INFORM

INFORM REPORT 2019

Shared evidence for managing crises and disasters

WELCOME

Welcome to the INFORM 2019 report.

In 2013 INFORM started to develop and publish a Global Crisis Risk Index. Since that time, INFORM has become a multi-stakeholder forum for developing shared analysis to help to manage humanitarian crises and disasters. INFORM now has partners from across the UN system, donors, civil society, academic/technical community and private sector. The INFORM Global Risk Index (GRI) is a widely recognised and valuable tool that supports decision-making of INFORM partners and others. The INFORM risk analysis process and methodology has been extended to the regional and country level. Over the last two years, INFORM partners have been working to develop a Global Crisis Severity Index (GCSI).

This report therefore marks a recognition of an evolution in INFORM's role - from a publisher of a risk index to a forum for shared analysis, which may ultimately extend to a suite of shared products for use by the entire crisis and disaster management community. This report sets out INFORM's vision for the future, includes the latest results of the GRI, as well as a prototype version of the INFORM GCSI, which will be published as a beta version in 2019.

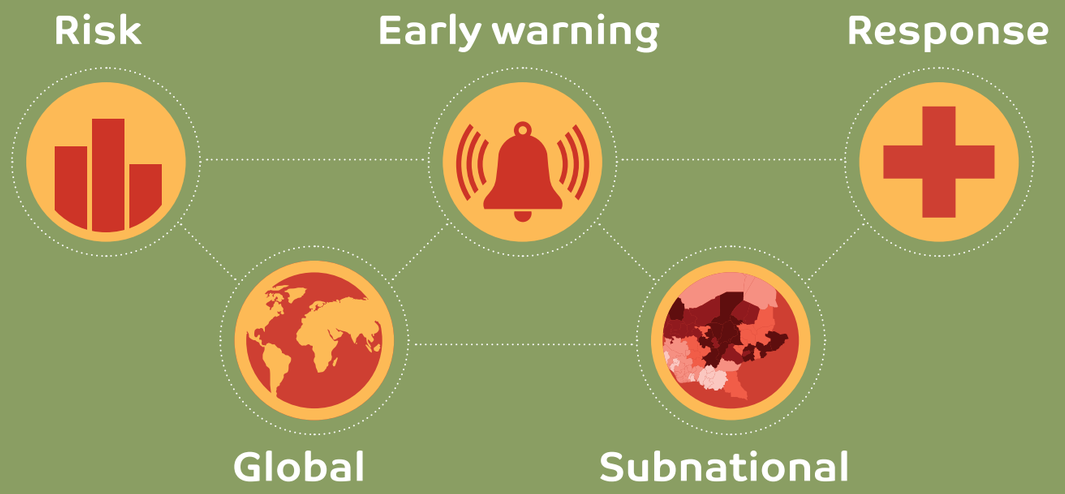
INFORM partners believe that the availability of shared analysis of crises and disasters can lead to better coordination of actors and better outcomes for at-risk and affected people. Specifically, INFORM creates a space and process for shared analysis that can support joint strategy development, planning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

THE FUTURE OF INFORM

INFORM will position itself as a multi-stakeholder forum for developing shared, quantitative analysis relevant to humanitarian crises and disasters. INFORM creates a space and process for shared analysis that can support joint strategy development, planning and action that can prevent, prepare for and respond to crises.

INFORM will develop a suite of quantitative, analytical products to support decision-making on humanitarian crises and disasters. These products will be organised by the time-frame of the decision they support (e.g. > year structural risk, 3-12 month early warning, <3 month crisis severity). INFORM products may be applied at different geographical scales to support the decision-making of actors at each level. INFORM will develop methodologies at global level, which can later be applied at subnational level.

Purpose	Timeframe of intervention	Global (developed by INFORM initiative)	Subnational (developed locally with support/ validation from INFORM)	Status
Development, risk reduction and resilience	1-3 years	INFORM Global Risk Index	INFORM Subnational Risk Index	Operational
Crisis and disaster prevention and preparedness	3-12 months	INFORM Dynamic Risk Monitor	INFORM Subnational Dynamic Risk Monitor	Planned
Crisis response	0-3 months	INFORM Global Crisis Severity Index	INFORM Subnational Crisis Severity Index	In development



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 INFORM GRI 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 GRI as a baseline risk analysis for its Priority Countries and INFORM Subnational Risk Models in its Community Risk Assessments.

OCHA uses INFORM 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.

THE GLOBAL RISK INDEX

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

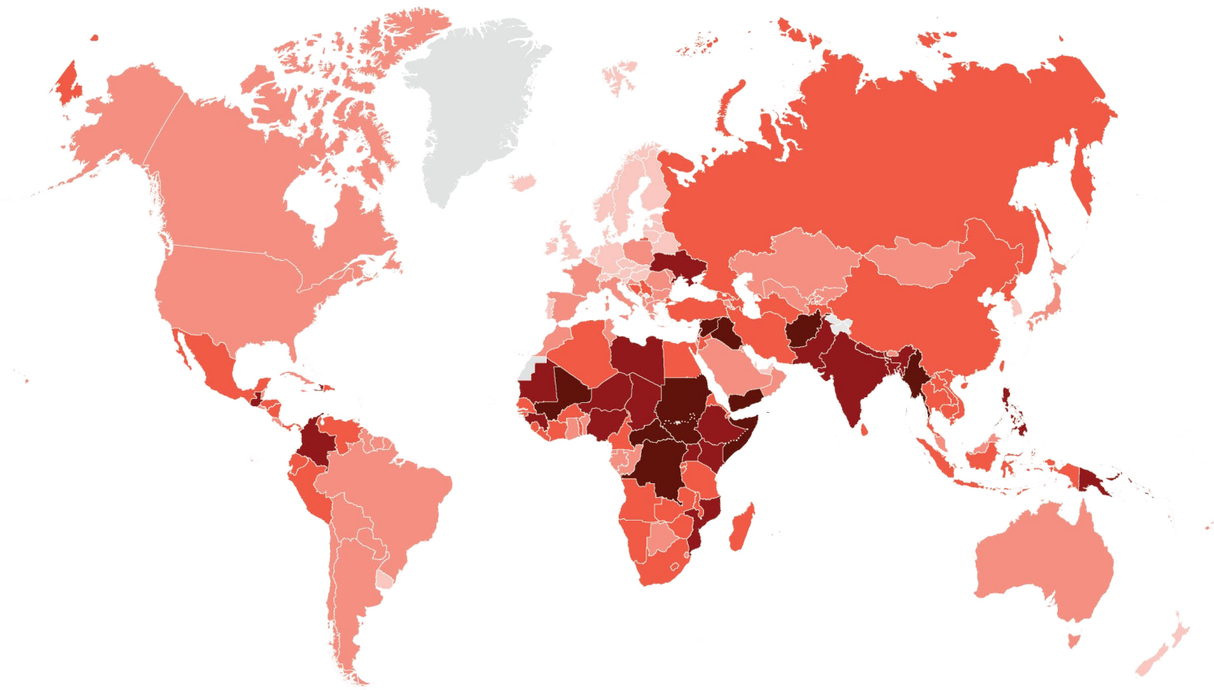
COUNTRY	RISK	3 YR TREND
Afghanistan	7.8	→
Albania	2.8	→
Algeria	4.4	→
Angola	4.9	↗
Antigua and Barbuda	2.3	→
Argentina	2.6	→
Armenia	3.5	→
Australia	2.3	→
Austria	1.6	↗
Azerbaijan	4.7	→
Bahamas	2.2	→
Bahrain	0.9	→
Bangladesh	6.0	→
Barbados	1.7	→
Belarus	2.2	↗
Belgium	2.2	→
Belize	3.4	↘
Benin	4.1	→
Bhutan	3.0	→
Bolivia	4.2	→
Bosnia and Herzegovina	3.7	↘
Botswana	2.9	→
Brazil	3.8	→
Brunei Darussalam	1.9	→
Bulgaria	2.4	→
Burkina Faso	5.1	↘
Burundi	6.0	↘
Cabo Verde	2.4	→
Cambodia	4.8	↘
Cameroon	5.7	↘
Canada	2.4	→
Central African Republic	8.5	→
Chad	7.2	↘
Chile	2.9	→
China	4.4	→
Colombia	5.5	→
Comoros	3.7	→
Congo	5.5	→
Congo DR	7.6	↗
Costa Rica	2.9	→
Côte d'Ivoire	5.6	↘
Croatia	2.2	→
Cuba	3.3	↗
Cyprus	2.7	→
Czech Republic	1.4	→
Denmark	1.1	→
Djibouti	5.4	↘
Dominica	3.4	→
Dominican Republic	3.9	→
Ecuador	4.2	→
Egypt	4.8	→
El Salvador	4.1	→
Equatorial Guinea	3.9	→
Eritrea	5.2	→
Estonia	1.0	→
Ethiopia	6.8	↗
Fiji	3.0	→
Finland	0.6	→
France	2.5	→
Gabon	4.5	→
Gambia	4.2	→
Georgia	3.8	→
Germany	2.1	↗
Ghana	3.9	→
Greece	2.9	→
Grenada	1.4	→
Guatemala	5.5	→
Guinea	5.2	→
Guinea-Bissau	5.4	↗
Guyana	3.1	↘
Haiti	6.5	→
Honduras	5.0	→
Hungary	2.0	→
Iceland	1.1	→
India	5.5	→
Indonesia	4.7	→
Iran	4.9	→
Iraq	7.2	→
Ireland	1.5	→
Israel	2.6	→
Italy	2.7	→
Jamaica	2.6	→
Japan	2.0	→
Jordan	4.1	→
Kazakhstan	2.2	→
Kenya	6.1	→
Kiribati	3.9	→
Korea DPR	4.7	↘
Korea Republic of	1.6	→
Kuwait	2.0	→
Kyrgyzstan	3.8	→
Lao PDR	4.2	↘
Latvia	1.6	→
Lebanon	5.3	→
Lesotho	4.6	→
Liberia	5.2	↘
Libya	6.1	→
Liechtenstein	0.9	→
Lithuania	1.4	→
Luxembourg	0.8	→
Madagascar	5.1	↘
Malawi	4.6	→
Malaysia	3.2	→
Maldives	2.4	→
Mali	6.4	↗
Malta	1.9	→
Marshall Islands	4.6	→
Mauritania	6.2	→
Mauritius	2.1	→
Mexico	5.1	→
Micronesia	4.4	→
Moldova Republic of	2.7	→
Mongolia	3.4	↘
Montenegro	2.3	→
Morocco	4.2	→

INFORM GLOBAL RISK INDEX

Very low | Low | Medium | High | Very high | Not included in INFORM

KEY

→ Stable ↘ Decreasing risk ↗ Increasing risk



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

COUNTRY	RISK	3 YR TREND
Mozambique	6.0	→
Myanmar	6.6	→
Namibia	3.9	→
Nauru	3.3	→
Nepal	5.0	↘
Netherlands	1.4	→
New Zealand	1.8	→
Nicaragua	4.4	→
Niger	6.7	↘
Nigeria	6.8	↗
Norway	0.7	→
Oman	2.8	→
Pakistan	6.2	↘
Palau	2.8	→
Palestine	4.0	↘
Panama	3.1	→
Papua New Guinea	5.6	→
Paraguay	2.7	→
Peru	4.3	→
Philippines	5.5	→
Poland	1.8	→
Portugal	1.7	→
Qatar	1.4	→
Romania	2.9	→
Russian Federation	4.3	→
Rwanda	5.0	→
Saint Kitts and Nevis	1.6	↘
Saint Lucia	1.9	→
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	1.7	→
Samoa	2.8	→
Sao Tome and Principe	1.7	↘
Saudi Arabia	2.3	↘
Senegal	4.7	↘
Serbia	3.5	→
Seychelles	2.1	→
Sierra Leone	5.3	→
Singapore	0.4	→
Slovakia	1.7	→
Slovenia	1.4	→
Solomon Islands	4.9	→
Somalia	9.1	→
South Africa	4.7	→
South Sudan	8.9	→
Spain	2.2	→
Sri Lanka	3.6	→
Sudan	7.1	→
Suriname	3.0	→
Swaziland	3.3	→
Sweden	1.4	→
Switzerland	1.3	→
Syria	7.1	→
Tajikistan	4.5	→
Tanzania	5.6	→
Thailand	4.1	→
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	3.0	↘
Timor-Leste	4.6	↘
Togo	4.4	→
Tonga	3.6	→
Trinidad and Tobago	1.9	→
Tunisia	3.2	↘
Turkey	4.9	→
Turkmenistan	3.4	→
Tuvalu	3.4	↘
Uganda	6.3	→
Ukraine	5.2	→
United Arab Emirates	2.0	→
United Kingdom	2.0	→
United States of America	3.4	→
Uruguay	1.5	→
Uzbekistan	3.4	→
Vanuatu	4.1	→
Venezuela	4.5	→
Viet Nam	3.8	→
Yemen	7.8	→
Zambia	4.1	→
Zimbabwe	5.2	→

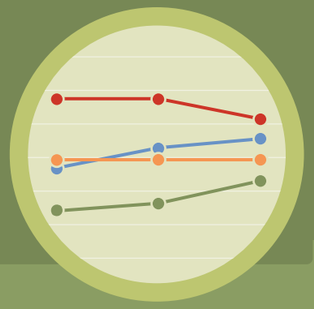
INFORM GLOBAL RISK INDEX

The INFORM Global Risk Index (GRI) 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

Prioritise countries by risk, or any of its components

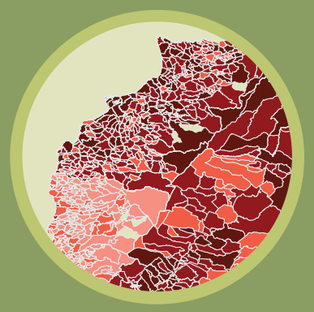
Decide how best to reduce risk

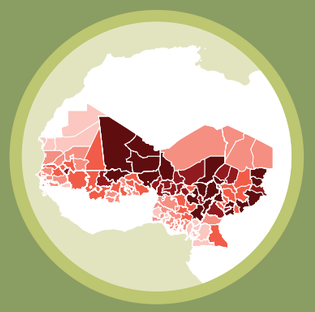


Monitor risk trends

INFORM is adaptable

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



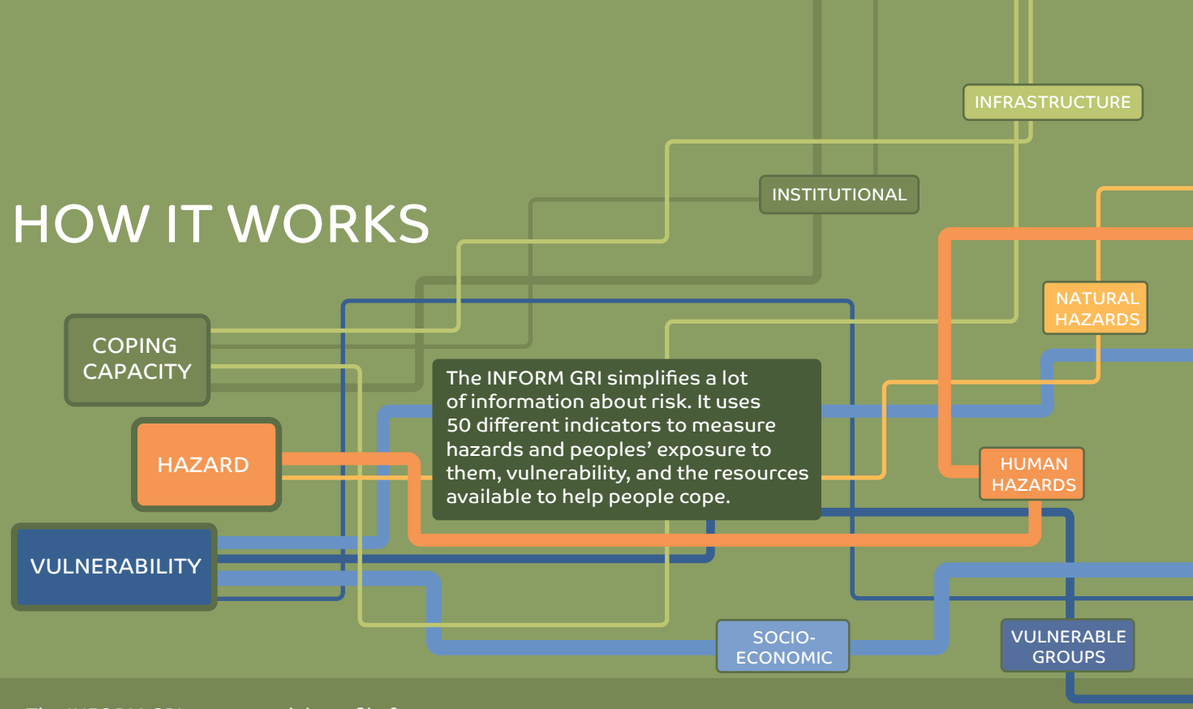


Results and limitations of the GRI

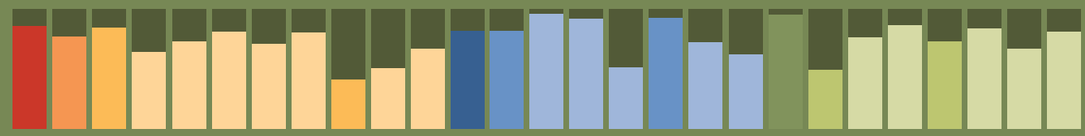
The results of the INFORM GRI are available at **www.inform-index.org**. The GRI is a composite index, which is a simplified view of reality. Therefore, it should be used in conjunction with other sources of information. Full details of the methodology and a more detailed discussion of its limitations are available on the website.

www.inform-index.org

HOW IT WORKS



The INFORM GRI 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 GRI

INFORM GRI

DIMENSIONS

- Hazard & exposure
- Vulnerability
- Lack of coping capacity

CATEGORIES

- Natural
- Human
- Socio-economic
- Vulnerable groups
- Institutional
- Infrastructure

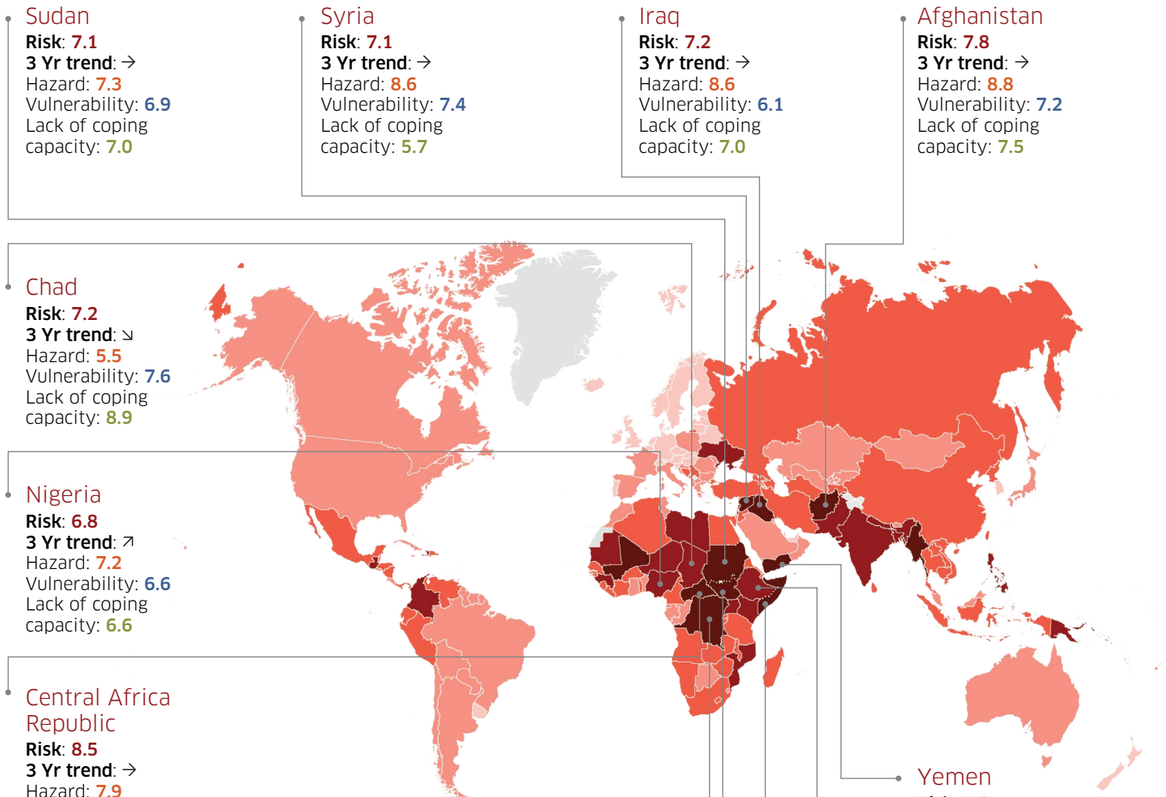
COMPONENTS

Earthquake	Current conflict intensity	Development and deprivation (50%)	Uprooted people	DRR	Communication
Tsunami	Projected conflict risk	Inaquality (25%)	Other vulnerable groups	Governance	Physical infrastructure
Drought		Aid dependency (25%)			Access to health system
Flood					
Tropical cyclone					

INFORM GLOBAL RISK INDEX 2019

The INFORM Global Risk Index identifies countries at risk from humanitarian crises and disasters that could overwhelm national response capacity. It is made up of three dimensions – hazards and exposure, vulnerability and lack of coping capacity. This map shows details for the 12 countries with the highest overall risk.

INFORM 2019 Global Risk Index



KEY

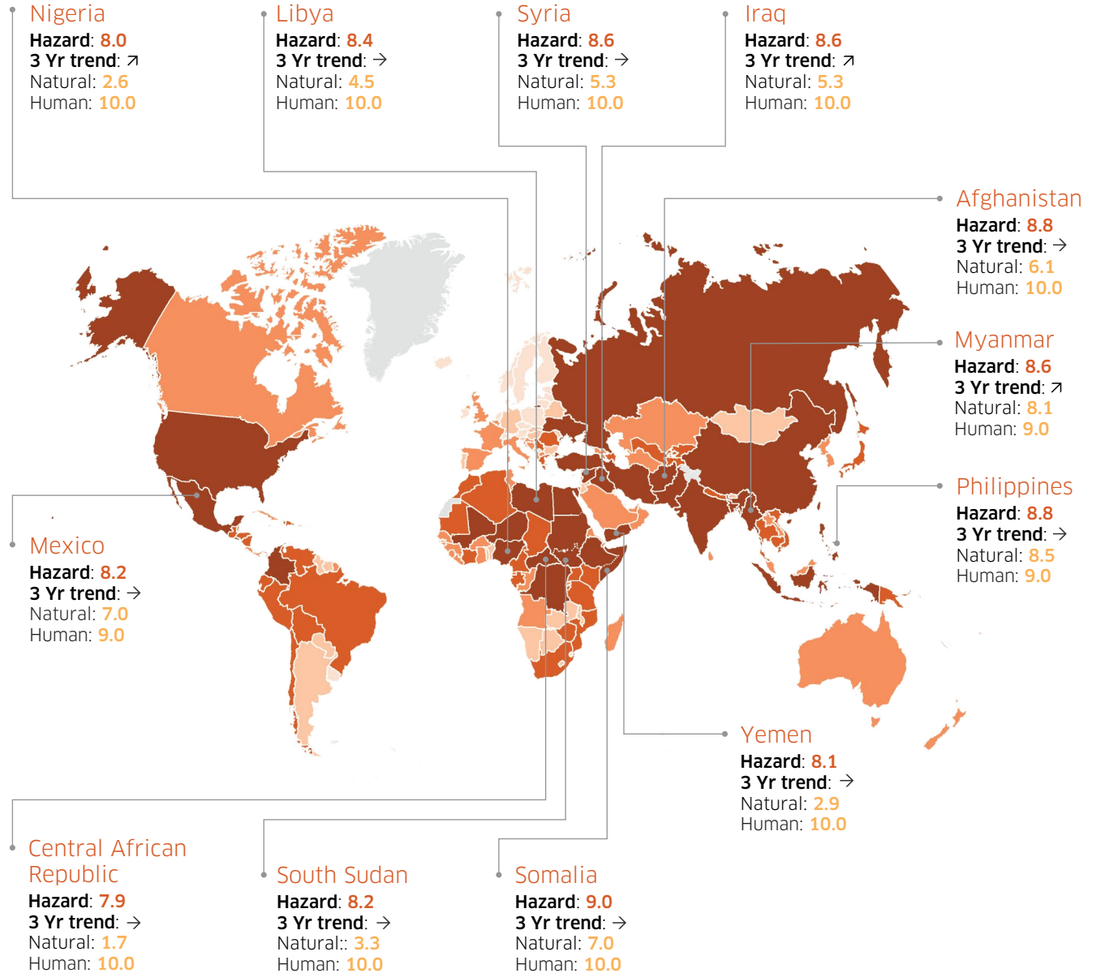
Very low | Low | Medium | High | Very high | Not included in INFORM

↗ Increasing risk → Stable ↘ Decreasing risk

INFORM GRI 2019 HAZARD AND EXPOSURE DIMENSION

This dimension of the INFORM GRI measures hazardous events that could occur and the people or assets potentially affected by them. It is made up of two categories – natural hazards and human hazards. This map showsdetails for the 12 countries with the highest valuesin the hazard and exposure dimension.

INFORM GRI 2019 Hazard and exposure dimension



KEY

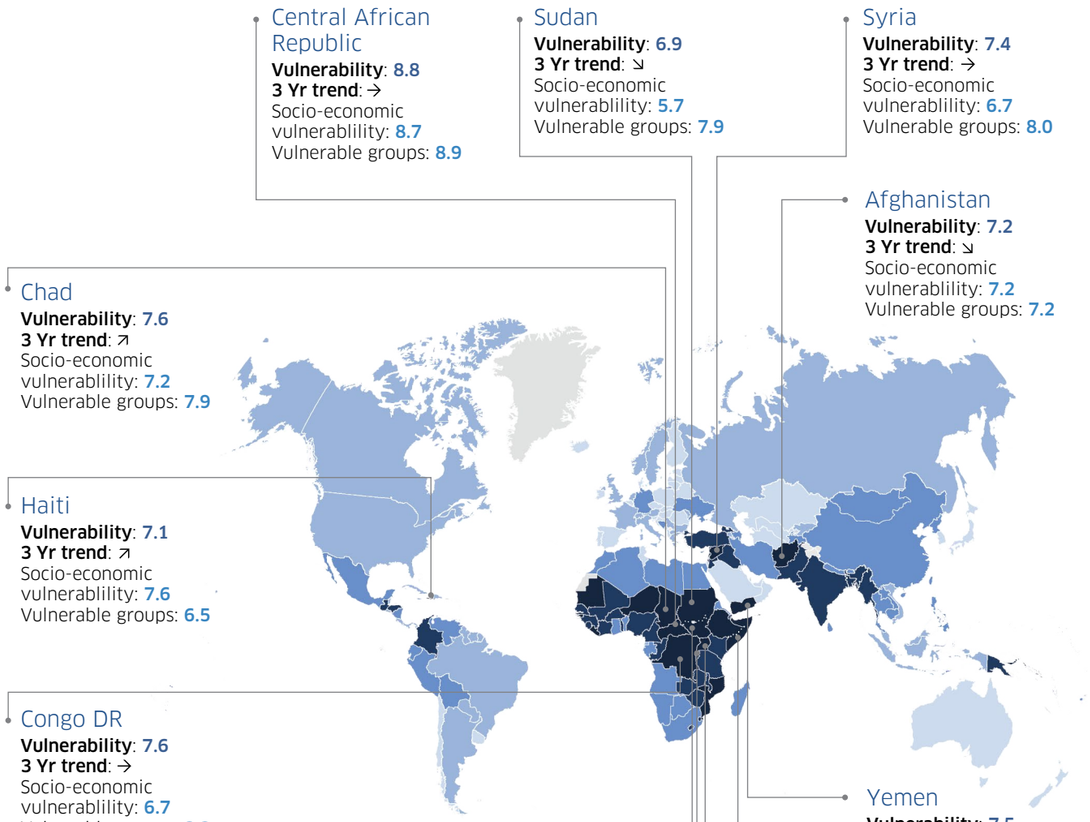
Very low | Low | Medium | High | Very high | Not included in INFORM

↗ Increasing risk → Stable ↘ Decreasing risk

INFORM GRI 2019 VULNERABILITY DIMENSION

This dimension of the INFORM GRI measures the susceptibility of people to potential hazards. It is made up of two categories – socio-economic vulnerability and vulnerable groups. This map shows details for the 12 countries with the highest values in the vulnerability dimension.

INFORM GRI 2019 Vulnerability dimension

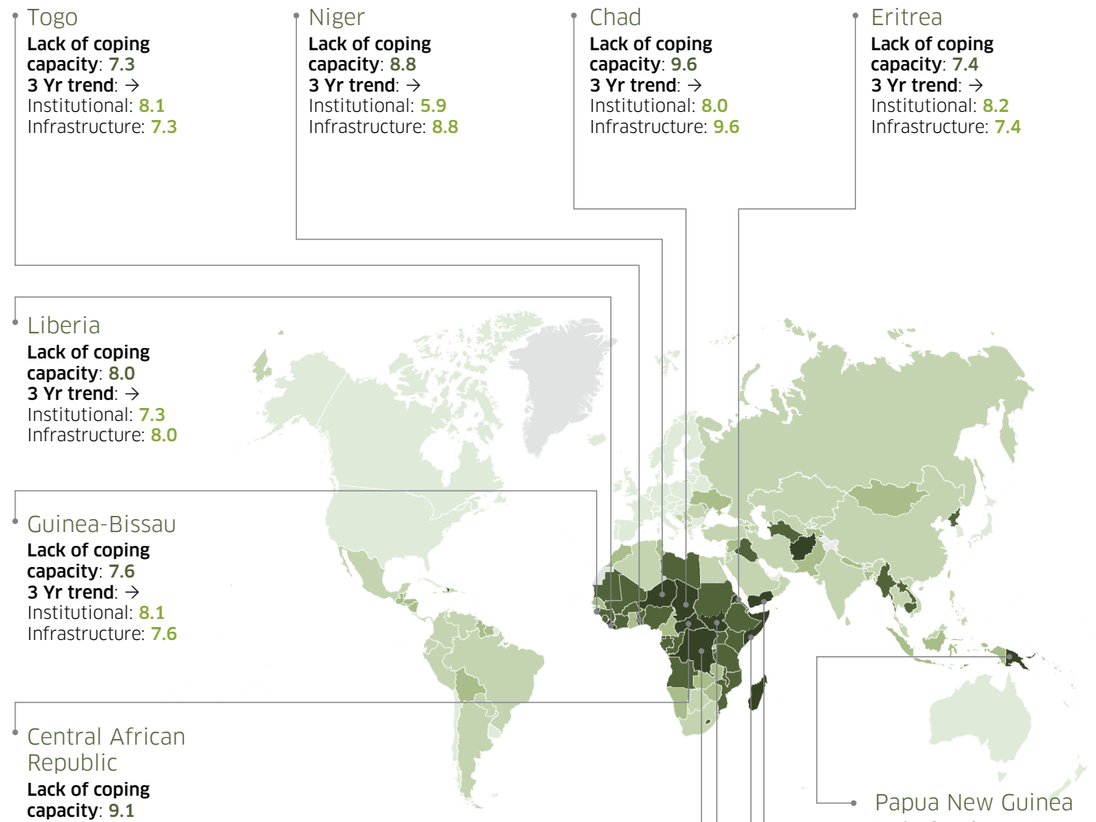


KEY: Very low | Low | Medium | High | Very high | Not included in INFORM — ↗ Increasing risk → Stable ↘ Decreasing risk

INFORM GRI 2019 LACK OF COPING CAPACITY DIMENSION

This dimension of the INFORM GRI measures the lack of resources available that can help people cope with hazardous events. It is made up of two categories – institutions and infrastructure. This map shows details for the 12 countries with the highest values in the lack of coping capacity dimension.

INFORM GRI 2019 Lack of coping capacity dimension



KEY: Very low | Low | Medium | High | Very high | Not included in INFORM — ↗ Increasing risk → Stable ↘ Decreasing risk

PRIORITISING USING RISK LEVEL AND TRENDS

The INFORM GRI 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.

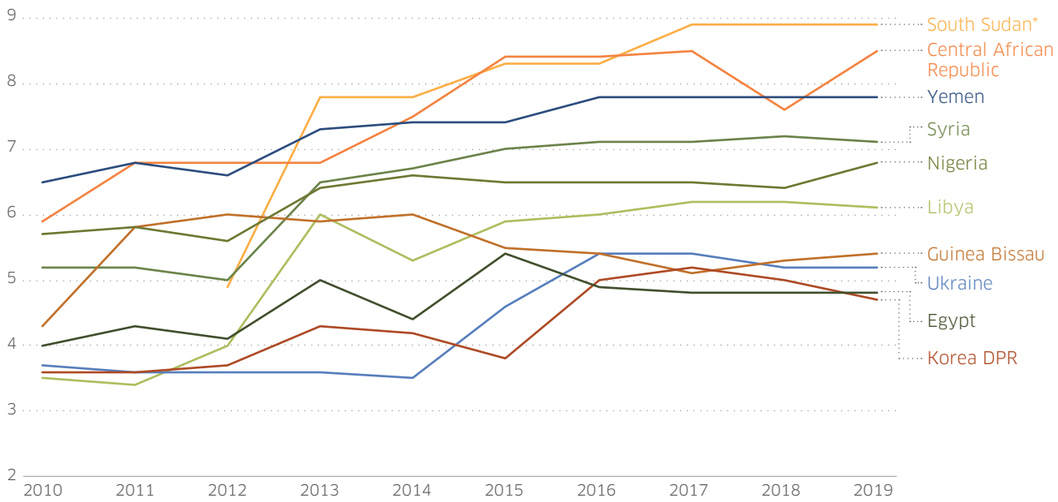
Very high and decreasing	Very high and stable	Very high and increasing
Chad Niger	Afghanistan Central African Republic Haiti Iraq Myanmar Somalia South Sudan Sudan Syria Yemen	Congo DR Ethiopia Nigeria
High and decreasing	**High and stable**	**High and increasing**
Burkina Faso Burundi Cameroon Côte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

10 YEAR TRENDS IN INFORM GLOBAL RISK INDEX

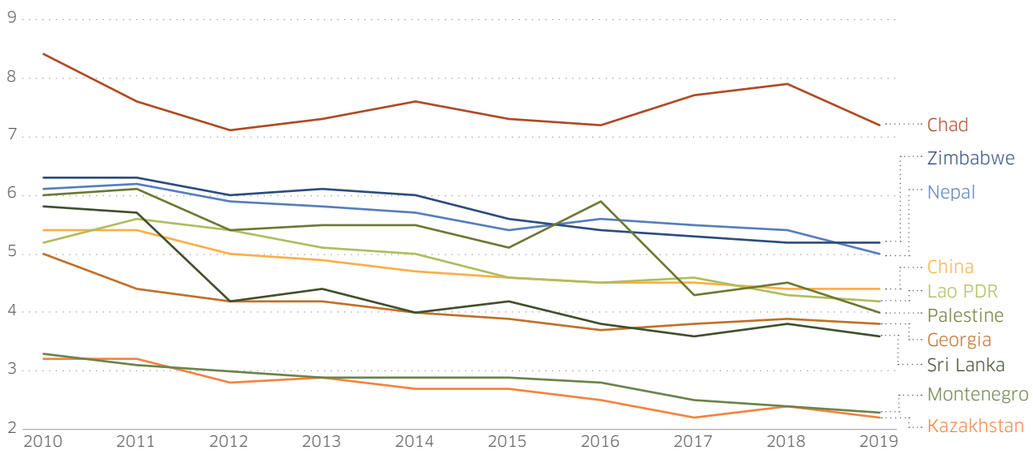
INFORM has released trend data for 2010-2019 for the Global Risk Index. This data includes all INFORM GRI dimensions and components and underlying data. It is available from the INFORM website.

These charts show 10 year trends in the INFORM GRI for the countries with the highest overall increase in risk and highest overall decrease in risk over the last 10 years. Large increases in risk are often due to the start or intensification of conflict. Large decreases can be due to the reduction in conflict, or to improvements in overall socio-economic conditions and disaster management capacity.

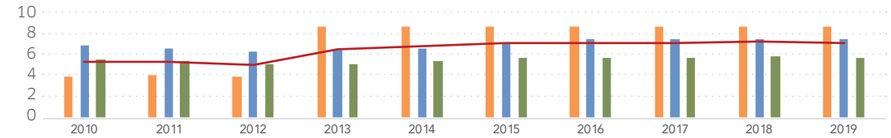
10 year trend in INFORM GRI for countries with largest increase in risk



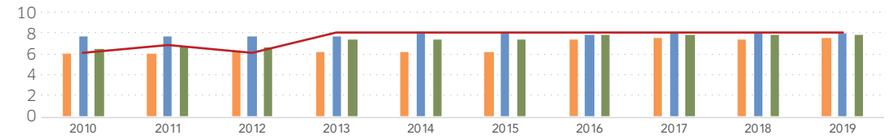
10 year trend in INFORM GRI for countries with largest decrease in risk



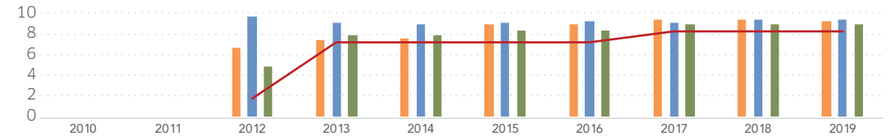
Syria



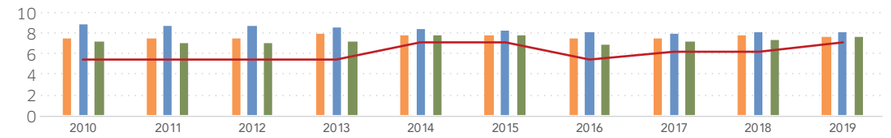
Yemen



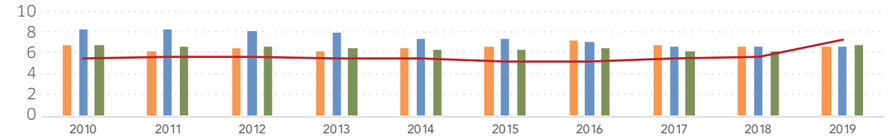
South Sudan*



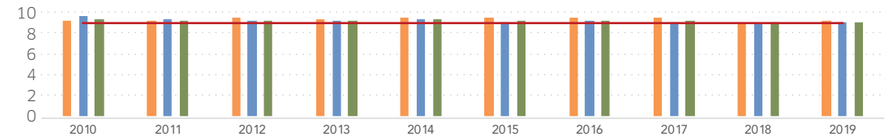
Congo DR



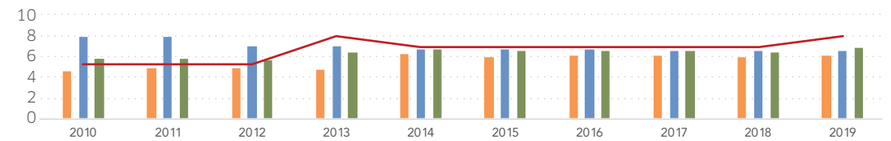
Ethiopia



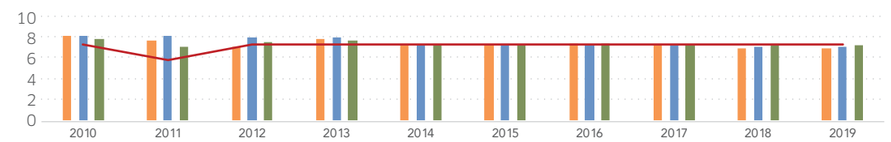
Somalia



Nigeria



Sudan



* South Sudan became an independent state in 2011. Therefore, data for years in the early 2010's may be less accurate

These charts show 10 year trends in the INFORM GRI and its dimensions for countries with the largest humanitarian appeals for 2018. These countries often show the persistent presence of conflict, which exacerbates people's vulnerability and lack of capacity. Most countries show a consistently high level of risk over time.

INFORM SUBNATIONAL RISK ANALYSIS

An INFORM Subnational Risk Index shows a detailed picture of risk and its components that is comparable across a single region or country. It can be used by decision-makers to analyse and visualise risk and can contribute to a shared understanding of risk. Developing an INFORM Subnational model is a locally owned and managed, cost-effective process that is supported by the global INFORM initiative.

Over the last two years, INFORM has continued to support local partners to develop INFORM Subnational Risk Indexes. Specifically, an ECHO and UNDP funded project is supporting five new country models, as well as improving the tools, guidance, capacity and training available for INFORM Subnational, and understanding the impact of INFORM products on decision-making at the country level.

Lessons learned from this work on INFORM Subnational so far tell us that:

- Projects are most successful when there is a **strong local partner** and a **clearly identified demand and use-case**.
- It is very difficult and time consuming to coordinate projects remotely and this should not be a primary mode of operation for INFORM. Projects are most successful when they have the **maximum possible independence**. These have become self-sustaining and should be fostered.

A service model for supporting INFORM Subnational

Based on the above, INFORM is developing a service model to facilitate the further implementation of INFORM Subnational. The purpose of the approach is to help decentralise the process for developing and maintaining risk models and help local partners be more independent. This will also reduce costs and obligations for the global INFORM initiative, as the number of subnational models increase.

Free online training package and tools

Roster of trained consultants

Validation and limited remote technical support through network of INFORM partners

STATUS OF INFORM SUBNATIONAL MODELS

Complete	Local lead
Central Asia	OCHA/IASC
Colombia	UNICEF/ OCHA Colombia
East Africa	OCHA/IGAD
El Salvador	UNICEF/OCHA/UNDP
Guatemala	UNICEF/OCHA/UNDP
Honduras	UNICEF/OCHA/UNDP
LAC	UNICEF/OCHA Panama
Lebanon	RCO Lebanon
Niger	OCHA/UNDP
Sahel	OCHA ROWCA / IASC

In development	Local lead
Burundi	OCHA
Chad	OCHA
Jordan	OCHA Jordan/GoJ
Myanmar	OCHA
Nepal	RCO
Philippines	RCO

INFORM SUBNATIONAL

AN IMPORTANT TOOL FOR DROUGHT RESPONSE IN CENTRAL AMERICA

On August 15 2018, the Government of Honduras declared an emergency due to the drought affecting the so-called dry corridor of Honduras. It is estimated that more than 327,000 people (65,500 families) in 74 municipalities were severely affected. Approximately 259,000 (51,800 families) in 34 municipalities, were affected moderately while a further 265,000 were affected slightly.

An INFORM Subnational risk analysis was used to quantitatively assess the risk of the humanitarian crisis in the dry corridor. The Permanent Contingency Committee (COPECO) uses INFORM as the basic tool for the prioritization of actions in risk management. This has helped contribute to an improved targeting process, based on primary and secondary information.

INFORM partners in the region have supported the Government of Honduras, and other countries in the region, to establish INFORM Subnational models.

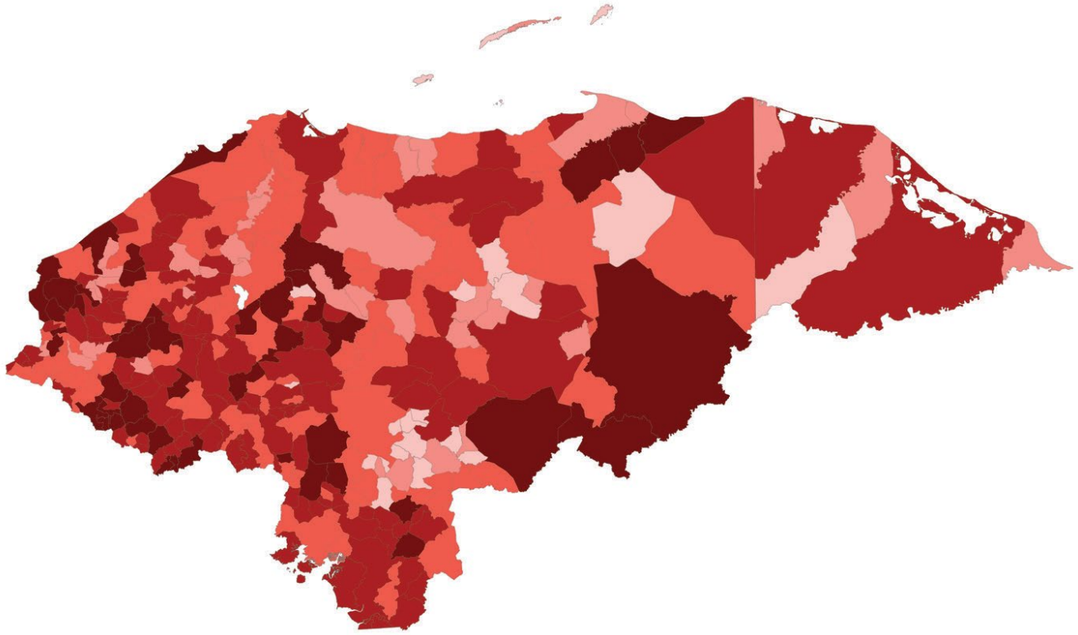
Unión Europea
Protección Civil y
Ayuda Humanitaria

Gobierno de la
República de Honduras

COPECO HONDURAS

UKaid
from the British people

INFORM Subnational Risk Index Honduras



KEY

Very low | Low | Medium | High | Very high

THE GLOBAL CRISIS SEVERITY INDEX

INFORM GLOBAL CRISIS SEVERITY INITIATIVE

Introduction

Improving the response to humanitarian crises and disasters requires a widely shared understanding of their severity. Since 2016, INFORM has been developing an improved method for quantitatively measuring crisis severity. Existing methods are not widely adopted and face a number of technical challenges. We have sought to create a sensitive, regularly updated and easily interpreted model for measuring crisis severity that will assist decision-makers and contribute to improved effectiveness and coordination in humanitarian action. This section of the report provides an overview of the work to date and presents the results of a prototype version of the INFORM Global Crisis Severity Index (GCSI) for 26 crises. The GCSI will be published in beta version during 2019.

The primary advantage of the GCSI is that it allows measurement and comparison of severity on a common scale between crises.

Development process

The GCSI has been developed by a technical working group, guided by a larger group of organisations convened under the INFORM initiative. It is based on a review of existing tools,[1] an initial scoping workshop in April 2016 and resulting concept paper,[2] a further technical workshop in December 2016,[3] and work to develop a prototype method during 2017. In early 2018, ACAPS worked on the data collection and cleaning of data for a subset of 26 crises and extended testing and adjustment of the prototype model using that data.[4]

Objectives and features of the GCSI

The objective of GCSI 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. The approach could potentially later be applied within individual crises.

A good crisis severity model can:

- Inform a shared and objective understanding of crisis severity - in line with Grand Bargain commitments, specifically on 'strengthening data collection and analysis' and 'supporting joint analysis'
- 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.

Any attempt to measure and compare crisis severity should:

- Cover all types of humanitarian crises, be regularly updated and sustainable, be dynamic to reflect recent changes in severity, and be easily integrated into the decision-making mechanisms of relevant actors
- Be 'open' regarding source data and results, with the methodology published and clearly communicated, including its possible limitations
- Measure crisis severity from first principles (i.e. the effect of crises on people) and not organised around humanitarian sectors or other response architecture.

The following principles should be followed in designing a methodology for measuring crisis severity:

- The final output should be a categorisation (i.e. low, medium, high…) and not a ranking of crises
- It should be possible to connect the severity categories to planning and programming;
- The method should include information about the distribution of severity (i.e the number and or proportion of affected people in each category of severity within a crisis), where available.

1 Toward the development of a global severity index (ACAPS) - https://goo.gl/XwxrGN
2 INFORM Technical Workshop on Crisis Severity, 21-22 April 2016: https://goo.gl/9etAVr
3 INFORM Technical Workshop on Crisis Severity, 5-7 December 2016: https://goo.gl/jWDmbs
4 GCSI Concept and Methodology https://goo.gl/cWq7y9 and Prototype results https://goo.gl/rWtXks

Defining the concept

Severity is a key parameter in humanitarian decision making. The function of the concept of severity is to inform priorities that guide decisions on the humanitarian response. Severity condenses, into a numeric or verbal scale, elements that influence judgments on priorities. These elements are conceptually different or arrive from separate information sources. For the purpose of the GCSI, severity and its elements are defined by the analytical framework.

The GCSI also uses and provides information on the 'distribution of severity' - i.e. the number of affected people that fall into different categories of severity within the same crisis. Not all people affected by a crisis are equally affected and they have different levels of need that require a different response. This distribution is important for understanding the overall severity of a crisis. It is also important to capture and present this distribution as even a crisis with a low overall severity will have some people who are very severely affected and require help.

Calculating the level of severity

The GCSI 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 1-5, 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 category 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.

Implementing the GCSI

In order to publish the GCSI on a regular basis, data about the status of crises needs to be constantly collected, analysed and inputted into the model. ACAPS - an INFORM technical partner - will carry out this role and will therefore be responsible for collection, cleaning, analysis and input of data into the model and the production of the final results.

Results of the GCSI will be published as a beta version during 2019. This year will be used to test the process for production of the GCSI, make refinements to the methodology, get feedback from users, improve documentation and messaging, and sensitise partners and others to the GCSI. The results of the GCSI will be publically available during this time on the INFORM and ACAPS website.

The GCSI will be updated every 3 months, possibly more often to include new crises. The GCSI will include all major crises and inclusion of a crisis in the GCSI will be based on pre-defined thresholds.

Limitations of the GCSI

Humanitarian crises are by definition extremely complex and therefore any attempt to model them is a simplification of reality. Limitations come from the methodology for aggregating the data and from the source data itself. Two issues warrant special attention. Firstly, results presented with a high level of precision could be perceived to be more accurate than they are. Therefore, we have chosen to only present a categorisation of crises - all crises fall into one of five categories. Secondly, in any crisis there will be a range of conditions experienced by the affected people. Some individuals will be extremely severely affected and require assistance, even in a crisis that is not assessed as extremely severe overall. Therefore, we attempt to provide information about the number of people in each category of severity within a crisis.

Risks associated with measuring crisis severity also come from the way the results are described and used. Results need to be used in conjunction with other information and are only one input into the decision-making process. They do not automatically translate into priorities. Furthermore, different actors will have different views of severity based on their capacity, mandate, focus etc. or their additional analysis. Therefore, the results are designed to be a shared baseline that can inform decision-making processes, and to which other modules (e.g. covering capacity, mandate, focus) can be added. They are not intended to provide an assessment that is universally accepted and used by all actors without adaptation or adjustment.

INFORM
GLOBAL CRISIS SEVERITY INDEX

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

Global
Covers all humanitarian crises

Open
Free and open to all

Reliable
Based on the best methods and updated quarterly

Flexible
Easily incorporated into decision-making

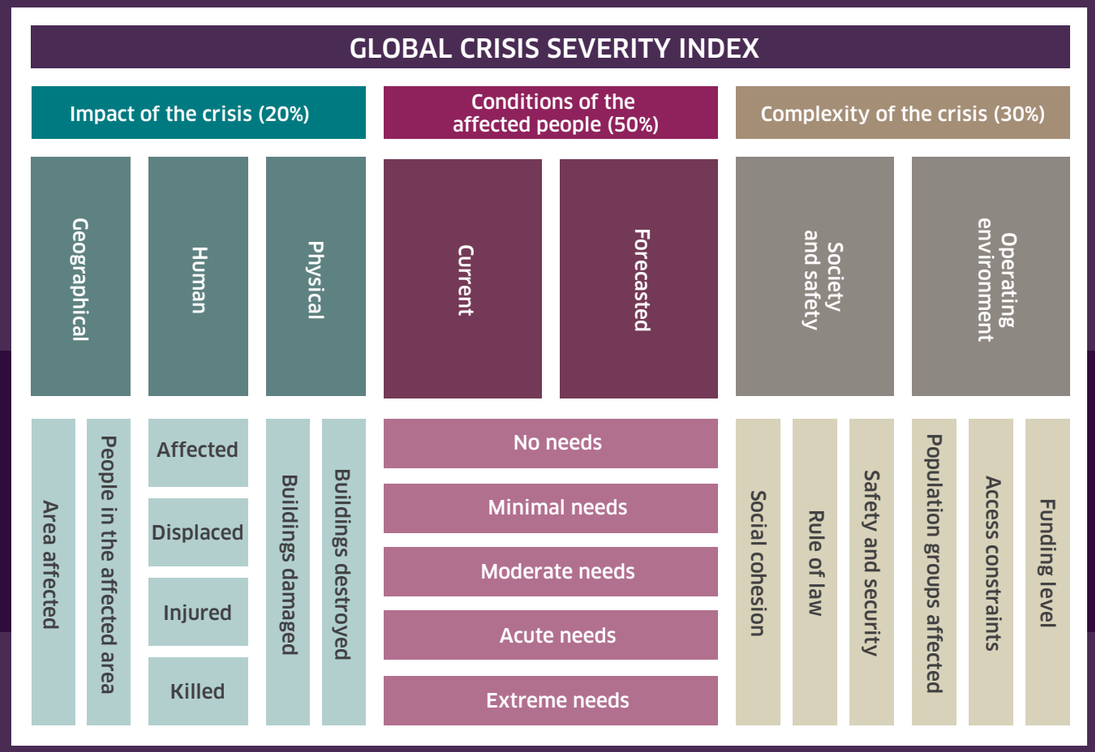
What will the GCSI do?

Inform a shared and objective understanding of crisis severity globally to help ensure all people affected receive appropriate assistance

Contribute to decisions on the allocation of resources in a way that is proportionate with crisis severity so that resources are used most effectively

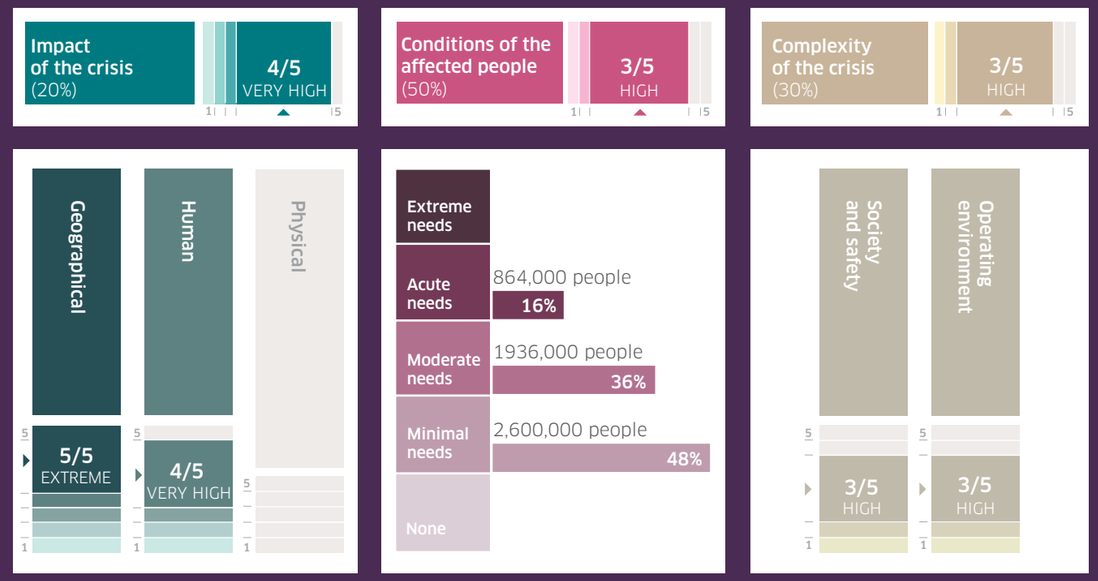
Justify and advocate for action for people affected by crises, especially forgotten or unrecognised crises

Monitor trends in crisis severity over time to promote sustainable solutions and understand the effectiveness of the response



The GCSI contains around 30 indicators that tell us about: the impact of the crisis itself, in terms of the scope of its geographical, human and physical effects; the conditions and status of the people affected, including information about the distribution of severity (i.e. the number of people in each category of severity within a crisis); and the complexity of the crisis, in terms of factors that affect its mitigation or resolution.

The results provide a categorisation of 1-5 for each component of the GCSI and access to the underlying data and calculations.



Get the results – The GCSI will be published as a beta version during 2019 and will be available on the INFORM website **www.inform-index.org**

INFORM GLOBAL CRISIS SEVERITY INDEX PRELIMINARY RESULTS

The below table shows preliminary results of the INFORM Global Crisis Severity Index (GCSI). The results are for a set of 26 crises for the second quarter (April-June) of 2018. Therefore, they should not be used to support decision-making at this stage. During 2019, INFORM will publish a beta version of the GCSI every quarter and covering a larger set of crises. This year will be used to test the process for production of the GCSI, make refinements to the methodology, get feedback from users, improve documentation and messaging, and sensitise partners and others to the GCSI.

The results show the components and dimensions of the GCSI, each rated on a scale of 0-5, where 0 represents the lowest contribution to severity and 5 the highest. The overall GCSI is categorised into five levels of severity, 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. The beta version of the GCSI will contain additional information about the distribution of severity within each crisis, where this is available.

The following improvements, among others, will be made to the GCSI before publication of beta version in January 2019: Review options for replacement of some indicators with poor data coverage; Test and adjust the category thresholds for indicators used in the GCSI; Test the final results, including statistical tests and 'real-world' testing with a group of expert users.

If you have comments or questions about the INFORM GCSI, you can send them to contact@inform-index.org.

Crisis name	Crisis type	INFORM GLOBAL CRISIS SEVERITY INDEX (GCSI)	CRISIS SEVERITY CATEGORY		IMPACT OF THE CRISIS	Geographical Impact	Human Impact	CONDITIONS OF AFFECTED PEOPLE	Current humanitarian conditions (total population)	Current Humanitarian conditions (population affected)	COMPLEXITY OF THE CRISIS	Society and safety	Social cohesion	Safety and security	Rule of Law	Operating environment	Affected groups	Humanitarian Access	Level of Funding
Afghanistan Complex Crisis	Conflict	4.1	5	Very High	4.7	5.0	4.5	4.0	4.0	4.0	3.9	3.5	2.6	4.0	4.0	4.3	5.0	4.0	4.0
Bangladesh Rohingya Refugee Influx	Refugee Influx	3.0	3	Medium	3.3	1.5	4.0	3.0	2.0	4.0	2.7	2.7	2.0	3.0	3.2	2.7	2.0	2.0	4.0
Burundi Complex Crisis	Conflict	3.9	4	High	4.4	5.0	4.1	4.0	4.0	4.0	3.5	2.5	1.8	2.0	3.8	4.3	5.0	3.0	5.0
CAR Complex Crisis	Conflict	3.5	4	High	4.7	5.0	4.5	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.0	4.0	3.7	4.0	3.0	4.0
Chad	Complex	3.1	4	High	4.4	5.0	4.1	2.0	2.0	2.0	3.9	4.0	3.1	5.0	3.9	3.7	5.0	2.0	4.0
Chad Food Security	Natural disaster	2.9	3	Medium	4.0	5.0	3.5	2.0	2.0	2.0	3.5	4.0	3.1	5.0	3.9	3.0	4.0	2.0	3.0
Chad Boko Haram	Conflict	3.1	4	High	3.3	1.5	4.1	2.5	2.0	3.0	3.8	4.0	3.1	5.0	3.9	3.5	5.0	2.0	x
Chad CAR Refugees Influx	Refugee Influx	2.5	3	Medium	3.4	3.0	3.6	1.5	1.0	2.0	3.5	4.0	3.1	5.0	3.9	3.0	2.0	2.0	5.0
DRC Complex Crisis	Conflict	3.5	4	High	4.7	5.0	4.5	2.5	2.0	3.0	4.2	3.6	3.9	3.0	4.0	4.7	5.0	4.0	5.0
Haiti Hurricane Mathew	Natural disaster	3.1	4	High	3.6	5.0	3.0	3.0	2.0	4.0	2.9	2.7	2.4	2.0	3.6	3.0	3.0	1.0	5.0
Iraq	Conflict	4.2	5	Very High	4.9	4.5	5.0	4.5	4.0	5.0	3.1	3.2	2.4	3.5	3.7	3.0	5.0	2.0	2.0
Mali	Complex	3.7	4	High	3.8	4.5	3.5	4.0	4.0	4.0	3.1	2.5	1.5	3.0	3.0	3.7	5.0	3.0	3.0
Malawi	Natural disaster	2.3	3	Medium	3.7	4.0	3.6	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.8	1.6	2.3	0.0	2.6	2.0	3.0	1.0	x
Myanmar Kachin, Kayin, Shan Conflict	Conflict	2.9	3	Medium	3.9	3.5	4.1	2.0	2.0	2.0	3.7	3.7	3.6	4.0	3.6	3.7	5.0	3.0	3.0
Myanmar Rohingya	Conflict	2.8	3	Medium	3.8	2.0	4.5	2.0	2.0	2.0	3.5	3.7	3.6	4.0	3.6	3.3	4.0	3.0	3.0
Nigeria Boko Haram	Conflict	3.1	4	High	4.2	4.5	4.0	2.5	2.0	3.0	3.3	3.5	2.5	5.0	3.0	3.0	4.0	2.0	3.0
Somalia	Conflict	4.1	5	Very High	4.4	5.0	4.1	4.0	4.0	4.0	3.9	4.2	3.9	4.0	4.6	3.5	x	4.0	3.0
Somalia Floods	Natural disaster	3.5	4	High	3.4	4.0	3.1	3.0	2.0	4.0	4.5	4.2	3.9	4.0	4.6	4.7	5.0	4.0	5.0
Somalia Tropical storm Sagar	Natural disaster	3.0	3	Medium	2.1	4.5	1.0	2.5	2.0	3.0	4.4	4.2	3.9	4.0	4.6	4.5	5.0	4.0	x
South Sudan	Conflict	4.1	5	Very High	4.7	5.0	4.5	4.0	4.0	4.0	3.9	3.8	2.0	5.0	4.4	4.0	5.0	4.0	3.0
Sudan	Conflict	3.2	4	High	4.0	5.0	3.5	2.5	2.0	3.0	3.9	4.1	3.7	4.5	4.2	3.7	5.0	3.0	3.0
Syria	Conflict	4.3	5	Very High	5.0	5.0	5.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.2	4.3	3.6	5.0	4.4	4.0	5.0	4.0	3.0
Ukraine	Conflict	3.0	3	Medium	3.7	4.0	3.5	2.5	2.0	3.0	3.2	3.0	1.2	5.0	2.7	3.3	3.0	3.0	4.0
Venezuela	Economic Crisis	2.9	3	Medium	4.7	5.0	4.5	2.0	2.0	2.0	3.3	3.1	2.3	3.0	4.1	3.5	2.0	5.0	x
Yemen	Conflict	4.5	5	Very High	4.7	5.0	4.5	5.0	5.0	5.0	3.5	3.7	3.0	4.0	4.1	3.3	5.0	4.0	1.0
Zimbabwe	Natural disaster	1.3	2	Low	2.2	5.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.7	3.3	3.1	3.0	3.7	2.0	3.0	1.0	x

APPENDIX

INFORM GLOBAL RISK INDEX 2019 FULL RESULTS

These tables show the results of the INFORM Global Risk Index 2019 to the component level. For all indicators and source data, visit the INFORM website: **www.inform-index.org**.

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

	INFORM RISK	3 YR TREND	RANK	RELIABILITY INDEX*	HAZARD & EXPOSURE	3 YR TREND	Natural	Earthquake	Flood	Tsunami	Tropical cyclone	Drought	Human	Projected conflict risk	Current highly violent conflict intensity	VULNERABILITY	3 YR TREND	Socio-Economic Vulnerability	Development & Deprivation	Inequality	Aid dependancy	Vulnerable groups	Uprooted people	Health conditions	Children U5	Recent shocks	Food security	Other vulnerable groups	LACK OF COPING CAPACITY	3 YR TREND	Institutional	DRR	Governance	Infrastructure	Communication	Physical infrastructure	Access to health care
Afghanistan	7.8	→	4	3.1	8.8	→	6.1	9.2	7.2	0.0	0.0	7.6	10.0	10.0	10.0	7.2	↘	7.2	8.3	4.8	7.2	7.2	9.0	1.2	5.4	0.0	6.4	3.7	7.5	→	7.2	6.3	8.0	7.8	6.8	8.5	8.2
Albania	2.8	→	124	2.9	3.3	→	5.6	6.2	4.7	7.8	0.0	6.8	0.1	0.1	0.0	1.5	→	2.3	2.7	2.3	1.4	0.6	0.0	0.3	1.2	0.4	2.8	1.2	4.3	→	5.6	x	5.6	2.6	2.3	1.6	3.9
Algeria	4.4	→	67	2.4	5.5	→	4.1	5.5	5.2	4.6	0.0	4.1	6.7	9.5	0.0	3.3	→	3.1	3.2	5.7	0.1	3.4	5.3	0.5	1.3	0.2	1.7	0.9	4.6	→	5.0	3.5	6.4	4.2	3.7	4.8	4.2
Angola	4.9	↗	49	3.3	3.6	↗	2.1	0.1	5.1	0.0	0.0	4.0	4.9	7.0	0.0	4.5	→	4.4	6.4	4.4	0.3	4.6	4.4	6.3	5.3	2.5	4.6	4.8	7.3	→	6.5	5.3	7.6	8.0	6.9	8.4	8.6
Antigua and Barbuda	2.3	→	140	5.3	1.6	→	2.9	1.1	0.1	0.0	8.4	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	2.1	→	3.0	2.5	5.8	1.3	1.0	0.0	0.1	0.7	0.7	5.4	2.0	3.5	→	5.0	5.4	4.5	1.7	1.1	0.5	3.4
Argentina	2.6	→	132	2.7	2.4	→	3.4	5.2	6.5	0.0	0.0	3.1	1.2	1.7	0.0	2.1	→	2.8	3.2	4.6	0.0	1.3	1.8	0.6	0.9	0.2	1.1	0.7	3.5	→	4.6	3.8	5.4	2.2	1.5	2.9	2.2
Armenia	3.5	→	99	1.7	3.2	→	4.2	8.1	4.4	0.0	0.0	4.6	2.0	2.9	0.0	2.8	→	2.3	2.3	2.9	1.8	3.2	4.6	0.6	0.8	0.0	4.0	1.5	4.8	→	6.7	7.5	5.9	2.1	2.2	1.4	2.8
Australia	2.3	→	140	3.7	3.4	→	5.7	4.0	5.3	7.2	4.8	6.6	0.1	0.1	0.0	1.8	→	0.6	0.2	2.1	0.0	2.8	4.7	0.2	0.2	0.1	1.2	0.4	2.1	→	2.3	2.4	2.1	1.9	2.0	3.0	0.7
Austria	1.6	↗	169	2.1	1.2	→	2.3	4.0	5.5	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.5	↗	0.8	0.9	1.2	0.0	4.0	6.5	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.2	1.4	→	2.2	2.0	2.3	0.5	1.1	0.0	0.3
Azerbaijan	4.7	→	55	3.4	5.2	→	4.5	8.2	4.9	0.0	0.0	5.3	5.8	8.3	0.0	4.3	↘	2.5	3.3	3.0	0.2	5.8	8.3	0.5	1.8	0.0	1.3	0.9	4.5	→	6.1	x	6.1	2.5	1.8	3.6	2.1
Bahamas	2.2	→	144	2.8	2.0	→	3.4	0.1	0.1	0.0	8.8	2.6	0.3	0.4	0.0	1.7	→	2.4	2.4	4.8	0.0	1.0	0.0	3.6	0.8	0.0	2.8	1.9	3.1	→	3.6	x	3.6	2.5	2.6	2.2	2.6
Bahrain	0.9	→	186	3.1	0.2	→	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.0	1.3	→	1.7	1.9	3.1	0.0	0.9	1.1	0.2	0.6	0.0	1.5	0.6	3.0	↗	4.6	3.8	5.4	1.0	0.4	0.0	2.5
Bangladesh	6.0	→	22	0.8	7.5	→	8.2	8.7	10.0	8.2	6.9	5.0	6.6	9.4	0.0	5.6	→	4.9	7.3	4.4	0.6	6.2	7.7	1.8	4.9	4.0	5.2	4.1	5.2	→	4.9	3.0	6.8	5.4	5.6	5.1	5.6
Barbados	1.7	→	164	3.6	1.4	→	2.6	0.1	0.1	5.7	4.6	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	→	2.4	2.4	4.7	0.2	0.5	0.0	1.3	0.9	0.0	1.9	1.0	2.5	→	2.9	2.8	3.0	2.0	2.3	0.2	3.4
Belarus	2.2	↗	144	2.7	2.6	↗	2.3	0.1	6.2	0.0	0.0	3.1	2.9	4.1	0.0	1.3	→	1.1	1.5	1.2	0.1	1.4	1.7	0.9	0.3	0.8	2.4	1.1	3.0	→	4.3	2.8	5.8	1.4	2.0	0.3	1.8
Belgium	2.2	→	144	2.7	3.8	→	1.6	2.7	4.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	5.5	7.8	0.0	1.8	→	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.0	2.9	4.9	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.4	0.2	1.6	→	2.4	x	2.4	0.7	2.0	0.0	0.2
Belize	3.4	↘	101	3.6	3.3	→	5.5	2.0	8.4	5.3	7.2	1.0	0.2	0.3	0.0	2.3	↘	3.6	4.7	3.9	1.0	0.8	0.0	1.4	1.3	0.7	2.6	1.5	5.3	→	6.4	x	6.4	3.9	4.3	2.9	4.4
Benin	4.1	→	79	1.2	2.1	→	1.4	0.1	5.1	0.0	0.0	0.5	2.7	3.8	0.0	4.7	→	6.4	8.5	6.4	2.3	2.5	1.0	3.3	5.8	0.0	4.6	3.7	6.8	→	5.8	5.5	6.1	7.6	7.7	7.4	7.6
Bhutan	3.0	→	115	2.6	1.8	→	3.2	7.2	5.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	3.3	↘	5.0	6.7	5.0	1.7	1.2	0.0	1.1	2.7	0.0	4.3	2.2	4.5	→	4.1	4.5	3.7	4.9	4.6	5.1	5.1
Bolivia	4.2	→	74	1.7	4.3	↗	3.7	6.3	5.5	0.0	0.0	4.2	4.8	6.9	0.0	3.3	↘	4.6	6.0	5.4	1.1	1.8	0.9	0.9	1.8	1.6	5.6	2.7	5.3	→	6.0	5.6	6.4	4.6	3.2	5.6	5.0
Bosnia and Herzegovina	3.7	↘	95	3.2	3.0	↘	4.4	6.3	7.1	3.1	0.0	3.4	1.3	1.9	0.0	3.7	↘	2.6	3.1	2.2	1.8	4.7	7.1	0.6	0.4	0.0	2.4	0.9	4.5	→	6.1	x	6.1	2.5	2.4	1.1	4.0
Botswana	2.9	→	119	2.8	1.5	→	2.8	0.1	4.8	0.0	0.0	6.5	0.1	0.1	0.0	3.5	→	4.0	3.9	7.4	0.8	2.9	2.1	5.3	2.8	0.3	5.3	3.7	4.6	→	4.8	5.6	4.0	4.4	3.9	4.8	4.5
Brazil	3.8	→	91	2.7	5.6	↗	3.8	2.4	8.1	0.0	0.0	4.5	7.0	8.3	7.0	2.4	→	3.3	3.4	6.1	0.1	1.3	1.7	0.7	0.9	0.0	1.5	0.8	4.2	→	5.1	4.3	5.9	3.1	2.5	3.8	3.0
Brunei Darussalam	1.9	→	158	4.2	2.3	→	2.2	0.1	1.4	5.0	1.9	2.0	2.4	3.4	0.0	0.7	→	0.9	1.3	x	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.6	1.5	0.0	1.8	1.0	4.3	→	4.7	6.0	3.4	3.9	1.9	7.2	2.5
Bulgaria	2.4	→	136	2.1	2.1	→	3.3	6.6	4.9	0.0	0.0	2.8	0.7	1.0	0.0	2.3	→	1.9	2.4	2.9	0.0	2.7	4.2	0.4	0.6	0.0	2.3	0.9	3.0	→	4.2	3.2	5.1	1.7	2.1	1.3	1.8
Burkina Faso	5.1	↘	43	1.4	3.8	↘	2.6	0.1	4.6	0.0	0.0	6.0	4.8	6.9	0.0	5.8	↘	6.9	9.4	5.4	3.5	4.4	4.9	3.7	5.4	0.1	5.2	3.9	6.1	→	4.6	3.2	6.0	7.3	8.1	7.0	6.7
Burundi	6.0	↘	22	2.4	4.9	↘	2.8	4.0	3.7	0.0	0.0	5.0	6.4	9.2	0.0	6.7	→	7.1	9.2	4.2	5.9	6.2	7.1	3.2	6.0	0.1	8.0	5.0	6.5	→	6.2	4.6	7.8	6.7	7.4	6.1	6.5
Cabo Verde	2.4	→	136	2.5	1.0	→	1.9	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	6.6	0.1	0.1	0.0	3.3	↘	5.1	4.6	5.5	5.8	1.0	0.0	1.4	1.6	0.0	4.3	2.0	4.0	→	4.1	3.4	4.7	3.8	3.2	3.0	5.2
Cambodia	4.8	↘	53	2.1	4.5	↘	5.7	0.1	9.5	5.2	4.0	4.7	3.0	4.3	0.0	3.8	↘	5.1	7.2	3.9	1.9	2.2	0.0	2.6	3.9	3.9	5.0	3.9	6.6	→	7.0	6.8	7.2	6.1	5.3	6.5	6.4
Cameroon	5.7	↘	25	2.0	4.9	↘	2.3	0.7	6.0	0.0	0.0	3.1	6.8	9.7	0.0	6.3	→	6.0	8.0	6.5	1.4	6.5	8.2	5.6	4.8	0.0	4.0	3.9	5.9	→	4.8	2.6	7.0	6.8	5.9	6.7	7.9
Canada	2.4	→	136	3.5	3.0	→	5.0	4.8	5.2	6.9	2.6	4.8	0.4	0.6	0.0	2.1	→	0.7	0.5	1.8	0.0	3.3	5.4	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.8	0.4	2.3	→	2.2	2.8	1.6	2.4	2.4	2.9	1.8
Central African Republic	8.5	→	3	4.7	7.9	→	1.7	0.6	5.8	0.0	0.0	0.5	10.0	10.0	10.0	8.8	→	8.7	9.5	8.2	7.7	8.9	9.8	8.3	7.4	0.1	9.7	7.5	8.7	→	8.1	x	8.1	9.1	9.1	8.2	9.9
Chad	7.2	↘	7	2.0	5.5	↘	3.4	0.1	7.5	0.0	0.0	5.4	7.0	10.0	0.0	7.6	↗	7.2	9.4	7.0	3.0	7.9	8.6	5.1	8.1	6.3	7.8	7.0	8.9	→	8.0	x	8.0	9.6	9.2	9.8	9.8
Chile	2.9	→	119	2.3	4.8	→	6.7	9.8	5.6	9.1	0.0	0.3	2.0	2.9	0.0	1.7	→	2.2	1.6	5.4	0.1	1.1	1.4	0.7	0.4	0.0	2.0	0.8	3.0	→	3.2	3.2	3.2	2.7	2.0	2.8	3.2
China	4.4	→	67	2.9	7.0	→	8.0	7.9	8.4	9.3	8.1	4.6	5.7	8.1	0.0	3.3	↘	2.9	4.2	3.3	0.0	3.6	5.3	0.5	0.8	2.1	2.4	1.5	3.6	→	3.8	2.5	5.1	3.4	2.8	4.2	3.3
Colombia	5.5	→	29	2.5	6.8	→	6.5	8.7	6.8	7.9	4.1	2.0	7.0	9.2	7.0	6.2	→	3.9	4.6	5.8	0.7	7.7	10.0	0.5	1.0	0.1	2.0	0.9	4.0	→	4.4	3.0	5.7	3.6	2.5	4.3	4.0

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

	INFORM RISK	3 YR TREND	RANK	RELIABILITY INDEX*	HAZARD & EXPOSURE	3 YR TREND	Natural	Earthquake	Flood	Tsunami	Tropical cyclone	Drought	Human	Projected conflict risk	Current highly violent conflict intensity
Comoros	3.7	→	95	4.6	1.5	→	2.2	0.1	0.1	5.5	2.9	1.0	0.8	1.1	0.0
Congo	5.5	→	29	2.0	3.8	→	3.2	1.6	8.6	0.0	0.0	0.5	4.3	6.1	0.0
Congo DR	7.6	↗	6	2.8	7.1	↗	3.3	4.1	7.5	0.0	0.0	2.0	9.0	10.0	9.0
Costa Rica	2.9	→	119	2.0	3.8	→	6.3	9.6	3.3	8.7	1.9	0.8	0.1	0.1	0.0
Côte d'Ivoire	5.6	↘	26	2.0	4.8	→	2.6	0.1	5.6	4.6	0.0	1.0	6.4	9.2	0.0
Croatia	2.2	→	144	2.1	3.2	→	5.2	6.0	6.5	7.7	0.0	3.3	0.6	0.9	0.0
Cuba	3.3	↗	108	3.7	3.7	→	5.7	5.2	3.6	5.7	8.0	5.1	1.0	1.4	0.0
Cyprus	2.7	→	128	2.7	1.8	→	3.3	5.0	0.0	6.4	0.0	3.1	0.1	0.2	0.0
Czech Republic	1.4	→	175	2.4	1.1	→	2.0	2.2	5.3	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.1	0.2	0.0
Denmark	1.1	→	183	2.8	0.5	→	1.0	0.1	2.3	0.0	0.0	2.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Djibouti	5.4	↘	34	4.3	4.5	→	6.0	5.3	0.4	8.5	0.0	9.2	2.5	3.5	0.0
Dominica	3.4	→	101	6.8	2.7	→	4.7	1.6	0.1	8.5	7.6	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0
Dominican Republic	3.9	→	86	1.1	4.6	↗	5.9	7.2	4.6	6.4	7.9	1.0	3.0	4.3	0.0
Ecuador	4.2	→	74	1.1	4.6	↘	6.9	9.4	6.7	9.2	0.0	2.8	1.0	1.4	0.0
Egypt	4.8	→	53	2.7	6.3	→	5.5	6.0	8.1	7.2	0.0	3.1	7.0	7.5	7.0
El Salvador	4.1	→	79	3.3	6.6	→	6.1	8.7	3.0	8.2	3.7	3.4	7.0	7.9	7.0
Equatorial Guinea	3.9	→	86	3.4	2.9	→	1.8	0.1	4.4	0.0	0.0	3.6	3.9	5.5	0.0
Eritrea	5.2	→	38	3.7	3.9	→	3.7	2.8	3.1	0.0	0.0	8.3	4.0	5.7	0.0
Estonia	1.0	→	185	2.8	0.5	→	0.9	0.1	3.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0
Ethiopia	6.8	↗	11	2.1	7.2	↗	3.8	5.5	5.7	0.0	0.0	5.7	9.0	10.0	9.0
Fiji	3.0	→	115	3.0	2.3	→	4.1	3.2	0.1	8.1	3.3	2.6	0.1	0.1	0.0
Finland	0.6	→	190	2.8	0.1	→	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
France	2.5	→	135	1.8	2.9	→	3.8	3.0	6.4	5.7	0.0	2.3	2.0	2.8	0.0
Gabon	4.5	→	64	2.0	4.1	→	1.8	1.7	4.8	0.0	0.0	1.5	5.8	8.3	0.0
Gambia	4.2	→	74	1.7	2.4	↗	2.2	0.1	3.5	3.6	0.0	3.3	2.5	3.6	0.0
Georgia	3.8	→	91	2.9	3.5	→	4.4	7.8	5.2	0.0	0.0	5.3	2.5	3.5	0.0
Germany	2.1	↗	150	2.7	1.8	↗	2.2	2.7	6.1	0.0	0.0	0.5	1.3	1.8	0.0
Ghana	3.9	→	86	2.1	2.7	→	2.6	0.1	4.9	5.2	0.0	1.0	2.7	3.8	0.0
Greece	2.9	→	119	2.5	4.2	↗	4.9	6.1	3.1	8.7	0.0	2.3	3.4	4.8	0.0
Grenada	1.4	→	175	4.5	0.4	→	0.6	0.5	0.1	0.0	1.8	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.0
Guatemala	5.5	→	29	1.5	5.7	→	6.8	9.7	5.1	7.4	4.5	3.6	4.3	6.2	0.0
Guinea	5.2	→	38	1.2	3.9	→	2.6	0.1	5.2	5.2	0.0	0.8	5.0	7.2	0.0
Guinea-Bissau	5.4	↗	34	3.5	3.1	↗	1.5	0.1	3.3	1.5	0.0	2.1	4.5	6.4	0.0
Guyana	3.1	↘	113	3.6	2.1	→	3.7	0.1	5.0	6.7	0.0	4.4	0.2	0.3	0.0
Haiti	6.5	→	15	2.0	5.3	→	5.6	5.7	4.3	6.3	7.2	4.0	4.9	7.0	0.0
Honduras	5.0	→	46	1.5	4.6	→	5.6	6.6	5.1	7.0	4.3	4.4	3.5	5.0	0.0
Hungary	2.0	→	153	2.4	2.0	↘	3.6	3.8	7.5	0.0	0.0	3.8	0.1	0.1	0.0
Iceland	1.1	→	183	2.8	0.8	→	1.6	6.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
India	5.5	→	29	2.9	7.0	→	7.6	7.9	8.4	8.1	7.2	6.1	6.4	9.1	0.0
Indonesia	4.7	→	55	1.7	7.1	→	7.8	8.5	8.1	9.7	6.1	3.6	6.2	8.9	0.0
Iran	4.9	→	49	2.1	6.3	→	7.0	10.0	6.4	6.9	1.8	5.4	5.5	7.8	0.0

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

	VULNERABILITY	3 YR TREND	Socio-Economic Vulnerability	Development & Deprivation	Inequality	Aid dependancy	Vulnerable groups	Uprooted people	Health conditions	Children U5	Recent shocks	Food security	Other vulnerable groups	LACK OF COPING CAPACITY	3 YR TREND	Institutional	DRR	Governance	Infrastructure	Communication	Physical infrastructure	Access to health care
Comoros	4.9	↘	6.7	7.7	7.7	3.6	2.3	0.0	2.2	4.7	0.0	7.5	4.2	6.7	→	7.8	7.8	7.7	5.2	5.8	5.2	4.5
Congo	6.0	↗	5.6	7.3	7.0	0.6	6.4	7.4	7.3	3.5	0.0	7.0	5.1	7.3	→	7.6	x	7.6	6.9	5.5	8.0	7.3
Congo DR	7.6	→	6.7	8.8	6.6	2.6	8.3	9.4	5.4	6.3	0.0	9.7	6.6	8.0	→	7.8	7.5	8.0	8.1	7.7	8.9	7.8
Costa Rica	2.3	→	2.7	2.7	5.0	0.4	1.9	2.7	0.3	0.5	0.4	2.5	1.0	2.7	→	2.9	1.5	4.2	2.5	1.7	2.2	3.7
Côte d'Ivoire	5.1	↘	6.1	8.4	6.8	0.8	3.9	4.0	4.7	5.0	0.1	4.2	3.7	7.1	→	7.1	7.8	6.4	7.1	6.1	7.1	8.0
Croatia	1.1	→	1.4	1.9	1.9	0.0	0.8	1.0	0.2	0.4	0.0	1.7	0.6	3.1	→	4.5	4.4	4.6	1.5	2.0	0.1	2.4
Cuba	3.2	↗	3.5	2.7	4.1	4.3	2.9	0.0	0.5	0.4	10.0	0.5	5.1	3.0	→	3.9	2.5	5.3	1.9	3.9	1.8	0.1
Cyprus	4.3	→	1.2	1.4	2.0	0.0	6.4	9.0	0.2	0.2	0.0	2.6	0.8	2.6	→	3.7	x	3.7	1.3	1.6	0.0	2.4
Czech Republic	1.1	→	0.8	1.1	1.0	0.0	1.4	2.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	1.7	0.5	2.1	→	3.1	2.5	3.6	1.0	2.1	0.0	0.8
Denmark	1.8	→	0.4	0.4	0.8	0.0	3.1	5.1	0.3	0.3	0.0	1.0	0.4	1.4	→	2.0	2.7	1.2	0.7	1.5	0.0	0.7
Djibouti	5.4	↘	6.1	7.6	4.8	4.5	4.7	5.3	3.7	5.8	2.6	3.5	4.0	6.4	→	6.2	5.5	6.9	6.6	7.3	5.6	7.0
Dominica	3.7	→	4.1	3.4	4.8	4.9	3.3	0.0	0.1	2.6	10.0	2.2	5.6	3.8	→	4.6	x	4.6	2.9	2.6	1.1	4.9
Dominican Republic	2.9	↘	3.8	4.4	5.7	0.5	1.9	0.8	1.0	1.7	4.4	3.8	2.8	4.6	→	5.5	4.6	6.3	3.5	3.1	3.0	4.5
Ecuador	3.7	↘	3.3	3.8	5.1	0.4	4.0	5.8	0.5	1.5	0.6	3.6	1.6	4.2	→	4.7	3.0	6.4	3.7	3.1	4.0	4.1
Egypt	3.8	→	3.3	4.2	4.5	0.3	4.2	6.3	0.3	1.7	0.0	2.2	1.1	4.5	→	5.4	4.2	6.6	3.5	3.9	3.3	3.2
El Salvador	2.2	↘	3.4	4.2	4.5	0.5	0.8	0.0	0.8	1.4	0.0	3.5	1.5	4.7	→	5.7	5.2	6.2	3.5	3.2	2.9	4.3
Equatorial Guinea	2.8	→	3.7	5.5	x	0.2	1.9	0.0	6.4	4.1	0.0	2.0	3.5	7.3	→	8.1	x	8.1	6.4	4.8	7.2	7.1
Eritrea	4.5	→	5.5	8.2	x	0.2	3.3	2.2	0.9	6.0	0.0	7.4	4.3	7.8	→	8.2	x	8.2	7.4	7.5	9.1	5.7
Estonia	1.1	→	1.1	1.3	1.9	0.0	1.1	1.2	1.5	0.2	0.0	1.7	0.9	2.0	→	2.9	x	2.9	1.0	1.0	0.1	1.8
Ethiopia	6.6	→	6.3	9.2	4.3	2.6	6.8	8.4	3.1	4.9	0.1	6.7	4.1	6.6	→	4.7	2.9	6.4	8.0	7.6	8.6	7.8
Fiji	3.5	→	3.6	3.3	4.6	3.0	3.3	0.0	0.7	1.7	10.0	2.7	5.6	3.4	→	2.8	0.1	5.5	3.9	3.5	3.4	4.9
Finland	1.7	→	0.6	0.8	0.7	0.0	2.6	4.4	0.1	0.2	0.0	1.1	0.4	1.4	→	1.8	2.2	1.4	1.0	1.4	0.6	1.0
France	2.7	→	0.8	0.8	1.7	0.0	4.2	6.6	0.5	0.3	0.0	0.8	0.4	2.0	→	2.8	2.9	2.6	1.1	2.2	0.0	1.1
Gabon	3.6	→	4.4	5.6	5.8	0.7	2.6	1.3	7.2	2.5	0.0	3.2	3.7	6.2	→	6.7	6.7	6.7	5.7	3.7	5.9	7.4
Gambia	5.8	→	7.3	8.5	8.5	3.5	3.6	3.7	4.5	4.3	0.0	4.0	3.4	5.4	→	5.0	3.0	6.9	5.8	6.1	4.2	7.0
Georgia	4.9	→	3.1	3.1	3.9	2.2	6.3	8.8	0.9	0.5	0.0	2.5	1.0	3.3	→	4.5	4.7	4.2	1.9	2.3	1.1	2.4
Germany	3.3	↗	0.5	0.4	1.1	0.0	5.3	8.0	0.1	0.3	0.0	1.0	0.4	1.5	→	2.2	2.7	1.7	0.7	1.9	0.0	0.2
Ghana	4.3	→	5.4	7.0	5.9	1.5	3.1	3.1	3.9	3.5	1.7	3.0	3.1	5.2	→	4.6	3.4	5.7	5.8	4.4	6.7	6.3
Greece	2.4	→	1.7	1.3	2.3	2.0	3.0	4.9	0.4	0.3	0.0	1.5	0.6	2.4	→	3.6	2.3	4.9	1.0	2.2	0.0	0.8
Grenada	1.8	↘	2.5	3.0	3.0	1.1	1.0	0.0	0.1	1.2	0.0	5.4	2.0	3.7	→	4.9	4.7	5.1	2.2	3.3	0.3	3.1
Guatemala	5.5	↗	4.1	4.8	6.3	0.5	6.6	7.1	0.5	2.5	10.0	4.7	6.1	5.4	→	6.1	5.5	6.7	4.6	4.1	4.5	5.2
Guinea	4.8	→	5.8	9.1	2.2	2.8	3.5	2.4	5.0	5.5	0.0	5.8	4.4	7.3	→	6.1	5.0	7.2	8.2	8.0	7.4	9.3
Guinea-Bissau	6.5	→	7.7	9.3	6.4	5.9	4.9	4.3	7.0	5.3	0.6	7.3	5.5	7.9	→	8.1	7.8	8.3	7.6	8.0	7.3	7.6
Guyana	2.7	↘	4.1	5.2	4.7	1.1	1.0	0.0	2.3	2.2	0.2	2.8	1.9	5.2	↘	5.9	x	5.9	4.5	4.3	4.0	5.3
Haiti	7.1	↗	7.6	8.0	8.4	6.0	6.5	5.2	2.7	3.9	10.0	8.5	7.5	7.4	→	7.6	6.7	8.5	7.2	7.3	6.1	8.3
Honduras	5.1	↘	5.0	6.3	6.2	1.2	5.1	7.2	0.5	1.5	1.5	3.9	1.9	5.2	→	6.0	5.2	6.8	4.3	4.3	4.1	4.4
Hungary	1.7	→	1.5	1.8	2.4	0.0	1.8	2.7	0.2	0.4	0.0	1.9	0.7	2.2	→	3.1	1.4	4.8	1.1	1.7	0.1	1.6
Iceland	0.8	→	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.0	1.1	1.7	0.0	0.2	0.0	1.2	0.4	2.0	→	2.3	x	2.3	1.6	1.5	2.6	0.7
India	5.2	→	5.0	7.6	4.7	0.1	5.3	6.5	1.6	6.5	0.9	4.3	3.7	4.5	→	3.6	1.8	5.4	5.3	5.0	5.2	5.6
Indonesia	3.2	→	3.4	4.6	4.4	0.0	3.0	3.3	2.9	3.2	0.2	3.6	2.6	4.7	→	4.5	3.3	5.7	4.9	2.9	5.3	6.4
Iran	4.2	→	2.6	2.7	5.0	0.1	5.5	8.0	0.2	1.2	0.2	2.5	1.1	4.5	→	5.3	4.4	6.2	3.5	3.3	3.7	3.5

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

	INFORM RISK	3 YR TREND	RANK	RELIABILITY INDEX*	HAZARD & EXPOSURE	3 YR TREND	Natural	Earthquake	Flood	Tsunami	Tropical cyclone	Drought	Human	Projected conflict risk	Current highly violent conflict intensity
Iraq	7.2	→	7	3.3	8.6	↗	5.3	7.0	9.5	0.0	0.0	3.3	10.0	10.0	10.0
Ireland	1.5	→	173	2.1	1.3	→	2.4	0.1	3.9	5.8	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
Israel	2.6	→	132	3.1	4.3	→	4.5	6.6	2.3	6.2	0.0	5.3	4.1	5.8	0.0
Italy	2.7	→	128	1.6	3.4	→	4.8	6.1	5.4	7.4	0.0	2.8	1.7	2.4	0.0
Jamaica	2.6	→	132	3.1	2.2	→	3.7	3.9	3.1	0.0	7.2	2.5	0.3	0.4	0.0
Japan	2.0	→	153	4.4	5.8	→	8.4	9.5	3.9	10.0	10.0	0.5	0.6	0.9	0.0
Jordan	4.1	→	79	2.8	2.6	→	3.8	6.6	2.6	0.0	0.0	6.8	1.3	1.8	0.0
Kazakhstan	2.2	→	144	3.2	2.9	→	4.4	7.5	6.0	0.0	0.0	5.0	1.1	1.6	0.0
Kenya	6.1	→	20	2.0	5.8	↘	4.9	4.2	5.6	6.0	0.0	7.0	6.5	9.3	0.0
Kiribati	3.9	→	86	5.7	2.1	→	3.7	0.1	0.1	8.7	0.0	4.0	0.1	0.1	0.0
Korea DPR	4.7	↘	55	4.1	3.9	→	4.9	1.0	7.4	4.6	6.5	2.9	2.7	3.8	0.0
Korea Republic of	1.6	→	169	3.6	3.9	↘	5.2	0.1	4.7	7.6	8.5	0.3	2.2	3.1	0.0
Kuwait	2.0	→	153	2.3	1.3	→	2.3	5.6	1.3	0.0	0.0	3.1	0.2	0.3	0.0
Kyrgyzstan	3.8	→	91	1.3	5.1	→	5.8	9.7	5.6	0.0	0.0	6.7	4.3	6.1	0.0
Lao PDR	4.2	↘	74	2.1	3.3	↘	4.8	4.0	9.1	0.0	3.5	2.5	1.5	2.1	0.0
Latvia	1.6	→	169	2.4	1.2	→	2.2	0.1	6.6	0.0	0.0	2.0	0.1	0.1	0.0
Lebanon	5.3	→	36	3.0	5.7	→	4.1	6.5	1.2	7.2	0.0	2.6	7.0	7.4	7.0
Lesotho	4.6	→	60	2.2	2.4	→	2.0	0.1	3.0	0.0	0.0	5.3	2.7	3.9	0.0
Liberia	5.2	↘	38	3.1	2.8	↘	3.0	0.1	6.2	5.5	0.0	0.5	2.6	3.7	0.0
Libya	6.1	→	20	7.8	8.4	→	4.5	5.4	2.6	7.3	0.0	5.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
Liechtenstein	0.9	→	186	4.2	0.7	→	1.3	5.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0
Lithuania	1.4	→	175	2.5	0.9	→	1.8	0.1	4.7	0.0	0.0	3.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Luxembourg	0.8	→	188	2.5	0.3	→	0.5	0.1	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Madagascar	5.1	↘	43	2.8	3.9	↘	6.0	0.1	7.3	7.8	7.5	4.3	0.9	1.3	0.0
Malawi	4.6	→	60	2.3	2.6	→	3.6	4.1	5.3	0.0	0.7	6.1	1.5	2.1	0.0
Malaysia	3.2	→	111	2.3	3.4	↘	5.1	4.1	6.6	7.1	2.9	3.3	1.1	1.6	0.0
Maldives	2.4	→	136	4.5	1.8	→	3.2	0.1	0.1	9.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0
Mali	6.4	↗	16	3.5	6.1	↗	3.1	0.1	7.0	0.0	0.0	5.1	8.0	10.0	8.0
Malta	1.9	→	158	2.1	1.3	→	2.4	0.1	0.1	7.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Marshall Islands	4.6	→	60	6.4	2.9	→	3.6	0.1	0.1	8.6	0.4	3.6	2.1	3.0	0.0
Mauritania	6.2	→	18	2.2	5.3	↘	5.6	0.1	8.5	4.7	0.0	8.7	5.0	7.1	0.0
Mauritius	2.1	→	150	1.9	2.1	→	3.8	0.1	0.1	6.8	7.0	1.3	0.1	0.1	0.0
Mexico	5.1	→	43	2.0	8.2	→	7.0	8.5	7.2	6.6	7.7	3.9	9.0	9.6	9.0
Micronesia	4.4	→	67	4.5	2.7	→	4.6	0.8	0.1	8.6	3.8	5.4	0.2	0.3	0.0
Moldova Republic of	2.7	→	128	2.4	2.2	→	3.7	5.1	5.6	0.0	0.0	5.5	0.3	0.4	0.0
Mongolia	3.4	↘	101	2.4	2.0	↘	3.1	3.9	4.4	0.0	0.0	5.7	0.8	1.2	0.0
Montenegro	2.3	→	140	2.9	2.4	→	4.2	4.3	4.4	7.7	0.0	2.0	0.1	0.1	0.0
Morocco	4.2	→	74	3.5	4.6	→	4.8	3.3	5.8	6.7	0.0	6.2	4.4	6.3	0.0
Mozambique	6.0	→	22	2.9	5.1	→	5.8	2.8	6.3	6.0	5.2	7.6	4.4	6.3	0.0

KEY ↗ Increasing risk → Stable ↘ Decreasing risk
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*Countries with lower Reliability Index scores have risk scores that are based on more reliable data

	VULNERABILITY	3 YR TREND	Socio-Economic Vulnerability	Development & Deprivation	Inequality	Aid dependancy	Vulnerable groups	Uprooted people	Health conditions	Children U5	Recent shocks	Food security	Other vulnerable groups	LACK OF COPING CAPACITY	3 YR TREND	Institutional	DRR	Governance	Infrastructure	Communication	Physical infrastructure	Access to health care
Iraq	6.1	↘	4.4	5.6	4.1	2.3	7.3	9.4	0.8	2.2	0.0	6.0	2.6	7.0	→	8.2	8.4	7.9	5.2	4.6	4.4	6.5
Ireland	1.3	→	0.7	0.4	1.8	0.0	1.8	3.1	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.4	0.3	1.9	→	2.5	x	2.5	1.3	2.3	0.5	1.1
Israel	1.9	→	1.1	0.8	2.9	0.0	2.7	4.5	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.3	2.1	→	3.1	x	3.1	0.9	1.9	0.0	0.7
Italy	2.4	→	1.0	1.0	1.8	0.0	3.6	5.8	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.8	0.4	2.3	→	3.5	2.4	4.5	0.9	1.7	0.0	0.9
Jamaica	2.2	↘	3.3	3.7	5.4	0.2	1.0	0.0	1.8	0.9	1.2	3.4	1.9	3.7	→	4.1	3.3	4.9	3.3	3.2	1.9	4.8
Japan	0.9	→	0.8	0.7	1.7	0.0	0.9	0.6	0.3	0.5	1.3	2.2	1.1	1.5	→	2.0	1.9	2.0	0.9	1.4	0.0	1.3
Jordan	6.3	→	4.3	2.8	4.3	7.4	7.7	10.0	0.2	1.1	0.0	2.0	0.9	4.2	→	5.6	6.1	5.0	2.4	1.3	2.5	3.3
Kazakhstan	1.0	→	1.5	2.3	1.5	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.8	0.9	0.0	0.9	0.7	3.8	→	4.9	3.8	6.0	2.4	1.3	3.7	2.1
Kenya	6.2	→	5.8	7.3	6.7	1.8	6.6	8.1	6.8	3.1	1.1	5.2	4.4	6.2	→	5.2	3.9	6.4	7.0	5.1	8.1	7.8
Kiribati	4.9	→	6.1	5.6	3.2	10.0	3.3	0.0	10.0	3.8	0.0	0.8	5.6	5.8	→	5.9	x	5.9	5.6	5.9	4.7	6.2
Korea DPR	4.1	↘	5.0	7.5	x	0.0	3.1	0.0	4.7	2.5	0.8	9.2	5.4	6.4	↘	8.3	x	8.3	3.3	6.4	3.1	0.5
Korea Republic of	0.6	→	0.6	0.8	0.9	0.0	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.2	0.0	1.2	0.5	1.9	→	2.7	1.5	3.8	1.0	1.4	0.2	1.5
Kuwait	1.6	→	2.3	2.3	4.5	0.0	0.8	1.0	0.3	0.7	0.0	1.0	0.5	3.9	↗	5.8	x	5.8	1.4	1.3	1.7	1.2
Kyrgyzstan	2.3	↘	3.5	3.9	2.9	3.3	1.0	0.8	1.0	1.1	0.0	2.3	1.1	4.5	→	5.4	3.7	7.0	3.4	2.7	3.6	3.9
Lao PDR	3.7	→	5.2	7.2	4.7	1.8	1.9	0.0	1.5	5.4	0.1	5.7	3.5	6.1	→	6.3	6.1	6.5	5.9	5.2	5.7	6.8
Latvia	1.3	→	1.6	1.8	2.6	0.0	1.0	1.2	1.1	0.4	0.0	1.6	0.8	2.6	→	3.6	x	3.6	1.4	1.4	0.8	2.0
Lebanon	6.3	↘	4.2	2.9	5.1	5.8	7.7	10.0	0.2	0.6	0.0	1.7	0.6	4.2	→	5.7	4.7	6.7	2.2	2.3	0.8	3.4
Lesotho	6.0	→	6.4	8.0	7.3	2.1	5.6	0.0	10.0	4.8	10.0	4.0	8.4	6.7	→	7.3	8.4	6.2	6.1	6.1	6.5	5.7
Liberia	6.4	↘	7.8	8.9	5.8	7.6	4.5	3.6	4.9	4.3	0.1	8.6	5.3	7.7	→	7.3	x	7.3	8.0	8.0	7.8	8.2
Libya	3.9	↘	2.5	3.1	2.2	1.6	5.1	7.6	0.7	1.1	0.0	1.2	0.8	6.9	→	8.6	x	8.6	4.0	3.5	5.1	3.5
Liechtenstein	0.8	→	0.4	0.6	x	0.0	1.2	2.3	x	x	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	→	1.6	x	1.6	0.8	1.5	0.0	x
Lithuania	1.3	→	1.3	1.6	2.1	0.0	1.2	1.8	0.7	0.4	0.0	1.3	0.6	2.4	→	3.5	x	3.5	1.1	1.5	0.5	1.3
Luxembourg	1.2	→	0.8	0.8	1.7	0.0	1.6	2.7	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.9	0.3	1.2	→	1.7	x	1.7	0.6	1.0	0.1	0.7
Madagascar	4.5	↘	5.9	8.6	3.9	2.5	2.7	0.0	2.7	3.6	2.6	7.9	4.7	7.6	→	6.1	4.7	7.5	8.7	8.0	9.6	8.4
Malawi	5.9	↘	7.3	8.3	6.8	5.8	4.0	3.2	6.1	4.0	0.2	7.0	4.8	6.4	→	5.4	4.0	6.7	7.2	8.1	5.6	7.9
Malaysia	3.0	→	2.4	2.5	4.6	0.0	3.6	5.5	0.9	1.8	0.1	1.7	1.1	3.2	→	3.5	2.6	4.3	2.8	1.8	2.9	3.7
Maldives	1.9	→	2.9	3.5	3.6	0.9	0.8	0.0	0.6	2.4	0.0	3.0	1.6	4.1	→	6.0	5.8	6.2	1.5	1.2	0.2	3.1
Mali	6.1	→	6.9	9.0	5.6	4.0	5.2	6.3	3.6	7.4	0.0	2.4	3.9	6.9	→	6.0	4.9	7.0	7.6	7.4	7.4	8.1
Malta	2.2	→	1.4	1.4	2.9	0.0	2.9	4.7	0.2	0.5	0.0	1.5	0.6	2.4	→	3.8	x	3.8	0.8	1.9	0.0	0.5
Marshall Islands	5.4	↘	6.1	5.8	x	6.6	4.6	0.0	7.7	2.8	9.9	5.0	7.3	6.3	→	7.7	7.3	8.1	4.4	4.5	1.2	7.4
Mauritania	6.4	↗	6.1	8.1	5.2	2.8	6.6	6.5	2.8	5.3	10.0	3.6	6.6	7.0	→	5.9	4.8	6.9	7.9	7.0	8.4	8.4
Mauritius	1.6	→	2.4	2.6	3.9	0.5	0.7	0.0	1.1	1.1	0.8	2.6	1.4	2.8	→	3.7	3.3	4.1	1.9	2.5	0.3	2.9
Mexico	3.6	→	3.2	4.1	4.6	0.1	4.0	6.2	0.3	0.9	0.6	1.9	0.9	4.4	→	5.5	5.1	5.9	3.2	2.8	3.5	3.2
Micronesia	5.3	→	6.3	4.8	x	9.4	4.0	0.0	3.2	2.6	10.0	5.0	6.5	5.8	→	5.9	6.0	5.7	5.6	6.1	3.9	6.7
Moldova Republic of	2.0	↘	2.6	3.1	1.7	2.4	1.3	1.0	1.5	0.9	0.0	3.7	1.6	4.7	→	6.4	6.2	6.6	2.5	2.5	1.6	3.5
Mongolia	3.7	↘	3.8	4.9	2.8	2.7	3.6	0.0	1.8	0.9	9.9	5.3	6.0	5.1	→	5.5	5.1	5.8	4.6	3.6	7.1	3.1
Montenegro	1.4	↘	1.6	1.6	1.9	1.3	1.2	1.7	0.3	0.3	0.0	1.7	0.6	3.6	→	4.6	4.0	5.1	2.5	1.4	0.8	5.3
Morocco	3.4	→	4.6	5.9	5.3	1.1	2.0	2.1	1.1	1.4	3.0	1.8	1.9	4.9	→	5.6	5.6	5.6	4.1	3.4	4.2	4.6
Mozambique	6.5	↘	7.5	9.0	6.4	5.5	5.1	3.7	8.6	4.5	3.6	6.7	6.3	6.6	→	4.6	2.1	7.1	8.0	7.7	9.4	6.9

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	INFORM RISK	3 YR TREND	RANK	RELIABILITY INDEX*	HAZARD & EXPOSURE	3 YR TREND	Natural	Earthquake	Flood	Tsunami	Tropical cyclone	Drought	Human	Projected conflict risk	Current highly violent conflict intensity
Myanmar	6.6	→	14	2.7	8.6	↗	8.1	9.4	9.9	8.9	5.6	1.0	9.0	9.6	9.0
Namibia	3.9	→	86	3.0	2.5	→	4.3	0.1	6.7	0.0	0.0	8.6	0.3	0.4	0.0
Nauru	3.3	→	108	7.1	1.4	→	2.6	0.1	0.1	8.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0
Nepal	5.0	↘	46	1.3	5.2	→	5.6	9.9	6.8	0.0	0.2	2.9	4.8	6.8	0.0
Netherlands	1.4	→	175	2.6	1.0	→	1.9	1.8	5.8	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
New Zealand	1.8	→	162	3.4	3.1	→	5.3	8.3	3.8	7.1	2.9	1.5	0.1	0.1	0.0
Nicaragua	4.4	→	67	2.7	4.9	→	6.6	9.2	5.2	8.1	3.6	3.9	2.5	3.5	0.0
Niger	6.7	↘	13	2.0	6.3	↘	3.7	0.1	7.4	0.0	0.0	6.6	8.0	10.0	8.0
Nigeria	6.8	↗	11	2.9	8.0	↗	2.6	0.1	8.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	10.0	10.0	10.0
Norway	0.7	→	189	2.6	0.1	→	0.2	0.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Oman	2.8	→	124	2.8	3.6	→	6.0	6.2	3.7	9.2	3.2	5.0	0.1	0.2	0.0
Pakistan	6.2	↘	18	2.6	7.6	↗	7.2	9.1	8.9	6.7	3.8	5.1	8.0	9.7	8.0
Palau	2.8	→	124	6.1	1.9	→	3.4	0.3	0.1	7.7	4.9	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0
Palestine	4.0	↘	85	4.0	2.2	↘	2.9	5.3	1.8	5.6	0.0	0.0	1.5	2.2	0.0
Panama	3.1	→	113	2.1	3.1	→	5.3	6.3	3.0	9.1	2.4	1.0	0.1	0.2	0.0
Papua New Guinea	5.6	→	26	4.1	4.8	↗	5.8	7.1	5.1	8.6	2.6	2.6	3.5	5.0	0.0
Paraguay	2.7	→	128	1.8	1.9	→	2.0	0.1	4.8	0.0	0.0	3.6	1.8	2.6	0.0
Peru	4.3	→	72	0.9	4.9	→	7.0	9.1	6.4	9.3	0.0	4.8	1.7	2.4	0.0
Philippines	5.5	→	29	2.1	8.8	→	8.5	9.5	7.2	9.3	9.6	4.0	9.0	9.1	9.0
Poland	1.8	→	162	2.2	1.4	→	2.3	2.2	6.2	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.3	0.4	0.0
Portugal	1.7	→	164	2.5	2.2	→	3.9	5.5	3.7	6.2	0.3	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
Qatar	1.4	→	175	2.9	0.7	→	1.2	1.1	0.0	1.6	0.0	3.1	0.1	0.1	0.0
Romania	2.9	→	119	1.8	4.1	↗	4.5	8.2	7.0	0.0	0.0	2.8	3.7	5.3	0.0
Russian Federation	4.3	→	72	3.1	6.6	→	6.3	7.1	8.4	5.5	3.8	5.4	6.9	9.9	0.0
Rwanda	5.0	→	46	2.2	3.9	↘	3.0	3.9	4.4	0.0	0.0	5.2	4.7	6.7	0.0
Saint Kitts and Nevis	1.6	↘	169	5.3	1.0	→	2.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	6.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Saint Lucia	1.9	→	158	4.6	1.0	→	2.0	3.4	0.1	0.0	4.7	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	1.7	→	164	4.7	0.6	→	1.2	0.3	0.1	0.0	4.3	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
Samoa	2.8	→	124	4.5	1.6	→	2.9	0.1	0.1	6.9	4.4	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
Sao Tome and Principe	1.7	↘	164	3.9	0.2	→	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.4	0.0
Saudi Arabia	2.3	↘	140	2.3	3.3	↘	2.3	2.8	3.7	0.0	0.0	4.1	4.1	5.9	0.0
Senegal	4.7	↘	55	0.9	3.6	↘	4.4	0.1	4.8	6.4	0.0	7.5	2.7	3.9	0.0
Serbia	3.5	→	99	2.6	4.4	→	4.8	6.6	9.0	0.0	0.0	2.6	3.9	5.5	0.0
Seychelles	2.1	→	150	4.7	1.6	→	2.9	0.1	0.1	8.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Sierra Leone	5.3	→	36	2.6	3.7	→	2.7	0.1	4.6	5.8	0.0	1.0	4.6	6.6	0.0
Singapore	0.4	→	191	3.1	0.1	→	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0
Slovakia	1.7	→	164	2.4	1.8	→	3.3	5.1	6.7	0.0	0.0	2.0	0.1	0.2	0.0
Slovenia	1.4	→	175	2.3	2.2	→	3.9	6.4	4.0	5.7	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0

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

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

	VULNERABILITY	3 YR TREND	Socio-Economic Vulnerability	Development & Deprivation	Inequality	Aid dependancy	Vulnerable groups	Uprooted people	Health conditions	Children U5	Recent shocks	Food security	Other vulnerable groups	LACK OF COPING CAPACITY	3 YR TREND	Institutional	DRR	Governance	Infrastructure	Communication	Physical infrastructure	Access to health care
Myanmar	5.3	↘	4.6	6.1	5.0	1.3	5.9	7.6	3.0	4.1	0.6	5.5	3.5	6.3	→	7.1	7.1	7.0	5.4	5.6	5.2	5.5
Namibia	4.7	→	5.9	7.1	7.7	1.5	3.2	2.1	6.0	3.2	0.0	6.0	4.2	5.1	→	4.6	4.3	4.8	5.6	4.8	6.2	5.7
Nauru	4.7	→	5.7	3.5	x	10.0	3.6	4.6	2.0	1.9	0.0	5.0	2.4	5.7	→	7.3	8.1	6.4	3.3	3.3	1.5	5.0
Nepal	4.3	↘	5.1	6.9	4.3	2.1	3.5	3.7	1.1	4.4	2.9	4.5	3.3	5.7	→	6.1	5.4	6.8	5.3	5.0	5.4	5.6
Netherlands	2.2	→	0.4	0.4	0.7	0.0	3.7	5.9	0.3	0.3	0.0	1.4	0.5	1.3	→	1.7	1.7	1.6	0.9	1.4	0.1	1.1
New Zealand	1.0	→	0.8	0.5	2.1	0.0	1.1	1.5	0.2	0.4	0.0	1.7	0.6	2.0	→	1.9	2.6	1.2	2.0	1.7	3.0	1.3
Nicaragua	3.4	→	5.0	6.1	5.9	1.7	1.3	0.8	0.4	1.4	0.5	4.1	1.7	5.2	→	5.8	4.7	6.9	4.6	4.3	4.9	4.6
Niger	6.4	↘	6.6	9.7	5.8	1.3	6.2	7.3	4.2	7.0	3.3	4.1	4.8	7.6	→	5.9	5.3	6.5	8.8	9.0	9.3	8.1
Nigeria	6.0	→	5.3	8.1	4.5	0.5	6.6	7.9	6.2	7.5	0.0	3.3	4.8	6.5	→	5.1	2.8	7.3	7.6	5.7	7.7	9.4
Norway	2.0	→	0.1	0.0	0.5	0.0	3.6	5.9	0.3	0.2	0.0	1.2	0.4	1.6	→	1.9	2.3	1.4	1.2	1.6	1.9	0.2
Oman	1.6	→	2.2	2.4	3.8	0.0	0.9	0.8	0.3	1.4	0.0	2.3	1.0	3.9	→	5.1	x	5.1	2.5	1.5	3.5	2.5
Pakistan	5.7	→	5.1	7.7	4.2	0.6	6.2	7.7	1.8	6.6	0.0	5.7	4.0	5.6	→	5.3	4.0	6.6	5.9	5.6	4.9	7.3
Palau	2.7	→	4.0	2.5	x	7.1	1.2	0.0	2.2	0.9	0.0	5.0	2.2	4.4	→	5.9	5.9	5.8	2.4	1.6	1.6	4.0
Palestine	6.5	→	4.8	3.4	2.4	10.0	7.8	10.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	2.7	1.0	4.5	→	6.0	5.8	6.2	2.6	2.8	3.1	1.9
Panama	2.3	↘	2.8	2.5	6.3	0.0	1.7	2.1	0.9	1.1	0.2	2.5	1.2	4.1	→	4.9	4.3	5.5	3.2	2.0	4.1	3.5
Papua New Guinea	4.8	↘	5.4	6.7	6.3	2.0	4.2	4.3	4.3	5.2	1.7	4.8	4.1	7.6	→	6.8	6.7	6.8	8.3	7.8	9.6	7.4
Paraguay	2.3	→	3.6	4.0	6.0	0.2	0.8	0.0	0.6	0.9	0.1	3.9	1.5	4.4	→	5.3	3.7	6.8	3.4	2.9	3.3	4.0
Peru	3.7	→	3.7	4.8	4.9	0.3	3.6	4.9	0.9	1.0	3.4	2.6	2.0	4.5	→	4.7	3.6	5.8	4.2	3.0	4.9	4.7
Philippines	4.5	↘	3.8	4.9	5.2	0.2	5.1	6.2	3.4	3.3	3.9	4.3	3.7	4.3	→	4.7	3.5	5.8	3.8	3.1	3.2	5.1
Poland	1.5	→	1.2	1.5	1.8	0.0	1.8	3.0	0.3	0.4	0.0	1.2	0.5	2.9	→	4.1	4.3	3.8	1.4	1.5	0.2	2.4
Portugal	1.2	→	1.3	1.6	2.0	0.0	1.0	1.4	0.4	0.3	0.0	1.2	0.5	2.0	→	2.9	2.6	3.2	0.9	2.2	0.0	0.4
Qatar	1.6	→	2.5	1.4	7.2	0.0	0.7	0.9	0.3	0.7	0.0	0.9	0.5	2.5	→	4.2	4.7	3.6	0.4	1.0	0.2	0.0
Romania	1.7	→	1.8	2.3	2.7	0.0	1.5	2.1	0.8	0.7	0.0	1.6	0.8	3.6	→	4.6	3.8	5.3	2.4	2.4	1.2	3.5
Russian Federation	2.7	↘	2.1	2.2	3.9	0.0	3.3	5.2	1.2	0.6	0.0	1.8	0.9	4.6	→	6.3	x	6.3	2.3	1.2	4.2	1.5
Rwanda	6.4	→	7.0	8.1	5.9	5.7	5.8	6.8	3.3	2.8	0.3	8.4	4.5	5.1	→	3.9	3.0	4.7	6.1	6.9	5.3	6.0
Saint Kitts and Nevis	1.4	↘	2.2	2.8	3.3	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	3.0	1.0	3.2	→	4.4	4.0	4.7	1.8	1.9	0.6	2.8
Saint Lucia	1.7	↘	2.6	2.5	4.5	0.9	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.2	4.4	1.5	3.9	→	5.0	5.2	4.8	2.6	3.5	0.6	3.8
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	2.2	↘	3.0	3.5	3.8	1.0	1.4	0.0	0.1	1.3	5.7	2.3	2.6	3.7	→	4.4	x	4.4	2.9	3.3	1.2	4.2
Samoa	3.3	→	5.4	3.8	5.2	8.8	0.3	0.0	0.1	1.0	0.0	1.4	0.6	4.2	→	4.3	4.6	3.9	4.0	3.6	1.8	6.6
Sao Tome and Principe	4.5	↘	6.5	7.5	4.3	6.8	1.6	0.0	2.3	2.9	0.0	5.7	3.0	5.1	→	5.9	x	5.9	4.2	4.6	3.8	4.1
Saudi Arabia	1.0	→	1.7	1.6	3.4	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.1	1.0	0.0	1.2	0.6	3.5	→	4.8	x	4.8	2.0	1.6	3.4	1.1
Senegal	5.1	→	6.1	8.2	5.4	2.4	3.8	4.6	2.7	3.3	0.0	4.9	2.9	5.7	→	5.2	4.7	5.7	6.2	6.1	6.3	6.2
Serbia	2.5	↘	1.7	1.8	1.9	1.2	3.2	4.9	0.3	0.4	0.0	3.0	1.0	3.9	→	5.2	4.9	5.4	2.3	2.0	1.0	3.8
Seychelles	1.7	↘	2.5	2.6	4.4	0.2	0.8	0.0	0.3	1.0	0.1	4.2	1.6	3.5	→	4.3	4.3	4.2	2.6	1.8	1.0	5.0
Sierra Leone	5.8	↘	7.5	9.1	5.5	6.3	3.4	0.9	6.0	6.4	0.1	6.7	5.3	7.0	→	5.4	3.5	7.2	8.2	7.9	8.4	8.3
Singapore	0.4	→	0.4	0.4	0.9	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.6	0.2	0.1	1.2	0.5	1.1	→	1.2	1.2	1.1	0.9	1.3	0.0	1.4
Slovakia	1.1	→	1.2	1.6	1.4	0.0	1.0	1.1	0.2	0.5	0.0	2.2	0.8	2.6	→	3.8	3.4	4.1	1.1	1.7	0.0	1.5
Slovenia	0.8	→	0.6	0.9	0.4	0.0	0.9	1.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	1.7	0.5	1.7	→	2.2	0.9	3.4	1.2	1.8	0.1	1.6

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

	INFORM RISK	3 YR TREND	RANK	RELIABILITY INDEX*	HAZARD & EXPOSURE	3 YR TREND	Natural	Earthquake	Flood	Tsunami	Tropical cyclone	Drought	Human	Projected conflict risk	Current highly violent conflict intensity
Solomon Islands	4.9	→	49	5.6	3.7	→	5.8	7.8	0.1	8.8	4.5	3.4	0.8	1.2	0.0
Somalia	9.1	→	1	8.3	9.0	→	7.0	1.5	7.5	8.1	1.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
South Africa	4.7	→	55	1.1	5.0	→	4.7	0.5	5.0	4.9	0.4	8.6	5.3	7.6	0.0
South Sudan	8.9	→	2	4.9	8.2	→	3.3	2.9	7.2	0.0	0.0	3.8	10.0	10.0	10.0
Spain	2.2	→	144	2.0	3.4	↗	4.6	4.3	5.4	7.0	0.0	4.5	2.0	2.8	0.0
Sri Lanka	3.6	→	97	1.2	3.3	↗	5.1	0.1	6.1	8.5	3.6	3.6	1.0	1.4	0.0
Sudan	7.1	→	9	5.1	7.3	→	4.1	0.1	8.0	0.0	0.0	7.0	9.0	10.0	9.0
Suriname	3.0	→	115	2.8	2.0	→	3.6	0.1	8.6	3.2	0.0	1.5	0.1	0.1	0.0
Swaziland	3.3	→	108	3.9	1.3	→	2.3	0.1	4.2	0.0	0.2	5.3	0.1	0.2	0.0
Sweden	1.4	→	175	2.5	0.6	→	1.0	0.1	3.2	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.1	0.2	0.0
Switzerland	1.3	→	182	2.3	1.0	→	1.8	3.3	4.3	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.0
Syria	7.1	→	9	7.0	8.6	→	5.3	6.3	5.2	5.6	0.0	7.2	10.0	10.0	10.0
Tajikistan	4.5	→	64	2.8	5.5	→	6.0	9.7	5.4	0.0	0.0	7.6	5.0	7.1	0.0
Tanzania	5.6	→	26	2.2	4.7	→	4.7	4.7	5.8	5.9	0.8	5.1	4.7	6.7	0.0
Thailand	4.1	→	79	2.2	5.4	→	6.4	3.4	8.8	7.2	4.9	5.6	4.1	5.8	0.0
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	3.0	↘	115	3.1	3.6	↘	3.2	6.6	4.2	0.0	0.0	3.3	3.9	5.5	0.0
Timor-Leste	4.6	↘	60	5.0	3.2	→	4.0	5.8	1.7	6.0	3.7	1.6	2.4	3.4	0.0
Togo	4.4	→	67	1.7	2.2	→	1.6	0.1	4.3	0.0	0.0	2.6	2.8	4.0	0.0
Tonga	3.6	→	97	4.9	2.2	→	3.9	0.1	0.1	8.0	6.2	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.0
Trinidad and Tobago	1.9	→	158	4.7	1.1	→	1.9	4.0	0.3	0.0	2.4	2.3	0.2	0.3	0.0
Tunisia	3.2	↘	111	3.0	3.9	↘	4.6	4.1	3.8	7.5	0.0	5.3	3.2	4.6	0.0
Turkey	4.9	→	49	2.0	7.1	↘	5.9	9.3	5.7	7.0	0.0	2.6	8.0	8.8	8.0
Turkmenistan	3.4	→	101	5.6	3.4	→	4.9	8.6	6.4	0.0	0.0	4.6	1.6	2.3	0.0
Tuvalu	3.4	↘	101	6.6	1.5	→	2.8	0.1	0.1	8.3	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.0
Uganda	6.3	→	17	2.2	5.2	→	3.3	4.5	5.1	0.0	0.0	5.3	6.6	9.4	0.0
Ukraine	5.2	→	38	2.4	7.0	→	3.1	2.7	7.1	0.0	0.0	3.3	9.0	10.0	9.0
United Arab Emirates	2.0	→	153	3.3	3.5	→	5.8	9.0	3.8	7.0	1.8	4.1	0.1	0.1	0.0
United Kingdom	2.0	→	153	2.3	2.7	↗	2.4	0.1	4.8	4.9	0.0	0.5	2.9	4.1	0.0
United States of America	3.4	→	101	3.1	6.8	↗	7.0	7.9	6.4	7.9	7.6	4.5	6.6	9.4	0.0
Uruguay	1.5	→	173	2.4	0.7	→	1.3	0.1	3.9	0.0	0.0	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.0
Uzbekistan	3.4	→	101	5.1	4.9	↘	6.1	9.9	6.3	0.0	0.0	6.6	3.5	5.0	0.0
Vanuatu	4.1	→	79	4.8	2.6	→	4.6	3.5	0.1	8.6	5.1	1.5	0.1	0.1	0.0
Venezuela	4.5	→	64	2.8	5.9	→	6.0	8.8	5.6	6.8	4.6	1.3	5.7	8.2	0.0
Viet Nam	3.8	→	91	1.8	5.6	→	7.3	3.1	10.0	7.4	7.9	3.5	3.2	4.6	0.0
Yemen	7.8	→	4	4.3	8.1	→	2.9	0.1	4.8	5.5	0.0	2.6	10.0	10.0	10.0
Zambia	4.1	→	79	2.1	2.0	→	2.3	1.5	5.5	0.0	0.0	3.3	1.7	2.4	0.0
Zimbabwe	5.2	→	38	2.0	4.7	→	4.6	0.2	6.0	0.0	0.4	9.3	4.8	6.9	0.0

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	VULNERABILITY	3 YR TREND	Socio-Economic Vulnerability	Development & Deprivation	Inequality	Aid dependancy	Vulnerable groups	Uprooted people	Health conditions	Children U5	Recent shocks	Food security	Other vulnerable groups	LACK OF COPING CAPACITY	3 YR TREND	Institutional	DRR	Governance	Infrastructure	Communication	Physical infrastructure	Access to health care
Solomon Islands	4.9	↘	7.2	6.7	5.3	10.0	1.1	0.0	1.0	2.3	0.4	4.1	2.1	6.5	→	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.4	7.0	7.1	5.1
Somalia	9.2	↘	9.5	10.0	10.0	7.9	8.8	10.0	2.8	7.6	4.6	8.1	6.2	9.0	→	9.3	x	9.3	8.6	8.0	8.5	9.3
South Africa	4.6	→	4.7	5.3	7.5	0.5	4.4	5.4	6.7	2.3	0.0	2.0	3.2	4.4	→	4.5	3.9	5.1	4.2	2.7	4.2	5.6
South Sudan	9.2	→	9.5	9.3	x	10.0	8.9	10.0	4.2	6.6	7.2	8.4	6.8	9.3	→	9.2	x	9.2	9.3	9.1	9.3	9.6
Spain	1.6	→	1.0	1.0	1.9	0.0	2.1	3.3	0.5	0.3	0.0	1.6	0.6	1.9	→	2.9	2.2	3.6	0.7	1.8	0.0	0.2
Sri Lanka	3.4	↘	2.6	2.8	4.4	0.3	4.1	4.7	0.5	2.7	3.9	5.5	3.4	4.1	→	4.7	3.6	5.8	3.4	3.3	2.4	4.4
Sudan	6.9	↘	5.7	8.3	5.2	1.0	7.9	9.6	1.1	6.2	0.2	6.5	4.1	7.0	→	6.5	4.9	8.1	7.4	6.8	9.1	6.3
Suriname	2.7	→	3.9	4.6	6.0	0.5	1.3	0.8	1.1	1.4	0.0	3.7	1.7	4.8	→	5.8	x	5.8	3.7	2.7	4.3	4.1
Swaziland	5.2	→	5.9	7.0	7.1	2.3	4.3	1.4	5.8	3.4	9.0	5.5	6.4	5.3	→	5.3	4.4	6.1	5.2	4.8	5.3	5.5
Sweden	3.0	→	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.0	4.9	7.5	0.3	0.2	0.0	1.4	0.5	1.5	→	2.0	2.5	1.5	0.9	1.6	0.9	0.2
Switzerland	2.3	→	0.4	0.2	1.1	0.0	3.9	6.2	0.4	0.3	0.0	1.2	0.5	0.9	→	1.1	0.9	1.2	0.6	1.5	0.0	0.4
Syria	7.4	→	6.7	5.9	5.1	10.0	8.0	10.0	0.3	1.8	0.0	5.8	2.3	5.7	→	6.6	4.6	8.6	4.6	4.3	3.0	6.6
Tajikistan	3.3	→	3.8	5.3	2.9	1.7	2.8	1.8	0.7	3.2	0.0	7.8	3.7	5.1	→	6.1	4.6	7.5	4.0	3.2	5.0	3.9
Tanzania	5.9	→	6.0	8.2	5.3	2.2	5.8	6.5	6.3	3.7	0.1	7.8	5.1	6.4	→	4.9	3.5	6.3	7.5	6.6	9.2	6.6
Thailand	3.3	→	2.5	2.7	4.3	0.1	4.1	5.5	1.8	1.2	3.1	3.3	2.4	4.0	→	5.0	4.7	5.3	2.9	2.2	2.3	4.3
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	2.0	↘	2.8	3.1	3.5	1.3	1.2	1.2	0.3	0.6	0.5	2.9	1.1	3.8	→	4.8	3.8	5.7	2.6	2.2	1.9	3.8
Timor-Leste	4.6	↘	5.7	7.9	1.6	5.2	3.3	0.0	5.2	6.9	2.3	6.9	5.6	6.5	→	6.5	6.3	6.7	6.4	5.7	6.8	6.8
Togo	4.9	→	6.1	8.1	6.4	1.6	3.5	3.6	4.0	4.7	0.0	4.3	3.4	7.7	→	8.1	9.2	7.0	7.3	6.8	8.3	6.7
Tonga	4.7	↗	5.8	3.5	6.1	10.0	3.4	0.0	0.2	0.9	10.0	4.4	5.7	4.5	→	5.7	5.8	5.6	3.1	3.1	0.4	5.7
Trinidad and Tobago	1.8	→	2.4	2.8	3.9	0.0	1.2	1.1	1.4	1.4	0.0	2.4	1.3	3.5	→	4.9	4.4	5.3	1.8	1.3	0.6	3.5
Tunisia	1.8	→	2.7	3.2	3.3	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.5	0.8	0.0	1.4	0.7	4.8	→	6.0	6.4	5.6	3.3	3.2	2.6	4.0
Turkey	5.1	→	2.6	2.8	4.3	0.6	6.9	9.4	0.2	0.7	0.0	1.3	0.6	3.2	→	3.8	2.1	5.5	2.6	2.7	1.8	3.3
Turkmenistan	1.9	→	2.7	4.0	x	0.1	1.0	0.0	1.1	3.9	0.0	2.1	1.9	6.3	→	7.7	x	7.7	4.2	2.7	7.2	2.8
Tuvalu	5.0	↘	7.3	5.9	x	10.0	1.3	0.0	3.8	1.2	0.0	4.4	2.5	5.4	→	6.9	x	6.9	3.4	4.0	0.8	5.5
Uganda	6.9	↗	6.5	8.5	5.7	3.1	7.3	8.8	6.2	3.2	0.0	7.7	4.9	6.9	→	6.8	x	6.8	7.0	7.0	7.0	6.9
Ukraine	4.0	↘	1.7	1.9	1.9	1.2	5.7	8.1	1.7	0.7	0.0	2.6	1.3	5.0	→	6.6	x	6.6	2.8	2.2	1.3	5.0
United Arab Emirates	1.2	→	1.6	1.7	3.1	0.0	0.8	0.9	0.0	0.6	0.0	1.8	0.6	1.9	→	2.4	2.1	2.6	1.3	0.6	1.9	1.4
United Kingdom	2.1	→	0.8	0.6	1.8	0.0	3.3	5.4	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.9	0.4	1.5	→	2.0	2.1	1.8	0.9	1.6	0.0	1.2
United States of America	2.8	↘	1.1	0.5	3.4	0.0	4.2	5.7	0.1	0.3	6.7	0.2	2.4	2.1	→	2.7	3.0	2.3	1.5	2.1	1.0	1.5
Uruguay	1.6	→	2.2	2.4	3.8	0.1	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.5	1.7	1.0	2.9	→	3.8	4.0	3.5	1.8	1.6	2.4	1.5
Uzbekistan	1.9	→	3.0	4.0	3.8	0.3	0.6	0.0	0.9	1.5	0.0	2.4	1.2	4.1	→	4.8	2.6	7.0	3.3	3.0	3.6	3.3
Vanuatu	4.4	↘	6.7	6.8	3.0	10.0	0.9	0.0	0.7	2.3	2.5	1.7	1.8	6.0	→	5.9	5.4	6.3	6.0	5.4	5.0	7.6
Venezuela	3.5	→	2.9	2.8	5.8	0.0	4.0	5.7	0.7	1.0	0.0	4.4	1.7	4.4	→	5.2	2.5	7.9	3.5	2.6	3.8	4.0
Viet Nam	2.4	→	3.3	4.3	3.8	0.9	1.3	0.0	1.1	2.2	3.3	2.8	2.4	4.2	→	5.0	4.2	5.8	3.4	2.4	3.5	4.4
Yemen	7.5	→	6.9	7.9	6.4	5.2	8.0	9.7	0.6	6.6	0.0	7.1	4.3	7.9	→	8.5	8.5	8.5	7.1	5.7	8.0	7.7
Zambia	5.9	→	6.3	7.7	7.4	2.3	5.5	4.8	7.8	4.1	0.0	8.7	6.1	5.8	→	4.9	3.5	6.3	6.5	6.2	7.6	5.8
Zimbabwe	5.2	↘	6.0	7.3	7.2	2.2	4.3	2.8	5.1	3.4	0.3	9.1	5.5	5.7	→	5.1	2.6	7.6	6.3	5.8	6.8	6.3

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