.0	4.9	4.5	6.7	→	5.3	4.0	6.6	7.7	8.0	7.5	7.5	7.7	6.7
Malaysia	3.3	→	107	4.7	3.8	↗	4.9	2.3	6.6	7.1	2.9	3.3	5.3	2.4	3.4	0.0	3.1	→	2.0	2.0		3.9	0.1	4.0	6.1	1.1	0.7	1.8	0.0	1.7	3.1	→	3.5	2.6	4.3	2.6	1.7	2.9	3.3	2.6	3.1
Maldives	2.4	→	139	4.1	1.8	→	3.2	0.1	0.1	9.0	0.0	0.0	3.2	0.2	0.3	0.0	1.9	→	2.9	3.5		4.0	0.5	0.8	0.0	1.5	0.3	2.3	0.0	3.1	4.2	↗	6.1	5.8	6.4	1.5	1.1	0.1	3.2	1.5	4.2
Mali	6.4	→	16	3.0	6.3	↗	3.7	0.1	6.9	0.0	0.0	5.0	6.4	8.0	9.8	8.0	6.1	↘	7.0	9.7		5.5	3.2	5.1	6.3	3.7	4.3	7.2	0.0	0.8	6.7	→	5.9	4.9	6.9	7.3	7.2	6.7	8.1	7.3	6.7
Malta	1.9	→	156	3.2	1.3	→	2.5	0.1	0.1	7.7	0.0	0.0	2.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.1	→	0.8	0.4		2.0	0.3	3.2	5.2	0.4	0.1	0.5	0.0	1.0	2.4	→	3.8	x	3.8	0.7	1.7	0.0	0.5	0.7	2.4
Marshall Islands	3.7	→	96	3.1	2.0	→	3.6	0.1	0.1	8.6	0.4	3.4	3.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.9	↘	5.3	3.8		x	8.2	2.2	0.0	3.9	6.2	2.8	0.0	5.0	6.3	→	7.7	7.3	8.1	4.2	4.2	1.4	6.9	4.2	6.3
Mauritania	5.7	→	27	5.9	4.6	↗	5.6	0.8	7.5	4.6	0.0	9.2	5.8	3.5	5.0	0.0	6.2	↗	5.9	8.4		5.1	1.8	6.4	6.5	6.3	1.5	5.2	10.0	2.7	6.5	→	5.9	4.8	6.9	7.1	6.9	7.2	7.3	7.1	6.5
Mauritius	2.0	→	152	2.7	2.1	→	3.8	0.1	0.1	6.8	7.0	1.3	3.7	0.1	0.1	0.0	1.4	→	2.2	2.2		3.9	0.3	0.6	0.0	1.2	0.7	1.0	1.2	2.0	2.9	→	3.7	3.3	4.1	2.0	2.5	0.2	3.2	2.0	2.9
Mexico	5.1	→	47	6.2	8.1	→	6.8	8.6	7.2	6.6	7.7	3.8	4.9	9.0	9.9	9.0	3.7	→	3.3	4.0		4.6	0.4	4.1	6.4	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.3	1.2	4.5	→	5.7	5.1	6.2	3.0	2.8	3.1	3.1	3.0	4.5
Micronesia	3.9	→	87	3.5	2.4	→	4.3	0.1	0.1	8.6	3.8	5.4	3.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.6	↘	5.6	5.5		3.8	7.5	3.5	0.0	5.9	5.0	2.5	8.8	5.0	5.2	→	5.4	6.0	4.8	4.9	5.9	3.4	5.3	4.9	5.2
Moldova Republic of	3.0	→	119	3.3	3.0	↗	4.1	6.3	5.6	0.0	0.0	5.4	4.7	1.7	2.4	0.0	2.0	→	2.7	3.2		1.6	2.7	1.2	1.0	1.3	1.1	0.9	0.1	3.0	4.6	→	6.3	6.2	6.4	2.4	2.2	1.6	3.3	2.4	4.6
Mongolia	2.8	→	126	5.1	1.5																																				

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

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COUNTRY	INFORM RISK	3 YR TREND	RANK	RELIABILITY INDEX*	HAZARD & EXPOSURE	3 YR TREND	Natural	Earthquake	Flood	Tsunami	Tropical cyclone	Drought	Epidemic	Human	Projected conflict risk	Current highly violent conflict intensity	VULNERABILITY	3 YR TREND	Socio-Economic Vulnerability	Development & Deprivation		Inequality	Aid dependency	Vulnerable groups	Uprooted people	Other vulnerable groups	Health conditions	Children U5	Recent shocks	Food security	LACK OF COPING CAPACITY	3 YR TREND	Institutional	DRR	Governance	Infrastructure	Communication	Physical infrastructure	Access to health care	Infrastructure	LACK OF COPING CAPACITY
Morocco	4.1	→	78	3.6	4.5	↗	4.9	4.8	5.8	6.7	0.0	6.2	3.7	4.1	5.8	0.0	3.3	→	4.6	5.9		5.0	1.4	1.7	2.6	0.8	0.5	1.3	1.2	0.0	4.8	→	5.6	5.6	5.5	3.9	3.4	3.7	4.5	3.9	4.8
Mozambique	6.2	→	19	2.8	5.3	↗	6.0	3.8	6.3	6.0	5.2	7.6	6.6	4.6	6.6	0.0	6.8	→	7.6	9.5		7.4	4.1	5.8	4.8	6.6	9.3	4.6	3.1	6.8	6.7	↘	4.7	2.1	7.3	8.1	7.8	8.8	7.6	8.1	6.7
Myanmar	6.3	→	17	1.9	7.4	→	7.8	9.1	9.9	8.9	5.6	1.0	6.6	7.0	9.3	7.0	5.3	↘	5.3	7.5		4.7	1.3	5.3	7.0	2.9	3.9	4.0	0.3	3.1	6.3	→	7.1	7.1	7.1	5.4	5.2	5.7	5.3	5.4	6.3
Namibia	3.8	→	92	2.4	2.4	→	4.1	0.1	6.1	0.0	0.0	8.5	4.7	0.4	0.6	0.0	4.7	→	5.7	7.2		7.4	1.1	3.5	2.8	4.1	5.9	3.2	0.0	5.9	5.0	→	4.5	4.3	4.7	5.5	4.6	6.7	5.2	5.5	5.0
Nauru	3.3	→	107	4.3	1.5	→	2.8	0.1	0.1	8.2	0.0	0.0	3.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.6	→	5.2	2.8		x	10.0	4.0	5.3	2.5	2.3	1.8	0.0	5.0	5.4	→	7.0	8.1	5.9	3.1	3.4	1.3	4.7	3.1	5.4
Nepal	5.4	↘	31	0.9	5.7	↗	5.7	9.9	6.7	0.0	0.2	2.8	6.6	5.6	8.0	0.0	4.7	↘	5.9	7.4		4.2	4.5	3.3	3.7	2.8	2.3	4.3	1.8	2.7	5.8	→	6.2	5.4	6.9	5.3	4.7	5.0	6.2	5.3	5.8
Netherlands	1.4	→	176	3.3	1.0	→	2.0	2.4	5.8	0.0	0.0	0.5	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.1	→	0.2	0.0		0.7	0.1	3.7	6.0	0.5	0.1	0.3	0.0	1.6	1.3	→	1.7	1.7	1.6	0.8	1.7	0.1	0.6	0.8	1.3
New Zealand	1.6	→	169	2.0	2.5	→	4.4	7.0	3.8	7.0	2.9	1.5	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	→	0.5	0.0		1.8	0.1	1.2	1.8	0.5	0.1	0.4	0.0	1.4	1.8	↘	2.0	2.6	1.4	1.5	1.5	2.0	0.9	1.5	1.8
Nicaragua	5.2	→	39	2.6	7.4	↗	6.6	9.5	5.1	8.1	3.6	4.1	5.9	8.0	4.9	8.0	3.6	→	5.1	6.1		5.7	2.6	1.7	0.9	2.4	1.0	1.3	2.6	4.3	5.2	→	5.8	4.7	6.9	4.6	4.0	5.0	4.7	4.6	5.2
Niger	6.7	↗	13	2.9	5.7	↘	4.3	0.1	7.4	0.0	0.0	6.7	6.8	6.8	9.7	0.0	6.8	→	7.4	10.0		5.5	4.1	6.1	7.3	4.4	4.5	6.8	1.7	3.7	7.7	→	5.9	5.3	6.5	8.9	9.0	9.7	7.9	8.9	7.7
Nigeria	6.5	↗	10	4.4	8.3	↗	3.9	0.1	8.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	7.9	10.0	10.0	10.0	6.1	→	5.6	8.4		4.5	1.0	6.6	7.9	4.9	6.1	7.4	0.5	3.7	6.5	→	5.0	2.8	7.1	7.6	6.4	7.2	9.3	7.6	6.5
North Macedonia	2.6	→	131	3.6	2.8	↗	3.7	7.0	4.2	0.0	0.0	3.3	4.9	1.8	2.6	0.0	1.7	↘	2.3	3.0		2.4	0.9	1.0	1.2	0.7	0.1	0.7	0.0	2.0	3.6	→	4.7	3.8	5.5	2.3	2.2	2.0	2.7	2.3	3.6
Norway	0.9	→	186	3.9	0.2	→	0.3	0.8	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.1	→	0.2	0.0		0.6	0.0	3.6	5.9	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.0	1.0	1.6	→	1.8	2.3	1.3	1.3	1.7	1.9	0.3	1.3	1.6
Oman	2.5	→	135	1.9	3.0	→	5.2	0.1	3.7	9.2	3.2	5.0	5.2	0.1	0.2	0.0	1.4	→	1.7	1.6		3.5	0.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.1	1.4	0.0	2.3	3.6	→	4.7	x	4.7	2.2	1.6	3.4	1.5	2.2	3.6
Pakistan	6.3	↘	17	6.3	7.7	↘	7.4	9.3	8.8	6.7	3.8	5.5	7.8	8.0	9.7	8.0	5.8	→	5.4	8.0		4.7	1.0	6.2	7.6	4.2	1.8	6.4	2.2	5.3	5.6	→	5.3	4.0	6.5	5.9	6.4	5.0	6.3	5.9	5.6
Palau	2.5	→	135	4.7	1.7	→	3.2	0.1	0.1	7.7	4.9	0.0	2.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.1	→	3.1	2.0		x	5.2	1.0	0.0	2.0	1.0	0.9	0.3	5.0	4.2	→	5.7	5.9	5.5	2.2	1.5	1.3	3.9	2.2	4.2
Palestine	5.1	↘	47	3.9	5.4	↗	3.2	5.2	1.8	5.6	0.0	0.0	4.4	7.0	5.6	7.0	6.4	→	4.3	3.5		2.2	8.1	7.8	10.0	1.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	2.8	3.8	→	5.8	5.8	5.8	1.1	2.7	0.3	0.3	1.1	3.8
Panama	3.5	→	102	3.1	3.8	→	6.2	9.3	3.0	9.1	2.4	1.3	5.4	0.1	0.2	0.0	2.8	→	2.7	2.2		6.2	0.1	2.9	4.2	1.3	1.0	1.1	0.1	2.9	4.1	→	5.0	4.3	5.7	3.1	2.4	3.7	3.3	3.1	4.1
Papua New Guinea	5.8	→	26	3.5	5.2	↗	6.7	9.7	5.0	8.6	2.6	2.5	6.4	3.2	4.6	0.0	5.1	↘	5.7	7.1		7.1	1.3	4.5	4.3	4.6	5.7	5.2	3.3	3.9	7.3	→	6.8	6.7	6.8	7.8	7.0	9.8	6.7	7.8	7.3
Paraguay	3.3	→	107	2.5	2.4	↗	2.6	0.1	4.8	0.0	0.0	3.5	5.1	2.2	3.1	0.0	3.5	↗	3.8	4.4		6.1	0.3	3.1	0.9	4.9	1.3	1.0	9.2	3.5	4.4	→	5.3	3.7	6.9	3.4	2.7	3.1	4.4	3.4	4.4
Peru	4.6	→	61	3.6	5.1	↗	7.1	9.9	6.4	9.3	0.0	4.6	5.5	2.0	2.8	0.0	4.2	↗	3.6	4.7		4.8	0.2	4.8	6.9	1.7	0.9	1.0	1.8	3.0	4.5	→	4.8	3.6	5.9	4.1	2.8	4.7	4.8	4.1	4.5
Philippines	5.3	→	35	6.0	7.8	↘	8.4	10.0	7.2	9.3	9.5	4.1	6.8	7.0	8.8	7.0	4.7	→	4.0	4.9		4.8	1.2	5.4	6.2	4.4	3.9	3.4	6.5	3.4	4.1	→	4.7	3.5	5.8	3.4	2.6	3.0	4.7	3.4	4.1
Poland	1.7	→	168	4.3	1.2	→	2.2	1.3	6.1	0.0	0.0	1.8	2.3	0.1	0.1	0.0	1.4	→	0.8	0.7		1.7	0.2	2.0	3.3	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.8	2.8	→	4.1	4.3	3.9	1.3	1.6	0.1	2.2	1.3	2.8
Portugal	1.6	→	169	4.3	1.8	→	3.3	3.7	3.7	6.2	0.3	2.5	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	→	1.1	1.1		1.9	0.1	1.1	1.7	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.8	1.9	↘	2.8	2.6	3.0	1.0	2.1	0.0	0.8	1.0	1.9
Qatar	1.3	→	180	5.7	0.8	→	1.4	0.1	0.0	1.6	0.0	3.1	3.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	1.0	↘	1.2	0.9		2.7	0.1	0.7	0.9	0.5	0.3	0.6	0.0	1.0	2.9	→	4.2	4.7	3.7	1.3	0.9	0.2	2.7	1.3	2.9
Romania	2.8	→	126	3.8	3.5	↗	4.1	6.6	7.0	0.0	0.0	2.8	4.6	2.8	4.0	0.0	1.7	→	1.9	1.8		3.4	0.4	1.5	2.5	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.0	0.4	3.5	→	4.6	3.8	5.3	2.3	2.2	1.0	3.6	2.3	3.5
Russian Federation	4.0	↘	82	1.8	6.2	→	5.5	5.1	8.4	5.5	3.8	5.3	3.2	6.8	9.7	0.0	2.3	↘	1.7	1.7		3.3	0.1	2.9	4.6	0.8	1.8	0.6	0.0	0.8	4.5	→	6.2	x	6.2	2.3	1.3	3.5	2.0	2.3	4.5
Rwanda	4.7	↘	57	7.2	3.3	↗	3.6	4.5	4.4	0.0	0.0	5.1	5.8	3.0	4.3	0.0	6.1	→	6.4	8.4		4.9	3.9	5.8	6.6	4.9	5.1	2.8	0.1	8.4	5.1	→	3.8	3.0	4.5	6.2	6.7	6.3	5.7	6.2	5.1
Saint Kitts & Nevis	1.9	↘	156	4.0	1.5	→	2.8	4.2	0.1	0.0	6.9	0.0	2.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	↘	1.8	2.4		x	0.5	1.1	0.9	1.3	0.0	1.1	0.0	3.5	3.0	↗	4.0	4.0	3.9	1.8	1.8	0.4	3.1	1.8	3.0
Saint Lucia	2.2	→	146	3.6	1.4	→	2.6	4.3	0.1	0.0	4.7	0.5	4.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	↘	2.8	2.4		5.5	0.8	1.2	0.0	2.3	0.8	1.0	0.0	6.0	3.9	→	4.9	5.2	4.5	2.7	3.5	0.6	4.1	2.7	3.9
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	2.0	→	152	4.2	1.4	→	2.6	5.1	0.1	0.0	4.3	0.5	4.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.7	↘	2.7	3.5		x	1.2	0.5	0.0	0.9	0.0	1.2	0.0	2.1	3.4	↘	4.4	x	4.4	2.3	3.1	0.8	3.1	2.3	3.4
Samoa	2.9	→	124	1.2	1.9	→	3.5	4.3	0.1	6.9	4.4	0.5	2.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.1	→	5.0	3.7		4.2	8.5	0.6	0.0	1.1	1.9	1.0	0.0	1.3	4.1	→	4.2	4.6	3.8	3.9	3.7	1.7	6.4	3.9	4.1
Sao Tome and Principe	2.5	→	135	3.7	0.7	→	1.3	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.9	↘	5.9	7.7		4.4	3.8	1.2	0.0	2.3	3.5	2.9	0.0	2.5	5.4	→	6.0	x	6.0	4.7	4.4	4.3	5.5	4.7	5.4
Saudi Arabia	2.5	→	135	3.2	3.8	↘	2.9	2.3	3.7	0.0	0.0	4.1	5.7	4.6	6.6	0.0	1.2	↗	1.2	0.9		3.1	0.0	1.1	1.5	0.6	0.1	0.6	0.0	1.7	3.6	→	4.8	x	4.8	2.1	1.9	3.2	1.1	2.1	3.6
Senegal	5.0	→	52	1.0	4.2	↗	4.8	0.1	4.8	6.4	0.0	7.5	6.3	3.6	5.2	0.0	5.1	↘	6.3	8.6		5.4	2.4	3.6	4.5	2.6	3.2	3.3	0.0	3.5	5.7	→	5.2	4.7	5.6	6.2	6.1	6.1	6.3	6.2	5.7
Serbia	3.1	↘	112	4.9	3.3	→	4.4	5.5	8.9	0.0	0.0	2.6	3.9	2.0	2.8	0.0	2.4	↘	1.8	1.6		1.7	2.3	3.0	4.7	0.9	0.2	0.4	0.1	2.8	3.8	→	5.2	4.9	5.4	2.0	1.9	1.9	2.3	2.0	3.8
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Singapore	0.5	→	191	3.2	0.5	→	0.9	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.3	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.3	→	0.2	0.0		0.9	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.0	1.7	1.1	→	1.2	1.2	1.1	0.9	1.3	0.0	1.5	0.9	1.1
Slovakia	1.6	→	169	5.7	1.6	→	2.9	4.2	6.7	0.0	0.0	2.0	1.9	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.9	→	0.9	0.9		1.4	0.4	0.9	1.1	0.7	0.1	0.4	0.0	2.3	2.6	→	3.8	3.4	4.2	1.3	1.9	0.1	1.8	1.3	2.6
Slovenia	1.2	→	182	3.0	1.9	→	3.5	6.1	4.0	5.7	0.0	1.5	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	→	0.2	0.1		0.4	0.2	1.0	1.4	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.0	1.6	1.7	→	2.2	0.9	3.4	1.1	1.7	0.1	1.6	1.1	1.7
Solomon Islands	4.7	↘	57	6.6	3.8	→	5.8	8.4	0.1	8.7	4.1	3.3	5.6	1.1	1.5	0.0	4.1	↘	6.0	7.1		3.0	6.6	1.4	0.0	2.6	4.8	2.1	0.1	2.8	6.6	→	6.5	6.6	6.3	6.6	6.3	7.8	5.6	6.6	6.6
Somalia	8.9	→	1	4.0	8.9	→	6.9	1.6	7.5	8.1	1.0	10.0	6.3	10.0	10.0	10.0	9.1	→	9.0	8.7		10.0	8.4	9.1	10.0	7.5	2.0	7.5	10.0	6.4	8.8	→	9.2	x	9.2	8.4	8.1	7.8	9.2	8.4	8.8
South Africa	4.8	→	55	3.8	5.9	↗	5.0	2.0	5.0	4.9	0.4	8.8	4.8	6.6	9.4	0.0	4.6	↘	4.2	4.5		7.4	0.3	5.0	6.6	2.8	6.0	2.1	0.0	1.9	4.2	↘	4.5	3.9	5.1	3.9	2.4	3.9	5.5	3.9	4.2
South Sudan	8.1	↗	3	3.6	6.4	↘	4.0	2.8	7.1	0.0	0.0	3.7	7.0	8.0	10.0	8.0	8.8	→	8.8	10.0		5.3	10.0	8.7	10.0	5.8	5.4	6.8	0.6	8.1	9.5	→	9.4	x	9.4	9.5	9.0	9.8	9.6	9.5	9.5
Spain	2.2	→	146	3.3	2.7	↗	4.1	3.5	5.4	7.0	0.0	4.5	2.1	1.1	1.5	0.0	2.1	↗	0.6	0.2		2.0	0.1	3.3	5.3	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.0	1.4	1.8	→	2.9	2.2	3.6	0.6	1.7	0.0	0.2	0.6	1.8
Sri Lanka	3.7	→	96	3.6	4.1	↗	5.2	0.1	6.1	8.5	3.6	3.5	5.9	2.9	4.2	0.0	3.0	↘	2.6	2.6		4.2	1.1	3.4	4.5	2.1	0.4	2.7	2.1	3.0	4.0	→	4.7	3.6	5.8	3.3	3.0	2.8	4.1	3.3	4.0
Sudan	6.9	→	10	3.1	7.3	→	4.4	0.1	8.0	0.0	0.0	6.9	6.1	9.0	10.0	9.0	6.8	↘	5.7	8.6		5.1	0.6	7.7	9.6	3.6	1.4	6.1	0.2	5.1	6.7	→	6.5	4.9	8.1	6.9	6.4	8.3	5.9	6.9	6.7
Suriname	3.1	→	112	5.4	2.2	→	3.9	0.1	8.6	3.2	0.0	1.5	5.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	2.7	→	3.9	4.7		5.9	0.3	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.1	1.4	0.0	3.0	5.1	→	6.0	x	6.0	4.0	2.5	4.1	5.5	4.0	5.1
Sweden	1.5	→	174	6.7	0.7	→	1.2	0.1	3.2	0.0	0.0	1.5	1.7	0.1	0.1	0.0	3.1	→	0.3	0.0		0.9	0.1	5.2	7.8	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.0	1.6	1.5	→	2.0	2.5	1.4	0.9	1.6	0.9	0.1	0.9	1.5
Switzerland	1.4	→	176	2.2	1.2	→	2.2	5.1	4.3	0.0	0.0	0.5	1.9	0.1	0.1	0.0	2.4	→	0.3	0.0		1.2	0.1	4.1	6.5	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.0	1.3	0.9	↘	1.1	0.9	1.2	0.6	1.5	0.0	0.4	0.6	0.9
Syria	7.3	→	6	1.6	8.6	→	5.6	7.8	5.2	5.6	0.0	7.2	5.4	10.0	10.0	10.0	7.8	→	7.5	6.4		7.3	10.0	8.0	10.0	2.6	0.5	1.8	1.4	5.6	5.7	→	6.7	4.6	8.7	4.4	4.2	2.7	6.3	4.4	5.7
Tajikistan	4.5	→	67	2.2	5.2	↗	5.8	9.3	5.4	0.0	0.0	7.6	6.1	4.6	6.5	0.0	3.4	→	4.5	5.3		3.3	4.2	2.1	2.0	2.2	1.4	2.8	0.1	4.0	5.0	↗	6.0	4.6	7.4	3.9	3.2	4.4	4.0	3.9	5.0
Tanzania	5.6	↘	29	3.9	4.8	↗	5.0	4.8	5.8	5.9	0.8	4.9	6.6	4.6	6.6	0.0	5.9	→	5.8	8.2		5.2	1.5	5.9	6.6	5.1	5.3	3.6	3.5	7.1	6.2	→	5.0	3.5	6.4	7.2	6.5	8.6	6.4	7.2	6.2
Thailand	4.1	→	78	4.1	5.5	→	6.2	2.1	8.8	7.2	4.9	5.7	5.7	4.8	6.9	0.0	3.1	→	2.3	2.4		4.1	0.2	3.9	5.5	1.9	1.3	1.1	2.4	2.7	3.9	→	5.0	4.7	5.3	2.7	2.0	1.9	4.1	2.7	3.9
Timor-Leste	4.5	→	67	4.5	3.4	→	4.5	6.3	1.7	6.0	3.6	1.5	6.1	2.1	3.0	0.0	4.2	↘	5.0	7.4		0.9	4.1	3.2	0.0	5.5	6.4	6.9	0.0	6.5	6.2	→	6.6	6.3	6.8	5.8	5.0	5.9	6.6	5.8	6.2
Togo	4.6	→	61	5.6	2.5	↗	2.9	0.1	4.3	0.0	0.0	2.5	7.4	2.1	3.0	0.0	5.2	→	6.4	8.4		6.1	2.6	3.7	3.6	3.8	5.3	4.6	0.0	4.3	7.7	↘	8.2	9.2	7.2	7.0	6.6	8.0	6.3	7.0	7.7
Tonga	3.9	→	87	3.9	3.0	→	5.2	7.7	0.1	8.0	6.2	0.5	3.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.5	↗	5.4	3.5		4.4	10.0	3.5	0.0	5.9	2.1	0.8	10.0	4.2	4.4	→	5.6	5.8	5.4	2.9	2.9	0.2	5.5	2.9	4.4
Trinidad & Tobago	2.7	↗	128	2.4	1.9	→	3.0	6.3	0.3	0.0	2.4	2.3	4.9	0.6	0.8	0.0	3.0	↗	2.3	2.3		4.3	0.2	3.6	4.4	2.7	0.8	2.0	5.4	1.6	3.3	→	4.8	4.4	5.2	1.4	1.4	0.4	2.4	1.4	3.3
Tunisia	3.2	→	110	3.9	3.7	↗	4.6	5.7	3.8	7.5	0.0	5.3	2.8	2.7	3.9	0.0	1.8	→	2.7	3.1		3.0	1.4	0.8	1.2	0.4	0.3	0.8	0.1	0.4	4.7	→	5.9	6.4	5.4	3.2	3.2	2.7	3.8	3.2	4.7
Turkey	5.0	↗	52	6.4	7.9	→	6.2	9.7	5.7	7.0	0.0	2.6	6.2	9.0	9.6	9.0	4.9	→	2.3	2.2		4.2	0.5	6.8	9.4	0.2	0.1	0.7	0.0	0.0	3.2	→	3.8	2.1	5.4	2.6	2.6	1.8	3.3	2.6	3.2
Turkmenistan	2.6	↘	131	1.6	2.4	→	3.7	3.3	6.4	0.0	0.0	4.6	5.6	0.8	1.2	0.0	1.2	↘	1.6	2.4		x	0.0	0.8	0.0	1.6	0.3	3.6	0.0	2.0	5.8	→	7.7	x	7.7	2.9	2.6	3.3	2.8	2.9	5.8
Tuvalu	3.1	↘	112	1.3	1.6	→	3.0	0.1	0.1	8.3	0.1	0.5	4.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.7	↘	5.1	4.6		3.5	7.7	2.0	0.0	3.7	7.2	1.2	0.0	4.2	5.1	→	6.5	x	6.5	3.4	4.0	0.6	5.5	3.4	5.1
Uganda	6.5	↘	15	5.1	5.5	↗	4.3	4.0	5.1	0.0	0.0	5.2	7.9	6.5	9.3	0.0	6.9	→	6.4	8.5		5.8	2.7	7.4	8.7	5.4	5.9	3.1	0.3	8.7	7.2	→	6.8	x	6.8	7.5	7.0	9.0	6.5	7.5	7.2
Ukraine	4.7	↘	57	3.4	5.4	↘	3.2	2.5	7.1	0.0	0.0	3.3	3.9	7.0	10.0	7.0	3.9	↘	1.8	1.7		1.9	1.8	5.6	8.1	1.0	1.1	0.7	0.0	2.1	4.8	↘	6.4	x	6.4	2.6	2.1	1.4	4.2	2.6	4.8
United Arab Emirates	1.9	→	156	4.7	2.3	→	4.1	0.1	3.8	7.0	1.8	4.1	5.5	0.1	0.1	0.0	1.5	↗	1.1	0.7		3.1	0.0	1.9	3.0	0.6	0.0	0.7	0.0	1.5	1.9	→	2.4	2.1	2.6	1.4	0.6	2.0	1.5	1.4	1.9
United Kingdom	1.8	→	164	3.7	1.9	↗	2.3	0.6	4.8	4.9	0.0	0.5	1.5	1.4	2.0	0.0	2.2	→	0.5	0.0		1.8	0.1	3.6	5.8	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.0	1.0	1.5	→	2.1	2.1	2.1	0.9	1.5	0.0	1.1	0.9	1.5
United States of America	3.4	↗	105	4.4	6.7	↗	6.6	7.9	6.4	7.9	7.6	4.5	4.0	6.7	9.6	0.0	2.9	↘	0.8	0.0		3.3	0.0	4.5	7.1	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.2	2.1	→	2.7	3.0	2.4	1.4	2.2	1.0	1.1	1.4	2.1
Uruguay	1.8	→	164	4.4	1.0	→	1.8	0.3	3.9	0.0	0.0	2.5	3.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	2.0	↗	1.9	1.9		3.6	0.1	2.1	3.3	0.8	0.6	0.8	0.6	1.3	2.8	→	3.8	4.0	3.6	1.7	1.6	2.4	1.2	1.7	2.8
Uzbekistan	3.1	→	112	3.0	3.8	→	5.3	8.1	6.3	0.0	0.0	6.6	6.1	2.0	2.9	0.0	1.9	→	3.0	3.8		3.7	0.7	0.6	0.0	1.1	0.6	1.4	0.0	2.4	4.0	↘	4.8	2.6	6.9	3.0	2.9	2.9	3.3	3.0	4.0
Vanuatu	4.1	↘	78	5.6	3.0	→	5.2	7.7	0.1	8.5	4.5	1.5	4.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.1	↘	6.0	7.0		3.2	6.9	1.4	0.0	2.6	3.7	2.3	2.3	1.8	5.7	→	5.8	5.4	6.1	5.6	5.1	6.1	5.7	5.6	5.7
Venezuela	4.6	→	61	5.3	6.0	↗	6.1	9.2	5.6	6.8	4.6	1.3	5.4	5.9	8.4	0.0	3.5	→	3.0	2.8		6.1	0.1	3.9	5.0	2.6	1.2	1.5	0.0	6.1	4.5	→	5.3	2.5	8.0	3.7	2.7	3.6	4.8	3.7	4.5
Viet Nam	3.8	→	92	3.7	5.6	↗	7.3	4.1	10.0	7.4	7.9	3.4	6.9	3.1	4.4	0.0	2.2	→	3.3	4.3		3.4	1.2	0.9	0.0	1.8	1.0	2.2	1.5	2.3	4.4	→	5.1	4.2	5.9	3.6	2.6	3.5	4.6	3.6	4.4
Yemen	8.1	→	3	1.2	8.3	→	4.0	2.1	4.8	5.5	0.0	2.6	6.9	10.0	10.0	10.0	8.2	↗	7.6	8.8		6.5	6.2	8.7	10.0	5.7	1.2	6.6	1.9	9.0	7.8	→	8.6	8.5	8.7	6.8	5.7	7.2	7.4	6.8	

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>

Physical exposure to intensive 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>

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., Müller, 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 (2018).
Household Size and Composition 2018. (POP/DB/PD/HSCD/2018).
<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
<p>Conflict Barometer - National Power Conflicts HEIDELBERG INSTITUTE</p> <p>Heidelberg Institute for International Conflict Research (HIIK) (2019): Conflict Barometer 2018, Heidelberg</p> <p>http://www.hiik.de/en/konfliktbarometer/index.html</p>
<p>Conflict Barometer - Subnational Conflicts HEIDELBERG INSTITUTE</p> <p>Heidelberg Institute for International Conflict Research (HIIK) (2019): Conflict Barometer 2018, Heidelberg</p> <p>http://www.hiik.de/en/konfliktbarometer/index.html</p>
<p>GCRI Violent Internal Conflict probability EUROPEAN COMMISSION, JOINT RESEARCH CENTRE (JRC)</p> <p>http://conflictrisk.jrc.ec.europa.eu/</p>

Vulnerability

Poverty & Development
<p>Human Development Index UNDP HUMAN DEVELOPMENT REPORT</p> <p>http://hdr.undp.org/en/composite/HDI</p>
<p>Multidimensional Poverty Index UNDP HUMAN DEVELOPMENT REPORT</p> <p>http://hdr.undp.org/en/composite/MPI</p>
Inequality
<p>Gender Inequality Index UNDP HUMAN DEVELOPMENT REPORT</p> <p>http://hdr.undp.org/en/composite/GII</p>
<p>Income Gini coefficient - Inequality in income or consumption WORLD BANK</p> <p>http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SI.POV.GINI</p>
Economical Dependency
<p>Public aid per capita FTS (OCHA); OECD DAC</p> <p>https://fts.unocha.org/; http://stats.oecd.org/Index.aspx?DataSetCode=TABLE2A</p>
<p>Net ODA received (% of GNI) WORLD BANK</p> <p>http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/DT.ODA.ODAT.GN.ZS</p>
<p>Volume of remittances as a proportion of total GDP (%) WORLD BANK</p> <p>https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/BX.TRF.PWKR.DT.GD.ZS</p>
Uprooted people
<p>Refugees and asylum-seekers by country of asylum UNHCR</p> <p>Global Trends Report and Operational Portal, UNHCR</p> <p>http://www.unhcr.org; https://data2.unhcr.org/en/situations</p>
<p>Internally displaced persons (IDPs) INTERNAL DISPLACEMENT MONITORING CENTRE</p> <p>IDMC Global Report on Internal Displacement 2018 Conflict Dataset</p> <p>http://www.internal-displacement.org</p>
<p>Returned refugees UNHCR</p> <p>http://www.unhcr.org</p>

Other Vulnerable Groups
<p>Adult Prevalence of HIV-AIDS WHO - GLOBAL HEALTH OBSERVATORY DATA REPOSITORY</p> <p>http://apps.who.int/ghodata</p>
<p>Number of new HIV infections per 1,000 uninfected population The Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS)</p> <p>https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/database/</p>
<p>Malaria incidence per 1,000 population at risk GLOBAL MALARIA PROGRAMME AT WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION (WHO)</p> <p>https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/database/</p>
<p>Incidence of Tuberculosis WHO GLOBAL HEALTH OBSERVATORY DATA REPOSITORY</p> <p>http://apps.who.int/ghodata</p>
<p>Number of people requiring interventions against neglected tropical diseases NATIONAL NTD PROGRAMMES WITHIN MINISTRIES OF HEALTH, COMPILED BY WHO</p> <p>https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/database/</p>
<p>Child Mortality UN INTER-AGENCY GROUP FOR CHILD MORTALITY ESTIMATION (UNICEF, WHO, WORLD BANK, UN DESA POPULATION DIVISION) www.childmortality.org</p>
<p>Children Under Weight WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION, GLOBAL DATABASE ON CHILD GROWTH AND MALNUTRITION.</p> <p>http://www.who.int/nutgrowthdb/en</p>
<p>Population affected by natural disasters in the last 3 years EMERGENCY EVENTS DATABASE (EM-DAT), CENTRE FOR RESEARCH ON THE EPIDEMIOLOGY OF DISASTERS (CRED)</p> <p>EM-DAT: The Emergency Events Database - Université catholique de Louvain (UCL) - CRED, D. Guha-Sapir Brussels, Belgium. www.emdat.be,</p> <p>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/</p>
<p>Average dietary supply adequacy FAO</p> <p>http://www.fao.org/economic/ess/ess-fs/ess-fadata/en/</p>
<p>Prevalence of undernourishment FAO</p> <p>http://www.fao.org/economic/ess/ess-fs/ess-fadata/en/</p>

Lack of Coping Capacity

Governance
<p>Government effectiveness WORLDWIDE GOVERNANCE INDICATORS WORLD BANK</p> <p>http://info.worldbank.org/governance/wgi/</p>
<p>Corruption Perception Index TRASPARENCY INTERNATIONAL</p> <p>http://cpi.transparency.org/</p>
DRR implementation
<p>Hyogo Framework for Action UNISDR</p> <p>http://preventionweb.net/applications/hfa/qbnhfa/</p>
Communication
<p>Adult literacy rate UNESCO</p> <p>http://stats.uis.unesco.org/unesco</p>
<p>Access to electricity WORLD BANK</p> <p>http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/EG.ELC.ACCS.ZS</p>
<p>Internet Users INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION, REDISTRIBUTED BY WORLD BANK</p> <p>International Telecommunication Union, World Telecommunication/ICT Development Report and database.</p> <p>http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/IT.NET.USER.P2</p>
<p>Mobile cellular subscriptions INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION, REDISTRIBUTED BY WORLD BANK</p> <p>International Telecommunication Union, World Telecommunication/ICT Development Report and database.</p> <p>http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/IT.CEL.SETS.P2</p>
Physical Connectivity
<p>Improved sanitation facilities WHO/UNICEF JOINT MONITORING PROGRAMME (JMP) FOR WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION</p> <p>https://washdata.org/</p>
<p>Improved water source WHO/UNICEF JOINT MONITORING PROGRAMME (JMP) FOR WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION</p> <p>https://washdata.org/</p>
<p>Road density OPENSTREETMAP OSM</p> <p>https://www.openstreetmap.org</p>

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
The Maternal Mortality Estimation Group (composed of WHO, UNICEF, UNFPA, World Bank Group and the United Nations Population Division) prepares estimates and trends of this indicator.
<http://www.who.int/reproductivehealth/publications/monitoring/maternal-mortality-2015/en/>

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

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>.

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INFORM Steering Group



INFORM Partners



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RISK

WARNING

SEVERITY