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Index for Risk Management - INFORM

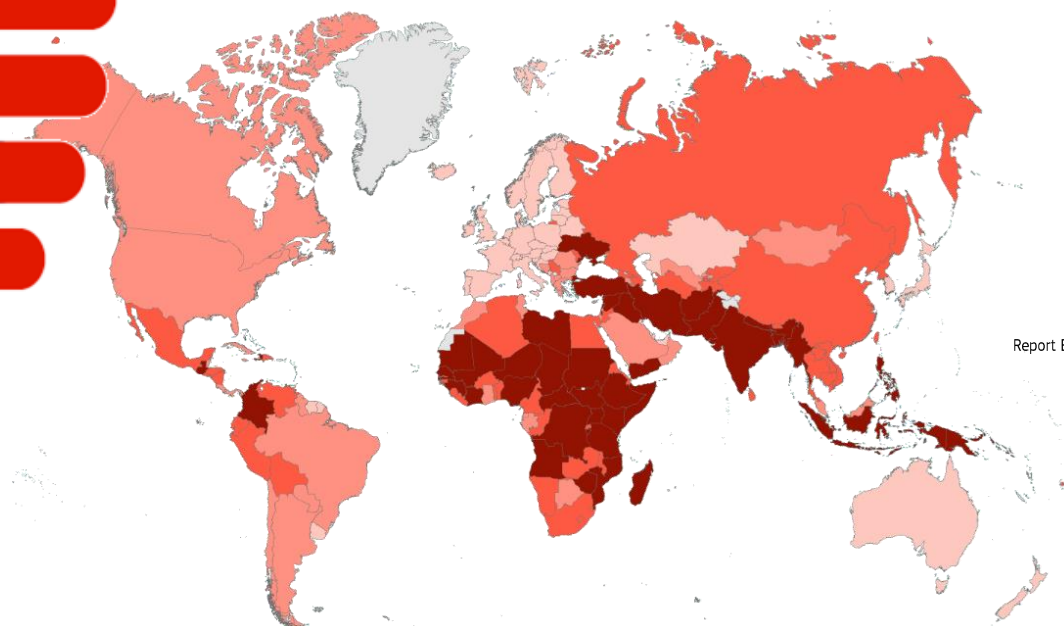
INFORM
INDEX FOR RISK MANAGEMENT

Data fact sheets

Version 2015

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2015



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Version	Date	Description, Modification, Authors
V0.1	15/12/2013	Draft version for core INFORM partners
V1.0	20/01/2014	First version of INFORM methodology (2014)
V2.0	17/11/2014	Updated methodology and data (2015); Revised text to reflect progress of 2014

ABSTRACT

This report describes the concept and methodology of the composite Index For Risk Management (INFORM). The INFORM initiative began in 2012 as a convergence of interests of UN agencies, donors, NGOs and research institutions to establish a common evidence-base for global humanitarian risk analysis. An initial version (version 2014) was completed and a first report published in January 2014, and was used in a 10 month process of peer review, user consultation and methodological improvements. The current report is an updated version (version 2015), reflecting the outcome of that process.

INFORM identifies the countries at a high risk of humanitarian crisis that are more likely to require international assistance. The INFORM model is based on risk concepts published in scientific literature and envisages three dimensions of risk: Hazards & Exposure, Vulnerability and Lack of Coping Capacity. The INFORM model is split into different levels to provide a quick overview of the underlying factors leading to humanitarian risk.

The INFORM index supports a proactive crisis and disaster management framework. It will be helpful for an objective allocation of resources for disaster management as well as for coordinated actions focused on anticipating, mitigating, and preparing for humanitarian emergencies.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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ANNEX A: FACT SHEETS OF CORE INDICATORS

N.	Name of core indicator	Position in the INFORM model		
1	Physical exposure to earthquake MMI VI (absolute)	Earthquake	Natural	Hazard & Exposure
2	Physical exposure to earthquake MMI VI (relative)			
3	Physical exposure to earthquake MMI VIII (absolute)			
4	Physical exposure to earthquake MMI VIII (relative)			
5	Physical exposure to tsunamis (absolute)	Tsunami		
6	Physical exposure to tsunamis (relative)			
7	Physical exposure to flood (absolute)	Flood		
8	Physical exposure to flood (relative)			
9	Physical exposure to surge from tropical cyclone (absolute)	Tropical Cyclone		
10	Physical exposure to surge from tropical cyclone (relative)			
11	Physical exposure to tropical cyclone of SS 1 (absolute)			
12	Physical exposure to tropical cyclone of SS 1 (relative)			
13	Physical exposure to tropical cyclone of SS 3 (absolute)			
14	Physical exposure to tropical cyclone of SS 3 (relative)			
15	People affected by droughts (absolute)	Drought		
16	People affected by droughts (relative)			
17	Frequency of Drought events			
18	Agriculture Drought probability			
19	GCRI Violent Internal Conflict probability	Projected Conflict Risk	Human	
20	GCRI High Violent Internal Conflict probability			
21	Current National Power Conflict Intensity	Current Conflicts Intensity		
22	Current Subnational Conflict Intensity			
23	Human Development Index	Poverty & Development	Socio-Economic Vulnerability	
24	Multidimensional Poverty Index			
25	Gender Inequality Index	Inequality		
26	Gini Coefficient			
27	Public Aid per capita	Aid Dependency		
28	Net ODA Received (% of GNI)			
29	Total Persons of Concern (absolute)	Uprooted people	Vulnerable Groups	
30	Total Persons of Concern (relative)			
31	Children Underweight	Other Vulnerable Groups Children under-5		
32	Child Mortality			
33	Prevalence of HIV-AIDS above 15years	Other Vulnerable Groups Health Conditions		
34	Tuberculosis prevalence			
35	Malaria mortality rate	Other Vulnerable Groups Recent Shocks		
36	Relative number of affected population by natural disasters in the last three years			
37	Prevalence of undernourishment	Other Vulnerable Groups Food Security		
38	Average dietary supply adequacy			
39	Domestic Food Price Level Index			
40	Domestic Food Price Volatility Index			
41	Hyogo Framework for Action	DRR implementation	Institutional	
42	Government effectiveness	Governance		
43	Corruption Perception Index			
44	Access to electricity (% of population)	Communication	Infrastructure	
45	Internet Users (per 100 people)			
46	Mobile cellular subscriptions (per 100 people)			
47	Adult literacy rate			
48	Road density (km of road per 100 sq. km of land area)	Physical Connectivity		
49	Access to Improved water source (% of pop with access)			
50	Access to Improved sanitation facilities (% of pop with access)			
51	Physicians density	Access to health system		
52	Health expenditure per capita			
53	Measles immunization coverage			

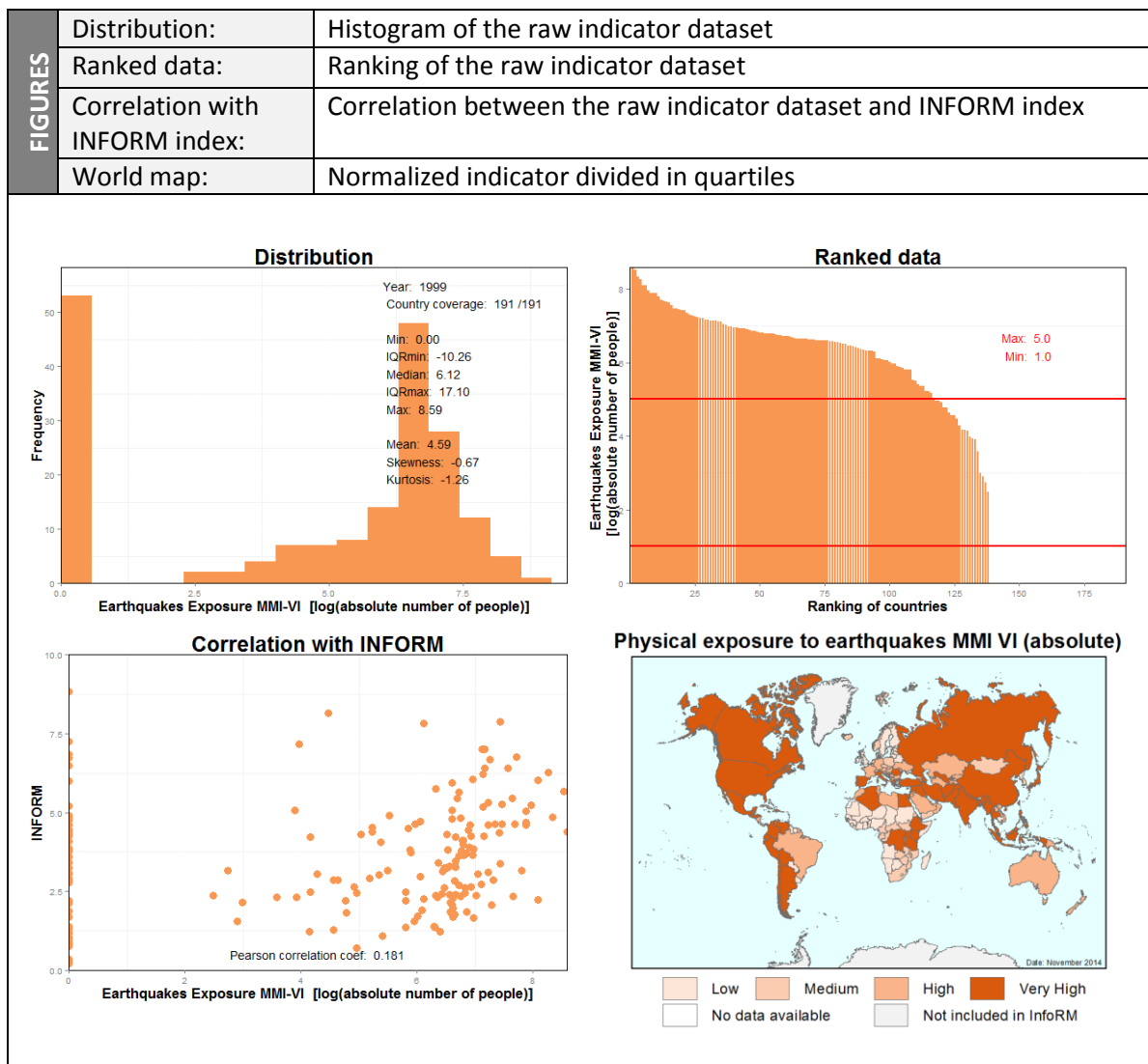
Dimension:	Hazards & Exposure
Category:	Natural Hazard
Component:	Earthquake

INDICATOR	Indicator:	Physical exposure to earthquakes MMI VI (absolute)		
	INFORM Code:	HA.NAT.EQ.MMI6-ABS		
	Long Name:	Physical exposure to earthquakes of MMI VI - average annual population exposed (inhabitants)		
	Description:	The indicator is based on the estimated number of people exposed to earthquakes of Modified Mercalli Intensity MMI 6 per year. It results from the combination of the hazard zones and the total population living in the spatial unit. It thus indicates the expected number of people exposed in the hazard zone in one year.		
	Relevance:	Earthquake is one of the rapid on-set hazards considered in the natural hazard category. The MMI 6 is considered as low intensity level.		
	Validity / Limitation of indicator:	The indicator is dependent on quality of population estimates and the seismic hazard map.		

INDICATOR NOTES	Unit of Measure:	Average annual population exposed per country		
	Indicator Creation Method:	For each country, the physical exposure, which is an expected average annual population (year of reference 2011) exposed, was derived by calculating the zonal statistic (sum of each raster values within the bounds of each zonal polygon) within each national level. This product was compiled by EC/JRC for INFORM.		
	Additional notes:	The conversion from the ground shaking (pga) to intensity (MMI) is based on the USGS ShakeMaps scale.		
	Pre-processing:	Transformation:	Log	Min: 1
		Normalisation:	MIN-MAX	Max: 5

SOURCE	Variable:	GSHAP Seismic hazard map (475-return period, 10% probability of exceedance in 50-year of exposure)		
	Citation:	Global Seismic Hazard Assessment Program		
	Date of publication:	1999		
	Reference time:	Up to 1997		
	Periodicity:	--		
	URL:	http://www.seismo.ethz.ch/GSHAP/		
	Data Type:	ASCII		
	Country coverage:	191/191 (100%)		

SOURCE	Variable:	ORNL LandScan population density		
	Citation:	Oak Ridge National Laboratory		
	Date of publication:	2012		
	Reference time:	2011		
	Periodicity:	Annual		
	URL:	http://www.ornl.gov/sci/landscan/		
	Data Type:	Raster (ESRI/GRID)		
	Country coverage:	191/191 (100%)		



Dimension:	Hazards & Exposure
Category:	Natural Hazard
Component:	Earthquake

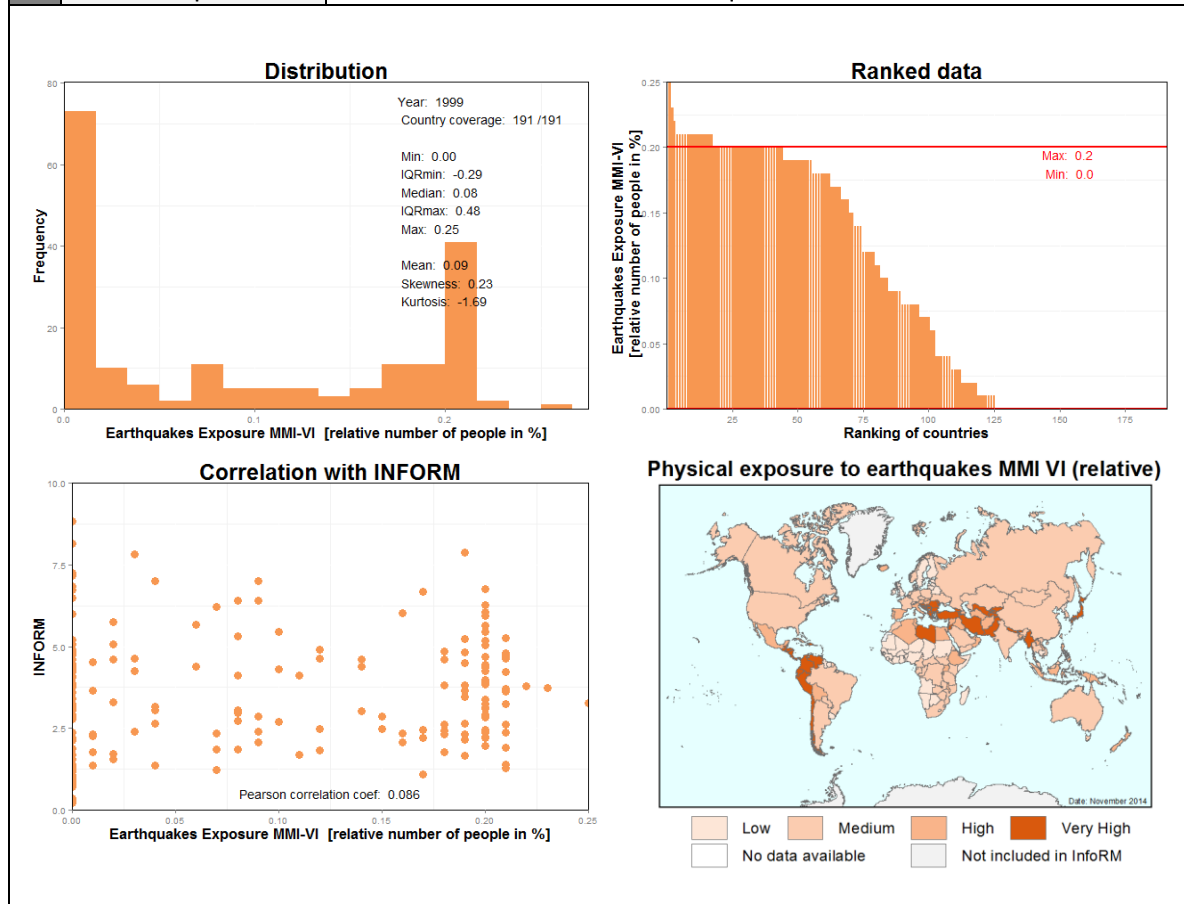
INDICATOR	Indicator:	Physical exposure to earthquakes MMI VI (relative)		
	INFORM Code:	HA.NAT.EQ.MMI6-REL		
	Long Name:	Physical exposure to earthquakes of MMI VI - average annual population exposed (percentage of the total population)		
	Description:	The indicator is based on the estimated number of people exposed to earthquakes of Modified Mercalli Intensity MMI 6 per year. It results from the combination of the hazard zones and the total population living in the spatial unit. It thus indicates the percentage of expected average annual population potentially at risk.		
	Relevance:	Earthquake is one of the rapid on-set hazards considered in the natural hazard category. The MMI 6 is considered as low intensity level.		
	Validity / Limitation of indicator:	The indicator is dependent on quality of population estimates and the seismic hazard map.		

INDICATOR NOTES	Unit of Measure:	Percentage of expected average annual population exposed per country			
	Indicator Creation Method:	1. For each country, the physical exposure, which is an expected average annual population (year of reference 2011) exposed, was derived by calculating the zonal statistic (sum of each raster values within the bounds of each zonal polygon) within each national level. 2. The exposed population was summed up and divided by total population, in order to obtain one exposure index per country. This product was compiled by EC/JRC for INFORM.			
	Additional notes:	The conversion from the ground shaking (PGA) to intensity (MMI) is based on the USGS ShakeMaps scale.			
	Pre-processing:	Transformation:	--	Min:	0%
		Normalisation:	MIN-MAX	Max:	0.2%

SOURCE	Variable:	GSHAP Seismic hazard map (475-return period, 10% probability of exceedance in 50-year of exposure)		
	Citation:	Global Seismic Hazard Assessment Program		
	Date of publication:	1999		
	Reference time:	Up to 1997		
	Periodicity:	--		
	URL:	http://www.seismo.ethz.ch/GSHAP/		
	Data Type:	ASCII		
Country coverage:	191/191 (100%)			

SOURCE	Variable:	ORNL LandScan population density
	Citation:	Oak Ridge National Laboratory
	Date of publication:	2012
	Reference time:	2011
	Periodicity:	Annual
	URL:	http://www.ornl.gov/sci/landscan/
	Data Type:	Raster (ESRI/GRID)
	Country coverage:	191/191 (100%)

FIGURES	Distribution:	Histogram of the raw indicator dataset
	Ranked data:	Ranking of the raw indicator dataset
	Correlation with INFORM index:	Correlation between the raw indicator dataset and INFORM index
	World map:	Normalized indicator divided in quartiles



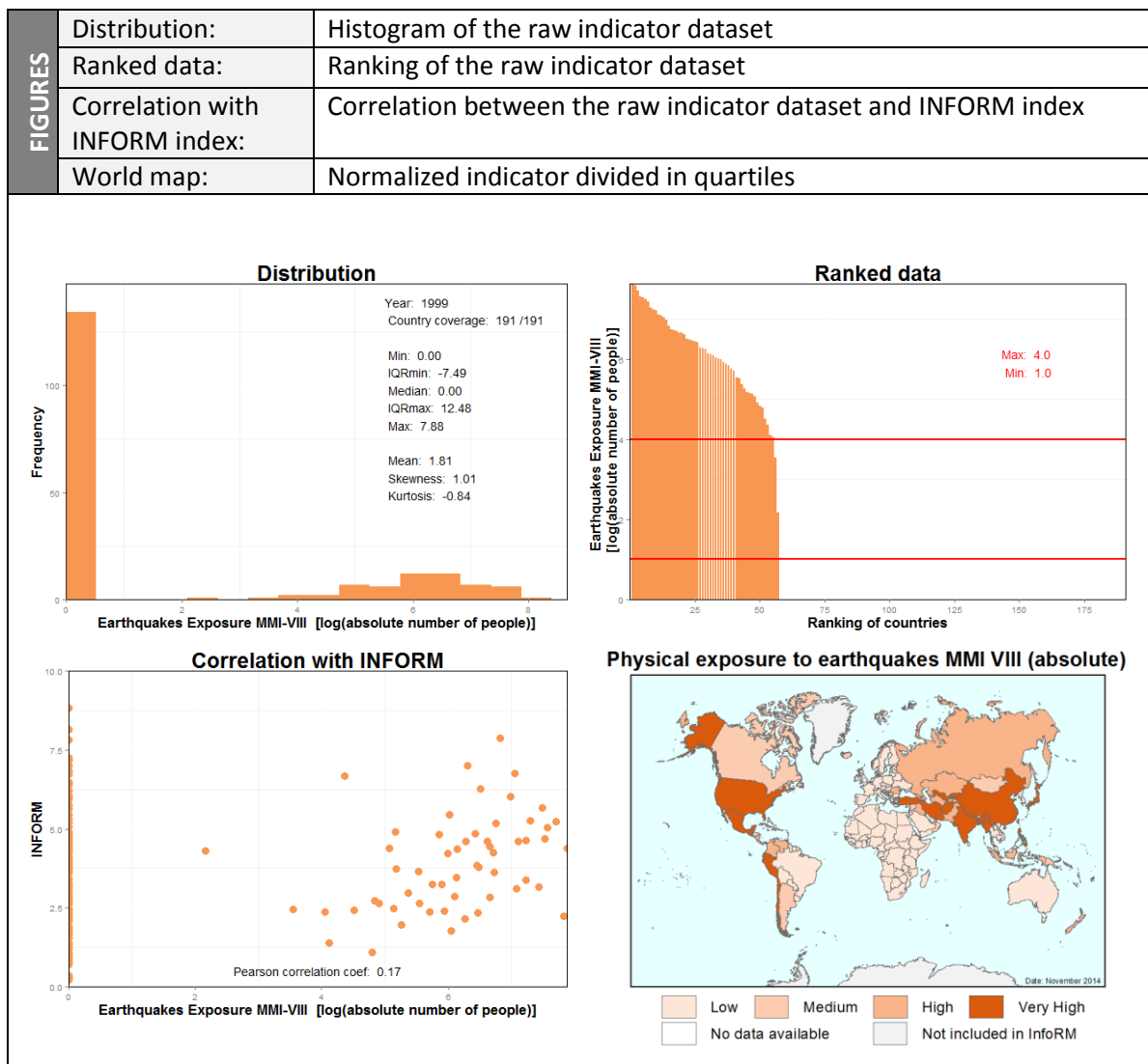
Dimension:	Hazards & Exposure
Category:	Natural Hazard
Component:	Earthquake

INDICATOR	Indicator:	Physical exposure to earthquakes MMI VIII (absolute)		
	INFORM Code:	HA.NAT.EQ.MMI8-ABS		
	Long Name:	Physical exposure to earthquakes of MMI VIII - average annual population exposed (inhabitants)		
	Description:	The indicator is based on the estimated number of people exposed to earthquakes of Modified Mercalli Intensity MMI 8 per year. It results from the combination of the hazard zones and the total population living in the spatial unit. It thus indicates the expected number of people exposed in the hazard zone in one year.		
	Relevance:	Earthquake is one of the rapid on-set hazards considered in the natural hazard category. The MMI 8 is considered as high intensity level.		
	Validity / Limitation of indicator:			

INDICATOR NOTES	Unit of Measure:	Average annual population exposed per country			
	Indicator Creation Method:	For each country, the physical exposure, which is an expected average annual population (year of reference 2011) exposed, was derived by calculating the zonal statistic (sum of each raster values within the bounds of each zonal polygon) within each national level. This product was compiled by EC/JRC for INFORM.			
	Additional notes:				
	Pre-processing:	Transformation:	Log	Min:	1
		Normalisation:	MIN-MAX	Max:	4

SOURCE	Variable:	GSHAP Seismic hazard map (475-return period, 10% probability of exceedance in 50-year of exposure)		
	Citation:	Global Seismic Hazard Assessment Program		
	Date of publication:	1999		
	Reference time:	Up to 1997		
	Periodicity:	--		
	URL:	http://www.seismo.ethz.ch/GSHAP/		
	Data Type:	ASCII		
Country coverage:	191/191 (100%)			

SOURCE	Variable:	ORNL LandScan population density		
	Citation:	Oak Ridge National Laboratory		
	Date of publication:	2012		
	Reference time:	2011		
	Periodicity:	Annual		
	URL:	http://www.ornl.gov/sci/landscan/		
	Data Type:	Raster (ESRI/GRID)		
Country coverage:	191/191 (100%)			



Dimension:	Hazards & Exposure
Category:	Natural Hazard
Component:	Earthquake

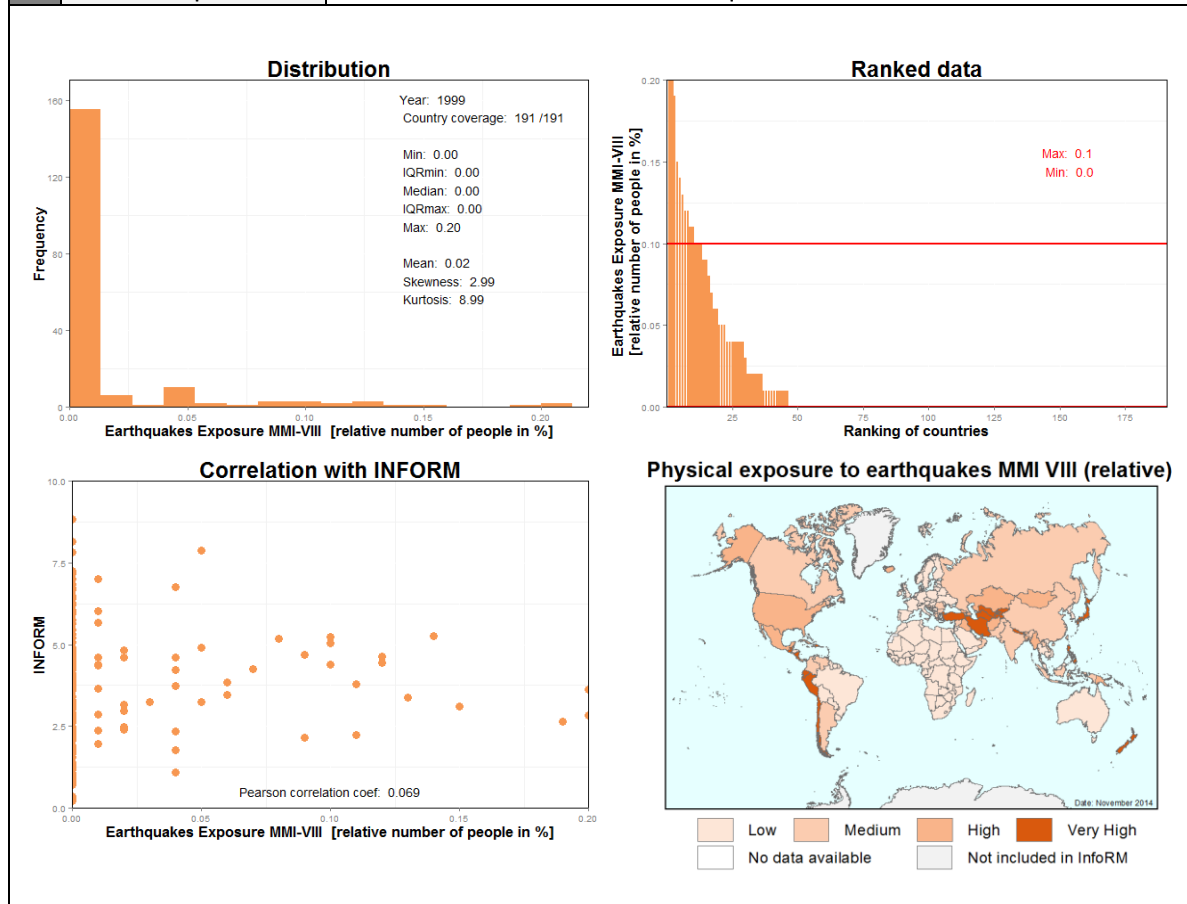
INDICATOR	Indicator:	Physical exposure to earthquakes MMI VIII (relative)		
	INFORM Code:	HA.NAT.EQ.MMI8-REL		
	Long Name:	Physical exposure to earthquakes of MMI IX - average annual population exposed (percentage of the total population)		
	Description:	The indicator is based on the estimated number of people exposed to earthquakes of Modified Mercalli Intensity MMI 8 per year. It results from the combination of the hazard zones and the total population living in the spatial unit. It thus indicates the percentage of expected average annual population potentially at risk.		
	Relevance:	Earthquake is one of the rapid on-set hazards considered in the natural hazard category. The MMI 8 is considered as high intensity level.		
	Validity / Limitation of indicator:			

INDICATOR NOTES	Unit of Measure:	Percentage of expected average annual population exposed per country			
	Indicator Creation Method:	1. For each country, the physical exposure, which is an expected average annual population (year of reference 2011) exposed, was derived by calculating the zonal statistic (sum of each raster values within the bounds of each zonal polygon) within each national level. 2. The exposed population was summed up and divided by total population, in order to obtain one exposure index per country. This product was compiled by EC/JRC for INFORM.			
	Additional notes:				
	Pre-processing:	Transformation:	--	Min:	0%
		Normalisation:	MIN-MAX	Max:	0.1%

SOURCE	Variable:	GSHAP Seismic hazard map (475-return period, 10% probability of exceedance in 50-year of exposure)		
	Citation:	Global Seismic Hazard Assessment Program		
	Date of publication:	1999		
	Reference time:	Up to 1997		
	Periodicity:	--		
	URL:	http://www.seismo.ethz.ch/GSHAP/		
	Data Type:	ASCII		
Country coverage:	191/191 (100%)			

SOURCE	Variable:	ORNL LandScan population density
	Citation:	Oak Ridge National Laboratory
	Date of publication:	2012
	Reference time:	2011
	Periodicity:	Annual
	URL:	http://www.ornl.gov/sci/landscan/
	Data Type:	Raster (ESRI/GRID)
	Country coverage:	191/191 (100%)

FIGURES	Distribution:	Histogram of the raw indicator dataset
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	World map:	Normalized indicator divided in quartiles



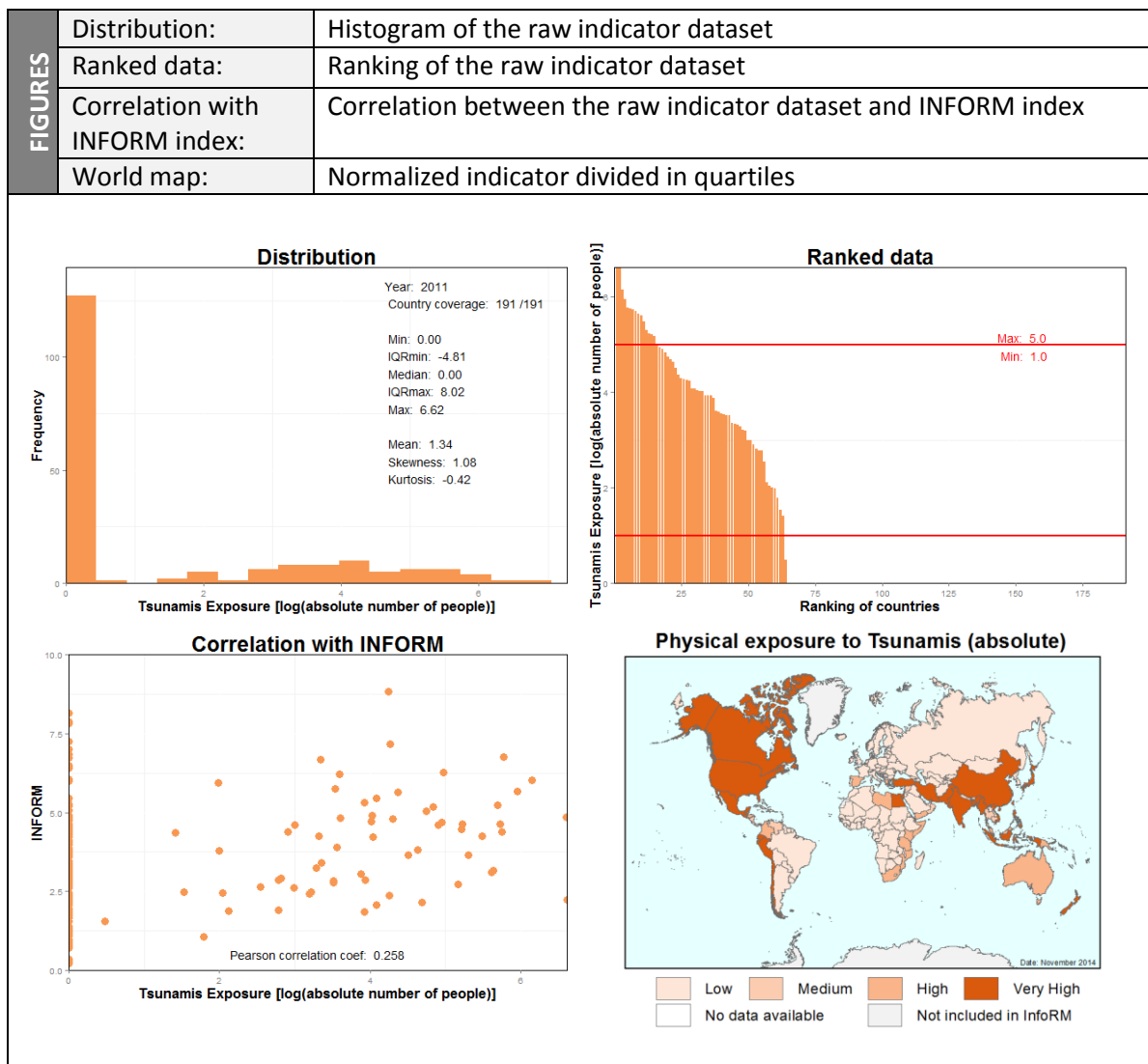
Dimension:	Hazards & Exposure
Category:	Natural Hazard
Component:	Tsunami

INDICATOR	Indicator:	Physical exposure to Tsunamis (absolute)		
	INFORM Code:	HA.NAT.TS-ABS		
	Long Name:	Physical exposure to tsunamis - average annual population exposed (inhabitants)		
	Description:	The indicator is based on the estimated number of people exposed to tsunamis per year. It results from the combination of the hazard zones and the total population living in the spatial unit. It thus indicates the expected number of people exposed in the hazard zone in one year.		
	Relevance:	Tsunami is one of the rapid on-set hazards considered in the natural hazard category.		
	Validity / Limitation of indicator:	The indicator is based on the estimated number of people exposed to tsunamis per year per country. It results from the combination of the (annual) frequency of tsunamis and the total population living in the country unit exposed for each event. It thus indicates how many people per year are potentially at risk.		

INDICATOR NOTES	Unit of Measure:	Average annual population exposed per country			
	Indicator Creation Method:	For each country, the physical exposure, which is an expected average annual population (year of reference 2011) exposed, was derived by calculating the zonal statistic (sum of each raster values within the bounds of each zonal polygon) within each national level. This product was compiled by EC/JRC for INFORM.			
	Additional notes:				
	Pre-processing:	Transformation:	Log	Min:	1
		Normalisation:	MIN-MAX	Max:	5

SOURCE	Variable:	Physical exposure to tsunamis		
	Citation:	Preview database of UNEP Global Risk Data Platform (GRID)		
	Date of publication:	05/05/2011		
	Reference time:	2011		
	Periodicity:	--		
	URL:	http://preview.grid.unep.ch		
	Data Type:	Raster (tif)		
Country coverage:	191/191 (100%)			

SOURCE	Variable:	ORNL LandScan population density		
	Citation:	Oak Ridge National Laboratory		
	Date of publication:	2012		
	Reference time:	2011		
	Periodicity:	Annual		
	URL:	http://www.ornl.gov/sci/landscan/		
	Data Type:	Raster (ESRI/GRID)		
	Country coverage:	191/191 (100%)		



Dimension:	Hazards & Exposure
Category:	Natural Hazard
Component:	Tsunami

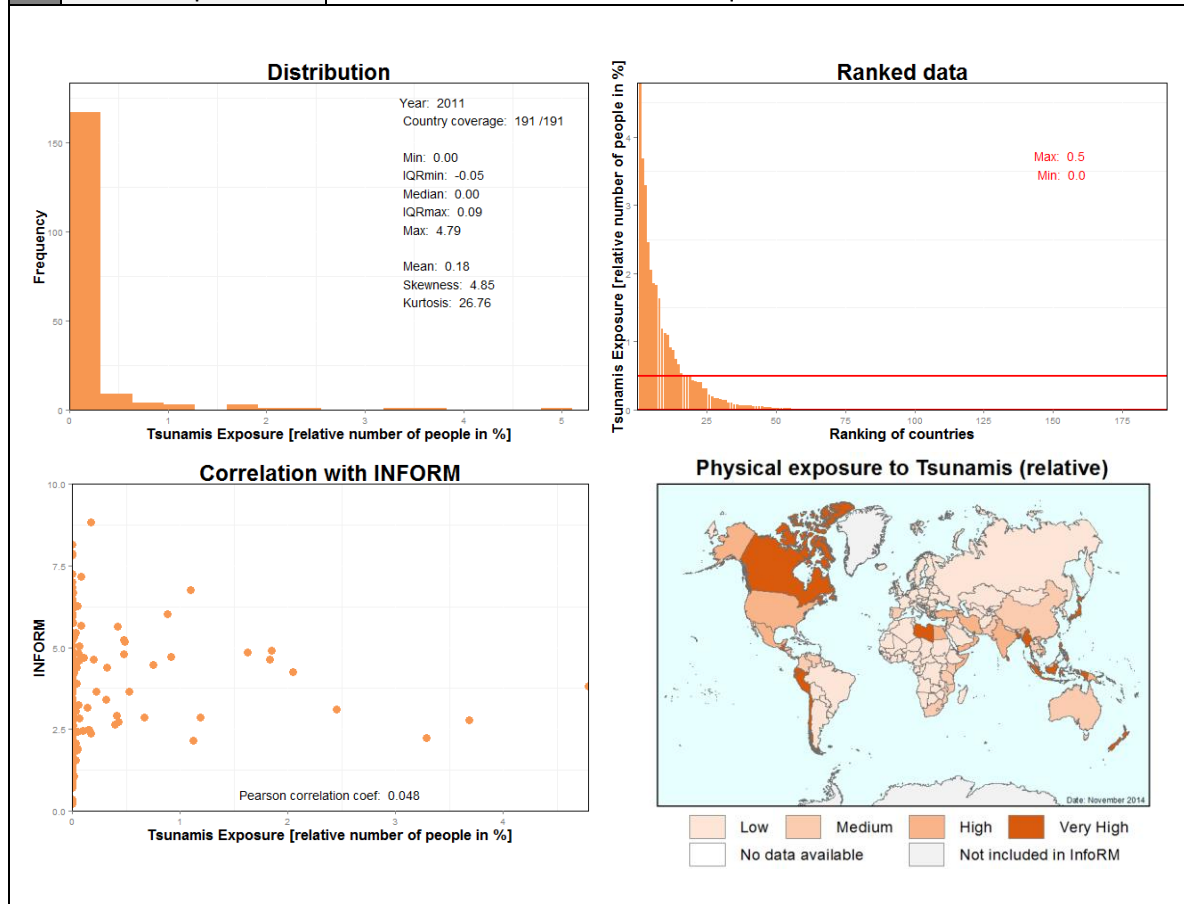
INDICATOR	Indicator:	Physical exposure to Tsunamis (relative)		
	INFORM Code:	HA.NAT.TS-REL		
	Long Name:	Physical exposure to tsunamis - average annual population exposed (percentage of the total population)		
	Description:	The indicator is based on the estimated number of people exposed to tsunamis per year. It results from the combination of the hazard zones and the total population living in the spatial unit. It thus indicates the percentage of expected average annual population potentially at risk.		
	Relevance:	Tsunami is one of the rapid on-set hazards considered in the natural hazard category.		
	Validity / Limitation of indicator:	The indicator is based on the estimated number of people exposed to tsunamis per year per country. It results from the combination of the (annual) frequency of tsunamis and the total population living in the Country unit exposed for each event. It thus indicates how many people per year are potentially at risk.		

INDICATOR NOTES	Unit of Measure:	Percentage of expected average annual population exposed per country			
	Indicator Creation Method:	<p>1. For each country, the physical exposure, which is an expected average annual population (year of reference 2011) exposed, was derived by calculating the zonal statistic (sum of each raster values within the bounds of each zonal polygon) within each national level.</p> <p>2. The exposed population was summed up and divided by total population, in order to obtain one exposure index per country. This product was compiled by EC/JRC for INFORM.</p>			
	Additional notes:				
	Pre-processing:	Transformation:	--	Min:	0%
		Normalisation:	MIN-MAX	Max:	0.5%

SOURCE	Variable:	Physical exposure to tsunamis		
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	Date of publication:	05/05/2011		
	Reference time:	2011		
	Periodicity:	--		
	URL:	http://preview.grid.unep.ch		
	Data Type:	Raster (tif)		
Country coverage:	191/191 (100%)			

SOURCE	Variable:	ORNL LandScan population density
	Citation:	Oak Ridge National Laboratory
	Date of publication:	2012
	Reference time:	2011
	Periodicity:	Annual
	URL:	http://www.ornl.gov/sci/landscan/
	Data Type:	Raster (ESRI/GRID)
	Country coverage:	191/191 (100%)

FIGURES	Distribution:	Histogram of the raw indicator dataset
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	World map:	Normalized indicator divided in quartiles



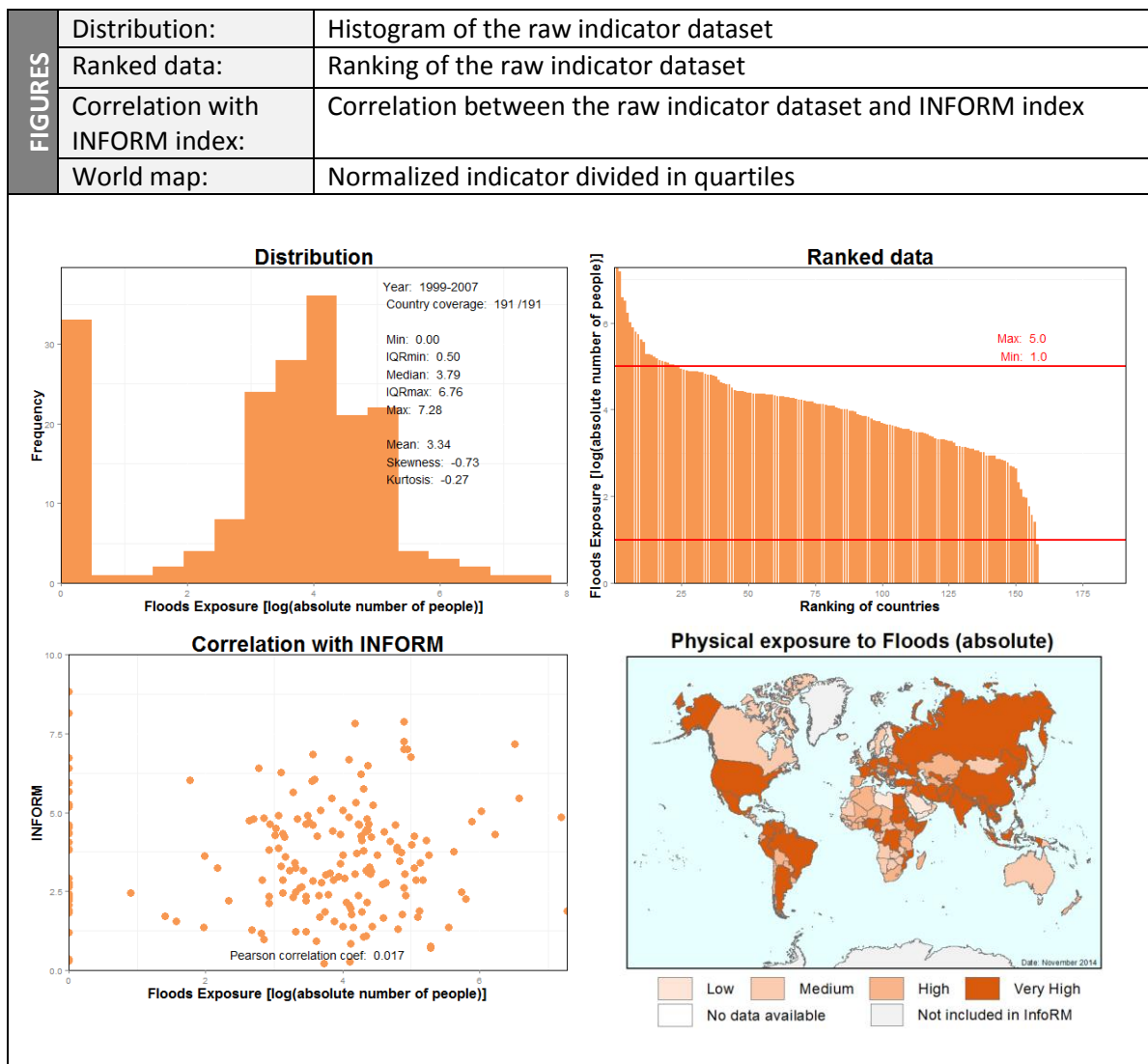
Dimension:	Hazards & Exposure
Category:	Natural Hazard
Component:	Flood

INDICATOR	Indicator:	Physical exposure to Floods (absolute)		
	INFORM Code:	HA.NAT.FL-ABS		
	Long Name:	Physical exposure to floods - average annual population exposed (inhabitants)		
	Description:	The indicator is based on the estimated number of people exposed to floods per year. It results from the combination of the hazard zones and the total population living in the spatial unit. It thus indicates the expected number of people exposed in the hazard zone in one year.		
	Relevance:	Flood is one of the rapid on-set hazards considered in the natural hazard category.		
	Validity / Limitation of indicator:	The indicator is based on the estimated number of people exposed to floods per year per country. It results from the combination of the (annual) frequency of floods and the total population living in the country unit exposed for each event. It thus indicates how many people per year are potentially at risk.		

INDICATOR NOTES	Unit of Measure:	Average annual population exposed per country			
	Indicator Creation Method:	For each country, the physical exposure, which is an expected average annual population (year of reference 2011) exposed, was derived by calculating the zonal statistic (sum of each raster values within the bounds of each zonal polygon) within each national level. This product was compiled by EC/JRC for INFORM.			
	Additional notes:				
	Pre-processing:	Transformation:	Log	Min:	1
		Normalisation:	MIN-MAX	Max:	5

SOURCE	Variable:	Physical exposure to floods			
	Citation:	Preview database of UNEP Global Risk Data Platform (GRID)			
	Date of publication:	05/05/2011			
	Reference time:	1999-2007			
	Periodicity:	--			
	URL:	http://preview.grid.unep.ch			
	Data Type:	Raster (tif)			
Country coverage:	191/191 (100%)				

SOURCE	Variable:	ORNL LandScan population density			
	Citation:	Oak Ridge National Laboratory			
	Date of publication:	2012			
	Reference time:	2011			
	Periodicity:	Annual			
	URL:	http://www.ornl.gov/sci/landscan/			
	Data Type:	Raster (ESRI/GRID)			
	Country coverage:	191/191 (100%)			



Dimension:	Hazards & Exposure
Category:	Natural Hazard
Component:	Flood

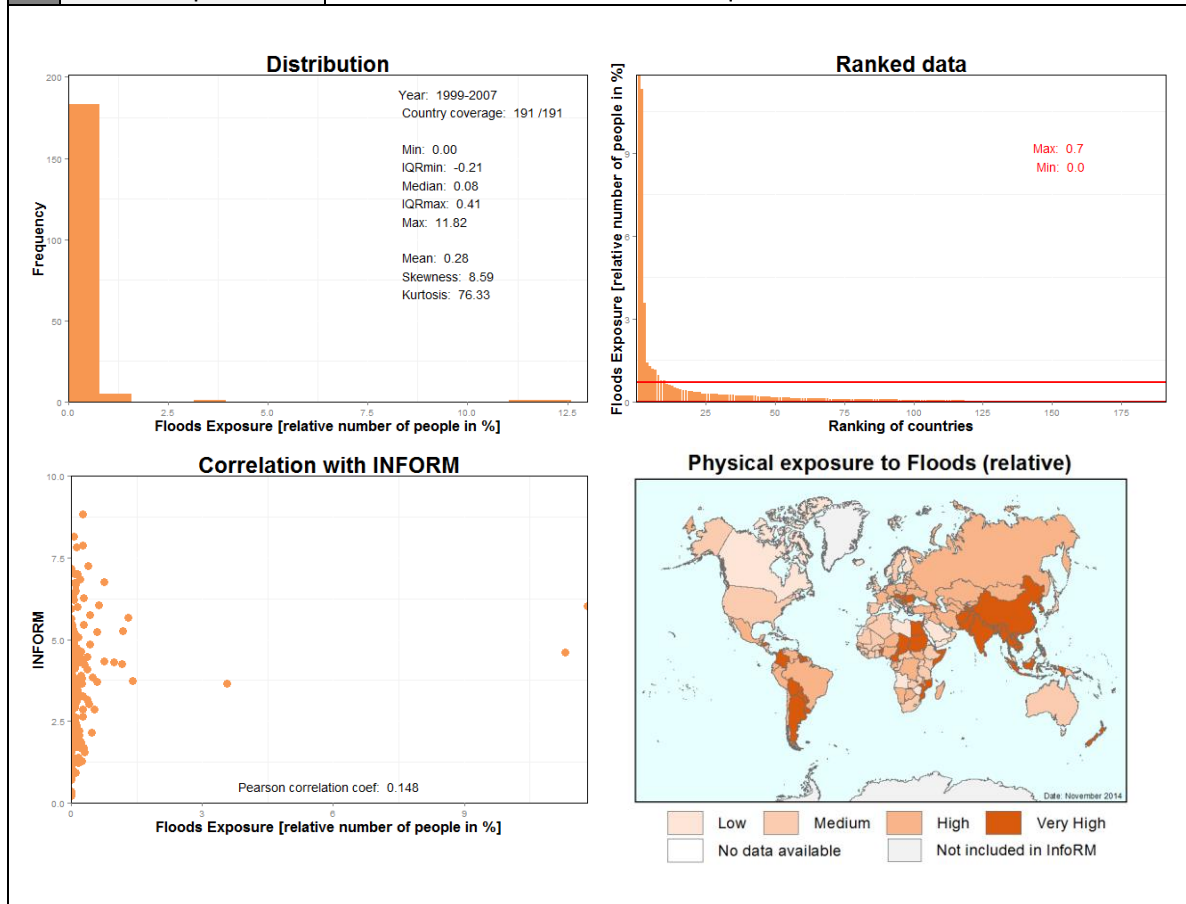
INDICATOR	Indicator:	Physical exposure to Floods (relative)		
	INFORM Code:	HA.NAT.FL-REL		
	Long Name:	Physical exposure to floods - average annual population exposed (percentage of the total population)		
	Description:	The indicator is based on the estimated number of people exposed to floods per year. It results from the combination of the hazard zones and the total population living in the spatial unit. It thus indicates the percentage of expected average annual population potentially at risk.		
	Relevance:	Flood is one of the rapid on-set hazards considered in the natural hazard category.		
	Validity / Limitation of indicator:	The indicator is based on the estimated number of people exposed to floods per year per country. It results from the combination of the (annual) frequency of floods and the total population living in the country unit exposed for each event. It thus indicates how many people per year are potentially at risk.		

INDICATOR NOTES	Unit of Measure:	Percentage of expected average annual population exposed per country			
	Indicator Creation Method:	<p>1. For each country, the physical exposure, which is an expected average annual population (year of reference 2011) exposed, was derived by calculating the zonal statistic (sum of each raster values within the bounds of each zonal polygon) within each national level.</p> <p>2. The exposed population was summed up and divided by total population, in order to obtain one exposure index per country.</p> <p>This product was compiled by EC/JRC for INFORM.</p>			
	Additional notes:				
	Pre-processing:	Transformation:	--	Min:	0%
		Normalisation:	MIN-MAX	Max:	0.7%

SOURCE	Variable:	Physical exposure to floods		
	Citation:	Preview database of UNEP Global Risk Data Platform (GRID)		
	Date of publication:	05/05/2011		
	Reference time:	1999-2007		
	Periodicity:	--		
	URL:	http://preview.grid.unep.ch		
	Data Type:	Raster (tif)		
	Country coverage:	191/191 (100%)		

SOURCE	Variable:	ORNL LandScan population density
	Citation:	Oak Ridge National Laboratory
	Date of publication:	2012
	Reference time:	2011
	Periodicity:	Annual
	URL:	http://www.ornl.gov/sci/landscan/
	Data Type:	Raster (ESRI/GRID)
	Country coverage:	191/191 (100%)

FIGURES	Distribution:	Histogram of the raw indicator dataset
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	World map:	Normalized indicator divided in quartiles



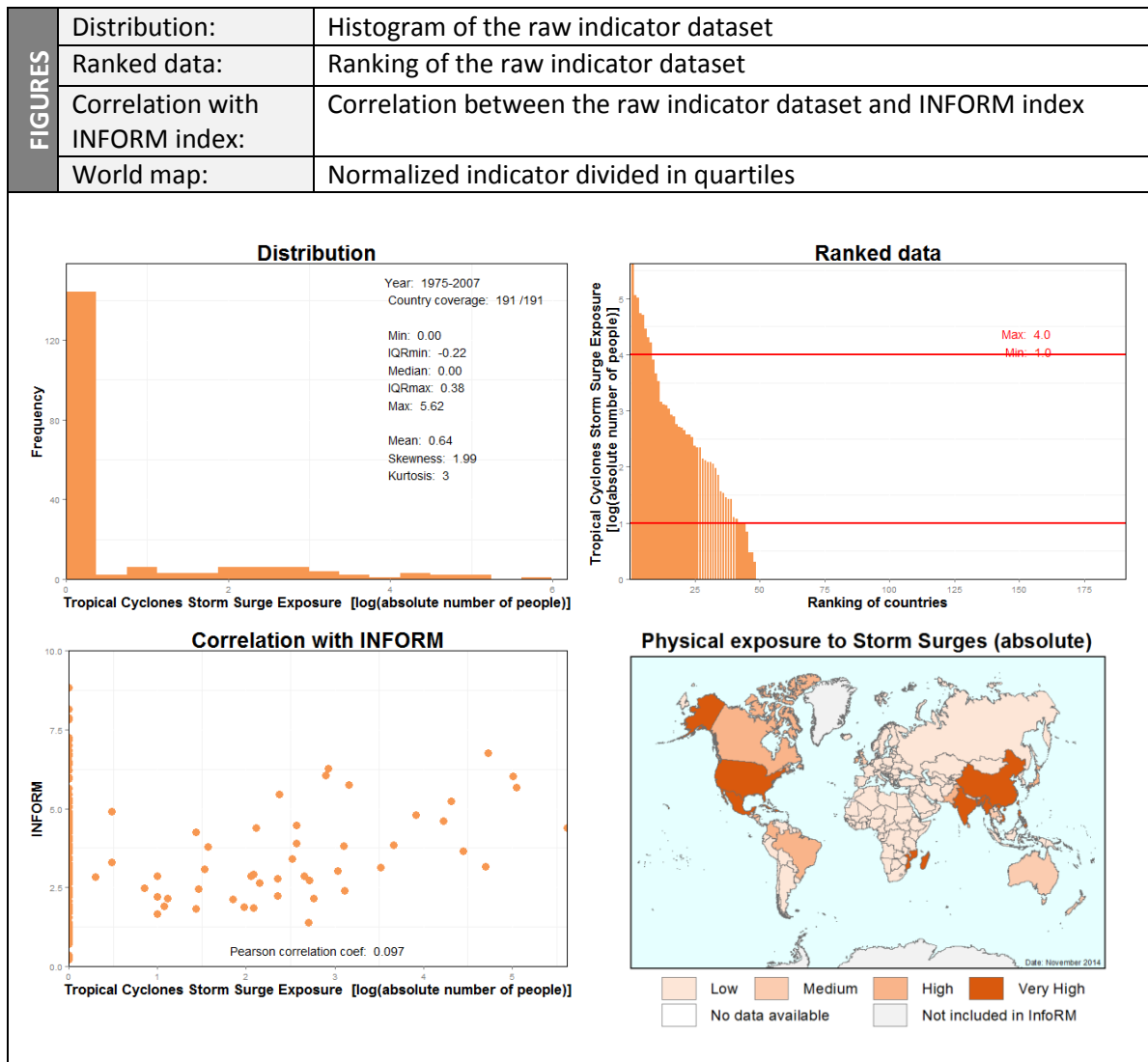
Dimension:	Hazards & Exposure
Category:	Natural Hazard
Component:	Tropical Cyclone

INDICATOR	Indicator:	Physical exposure to Storm Surges (absolute)		
	INFORM Code:	HA.NAT.TC.CS-ABS		
	Long Name:	Physical exposure to storm surges of Saffir-Simpson category 1 - average annual population exposed (inhabitants)		
	Description:	The indicator is based on the estimated number of people exposed to storm surges of Saffir-Simpson category 1 per year. It results from the combination of the hazard zones and the total population living in the spatial unit. It thus indicates the expected number of people exposed in the hazard zone in one year.		
	Relevance:	Tropical cyclone is one of the rapid on-set hazards considered in the natural hazard category.		
	Validity / Limitation of indicator:			

INDICATOR NOTES	Unit of Measure:	Average annual population exposed per country			
	Indicator Creation Method:	For each country, the physical exposure, which is an expected average annual population (year of reference 2011) exposed, was derived by calculating the zonal statistic (sum of each raster values within the bounds of each zonal polygon) within each national level. This product was compiled by EC/JRC for INFORM.			
	Additional notes:				
	Pre-processing:	Transformation:	Log	Min:	1
		Normalisation:	MIN-MAX	Max:	4

SOURCE	Variable:	Physical exposure to surge from tropical cyclone of Saffir-Simpson category 1		
	Citation:	Preview database of UNEP Global Risk Data Platform (GRID)		
	Date of publication:	03/04/2012		
	Reference time:	1975-2007		
	Periodicity:	--		
	URL:	http://preview.grid.unep.ch		
	Data Type:	Raster (tif)		
Country coverage:	191/191 (100%)			

SOURCE	Variable:	ORNL LandScan population density		
	Citation:	Oak Ridge National Laboratory		
	Date of publication:	2012		
	Reference time:	2011		
	Periodicity:	Annual		
	URL:	http://www.ornl.gov/sci/landscan/		
	Data Type:	Raster (ESRI/GRID)		
Country coverage:	191/191 (100%)			



Dimension:	Hazards & Exposure
Category:	Natural Hazard
Component:	Tropical Cyclone

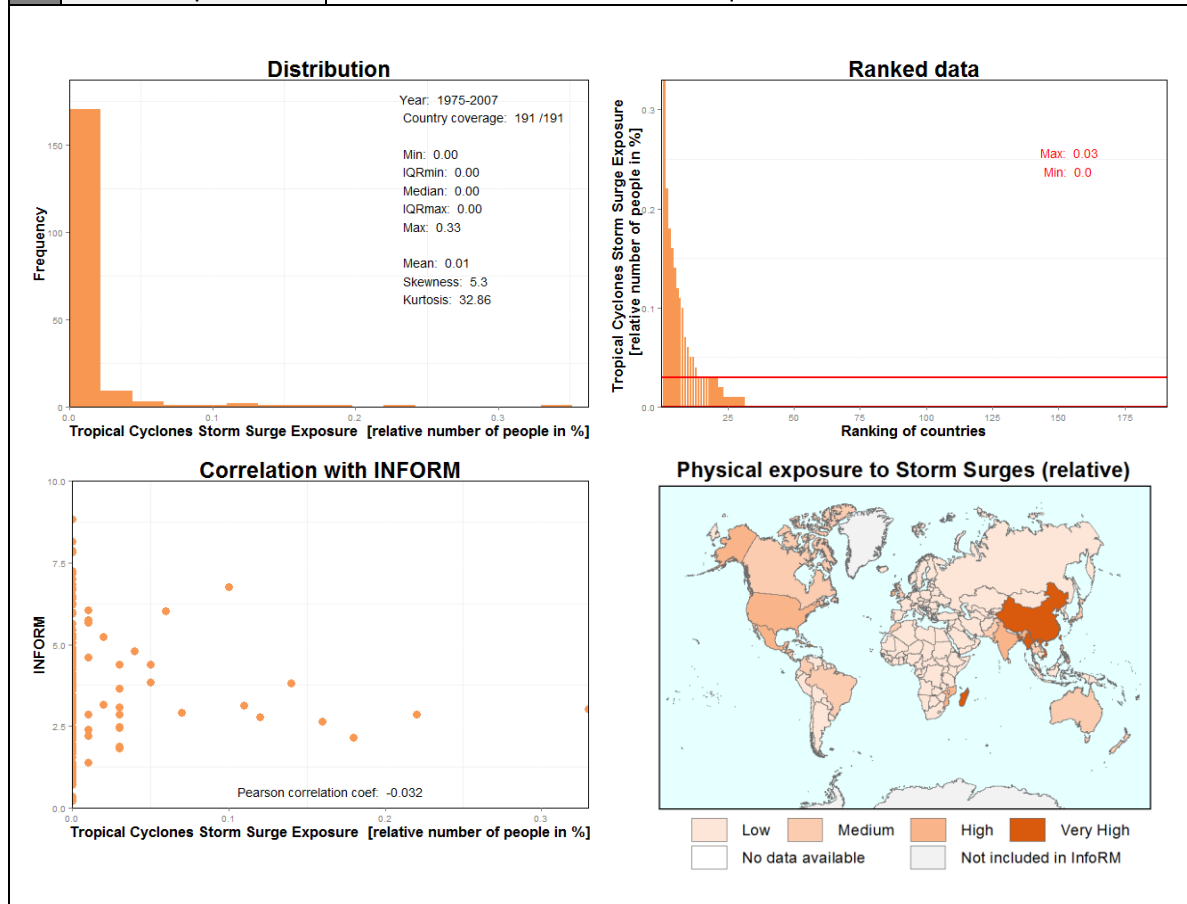
INDICATOR	Indicator:	Physical exposure to Storm Surge (relative)		
	INFORM Code:	HA.NAT.TC.CS-REL		
	Long Name:	Physical exposure to storm surges of Saffir-Simpson category 1 - average annual population exposed (percentage of the total population)		
	Description:	The indicator is based on the estimated number of people exposed to storm surges of Saffir-Simpson category 1 per year. It results from the combination of the hazard zones and the total population living in the spatial unit. It thus indicates the percentage of expected average annual population potentially at risk.		
	Relevance:	Tropical cyclone is one of the rapid on-set hazards considered in the natural hazard category.		
	Validity / Limitation of indicator:			

INDICATOR NOTES	Unit of Measure:	Percentage of expected average annual population exposed per country		
	Indicator Creation Method:	1. For each country, the physical exposure, which is an expected average annual population (year of reference 2011) exposed, was derived by calculating the zonal statistic (sum of each raster values within the bounds of each zonal polygon) within each national level. 2. The exposed population was summed up and divided by total population, in order to obtain one exposure index per country. This product was compiled by EC/JRC for INFORM.		
	Additional notes:			
	Pre-processing:	Transformation:	--	Min: 0%
		Normalisation:	MIN-MAX	Max: 0.03%

SOURCE	Variable:	Physical exposure to surge from tropical cyclone of Saffir-Simpson category 1		
	Citation:	Preview database of UNEP Global Risk Data Platform (GRID)		
	Date of publication:	03/04/2012		
	Reference time:	1975-2007		
	Periodicity:	--		
	URL:	http://preview.grid.unep.ch		
	Data Type:	Raster (tif)		
Country coverage:	191/191 (100%)			

SOURCE	Variable:	ORNL LandScan population density
	Citation:	Oak Ridge National Laboratory
	Date of publication:	2012
	Reference time:	2011
	Periodicity:	Annual
	URL:	http://www.ornl.gov/sci/landscan/
	Data Type:	Raster (ESRI/GRID)
	Country coverage:	191/191 (100%)

FIGURES	Distribution:	Histogram of the raw indicator dataset
	Ranked data:	Ranking of the raw indicator dataset
	Correlation with INFORM index:	Correlation between the raw indicator dataset and INFORM index
	World map:	Normalized indicator divided in quartiles



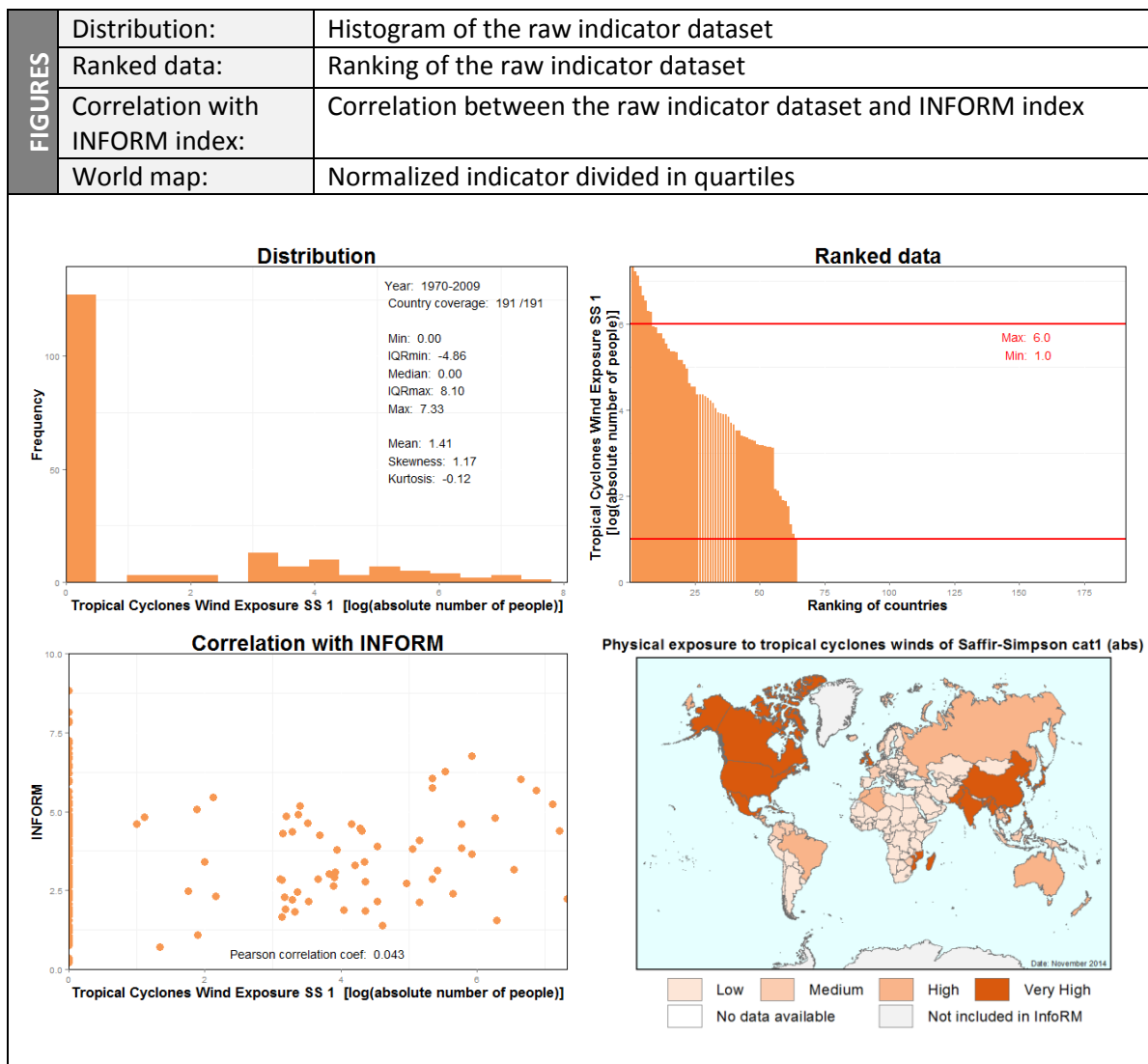
Dimension:	Hazards & Exposure
Category:	Natural Hazard
Component:	Tropical Cyclone

INDICATOR	Indicator:	Physical exposure to tropical cyclones winds of Saffir-Simpson category 1 (absolute)		
	INFORM Code:	HA.NAT.TC.SS1-ABS		
	Long Name:	Physical exposure to tropical cyclones winds of SS1 - average annual population exposed (inhabitants)		
	Description:	The indicator is based on the estimated number of people exposed to tropical cyclones winds of Saffir-Simpson (SS) category 1 per year. It results from the combination of the hazard zones and the total population living in the spatial unit. It thus indicates the expected number of people exposed in the hazard zone in one year.		
	Relevance:	Tropical cyclone is one of the rapid on-set hazards considered in the natural hazard category. The SS 1 is considered as low intensity level.		
	Validity / Limitation of indicator:			

INDICATOR NOTES	Unit of Measure:	Average annual population exposed per country		
	Indicator Creation Method:	For each country, the physical exposure, which is an expected average annual population (year of reference 2011) exposed, was derived by calculating the zonal statistic (sum of each raster values within the bounds of each zonal polygon) within each national level. This product was compiled by EC/JRC for INFORM.		
	Additional notes:			
	Pre-processing:	Transformation:	Log	Min:
Normalisation:		MIN-MAX	Max:	6

SOURCE	Variable:	Physical exposure to tropical cyclone of Saffir-Simpson category 1		
	Citation:	Preview database of UNEP Global Risk Data Platform (GRID)		
	Date of publication:	05/05/2011		
	Reference time:	1970-2009		
	Periodicity:	--		
	URL:	http://preview.grid.unep.ch		
	Data Type:	Raster (tif)		
	Country coverage:	191/191 (100%)		

SOURCE	Variable:	ORNL LandScan population density		
	Citation:	Oak Ridge National Laboratory		
	Date of publication:	2012		
	Reference time:	2011		
	Periodicity:	Annual		
	URL:	http://www.ornl.gov/sci/landscan/		
	Data Type:	Raster (ESRI/GRID)		
	Country coverage:	191/191 (100%)		



Dimension:	Hazards & Exposure
Category:	Natural Hazard
Component:	Tropical Cyclone

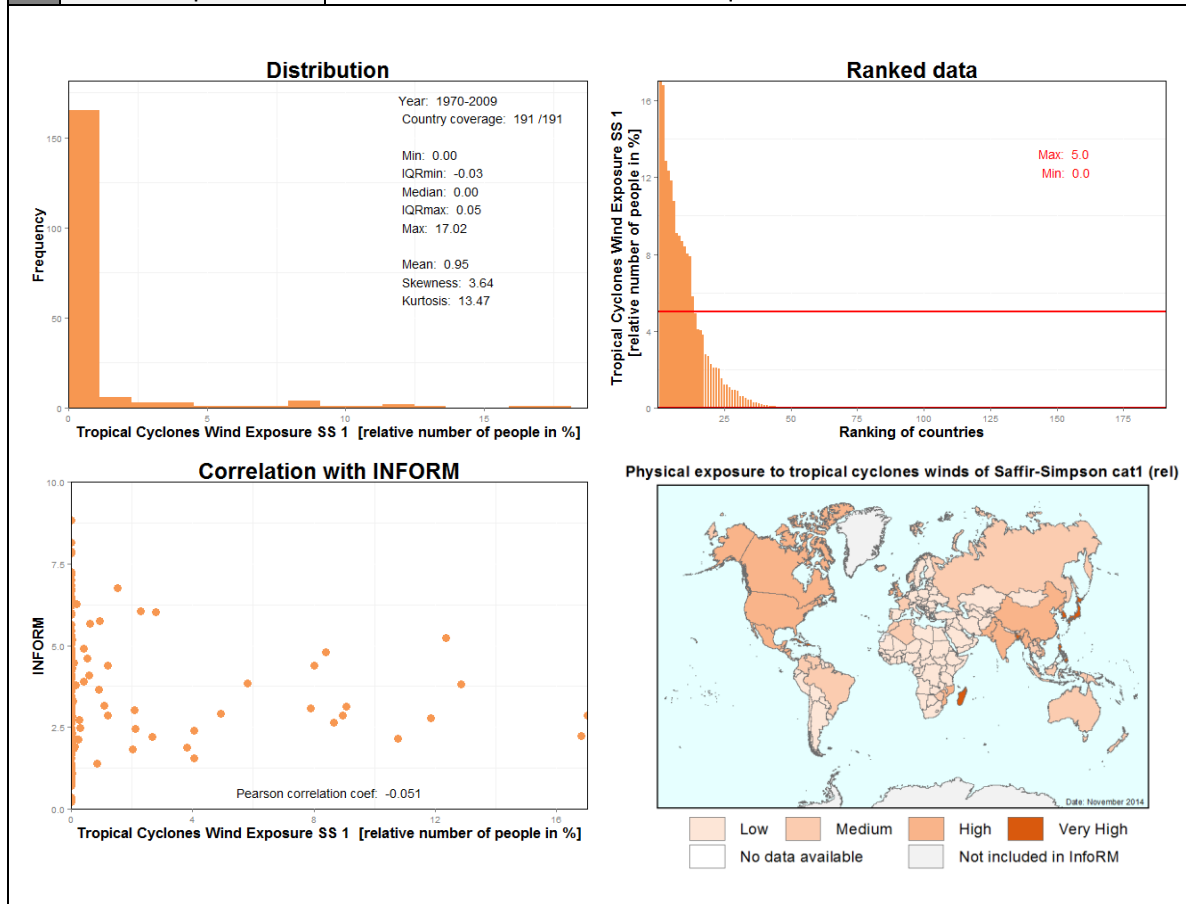
INDICATOR	Indicator:	Physical exposure to tropical cyclones winds of Saffir-Simpson category 1 (relative)		
	INFORM Code:	HA.NAT.TC.SS1-REL		
	Long Name:	Physical exposure to tropical cyclones winds of SS1 - average annual population exposed (percentage of the total population)		
	Description:	The indicator is based on the estimated number of people exposed to tropical cyclones winds of Saffir-Simpson (SS) category 1 per year. It results from the combination of the hazard zones and the total population living in the spatial unit. It thus indicates the percentage of expected average annual population potentially at risk.		
	Relevance:	Tropical cyclone is one of the rapid on-set hazards considered in the natural hazard category. The SS 1 is considered as low intensity level.		
	Validity / Limitation of indicator:			

INDICATOR NOTES	Unit of Measure:	Percentage of expected average annual population exposed per country			
	Indicator Creation Method:	1. For each country, the physical exposure, which is an expected average annual population (year of reference 2011) exposed, was derived by calculating the zonal statistic (sum of each raster values within the bounds of each zonal polygon) within each national level. 2. The exposed population was summed up and divided by total population, in order to obtain one exposure index per country. This product was compiled by EC/JRC for INFORM.			
	Additional notes:				
	Pre-processing:	Transformation:	--	Min:	0%
		Normalisation:	MIN-MAX	Max:	5%

SOURCE	Variable:	Physical exposure to tropical cyclone of Saffir-Simpson category 1		
	Citation:	Preview database of UNEP Global Risk Data Platform (GRID)		
	Date of publication:	05/05/2011		
	Reference time:	1970-2009		
	Periodicity:	--		
	URL:	http://preview.grid.unep.ch		
	Data Type:	Raster (tif)		
	Country coverage:	191/191 (100%)		

SOURCE	Variable:	ORNL LandScan population density
	Citation:	Oak Ridge National Laboratory
	Date of publication:	2012
	Reference time:	2011
	Periodicity:	Annual
	URL:	http://www.ornl.gov/sci/landscan/
	Data Type:	Raster (ESRI/GRID)
	Country coverage:	191/191 (100%)

FIGURES	Distribution:	Histogram of the raw indicator dataset
	Ranked data:	Ranking of the raw indicator dataset
	Correlation with INFORM index:	Correlation between the raw indicator dataset and INFORM index
	World map:	Normalized indicator divided in quartiles



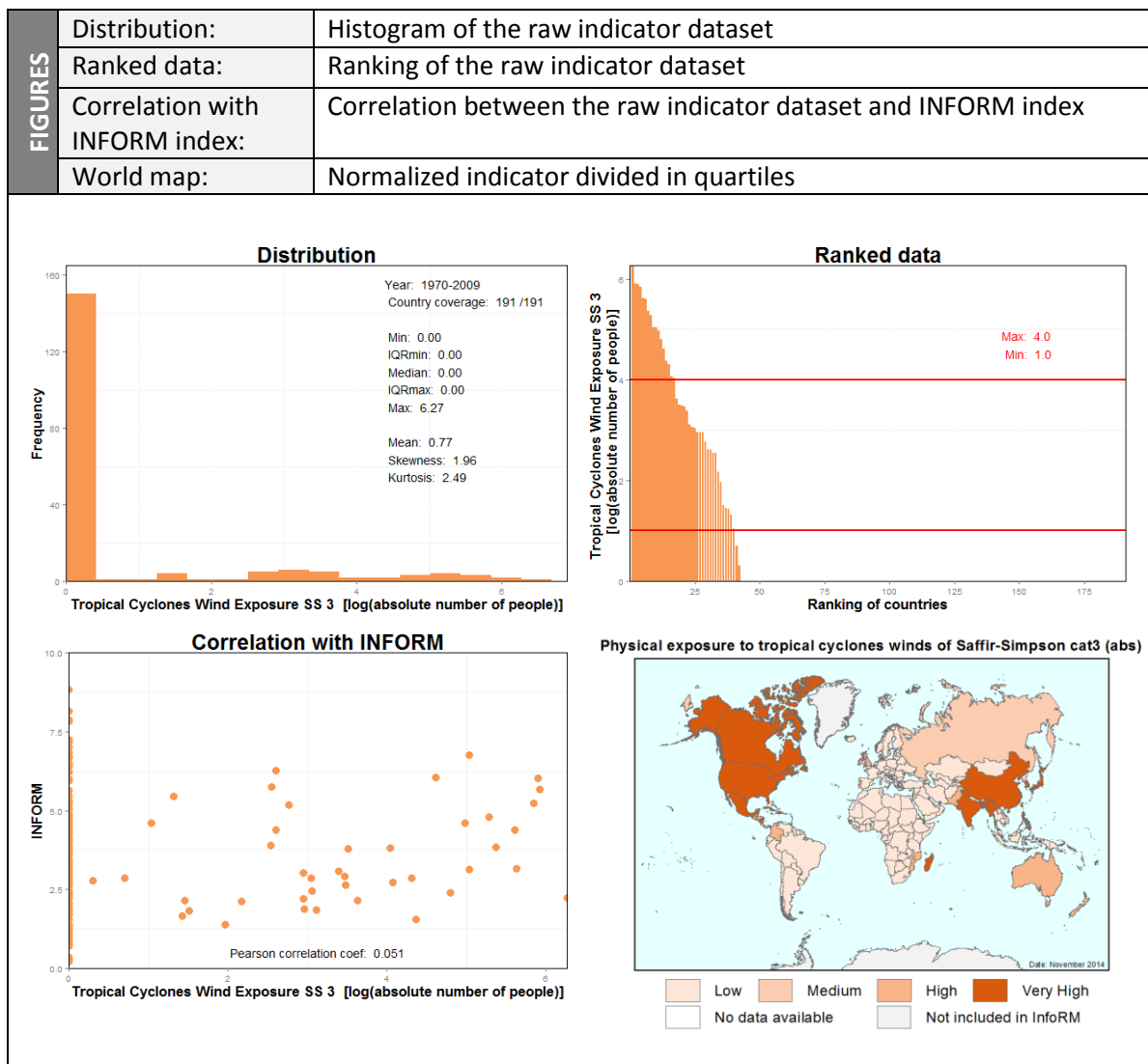
Dimension:	Hazards & Exposure
Category:	Natural Hazard
Component:	Tropical Cyclone

INDICATOR	Indicator:	Physical exposure to tropical cyclones winds of Saffir-Simpson category 3 (absolute)		
	INFORM Code:	HA.NAT.TC.SS3-ABS		
	Long Name:	Physical exposure to tropical cyclones winds of SS3 - average annual population exposed (inhabitants)		
	Description:	The indicator is based on the estimated number of people exposed to tropical cyclones winds of Saffir-Simpson (SS) category 3 per year. It results from the combination of the hazard zones and the total population living in the spatial unit. It thus indicates the expected number of people exposed in the hazard zone in one year.		
	Relevance:	Tropical cyclone is one of the rapid on-set hazards considered in the natural hazard category. The SS 3 is considered as high intensity level.		
	Validity / Limitation of indicator:			

INDICATOR NOTES	Unit of Measure:	Average annual population exposed per country		
	Indicator Creation Method:	For each country, the physical exposure, which is an expected average annual population (year of reference 2011) exposed, was derived by calculating the zonal statistic (sum of each raster values within the bounds of each zonal polygon) within each national level. This product was compiled by EC/JRC for INFORM.		
	Additional notes:			
	Pre-processing:	Transformation:	Log	Min:
Normalisation:		MIN-MAX	Max:	4

SOURCE	Variable:	Physical exposure to tropical cyclone of Saffir-Simpson category 3		
	Citation:	Preview database of UNEP Global Risk Data Platform (GRID)		
	Date of publication:	05/05/2011		
	Reference time:	1970-2009		
	Periodicity:	--		
	URL:	http://preview.grid.unep.ch		
	Data Type:	Raster (tif)		
	Country coverage:	191/191 (100%)		

SOURCE	Variable:	ORNL LandScan population density		
	Citation:	Oak Ridge National Laboratory		
	Date of publication:	2012		
	Reference time:	2011		
	Periodicity:	Annual		
	URL:	http://www.ornl.gov/sci/landscan/		
	Data Type:	Raster (ESRI/GRID)		
	Country coverage:	191/191 (100%)		



Dimension:	Hazards & Exposure
Category:	Natural Hazard
Component:	Tropical Cyclone

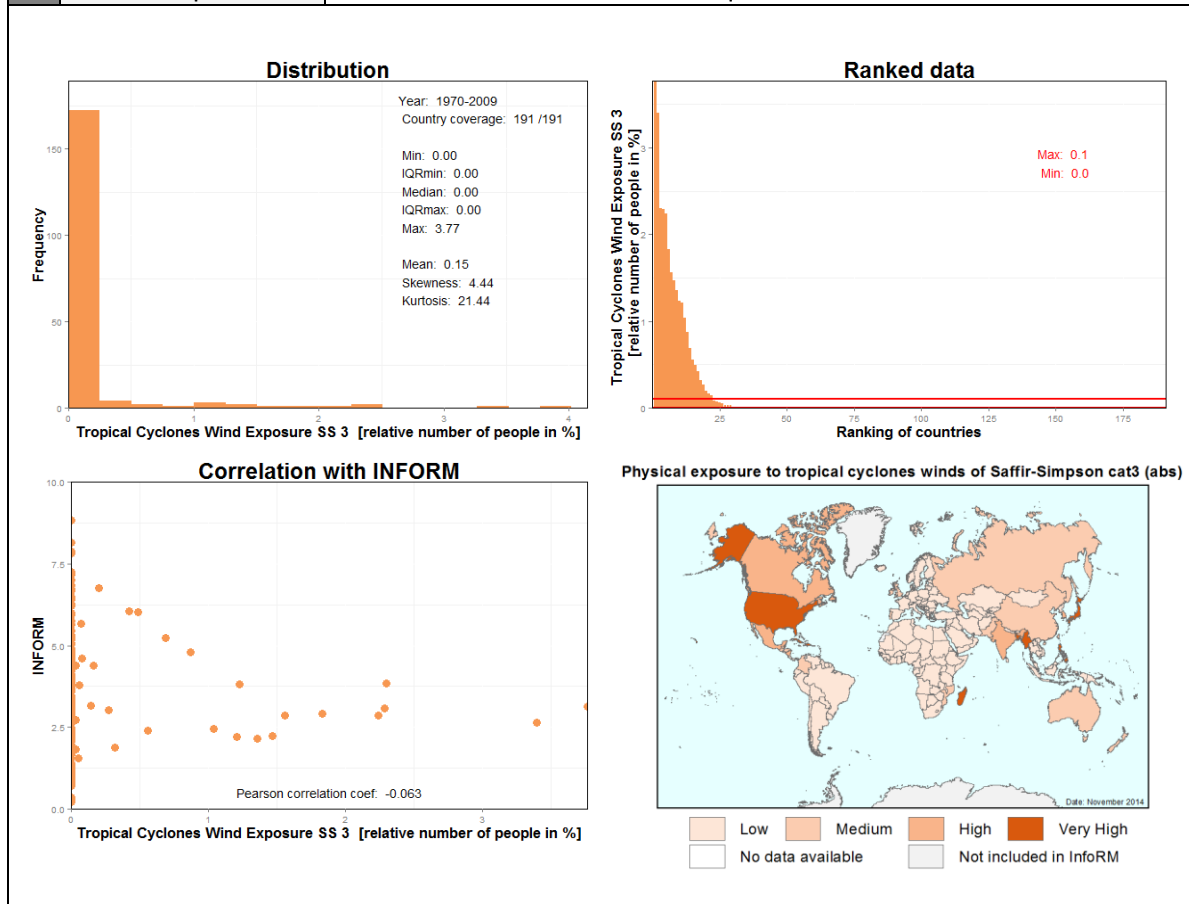
INDICATOR	Indicator:	Physical exposure to tropical cyclones winds of Saffir-Simpson category 3 (relative)		
	INFORM Code:	HA.NAT.TC.SS3-REL		
	Long Name:	Physical exposure to tropical cyclones winds of SS3 - average annual population exposed (percentage of the total population)		
	Description:	The indicator is based on the estimated number of people exposed to tropical cyclones winds of Saffir-Simpson (SS) category 3 per year. It results from the combination of the hazard zones and the total population living in the spatial unit. It thus indicates the percentage of expected average annual population potentially at risk.		
	Relevance:	Tropical cyclone is one of the rapid on-set hazards considered in the natural hazard category. The SS 3 is considered as low intensity level.		
	Validity / Limitation of indicator:			

INDICATOR NOTES	Unit of Measure:	Percentage of expected average annual population exposed per country			
	Indicator Creation Method:	1. For each country, the physical exposure, which is an expected average annual population (year of reference 2011) exposed, was derived by calculating the zonal statistic (sum of each raster values within the bounds of each zonal polygon) within each national level. 2. The exposed population was summed up and divided by total population, in order to obtain one exposure index per country. This product was compiled by EC/JRC for INFORM.			
	Additional notes:				
	Pre-processing:	Transformation:	--	Min:	0%
		Normalisation:	MIN-MAX	Max:	0.1%

SOURCE	Variable:	Physical exposure to tropical cyclone of Saffir-Simpson category 3		
	Citation:	Preview database of UNEP Global Risk Data Platform (GRID)		
	Date of publication:	05/05/2011		
	Reference time:	1970-2009		
	Periodicity:	--		
	URL:	http://preview.grid.unep.ch		
	Data Type:	Raster (tif)		
	Country coverage:	191/191 (100%)		

SOURCE	Variable:	ORNL LandScan population density
	Citation:	Oak Ridge National Laboratory
	Date of publication:	2012
	Reference time:	2011
	Periodicity:	Annual
	URL:	http://www.ornl.gov/sci/landscan/
	Data Type:	Raster (ESRI/GRID)
	Country coverage:	191/191 (100%)

FIGURES	Distribution:	Histogram of the raw indicator dataset
	Ranked data:	Ranking of the raw indicator dataset
	Correlation with INFORM index:	Correlation between the raw indicator dataset and INFORM index
	World map:	Normalized indicator divided in quartiles

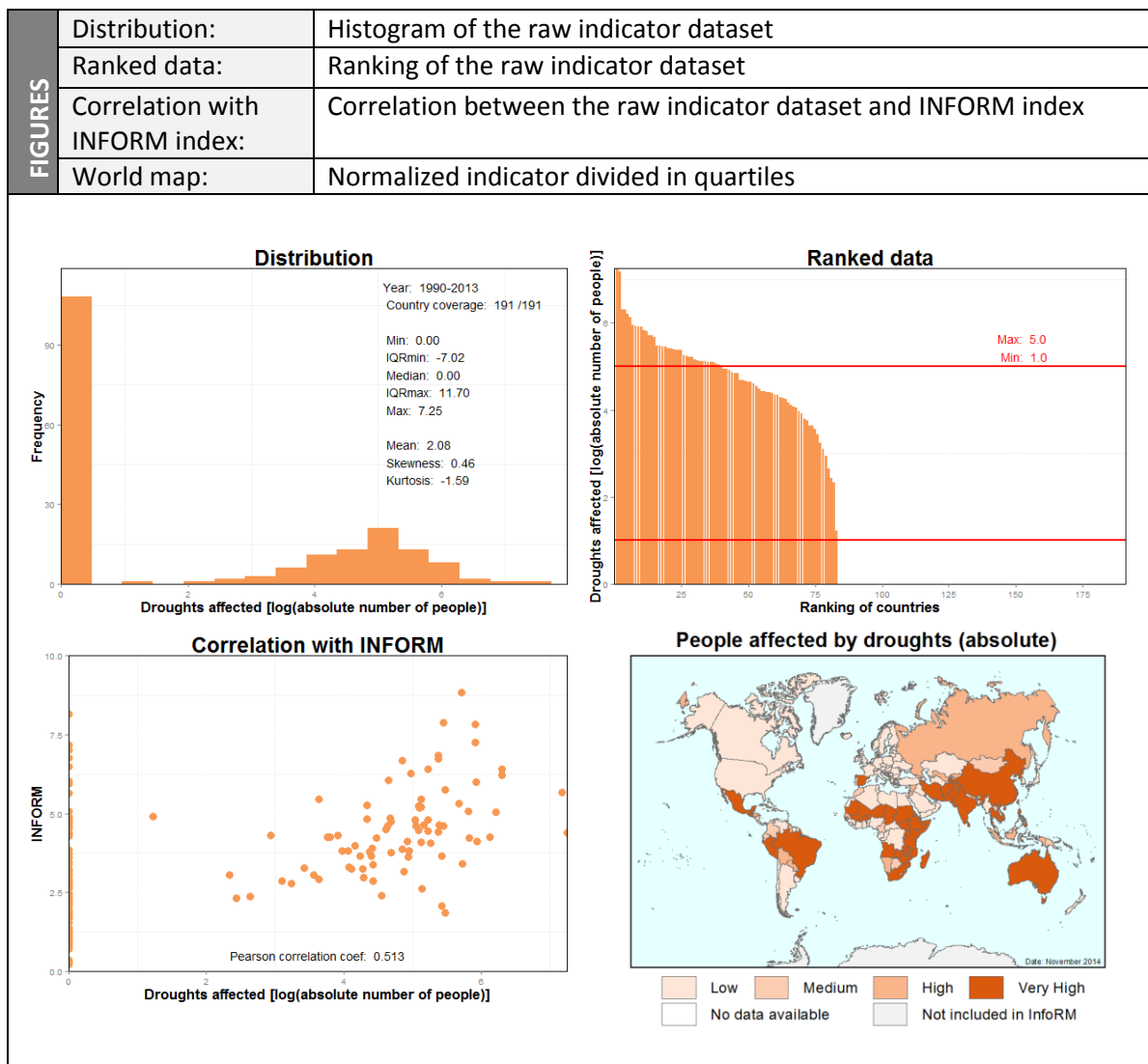


	Dimension:	Hazards & Exposure
	Category:	Natural Hazard
	Component:	Drought

INDICATOR	Indicator:	People affected by Droughts (absolute)		
	INFORM Code:	HA.NAT.DR-ABS		
	Long Name:	People affected by droughts 1989-2014 - average annual population affected (inhabitants)		
	Description:	The indicator shows the average annual affected population by droughts per country on the period from 1989 to 2014.		
	Relevance:	Drought is the only one slow on-set hazards considered in the natural hazard category.		
	Validity / Limitation of indicator:	The indicator is based on the total number of people affected by droughts per year per country. It thus indicates how many people per year are at risk.		

INDICATOR NOTES	Unit of Measure:	Average annual population affected per country			
	Indicator Creation Method:	The total affected per country in the period from 1989 to 2014 has been divided by the number of reference periods (25) in order to obtain the annual average affected population per country.			
	Additional notes:				
	Pre-processing:	Transformation:	Log	Min:	1
		Normalisation:	MIN-MAX	Max:	5

SOURCE	Variable:	Total number of affected by droughts		
	Citation:	EM-DAT, CRED		
	Date of publication:	01/03/2015		
	Reference time:	1989-2014		
	Periodicity:	Every 3 months		
	URL:	http://www.emdat.be/		
	Data Type:	Tabular (csv)		
	Country coverage:	191/191 (100%)		



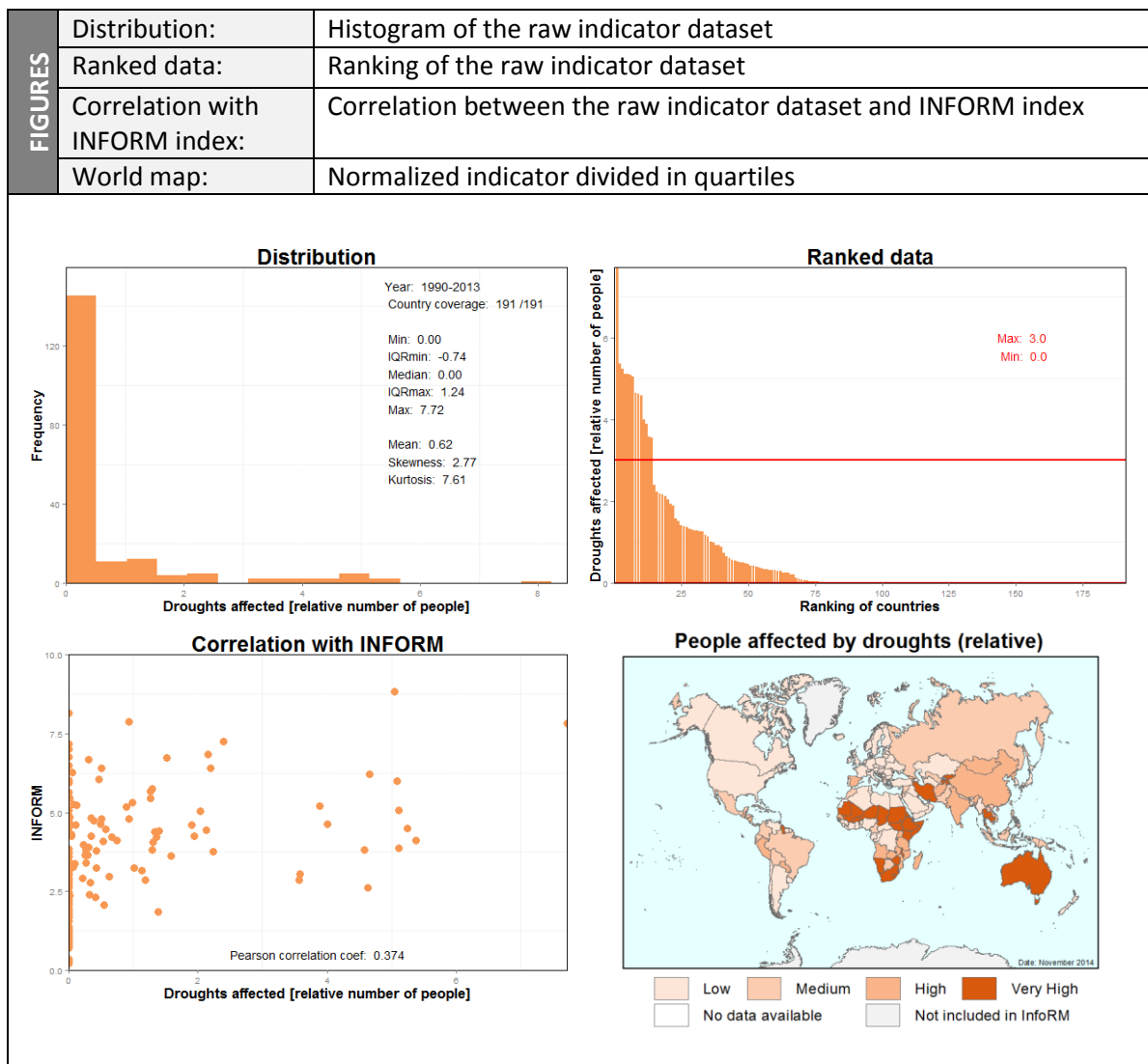
Dimension:	Hazards & Exposure
Category:	Natural Hazard
Component:	Drought

INDICATOR	Indicator:	People affected by Droughts (relative)		
	INFORM Code:	HA.NAT.DR-REL		
	Long Name:	People affected by droughts 1989-2014 - average annual population affected (percentage of the total population)		
	Description:	The indicator shows the percentage of the average annual affected population per country by droughts on the period from 1989 to 2014.		
	Relevance:	Drought is the only one slow on-set hazards considered in the natural hazard category.		
	Validity / Limitation of indicator:	The indicator is based on the total number of people affected by droughts per year per country. It thus indicates how many people per year are at risk.		

INDICATOR NOTES	Unit of Measure:	Percentage of the average annual population affected per country			
	Indicator Creation Method:	1. The total affected per country in the period from 1989 to 2014 has been divided by the number of reference periods (25) in order to obtain the annual average affected population per country. 2. The average affected population was divided by total population of each country.			
	Additional notes:				
	Pre-processing:	Transformation:	--	Min:	0%
		Normalisation:	MIN-MAX	Max:	3%

SOURCE	Variable:	Total number of affected by droughts		
	Citation:	EM-DAT, CRED		
	Date of publication:	01/03/2015		
	Reference time:	1989-2014		
	Periodicity:	Every 3 months		
	URL:	http://www.emdat.be/		
	Data Type:	Tabular (csv)		
	Country coverage:	191/191 (100%)		

SOURCE	Variable:	Total population		
	Citation:	World Bank		
	Date of publication:	2014		
	Reference time:	2013		
	Periodicity:	Annual		
	URL:	http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SP.POP.TOTL		
	Data Type:	Excel/XML		
	Country coverage:	191/191 (100%)		

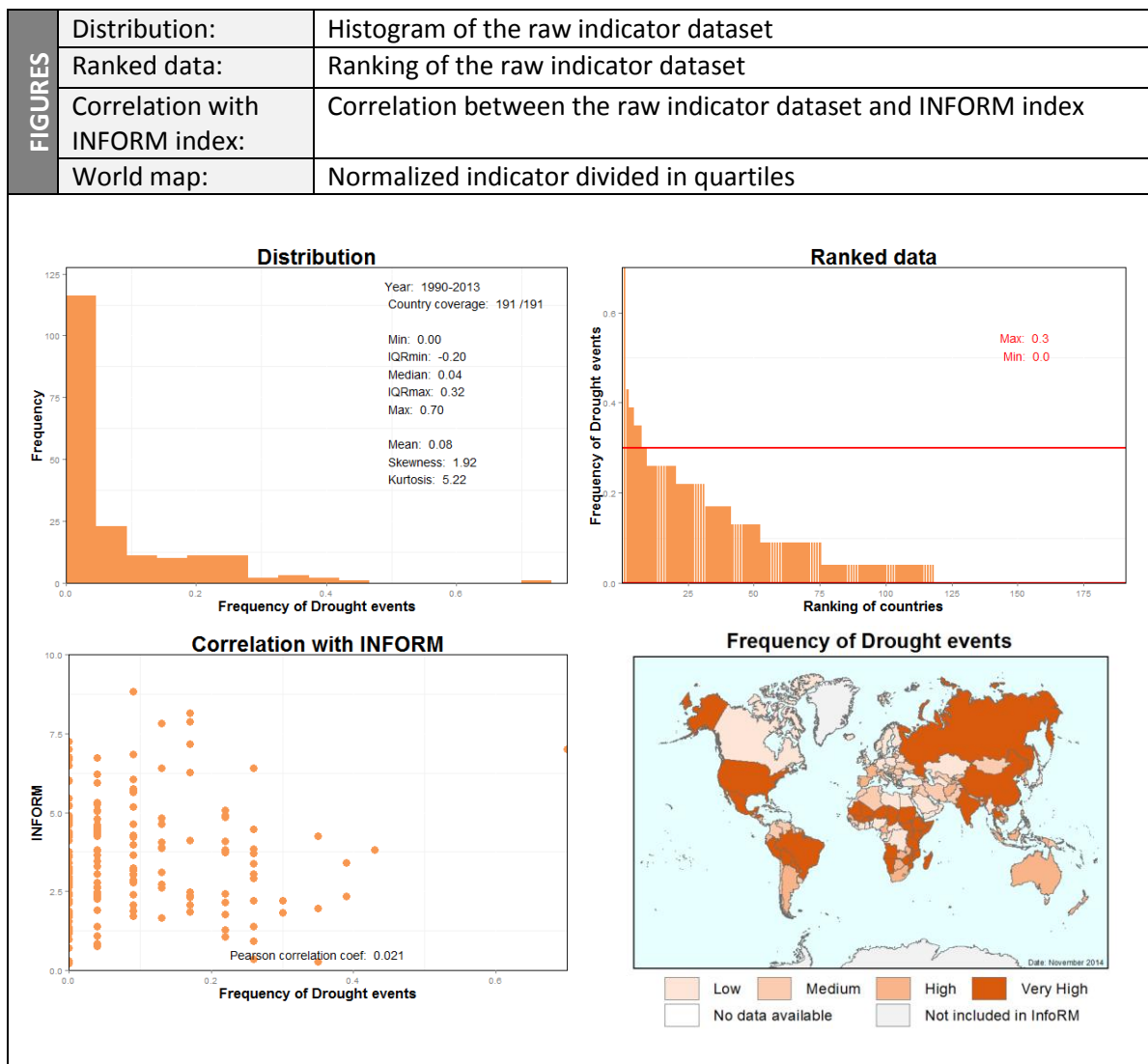


	Dimension:	Hazards & Exposure
	Category:	Natural Hazard
	Component:	Drought/Frequency

INDICATOR	Indicator:	Frequency of droughts events		
	INFORM Code:	HA.NAT.DR-FRQ		
	Long Name:	Frequency of droughts events		
	Description:	The indicator shows the frequency of droughts events on the period from 1989 to 2014.		
	Relevance:	Drought is the only one slow on-set hazards considered in the natural hazard category.		
	Validity / Limitation of indicator:	The indicator is based on the number of droughts per year per country. It thus indicates the return period of the hazard.		

INDICATOR	Unit of Measure:	Percentage of event expected to occur per country			
	Indicator Creation Method:	The number of events per country occurred in the selected period has been divided by the number of years of the period.			
	Additional notes:				
	Pre-processing:	Transformation:	--	Min:	0
		Normalisation:	MIN-MAX	Max:	0.30

SOURCE	Variable:	Number of droughts		
	Citation:	EM-DAT, CRED		
	Date of publication:	01/03/2015		
	Reference time:	1989-2014		
	Periodicity:	Every 3 months		
	URL:	http://www.emdat.be/		
	Data Type:	Tabular (csv)		
	Country coverage:	191/191 (100%)		

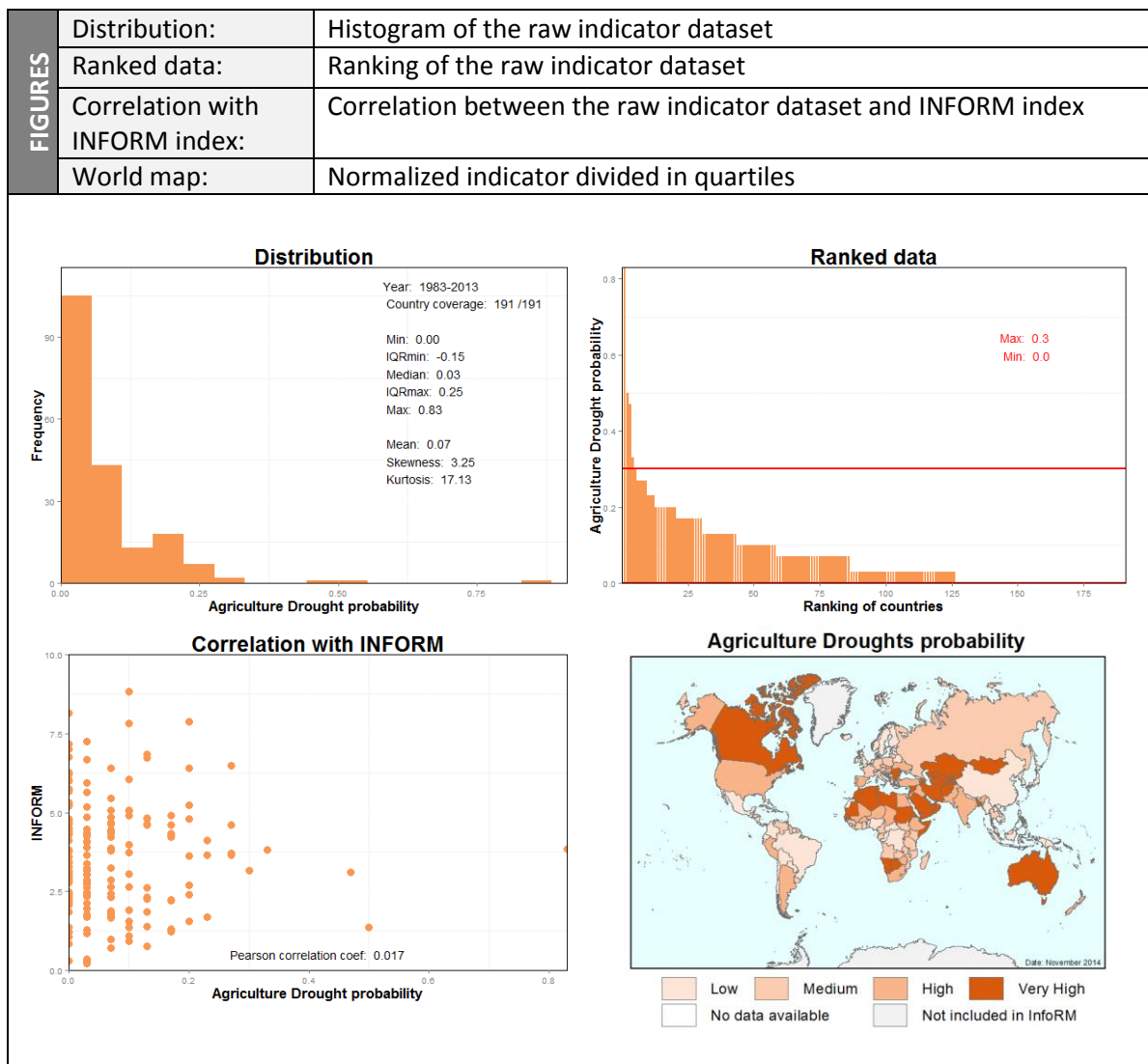


Dimension:	Hazards & Exposure
Category:	Natural Hazard
Component:	Drought

INDICATOR	Indicator:	Agriculture drought probability		
	INFORM Code:	HA.NAT.DR.ASI		
	Long Name:	Annual empirical probability to have more than 30% of agriculture area affected by drought		
	Description:	The indicator is based on the FAO Agriculture Stress Index (ASI) that highlights anomalous vegetation growth and potential drought in arable land. It is defined as the annual probability to have more than 30% of agriculture area affected by drought.		
	Relevance:	Drought is the only one slow on-set hazards considered in the natural hazard category.		
	Validity / Limitation of indicator:			

INDICATOR NOTES	Unit of Measure:	Percentage of event expected to occur per country per year		
	Indicator Creation Method:	The number of events, defined as the annual probability to have more than 30% of agriculture area affected by drought, per country in the selected period has been divided by the number of years of the period (30).		
	Additional notes:	The Agricultural Stress Index (ASI) is an index based on the integration of the Vegetation Health Index (VHI) in two dimensions that are critical in the assessment of a drought event in agriculture: temporal and spatial. The first step of the ASI calculation is a temporal averaging of the VHI, assessing the intensity and duration of dry periods occurring during the crop cycle at pixel level. The second step determines the spatial extent of drought events by calculating the percentage of pixels in arable areas with a VHI value below 35 percent (this value was identified as a critical threshold in assessing the extent of drought in previous research by Kogan, 1995). Finally, each administrative area is classified according to its percentage of affected area to facilitate the quick interpretation of results by analysts.		
	Pre-processing:	Transformation:	--	Min: 0
	Normalisation:	MIN-MAX	Max: 0.30	

SOURCE	Variable:	Annual Agriculture Stress Index ASI		
	Citation:	FAO		
	Date of publication:	30/09/2014		
	Reference time:	1984-2013		
	Periodicity:	Annual		
	URL:	http://www.fao.org/giews/earthobservation/asis/index_1.jsp		
	Data Type:	Tabular		
	Country coverage:	191/191 (100%)		

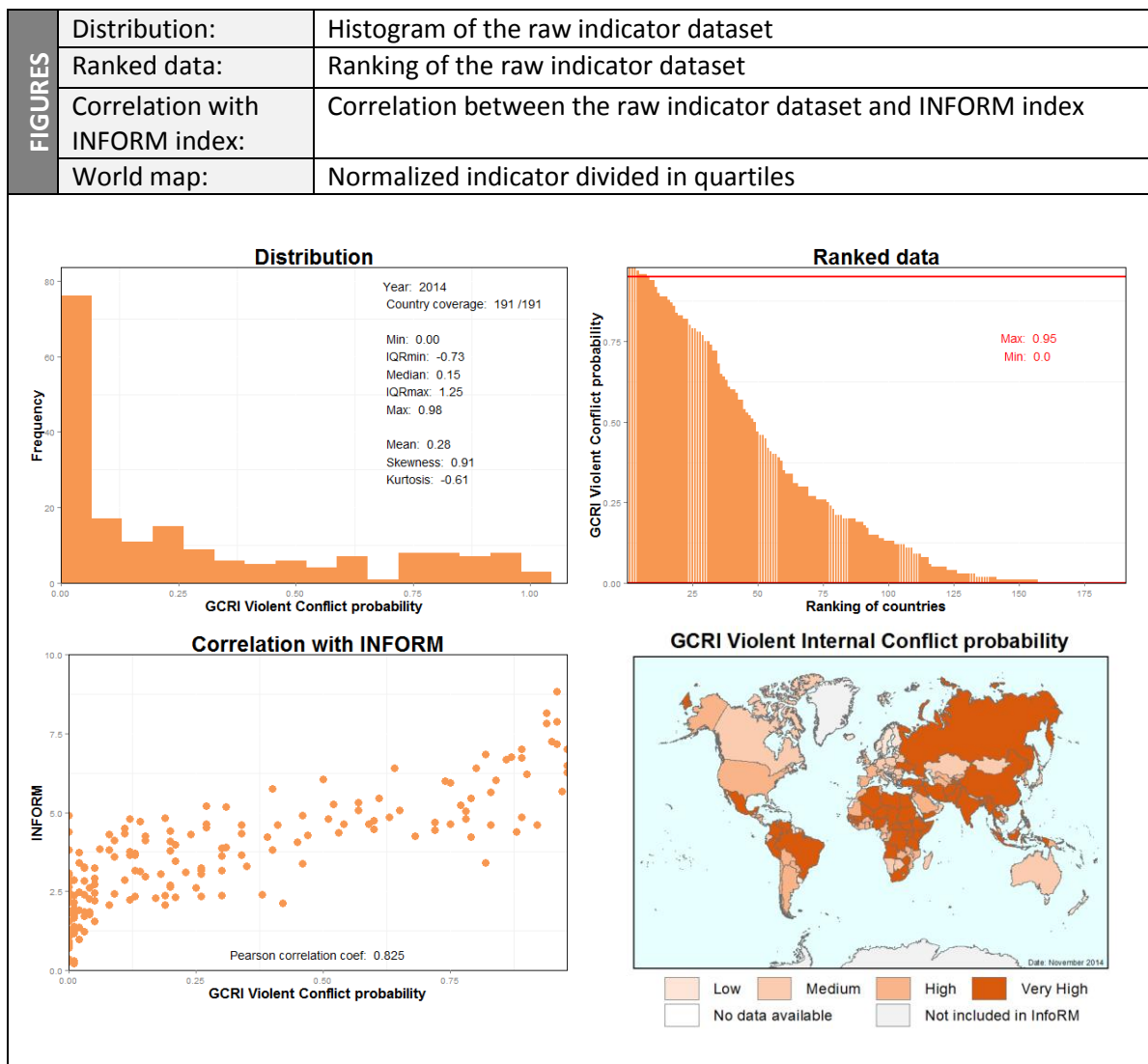


Dimension:	Hazards & Exposure
Category:	Human Hazard
Component:	Conflict Risk/Internal Conflict Probability

INDICATOR	Indicator:	GCRI Violent Internal Conflict probability		
	INFORM Code:	HA.HUM.GCRI-VC		
	Long Name:	GCRI Violent Internal Conflict probability		
	Description:	The Global Conflict Risk Index (GCRI) is an indicator that assess the states' risk for violent internal conflicts.		
	Relevance:	The Human Hazard component of INFORM refers to risk of conflicts in the country. The current intensity of conflict in a country is taken into account or – in case that there is currently no conflict – an estimate of future conflict probability.		
	Validity / Limitation of indicator:			

INDICATOR NOTES	Unit of Measure:	Probability for internal violent conflicts		
	Indicator Creation Method:	The probability of violent conflicts is determined using a logistic regression model.		
	Additional notes:	The GCRI is a quantitative regression model developed by the JRC that uses structural indicators to determine a given country's risk for conflict.		
	Pre-processing:	Transformation:	--	Min:
Normalisation:		MIN-MAX	Max:	0.95

SOURCE	Variable:	Global Conflict Risk Index (GCRI)		
	Citation:	Joint Research Centre of EC		
	Date of publication:	30/8/2014		
	Reference time:	2014		
	Periodicity:	Bi-Annual		
	URL:	http://conflictrisk.gdacs.org/		
	Data Type:	Tabular (Excel)		
	Country coverage:	191/191 (100%)		

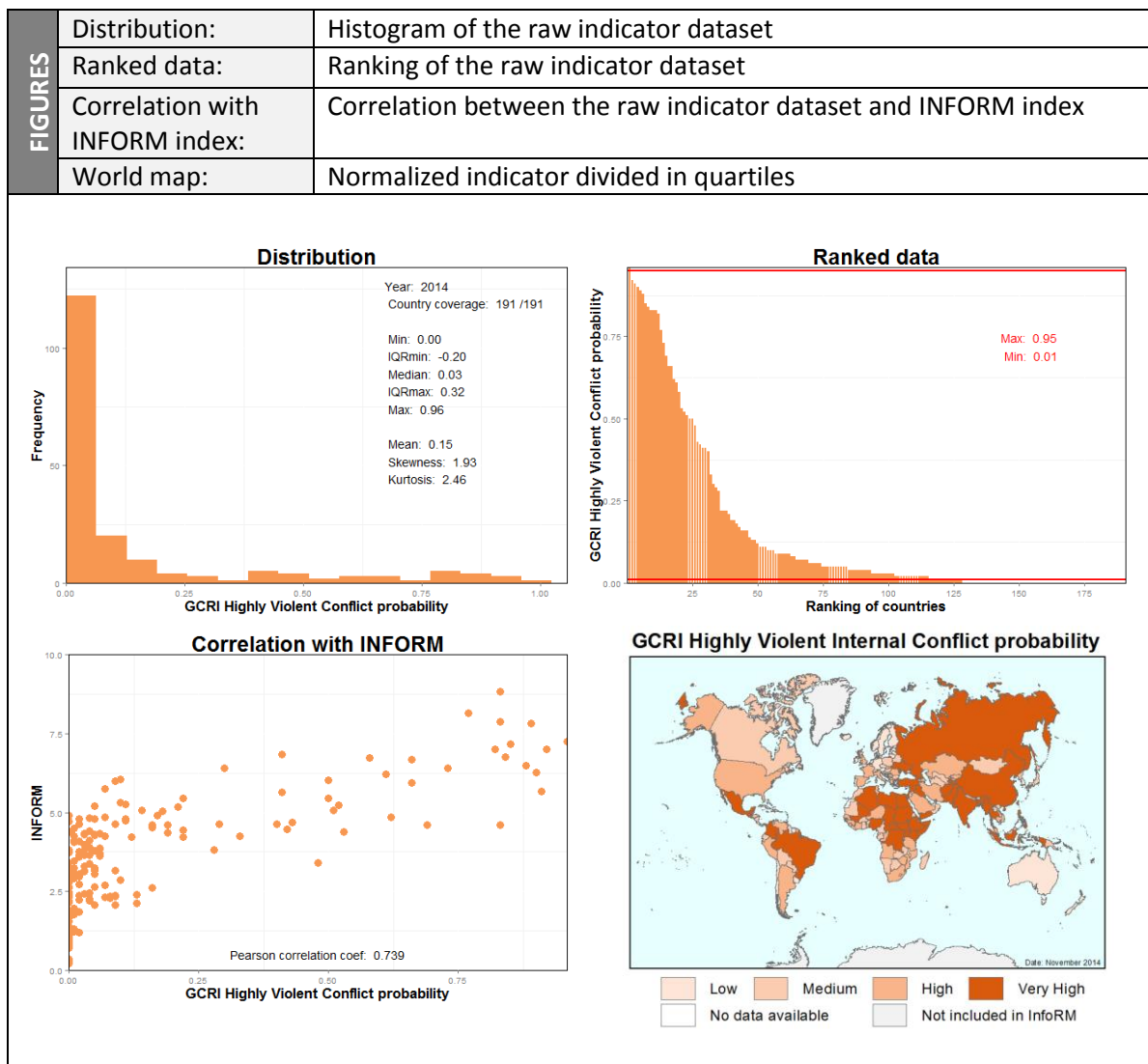


Dimension:	Hazards & Exposure
Category:	Human Hazard
Component:	Conflict Risk/Internal Conflict Probability

INDICATOR	Indicator:	GCRI Highly Violent Internal Conflict probability		
	INFORM Code:	HA.HUM.GCRI-HVC		
	Long Name:	GCRI Highly Violent Internal Conflict probability		
	Description:	The Global Conflict Risk Index (GCRI) is an indicator that assess the states' risk for violent internal conflicts.		
	Relevance:	The Human Hazard component of INFORM refers to risk of conflicts in the country. The current intensity of conflict in a country is taken into account or – in case that there is currently no conflict – an estimate of future conflict probability.		
	Validity / Limitation of indicator:			

INDICATOR NOTES	Unit of Measure:	Probability for internal highly violent conflicts		
	Indicator Creation Method:	The probability of highly violent conflicts is determined using a logistic regression model.		
	Additional notes:	The GCRI is a quantitative regression model developed by the JRC that uses structural indicators to determine a given country's risk for conflict.		
	Pre-processing:	Transformation:	LOG	Min:
Normalisation:		MIN-MAX	Max:	0.95

SOURCE	Variable:	Global Conflict Risk Index (GCRI)		
	Citation:	Joint Research Centre of EC		
	Date of publication:	30/8/2014		
	Reference time:	2014		
	Periodicity:	Bi-Annual		
	URL:	http://conflictrisk.gdacs.org/		
	Country coverage:	191/191 (100%)		

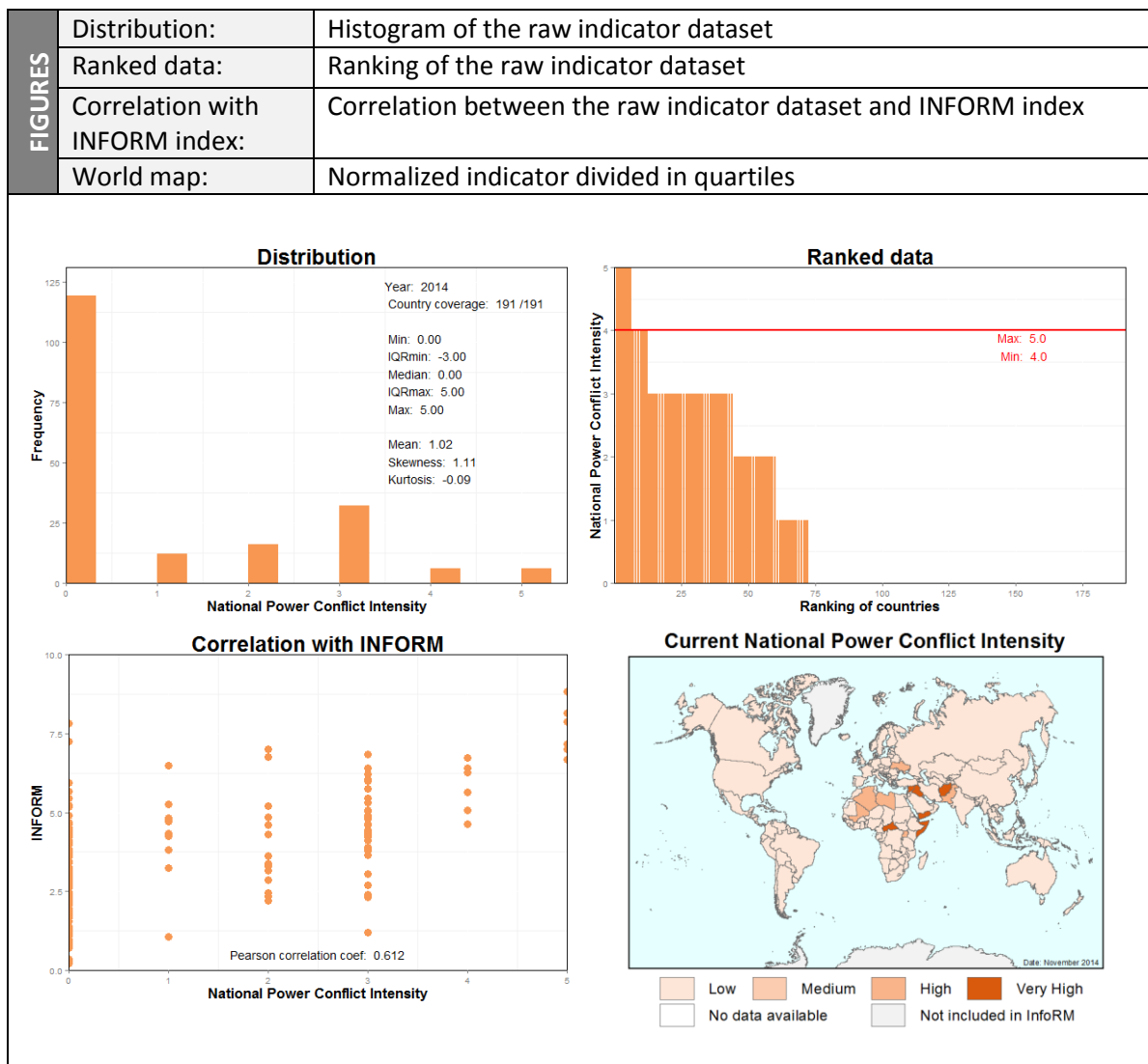


Dimension:	Hazards & Exposure
Category:	Human Hazard
Component:	Conflict Risk/Current Conflict Intensity

INDICATOR	Indicator:	Conflict Barometer – National Power Conflicts		
	INFORM Code:	HA.HUM.CON.NP		
	Long Name:	Conflict Barometer – National Power Conflicts		
	Description:	The HIIK's annual publication Conflict Barometer describes the recent trends in global conflict developments, escalations, de-escalations, and settlements.		
	Relevance:	The Human Hazard component of INFORM refers to risk of conflicts in the country. The current intensity of conflict in a country is taken into account or – in case that there is currently no conflict – an estimate of future conflict probability.		
	Validity / Limitation of indicator:			

INDICATOR NOTES	Unit of Measure:	Level of intensity in a scale from 1 to 5		
	Indicator Creation Method:	Conflicts with HIIK intensity 5 receive an INFORM intensity of 10 if the object is National Power, and 9 if the object is Subnational. Analogous, conflicts with HIIK intensity 4 (limited wars) are attributed values of 8 (National Power) and 7 (Subnational).		
	Additional notes:			
	Pre-processing:	Transformation:	--	Min:
	Normalisation:	Threshold	Max:	10

SOURCE	Variable:	Conflict Barometer		
	Citation:	Heidelberg Institute for International Conflict Research (HIIK)		
	Date of publication:	01/02/2014		
	Reference time:	2013		
	Periodicity:	Annual (February)		
	URL:	http://www.hiik.de/en/konfliktbarometer/index.html		
	Data Type:	Tabular (pdf)		
	Country coverage:	191/191 (100%)		



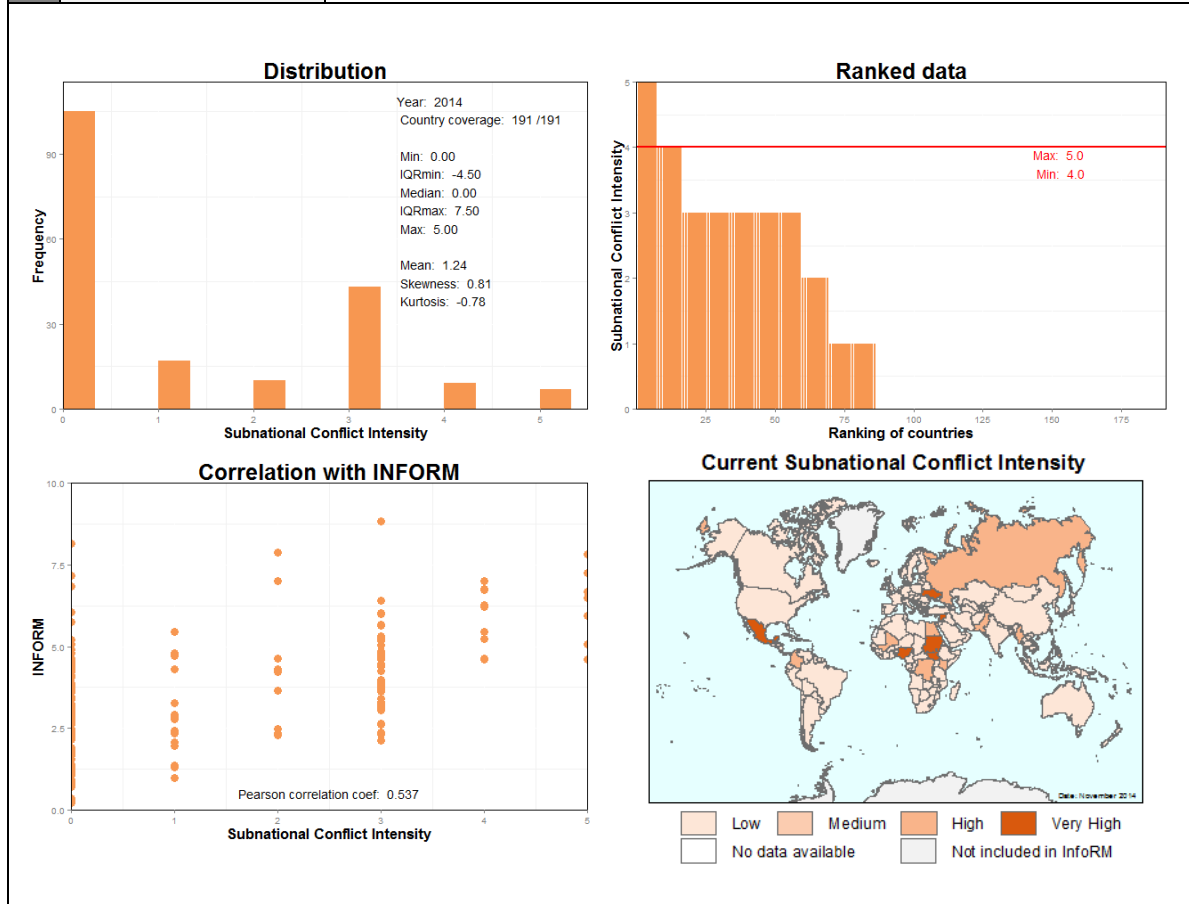
Dimension:	Hazards & Exposure
Category:	Human Hazard
Component:	Conflict Risk/Current Conflict Intensity

INDICATOR	Indicator:	Conflict Barometer – Subnational Conflicts		
	INFORM Code:	HA.HUM.CON.SN		
	Long Name:	Conflict Barometer – Subnational Conflicts		
	Description:	The HIIK's annual publication Conflict Barometer describes the recent trends in global conflict developments, escalations, de-escalations, and settlements.		
	Relevance:	The Human Hazard component of INFORM refers to risk of conflicts in the country. The current intensity of conflict in a country is taken into account or – in case that there is currently no conflict – an estimate of future conflict probability.		
	Validity / Limitation of indicator:			

INDICATOR NOTES	Unit of Measure:	Level of intensity in a scale from 1 to 5		
	Indicator Creation Method:	Conflicts with HIIK intensity 5 receive an INFORM intensity of 10 if the object is National Power, and 9 if the object is Subnational. Analogous, conflicts with HIIK intensity 4 (limited wars) are attributed values of 8 (National Power) and 7 (Subnational).		
	Additional notes:			
	Pre-processing:	Transformation:	--	Min:
	Normalisation:	Threshold	Max:	9

SOURCE	Variable:	Conflict Barometer		
	Citation:	Heidelberg Institute for International Conflict Research (HIIK)		
	Date of publication:	01/02/2014		
	Reference time:	2013		
	Periodicity:	Annual (February)		
	URL:	http://www.hiik.de/en/konfliktbarometer/index.html		
	Data Type:	Tabular (pdf)		
	Country coverage:	191/191 (100%)		

FIGURES	Distribution:	Histogram of the raw indicator dataset
	Ranked data:	Ranking of the raw indicator dataset
	Correlation with INFORM index:	Correlation between the raw indicator dataset and INFORM index
	World map:	Normalized indicator divided in quartiles



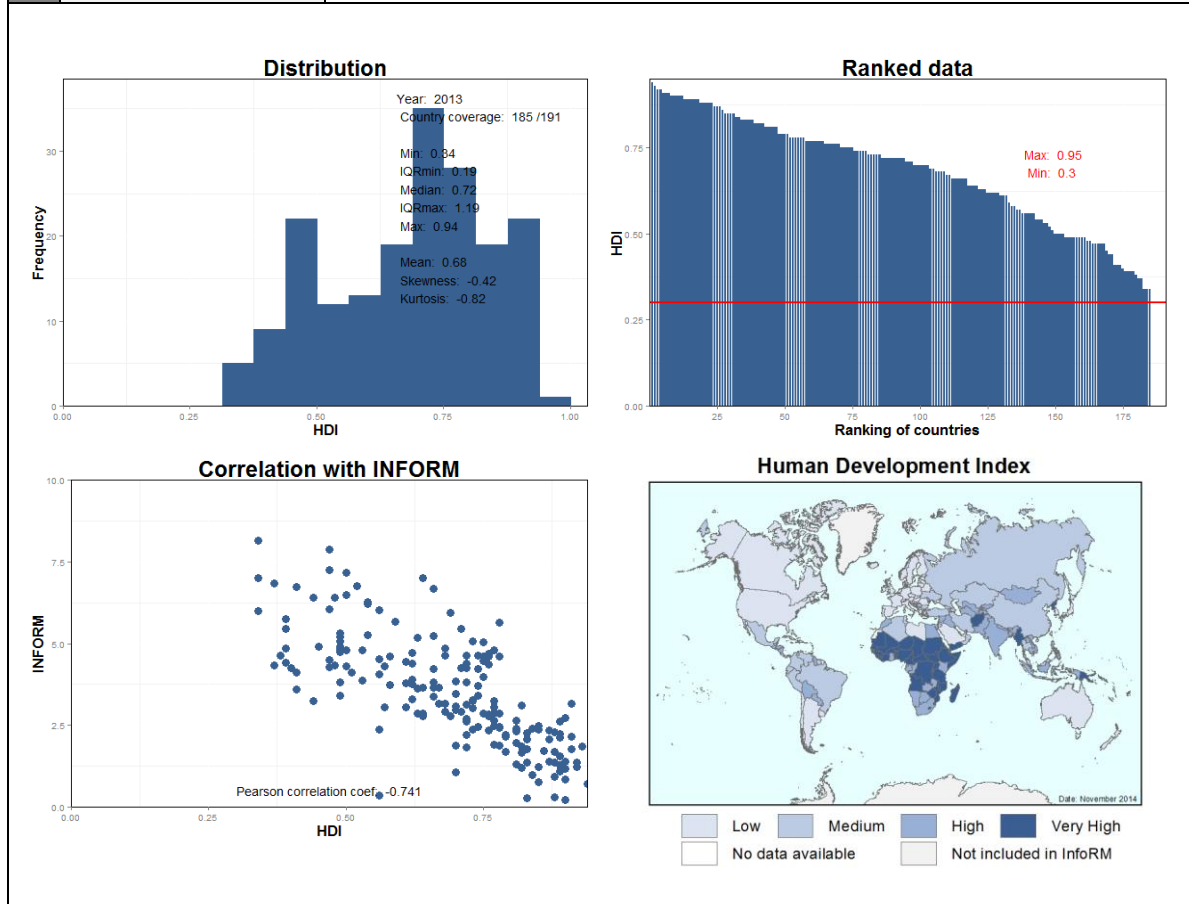
Dimension:	Vulnerability
Category:	Socio-Economic Vulnerability
Component:	Development & Deprivation

INDICATOR	Indicator:	Human Development Index		
	INFORM Code:	VU.SEV.PD.HDI		
	Long Name:	Human Development Index		
	Description:	The Human Development Index measure development by combining indicators of life expectancy, educational attainment and income into a composite index.		
	Relevance:	It is assumed that the more developed a country is the better its people will be able to respond to humanitarian needs using their own individual or national resources.		
	Validity / Limitation of indicator:			

INDICATOR NOTES	Unit of Measure:	Index [0 – 1]		
	Indicator Creation Method:	The HDI sets a minimum and a maximum for each dimension, called goalposts, and then shows where each country stands in relation to these goalposts, expressed as a value between 0 and 1. The HDI is the geometric mean of normalized indices from each of these three dimensions.		
	Additional notes:			
	Missing values:	Imputed by regression analysis of correlation between HDI and GDP per capita, PPP for: Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Marshall Islands, Tuvalu, Nauru, Somalia, South Sudan.		
	Pre-processing:	Transformation:	--	Min:
	Normalisation:	MAX-MIN	Max:	0.95

SOURCE	Variable:	Human Development Index HDI		
	Citation:	UNDP		
	Date of publication:	20/02/2014		
	Reference time:	2013		
	Periodicity:	Annual (March)		
	URL:	http://hdr.undp.org/en		
	Data Type:	Tabular (Excel), API		
	Country coverage:	185/191 (97%)		

FIGURES	Distribution:	Histogram of the raw indicator dataset
	Ranked data:	Ranking of the raw indicator dataset
	Correlation with INFORM index:	Correlation between the raw indicator dataset and INFORM index
	World map:	Normalized indicator divided in quartiles

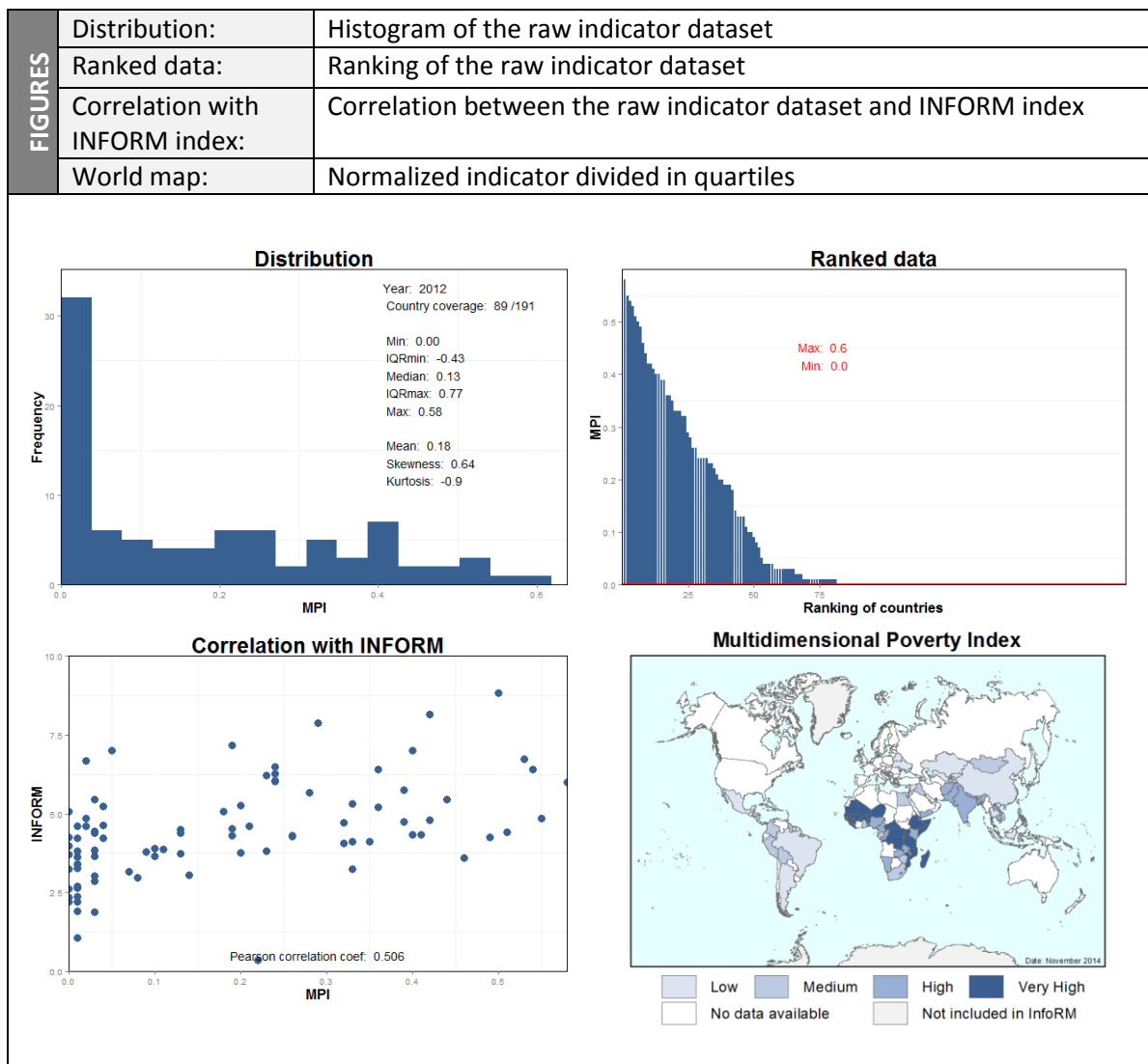


Dimension:	Vulnerability
Category:	Socio-economic Vulnerability
Component:	Development & Deprivation

INDICATOR	Indicator:	Multidimensional Poverty Index		
	INFORM Code:	VU.SEV.PD.MPI		
	Long Name:	Multidimensional Poverty Index		
	Description:	The Multidimensional Poverty MPI Index identifies overlapping deprivations at the household level across the same three dimensions as the Human Development Index (living standards, health, and education) and shows the average number of poor people and deprivations with which poor households contend.		
	Relevance:	While the HDI measures the average achievement of a country in terms of development, the MPI, focuses on the section of the population below the threshold of the basic criteria for human development.		
	Validity / Limitation of indicator:			

INDICATOR NOTES	Unit of Measure:	Index [0 – 1]		
	Indicator Creation Method:	Each person is assigned a deprivation score according to his or her household's deprivations in each of 10 component indicators. The maximum score is 100%, with each dimension equally weighted; thus the maximum score in each dimension is 33.3%.		
	Additional notes:			
	Missing values:	Most recent of the last 5 years		
	Pre-processing:	Transformation:	--	Min:
	Normalisation:	MIN-MAX	Max:	0.6

SOURCE	Variable:	Multidimensional Poverty Index MPI		
	Citation:	UNDP		
	Date of publication:	20/02/2014		
	Reference time:	2008-2012		
	Periodicity:	Annual (March)		
	URL:	http://hdr.undp.org/en		
	Data Type:	Tabular (Excel), API		
	Country coverage:	104/191 (54%)		

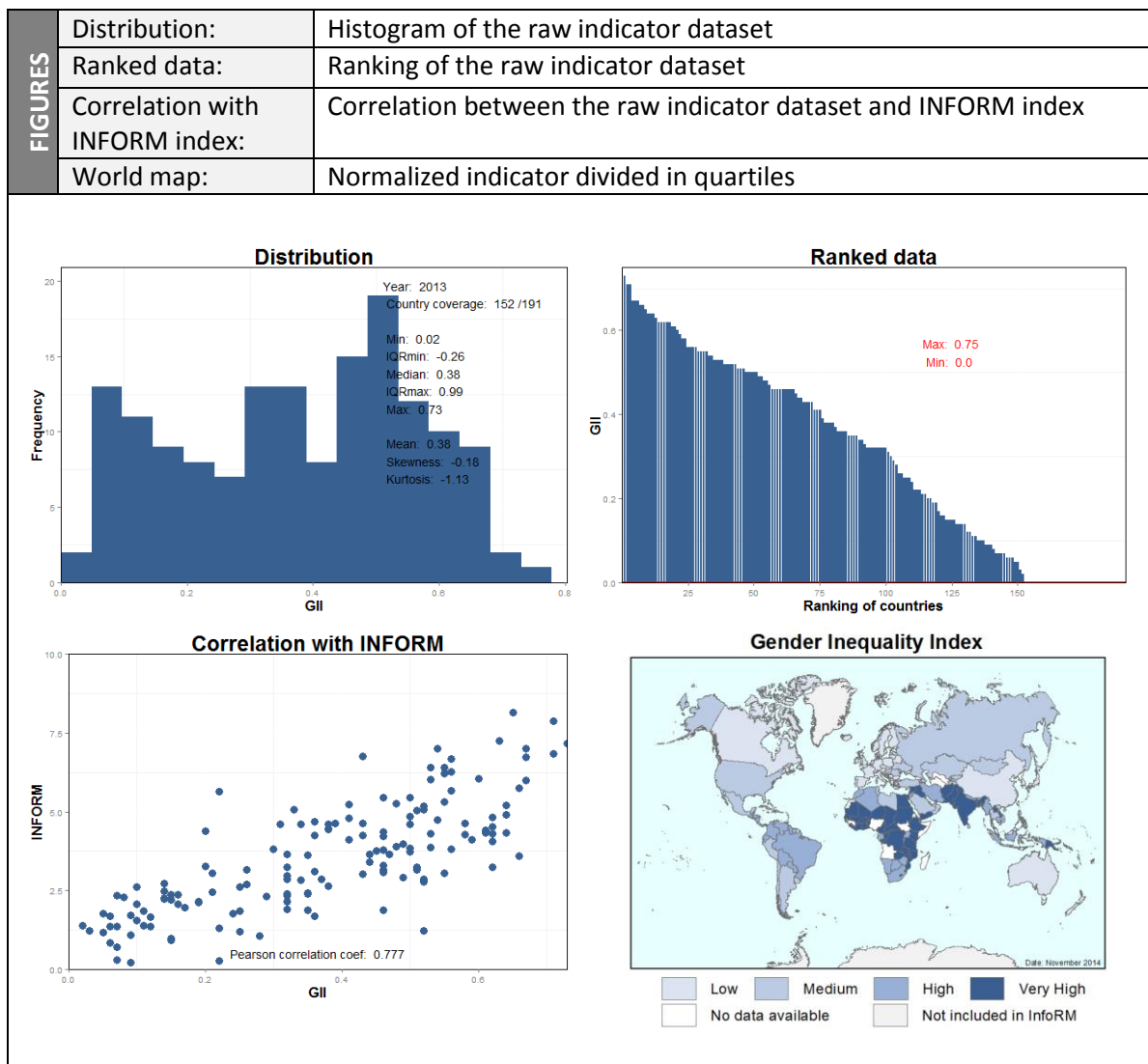


Dimension:	Vulnerability
Category:	Socio-Economic Vulnerability
Component:	Inequality

INDICATOR	Indicator:	Gender Inequality Index		
	INFORM Code:	VU.SEV.INQ.GII		
	Long Name:	Gender Inequality Index		
	Description:	The Gender Inequality Index (GII) reflects gender-based disadvantages in three dimensions—reproductive health, empowerment and the labour market. The value of GII range between 0 to 1, with 0 being 0% inequality, indicating women fare equally in comparison to men and 1 being 100% inequality, indicating women fare poorly in comparison to men.		
	Relevance:	The Inequality component introduces the dispersion of conditions within population presented in Development & Deprivation component. Countries with unequal distribution of human development also experience high inequality between women and men, and countries with high gender inequality also experience unequal distribution of human development.		
Validity / Limitation of indicator:				

INDICATOR NOTES	Unit of Measure:	Index [0 – 1]			
	Indicator Creation Method:	The index is based on the general mean of general means of different orders—the first aggregation is by the geometric mean across dimensions; these means, calculated separately for women and men, are then aggregated using a harmonic mean across genders.			
	Additional notes:				
	Pre-processing:	Transformation:	--	Min:	0
		Normalisation:	MIN-MAX	Max:	0.75

SOURCE	Variable:	Gender Inequality Index		
	Citation:	UNDP		
	Date of publication:	20/02/2014		
	Reference time:	2013		
	Periodicity:	Annual (March)		
	URL:	http://hdr.undp.org/en		
	Data Type:	Tabular (Excel, API)		
	Country coverage:	148/191 (77%)		

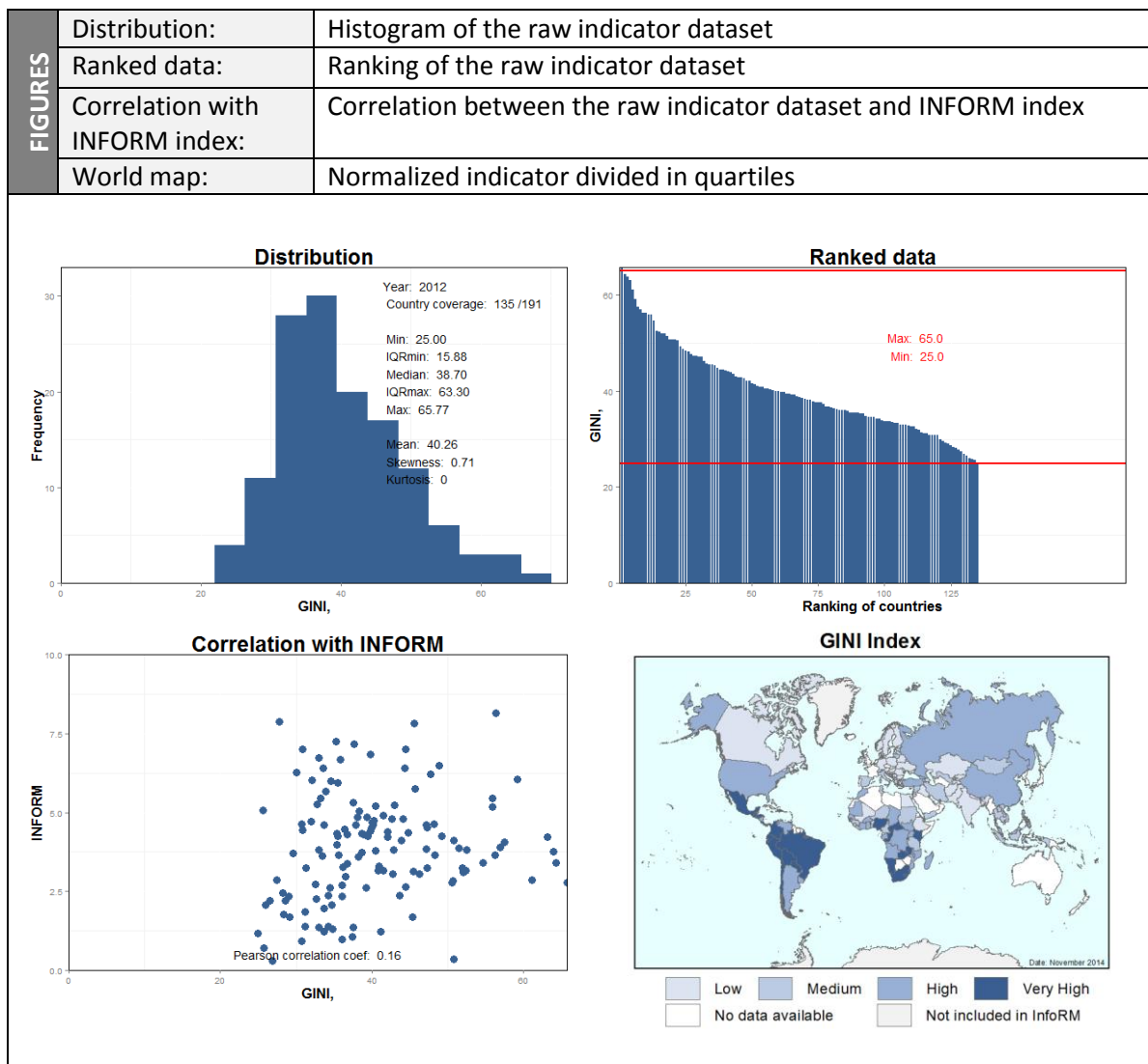


Dimension:	Vulnerability
Category:	Socio-economic Vulnerability
Component:	Inequality

INDICATOR	Indicator:	GINI Index		
	INFORM Code:	VU.SEV.INQ.GINI		
	Long Name:	Income Gini coefficient - Inequality in income or consumption		
	Description:	Gini index measures the extent to which the distribution of income or consumption expenditure among individuals or households within an economy deviates from a perfectly equal distribution. Thus a Gini index of 0 represents perfect equality, while an index of 100 implies perfect inequality.		
	Relevance:	The Inequality component introduces the dispersion of conditions within population presented in Development & Deprivation component. The GINI index depict the wealth distribution within a country.		
	Validity / Limitation of indicator:			

INDICATOR NOTES	Unit of Measure:	Index [0 – 100]		
	Indicator Creation Method:	A Lorenz curve plots the cumulative percentages of total income received against the cumulative number of recipients, starting with the poorest individual or household. The Gini index measures the area between the Lorenz curve and a hypothetical line of absolute equality, expressed as a percentage of the maximum area under the line.		
	Additional notes:			
	Missing values:	Most recent of the last 10 years		
	Pre-processing:	Transformation:	--	Min:
	Normalisation:	MIN-MAX	Max:	65

SOURCE	Variable:	Income Gini coefficient		
	Citation:	World Bank		
	Date of publication:	01/10/2014		
	Reference time:	2003-2013		
	Periodicity:	Annual (not for every countries)		
	URL:	http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SI.POV.GINI		
	Data Type:	Tabular (Excel)		
	Country coverage:	135/191 (71%)		



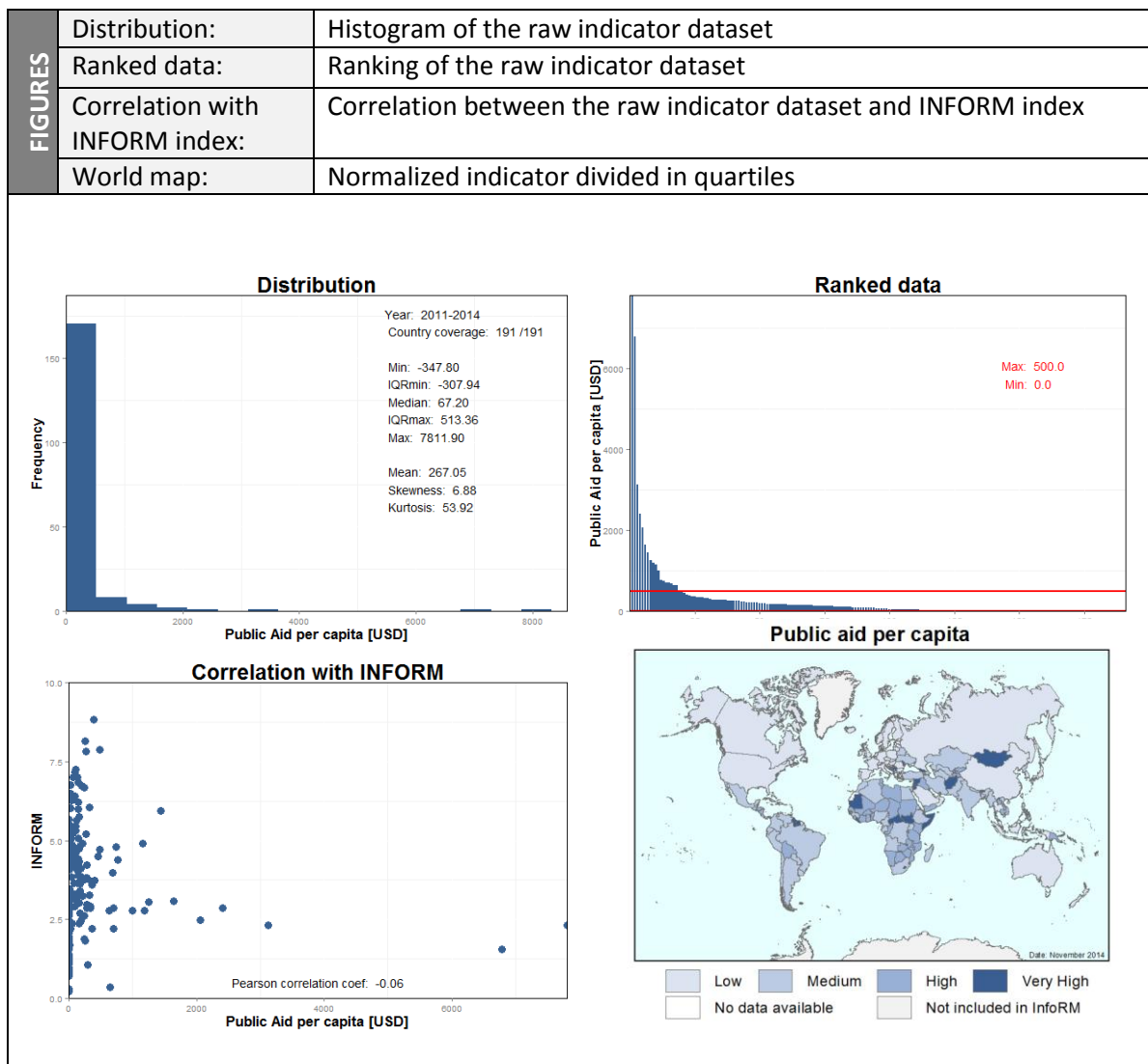
Dimension:	Vulnerability
Category:	Socio-Economic Vulnerability
Component:	Aid Dependency

INDICATOR	Indicator:	Public Aid per capita
	INFORM Code:	VU.SEV.AD.AID-REL
	Long Name:	Public Aid per capita (current USD)
	Description:	This indicator is calculated by adding the public development aid and the humanitarian aid.
	Relevance:	The Aid Dependency component points out the countries that lack sustainability in development growth due to economic instability and humanitarian crisis.
	Validity / Limitation of indicator:	

INDICATOR NOTES	Unit of Measure:	Current USD per capita		
	Indicator Creation Method:	This indicator is calculated by adding the public development aid and the humanitarian aid. Public development aid is calculated on the basis of data provided by the OECD Development Assistance Committee over the last two years for which data are available. It includes all the major donors and all categories of aid (grants, loans, technical cooperation, emergency aid, public aid etc., minus repayments of principal and interest paid on loans). The humanitarian aid is calculated on the basis of data provided by the OCHA Financial Tracking System over the last two years plus the year in which the exercise is done.		
	Additional notes:			
	Pre-processing:	Transformation:	--	Min: 0
		Normalisation:	MIN-MAX	Max: 500

SOURCE	Variable:	Net official development assistance (ODA)		
	Citation:	Development Assistance Committee of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development		
	Date of publication:	01/10/2014		
	Reference time:	2012-2014		
	Periodicity:	Annual		
	URL:	http://stats.oecd.org/qwids/		
	Data Type:	Tabular (Excel)		
Country coverage:	140/191 (73%)			

SOURCE	Variable:	Financial Tracking System		
	Citation:	UN-OCHA		
	Date of publication:	01/10/2014		
	Reference time:	2011-2012		
	Periodicity:	Annual		
	URL:	http://fts.unocha.org/pageloader.aspx		
	Data Type:	Tabular (Excel)		
Country coverage:	191/191 (100%)			



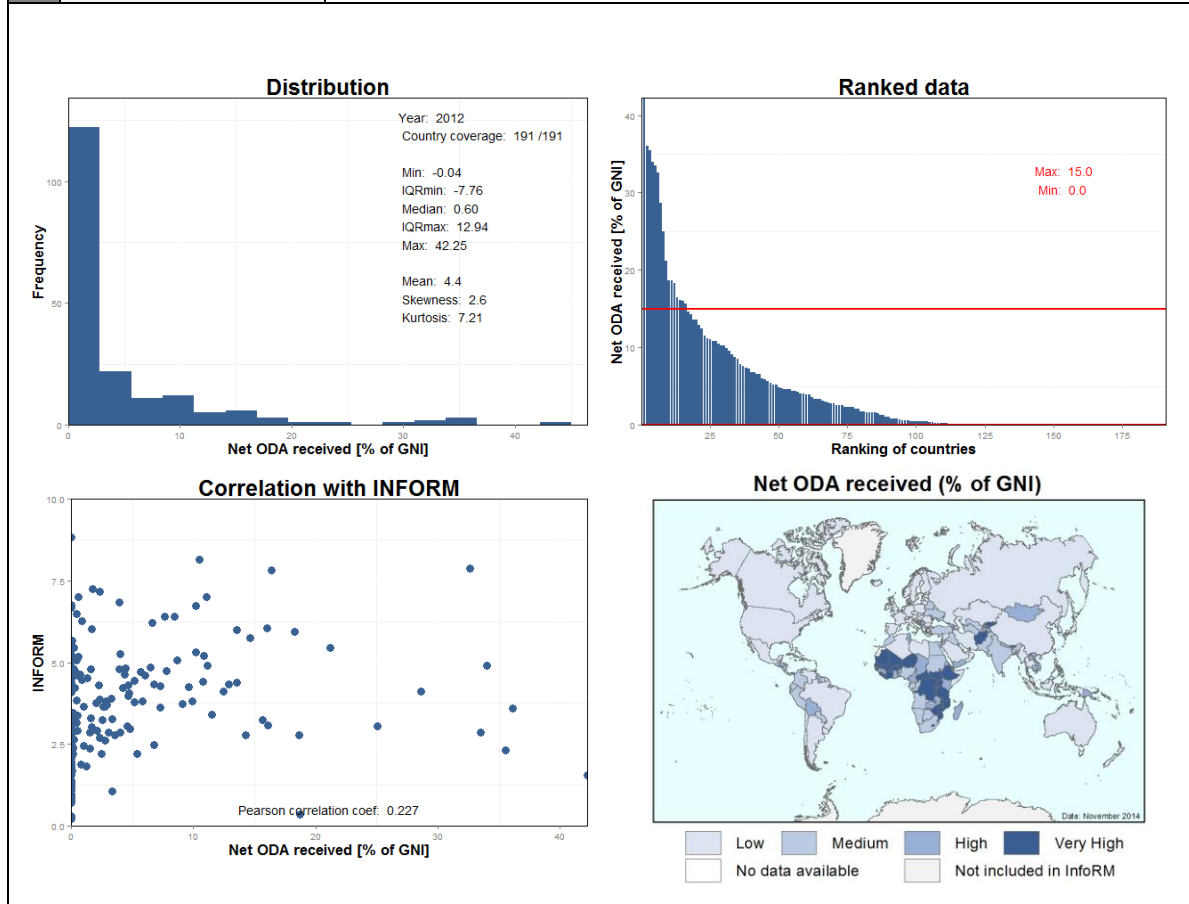
Dimension:	Vulnerability
Category:	Socio-economic Vulnerability
Component:	Aid Dependency

INDICATOR	Indicator:	Net ODA Received (% of GNI)		
	INFORM Code:	VU.SEV.AD.ODA-GNI		
	Long Name:	Net ODA received (% of GNI)		
	Description:	Net official development assistance (ODA) consists of disbursements of loans made on concessional terms (net of repayments of principal) and grants by official agencies of the members of the Development Assistance Committee (DAC), by multilateral institutions, and by non-DAC countries to promote economic development and welfare in countries and territories in the DAC list of ODA recipients. It includes loans with a grant element of at least 25 percent (calculated at a rate of discount of 10 percent).		
	Relevance:	The Aid Dependency component points out the countries that lack sustainability in development growth due to economic instability and humanitarian crisis.		
	Validity / Limitation of indicator:			

INDICATOR	Unit of Measure:	Percentage			
	Indicator Creation Method:	The Net official development assistance (ODA) of the last year are divided by the GNI estimated by World Bank.			
	Additional notes:				
	Pre-processing:	Transformation:	--	Min:	0%
		Normalisation:	MIN-MAX	Max:	15%

SOURCE	Variable:	Net ODA received (% of GNI)		
	Citation:	World Bank		
	Date of publication:	01/10/2014		
	Reference time:	2012		
	Periodicity:	Annual		
	URL:	http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/DT.ODA.ODAT.GN.ZS		
	Data Type:	Tabular (Excel)		
	Country coverage:	180/191 (94%)		

FIGURES	Distribution:	Histogram of the raw indicator dataset
	Ranked data:	Ranking of the raw indicator dataset
	Correlation with INFORM index:	Correlation between the raw indicator dataset and INFORM index
	World map:	Normalized indicator divided in quartiles



Dimension:	Vulnerability
Category:	Vulnerability Groups
Component:	Uprooted people

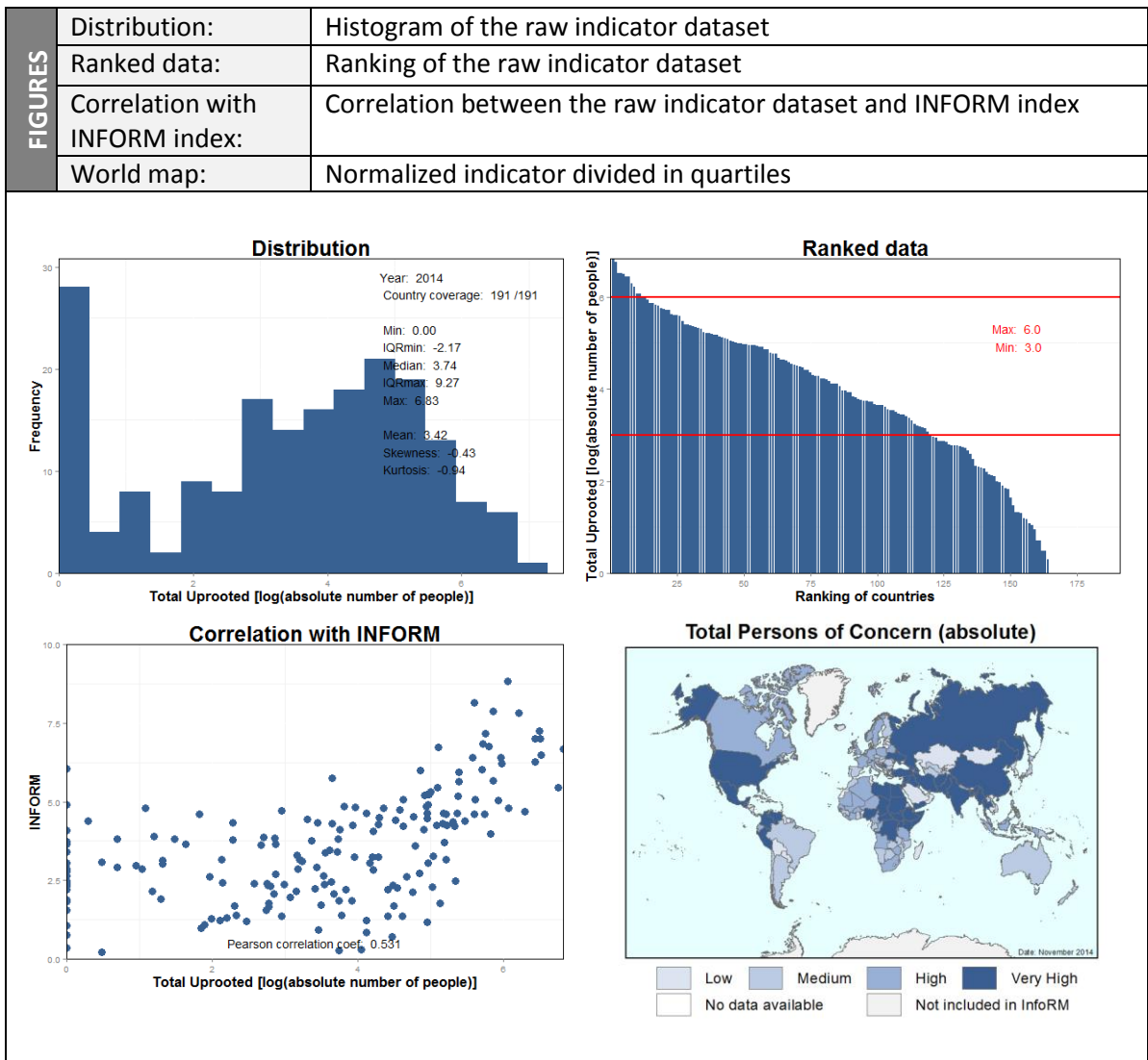
INDICATOR	Indicator:	Total Persons of Concern (absolute)		
	INFORM Code:	VU.VGR.UP.POC-ABS		
	Long Name:	Total number of people in refugee-like situations by country of asylum, internal displaced peoples (IDPs), returned refugees.		
	Description:	“Persons of concern” includes refugees, asylum-seekers, returnees, stateless persons and groups of internally displaced persons (IDPs).		
	Relevance:	Refugees, internally displaced persons (IDPs) and returnees (those who returned the previous year are also taken into account) are among the most vulnerable people in a humanitarian crisis.		
	Validity / Limitation of indicator:	It is difficult to find accurate data on the number of internally displaced persons (IDPs) in a country. In many countries estimates are not reliable, for reasons of state censorship and lack of access by independent observers and also because it is not always easy to distinguish IDPs from the local population, especially if they take shelter with relatives or friends.		

INDICATOR	Unit of Measure:	Number of persons of concern			
	Indicator Creation Method:	The total number of uprooted people is the sum of the highest figures from the selected sources for each uprooted group.			
	Additional notes:	For the ongoing crisis, real-time data are taken from the Operational Data Portals of UNHCR and UN-OCHA Situation Reports.			
	Pre-processing:	Transformation:	Log	Min:	3
		Normalisation:	MIN-MAX	Max:	6

SOURCE	Variable:	People in refugee-like situations by country of asylum, Number of IDPs, Returned refugees		
	Citation:	Global Trends Report United Nations Refugee Agency, United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR)		
	Date of publication:	01/06/2014		
	Reference time:	2013		
	Periodicity:	Biannual (January, June)		
	URL:	http://www.unhcr.org		
	Data Type:	Tabular (Excel)		
	Country coverage:	191/191 (100%)		

SOURCE	Variable:	Total registered persons
	Citation:	United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA)
	Date of publication:	01/06/2014
	Reference time:	2013
	Periodicity:	Biannual (January, July)
	URL:	http://www.unrwa.org/resources/about-unrwa
	Data Type:	Tabular (pdf)
	Country coverage:	4/191 (2%)

SOURCE	Variable:	Number of Internal Displaced Persons (IDPs)
	Citation:	The Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre (IDMC)
	Date of publication:	01/10/2014
	Reference time:	2005-2014
	Periodicity:	Regularly updated
	URL:	http://www.internal-displacement.org/
	Data Type:	Tabular (html)
	Country coverage:	191/191 (100%)



Dimension:	Vulnerability
Category:	Vulnerability Groups
Component:	Uprooted people

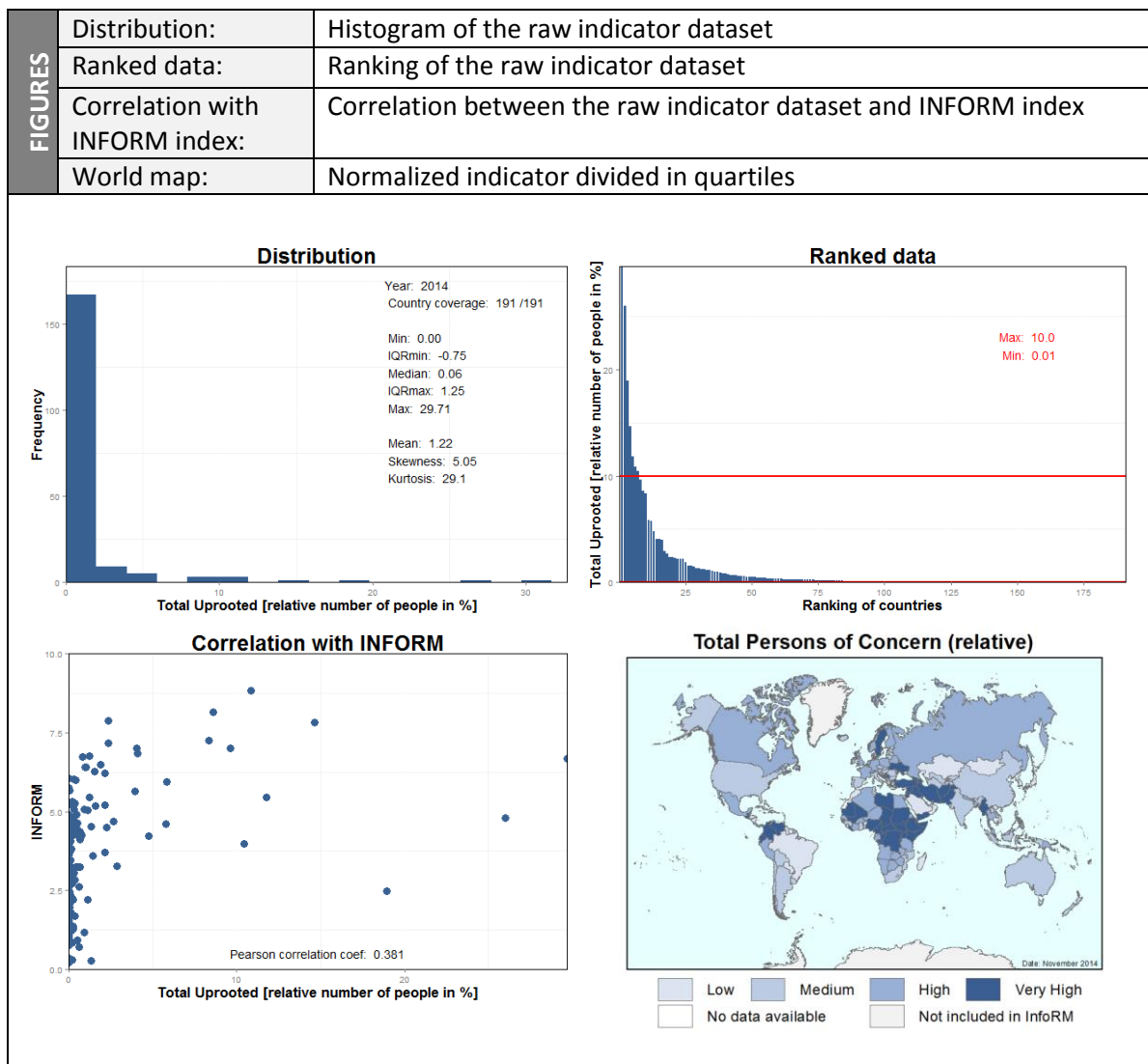
INDICATOR	Indicator:	Total Persons of Concern (relative)		
	INFORM Code:	VU.VGR.UP.POC-REL		
	Long Name:	Total number of people in refugee-like situations by country of asylum, internal displaced peoples (IDPs), returned refugees (percentage of the total population).		
	Description:	“Persons of concern” includes refugees, asylum-seekers, returnees, stateless persons and groups of internally displaced persons (IDPs).		
	Relevance:	Refugees, internally displaced persons (IDPs) and returnees (those who returned the previous year are also taken into account) are among the most vulnerable people in a humanitarian crisis.		
	Validity / Limitation of indicator:	It is difficult to find accurate data on the number of internally displaced persons (IDPs) in a country. In many countries estimates are not reliable, for reasons of state censorship and lack of access by independent observers and also because it is not always easy to distinguish IDPs from the local population, especially if they take shelter with relatives or friends.		

INDICATOR NOTES	Unit of Measure:	Percentage of persons of concern per country		
	Indicator Creation Method:	The total number of uprooted people is the sum of the highest figures from the selected sources for each uprooted group. The result is divided by the total population of each country. The normalization has been applied to match the criteria used in the GVCA of ECHO:		
		Score	% of total population	Level of Vulnerability
		6	> 10%	high vulnerab.
		5	> 3% AND < 10%	medium vulner.
	4	> 1% AND < 3%	medium vulner.	
	3	> 0.5% AND < 1%	low vulnerab.	
	2	> 0.1% AND < 0.5%	low vulnerab.	
	1	> 0.005% AND < 0.1%	no vulnerab.	
	0	< 0.005%	no vulnerab.	
	Additional notes:	For the ongoing crisis, real-time data are taken from the Operational Data Portals of UNHCR and UN-OCHA Situation Reports.		
	Pre-processing:	Transformation:	--	Min: 0.005%
		Normalisation:	MIN-MAX	Max: 10%

SOURCE	Variable:	People in refugee-like situations by country of asylum, Number of IDPs, Returned refugees
	Citation:	Global Trends Report United Nations Refugee Agency, United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR)
	Date of publication:	01/06/2014
	Reference time:	2013
	Periodicity:	Biannual (January, June)
	URL:	http://www.unhcr.org
	Data Type:	Tabular (Excel)
	Country coverage:	191/191 (100%)

SOURCE	Variable:	Total registered persons
	Citation:	United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA)
	Date of publication:	01/06/2014
	Reference time:	2013
	Periodicity:	Biannual (January, July)
	URL:	http://www.unrwa.org/resources/about-unrwa
	Data Type:	Tabular (pdf)
	Country coverage:	4/191 (2%)

SOURCE	Variable:	Number of Internal Displaced Persons (IDPs)
	Citation:	The Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre (IDMC)
	Date of publication:	01/10/2014
	Reference time:	2005-2014
	Periodicity:	Regularly updated
	URL:	http://www.internal-displacement.org/
	Data Type:	Tabular (html)
	Country coverage:	191/191 (100%)

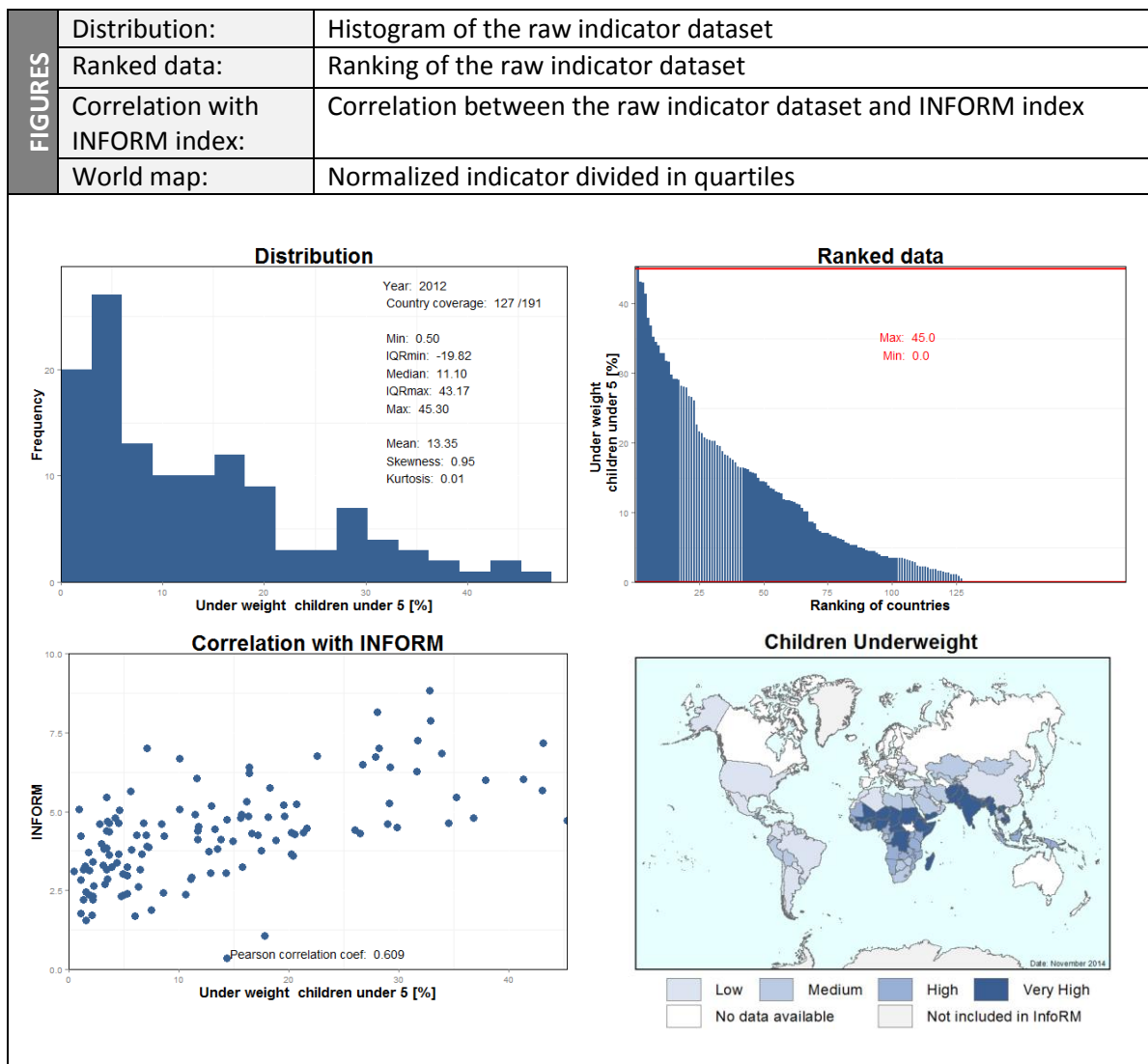


Dimension:	Vulnerability
Category:	Vulnerable Groups
Component:	Other Vulnerable Groups/Children under-five

INDICATOR	Indicator:	Children Underweight		
	INFORM Code:	VU.VGR.OG.U5.UW		
	Long Name:	Percentage of underweight (weight-for-age less than -2 standard deviations of the WHO Child Growth Standards median) among children aged 0-5 years.		
	Description:	This indicator shows the ratio between weight and age of children under five.		
	Relevance:	The Health Condition of Children Under Five component is referred to with two indicators, malnutrition and mortality of children under 5. Malnutrition of children under 5 extract the group of children that are in a weak health condition mainly due to hunger.		
	Validity / Limitation of indicator:	Although the weight/height ratio indicating acute malnutrition (wasting) is a better indicator for emergency situations and the weight/age ratio does not distinguish between acute malnutrition (wasting) and chronic malnutrition (stunting), it was nevertheless decided to use the weight/age ratio in the Vulnerability component of INFORM for two reasons: the weight/height ratio figures are not collected systematically for all countries, and by their very nature they rapidly become obsolete. (DG-ECHO GNA Methodology: http://ec.europa.eu/echo/files/policies/strategy/methodology_2011_2012.pdf) Children Underweight is an MDG indicator (MDG 4).		

INDICATOR NOTES	Unit of Measure:	Percentage			
	Indicator Creation Method:	Percentage of children aged < 5 years underweight for age = (Number of children aged 0-5 years that fall below minus two standard deviations from the median weight-for-age of the WHO Child Growth Standards / Total number of children aged 0-5 years that were measured) * 100.			
	Additional notes:				
	Pre-processing:	Transformation:	--	Min:	0%
		Normalisation:	MIN-MAX	Max:	45%

SOURCE	Variable:	Children aged <5 years underweight (%)		
	Citation:	WHO Global Health Observatory Data Repository		
	Date of publication:	01/10/2014		
	Reference time:	2012		
	Periodicity:	Annual		
	URL:	http://apps.who.int/ghodata		
	Data Type:	Tabular (Excel)		
Country coverage:	126/191 (66%)			

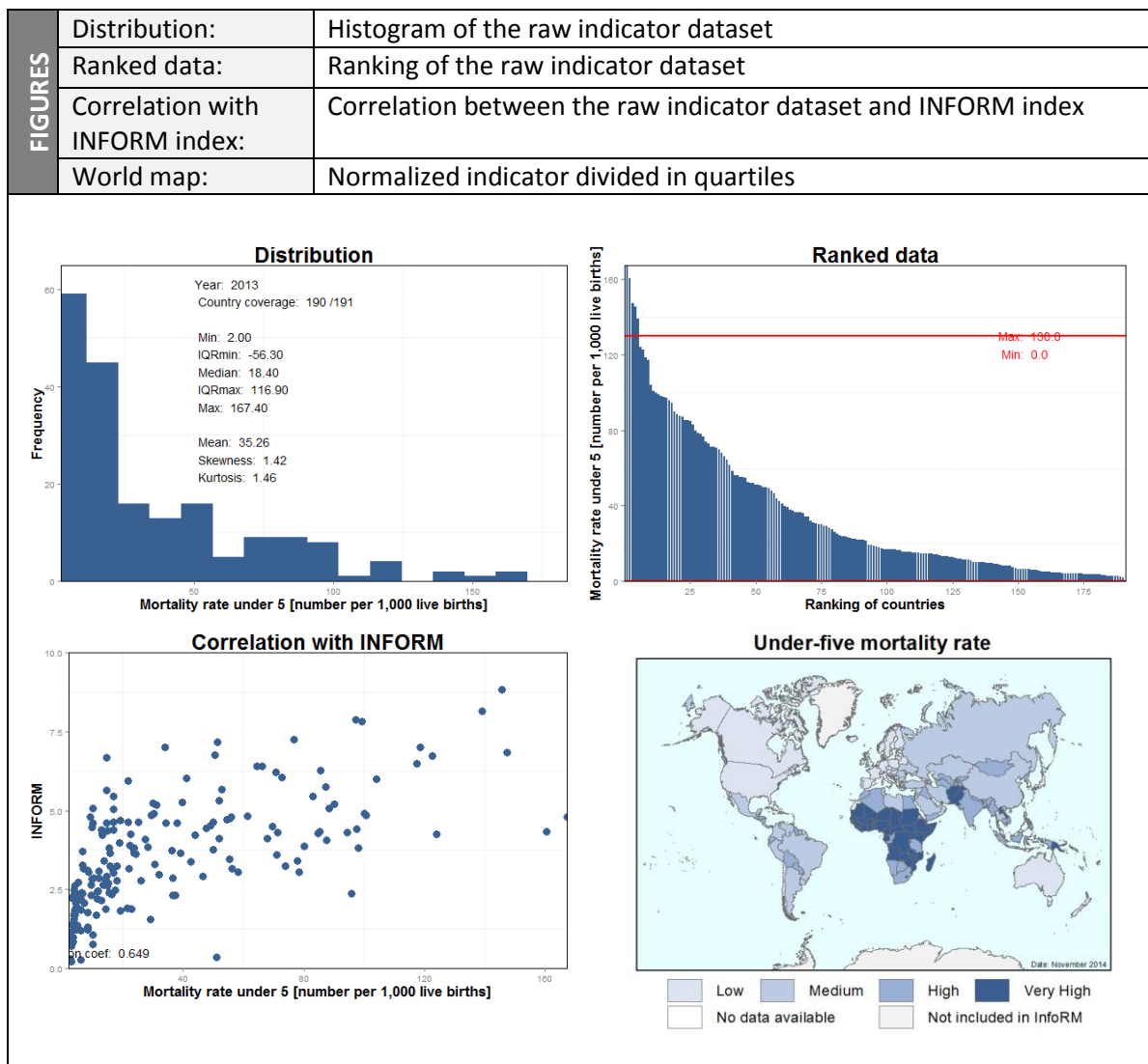


Dimension:	Vulnerability
Category:	Vulnerable Groups
Component:	Other Vulnerable Groups/Children under-five

INDICATOR	Indicator:	Under-five Mortality Rate		
	INFORM Code:	VU.VGR.OG.U5.CM		
	Long Name:	Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births).		
	Description:	This indicator shows the probability of death between birth and the end of the fifth year per 1000 live births.		
	Relevance:	The Health Condition of Children Under Five component is referred to with two indicators, malnutrition and mortality of children under 5. The mortality of children under 5 shows general health condition of the children.		
	Validity / Limitation of indicator:	Because data on the incidences and prevalence of diseases (morbidity data) frequently are unavailable, mortality rates are often used to identify vulnerable populations. Under-five mortality rate is an MDG indicator (MDG 4).		

INDICATOR NOTES	Unit of Measure:	Deaths per 1000 live births			
	Indicator Creation Method:	The global estimation of child mortality has been obtained using a Bayesian B-spline bias-reduction model. The model is able to flexibly capture changes in U5MR over time, gives point estimates and credible intervals that reflect potential biases in data series and performs reasonably well in out-of-sample validation exercises.			
	Additional notes:				
	Pre-processing:	Transformation:	--	Min:	0
		Normalisation:	MIN-MAX	Max:	130

SOURCE	Variable:	Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)		
	Citation:	UN Inter-agency Group for Child Mortality Estimation (UNICEF, WHO, World Bank, UN DESA Population Division)		
	Date of publication:	01/10/2014		
	Reference time:	2013		
	Periodicity:	Annual		
	URL:	www.childmortality.org		
	Data Type:	Tabular (Excel)		
	Country coverage:	189/191 (99%)		

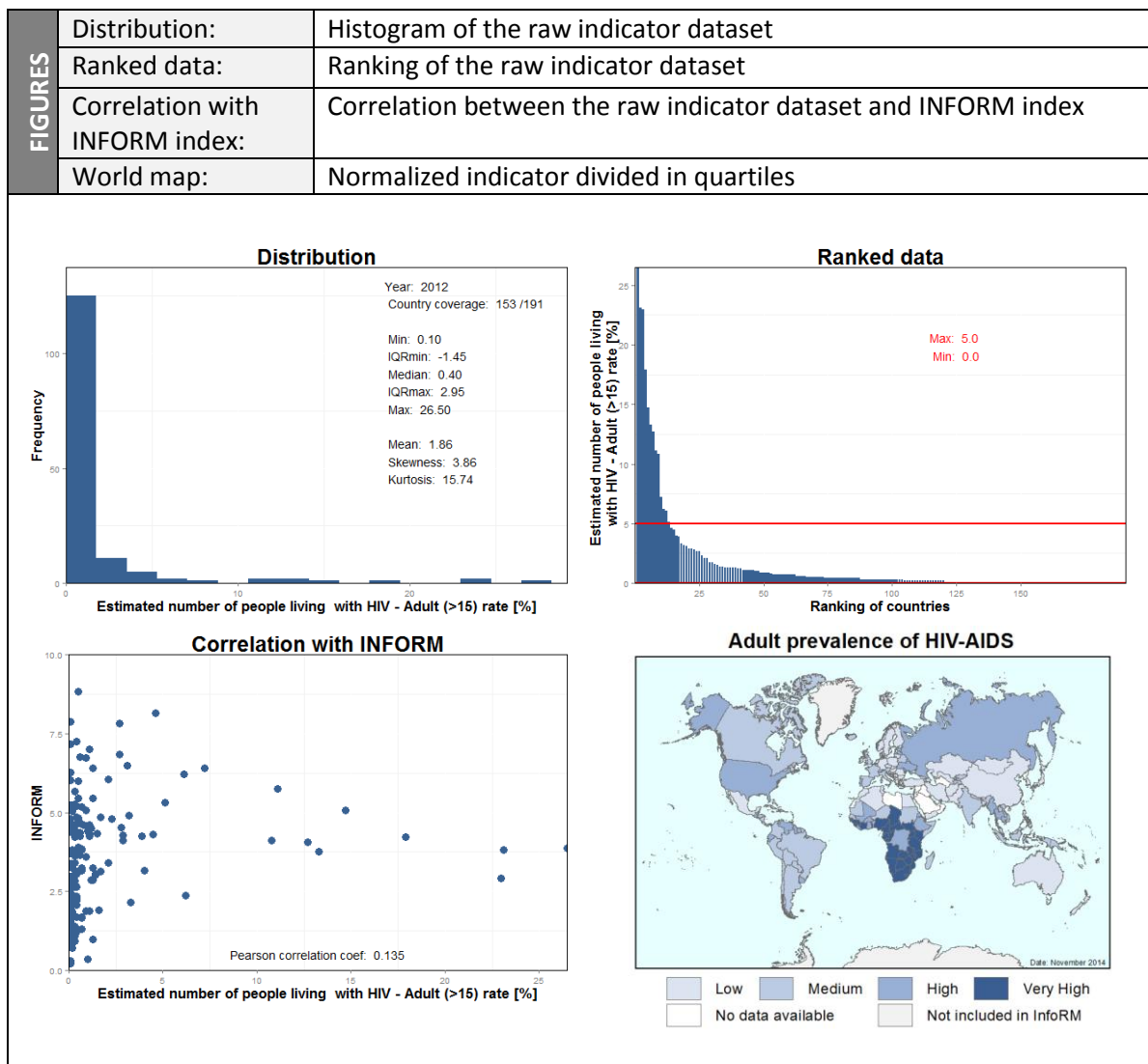


Dimension:	Vulnerability
Category:	Vulnerable Groups
Component:	Other Vulnerable Groups/Health conditions

INDICATOR	Indicator:	Adult Prevalence of HIV-AIDS		
	INFORM Code:	VU.VGR.OG.HE.HIV		
	Long Name:	HIV prevalence among adults aged 15-49 years (%)		
	Description:	The estimated number of adults aged 15-49 years with HIV infection, whether or not they have developed symptoms of AIDS, expressed as per cent of total population in that age group.		
	Relevance:	HIV-AIDS is considered as one of the three pandemics of low- and middle- income countries.		
	Validity / Limitation of indicator:	Target 6.a of the Millennium development Goals is to "have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS". Indicator 6.1 is defined as "HIV prevalence among population aged 15-24 years".		

INDICATOR NOTES	Unit of Measure:	Percentage		
	Indicator Creation Method:	The prevalence of HIV among the population 15-49 years old is measured as the number of individuals aged 15-49 living with HIV divided by the total population aged 15-49.		
	Additional notes:			
	Pre-processing:	Transformation:	--	Min:
Normalisation:		MIN-MAX	Max:	5%

SOURCE	Variable:	Estimated number of people living with HIV - Adult (>15) rate		
	Citation:	WHO Global Health Observatory Data Repository		
	Date of publication:	01/10/2014		
	Reference time:	2012		
	Periodicity:	Biennial (December)		
	URL:	http://apps.who.int/ghodata		
	Data Type:	Tabular (Excel)		
	Country coverage:	150/191 (79%)		

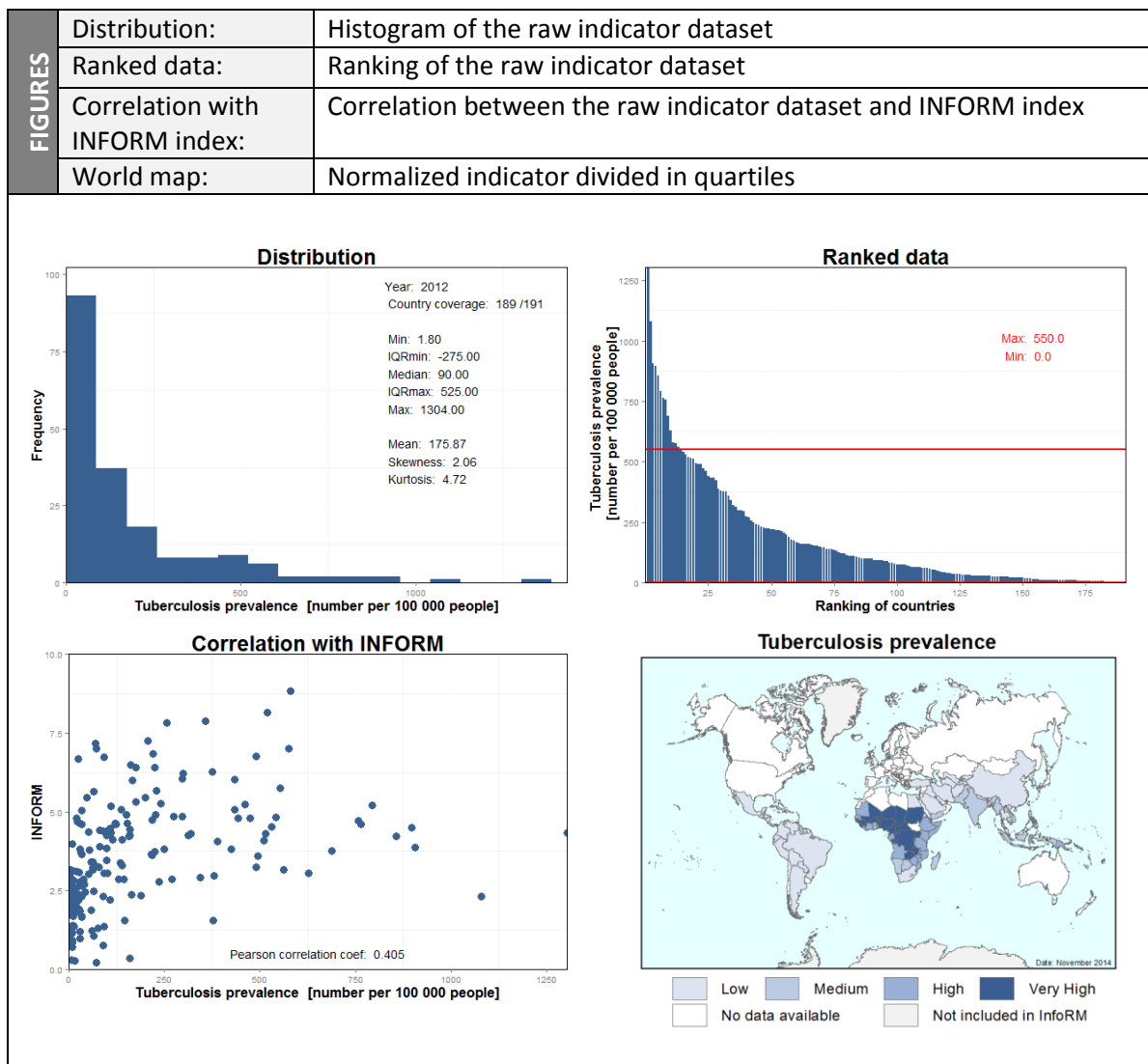


Dimension:	Vulnerability
Category:	Vulnerable Groups
Component:	Other Vulnerable Groups/Health conditions

INDICATOR	Indicator:	Tuberculosis Prevalence		
	INFORM Code:	VU.VGR.OG.HE.TBC		
	Long Name:	Estimated prevalence of tuberculosis (per 100 000 population)		
	Description:	The number of cases of tuberculosis (all forms) in a population at a given point in time (the middle of the calendar year), expressed as the rate per 100 000 population. Estimates include cases of TB in people with HIV.		
	Relevance:	Tuberculosis is considered as one of the three pandemics of low- and middle- income countries.		
	Validity / Limitation of indicator:	Target 6.c of the Millennium development Goals is to "have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the incidence of malaria and other major diseases". Indicator 6.9 is defined as "incidence, prevalence and death rates associated with TB".		

INDICATOR NOTES	Unit of Measure:	Cases per 100,000 population		
	Indicator Creation Method:	Prevalence can be estimated in national population-based surveys. Where survey data are not available, estimates of prevalence are derived from estimates of incidence and the duration of disease.		
	Additional notes:			
	Pre-processing:	Transformation:	--	Min:
Normalisation:		MIN-MAX	Max:	500

SOURCE	Variable:	Estimated prevalence of tuberculosis (per 100 000 population)		
	Citation:	WHO Global Health Observatory Data Repository		
	Date of publication:	01/10/2014		
	Reference time:	2012		
	Periodicity:	Annual (March)		
	URL:	http://apps.who.int/ghodata		
	Data Type:	Tabular (Excel)		
	Country coverage:	188/191 (98%)		

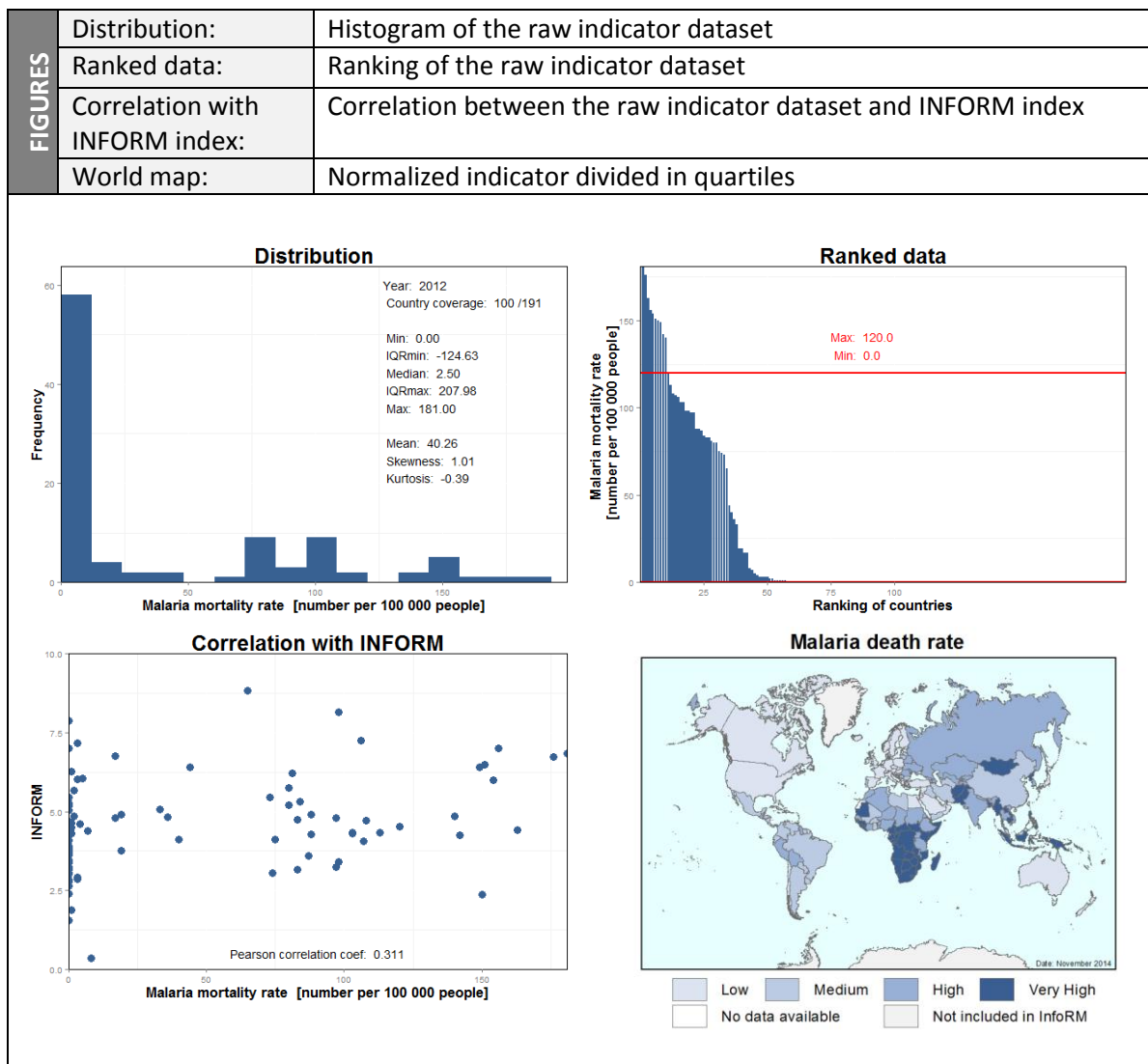


Dimension:	Vulnerability
Category:	Vulnerable Groups
Component:	Other Vulnerable Groups/Health conditions

INDICATOR	Indicator:	Malaria Mortality Rate		
	INFORM Code:	VU.VGR.OG.HE.MAL		
	Long Name:	Deaths due to malaria (per 100 000 population)		
	Description:	The death rate associated with malaria is the number of deaths caused by malaria per 100,000 people per year.		
	Relevance:	Malaria is considered as one of the three pandemics of low- and middle- income countries.		
	Validity / Limitation of indicator:	Target 6.c of the Millennium development Goals is to "have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the incidence of malaria and other major diseases". Indicator 6.6 is defined as "Incidence and death rates associated with malaria".		

INDICATOR NOTES	Unit of Measure:	Number of deaths per 100,000 population		
	Indicator Creation Method:	The malaria death rate is expressed as the number of deaths due to malaria per 100,000 population per year with the population of a country derived from projections made by the UN Population Division.		
	Additional notes:	Information on the number of malaria cases, reporting completeness and case confirmation rates are compiled annually by the Ministries of Health (National Malaria Control Programs) from the administration of health services.		
	Pre-processing:	Transformation:	--	Min: 0
		Normalisation:	MIN-MAX	Max: 120

SOURCE	Variable:	Deaths due to malaria (per 100 000 population)		
	Citation:	WHO Global Health Observatory Data Repository		
	Date of publication:	01/10/2014		
	Reference time:	2012		
	Periodicity:	Annual (December)		
	URL:	http://apps.who.int/ghodata		
	Data Type:	Tabular (Excel)		
	Country coverage:	100/191 (52%)		

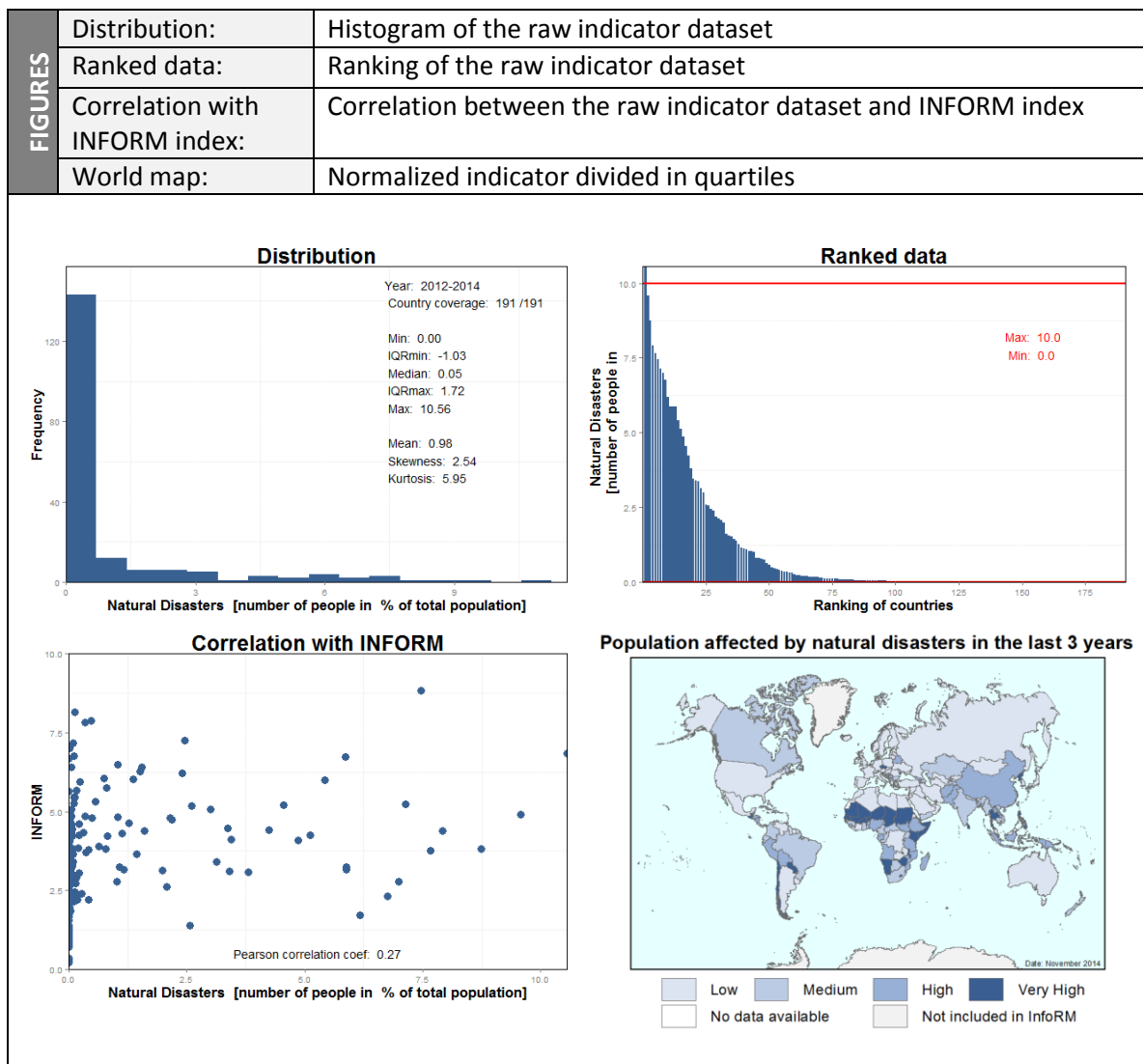


Dimension:	Vulnerability
Category:	Vulnerable Groups
Component:	Other Vulnerable Groups/Recent Shocks

INDICATOR	Indicator:	Population affected by natural disasters in the last 3 years		
	INFORM Code:	VU.VGR.OG.NATDIS-REL		
	Long Name:	Percentage of population affected by natural disasters in the last 12, 24, 36 months		
	Description:	To account for increased vulnerability during the recovery period after a disaster, people affected by recent shocks in the past 3 years are considered. The affected people from the most recent year are considered fully while affected people from the previous years are scaled down with the factor 0.5 and 0.25 for the second and third year, respectively, assuming that recovery decreases vulnerability progressively.		
	Relevance:	The population affected by recent natural disasters are considered more vulnerable than the rest of the population. The indicator identify the countries that are recovering from humanitarian crisis situation.		
	Validity / Limitation of indicator:	Although CRED recognises that the figures for people affected are not entirely reliable, since the definition leaves room for interpretation, it is nevertheless better to use this figure rather than the number of people killed, because it is the survivors who require emergency aid.		

INDICATOR NOTES	Unit of Measure:	Percentage		
	Indicator Creation Method:	The affected population over the last 36 months are summed and then divided by the total population of the country. The affected people from the most recent year are considered fully while affected people from the previous years are scaled down with the factor 0.5 and 0.25 for the second and third year.		
	Additional notes:			
	Pre-processing:	Transformation:	--	Min:
Normalisation:		MIN-MAX	Max:	10%

SOURCE	Variable:	Population affected by natural disasters in the last 3 years		
	Citation:	EM-DAT, CRED		
	Date of publication:	01/10/2014		
	Reference time:	2012-2014		
	Periodicity:	Every 3 months		
	URL:	http://www.emdat.be/		
	Data Type:	Tabular (csv)		
	Country coverage:	191/191 (100%)		

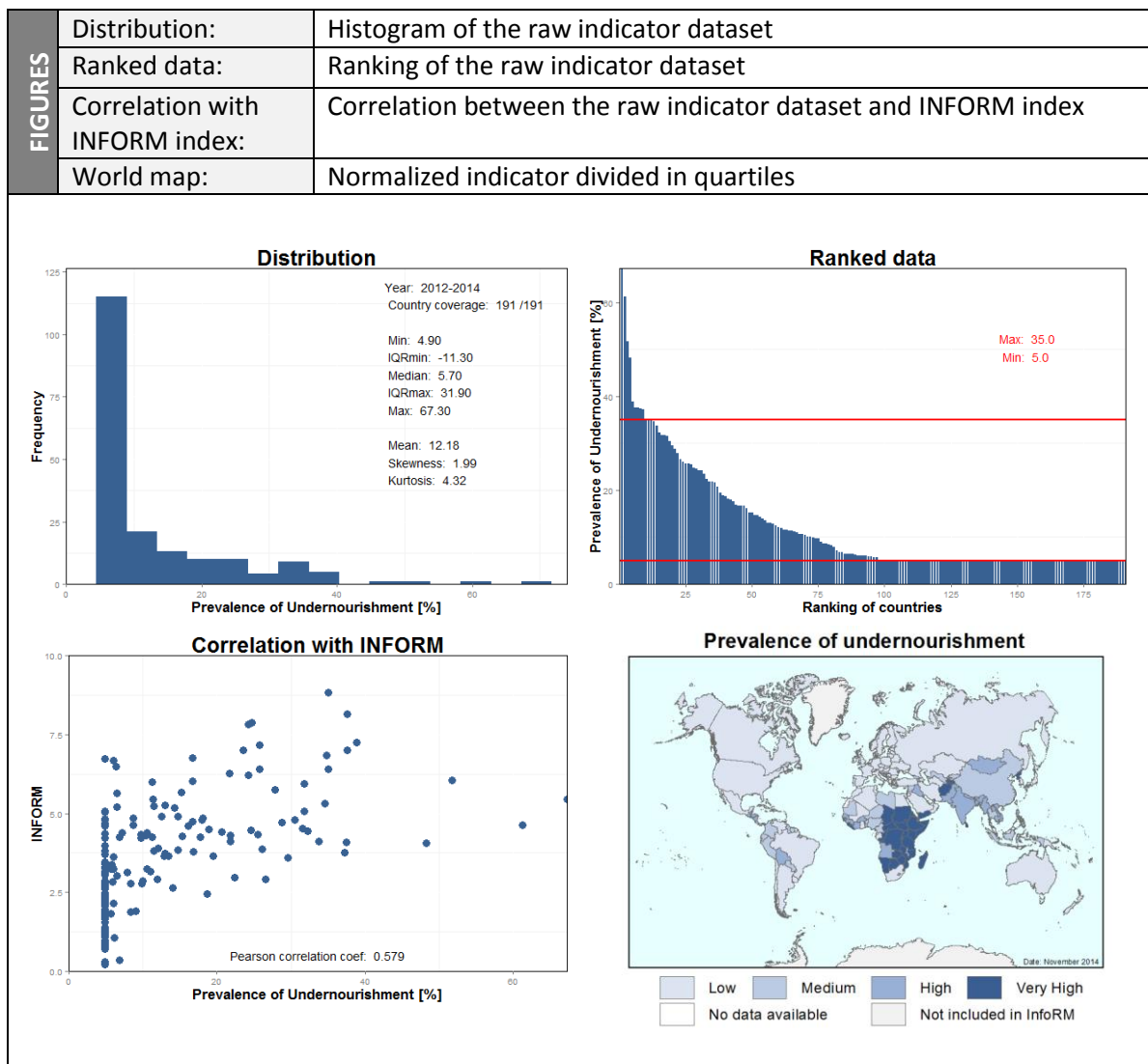


Dimension:	Vulnerability
Category:	Vulnerable Groups
Component:	Other Vulnerable Groups/Food Security – Malnutrition

INDICATOR	Indicator:	Prevalence of Undernourishment		
	INFORM Code:	VU.VGR.OG.FS.MA.PU		
	Long Name:	Prevalence of undernourishment (% of population)		
	Description:	The Prevalence of Undernourishment expresses the probability that a randomly selected individual from the population consumes an amount of calories that is insufficient to cover her/his energy requirement for an active and healthy life.		
	Relevance:	The malnutrition component concerns the actual quality and type of food supplied to provide the nutritional balance necessary for healthy and active life. It captures trends in chronic hunger.		
	Validity / Limitation of indicator:	This is the traditional FAO hunger indicator, adopted as official Millennium Development Goal indicator for Goal 1, Target 1.9.		

INDICATOR NOTES	Unit of Measure:	Percentage		
	Indicator Creation Method:	The indicator is computed by comparing a probability distribution of habitual daily Dietary Energy Consumption with a threshold level called the Minimum Dietary Energy Requirement. Both are based on the notion of an average individual in the reference population.		
	Additional notes:	The indicator is calculated on 3 year averages.		
	Missing values:	Regional average		
	Pre-processing:	Transformation:	--	Min:
	Normalisation:	MIN-MAX	Max:	35%

SOURCE	Variable:	Prevalence of undernourishment		
	Citation:	ESS calculations, FAO		
	Date of publication:	01/10/2014		
	Reference time:	2012-2014		
	Periodicity:	Annual		
	URL:	http://www.fao.org/economic/ess/ess-fs/ess-fadata/en/		
	Data Type:	Tabular (Excel)		
	Country coverage:	171/191 (90%)		

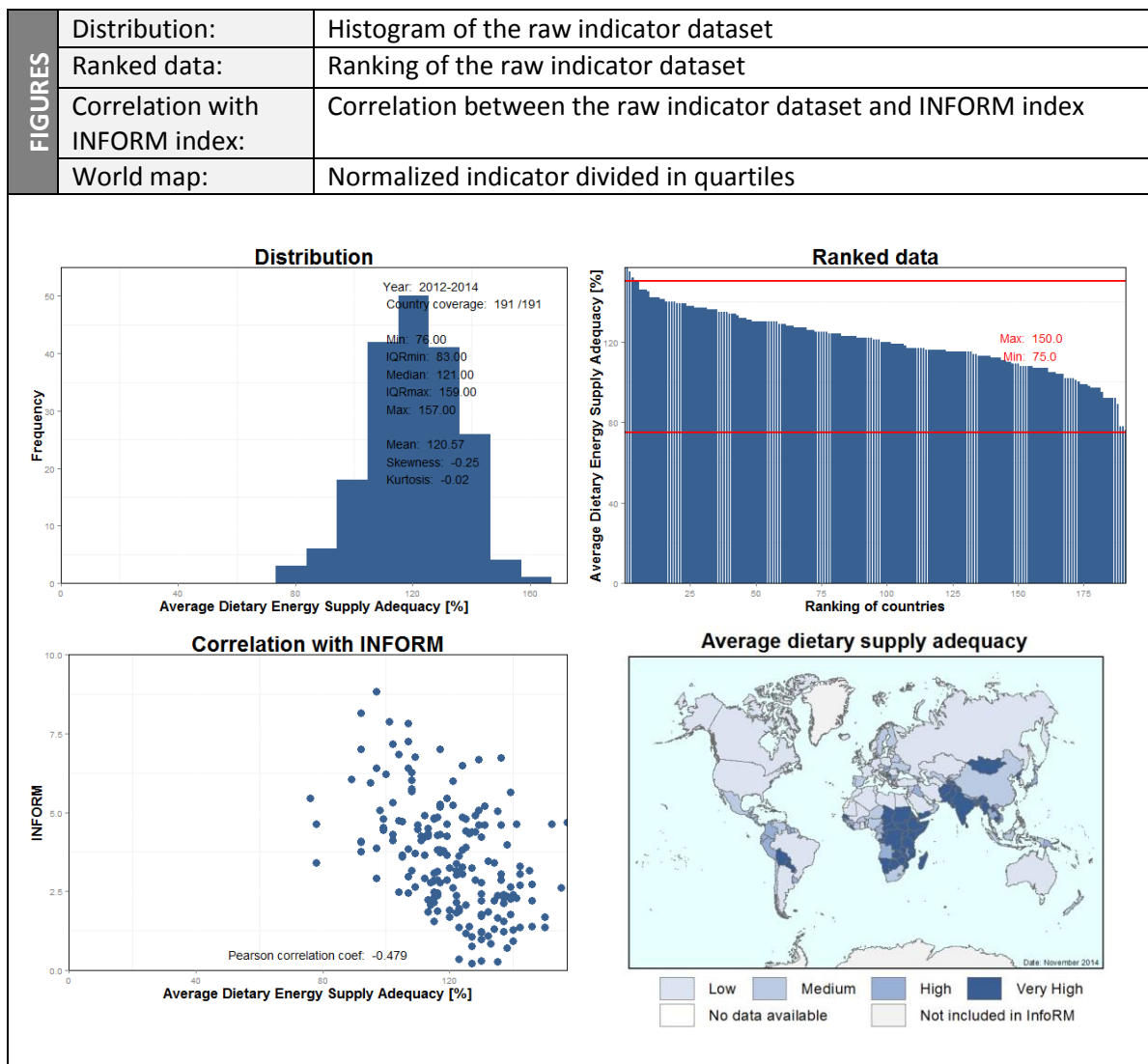


Dimension:	Vulnerability
Category:	Vulnerable Groups
Component:	Other Vulnerable Groups/Food Security – Malnutrition

INDICATOR	Indicator:	Average Dietary Supply Adequacy		
	INFORM Code:	VU.VGR.OG.FS.MA.ADSA		
	Long Name:	Average dietary supply adequacy		
	Description:	Average dietary energy supply as a percentage of the average dietary energy requirement.		
	Relevance:	The malnutrition component concerns the actual quality and type of food supplied to provide the nutritional balance necessary for healthy and active life. It captures trends in chronic hunger.		
	Validity / Limitation of indicator:	Analysed together with the prevalence of undernourishment, it allows discerning whether undernourishment is mainly due to insufficiency of the food supply or to particularly bad distribution.		

INDICATOR NOTES	Unit of Measure:	Percentage			
	Indicator Creation Method:	The indicator expresses the Dietary Energy Supply (DES) as a percentage of the Average Dietary Energy Requirement (ADER) in each country. Each country's or region's average supply of calories for food consumption is normalized by the average dietary energy requirement estimated for its population, to provide an index of adequacy of the food supply in terms of calories.			
	Additional notes:	The indicator is calculated as an average over 3 years to reduce the impact of possible errors in estimated DES, due to the difficulties in properly accounting of stock variations in major food. It thus provides an indicator of structural food supply adequacy.			
	Missing values:	Regional average			
	Pre-processing:	Transformation:	--	Min:	75%
		Normalisation:	MAX-MIN	Max:	150%

SOURCE	Variable:	Average dietary supply adequacy		
	Citation:	FAOSTAT and ESS calculations, FAO		
	Date of publication:	01/10/2014		
	Reference time:	2012-2014		
	Periodicity:	Annual		
	URL:	http://www.fao.org/economic/ess/ess-fs/ess-fadata/en/		
	Data Type:	Tabular (Excel)		
Country coverage:	170/191 (89%)			

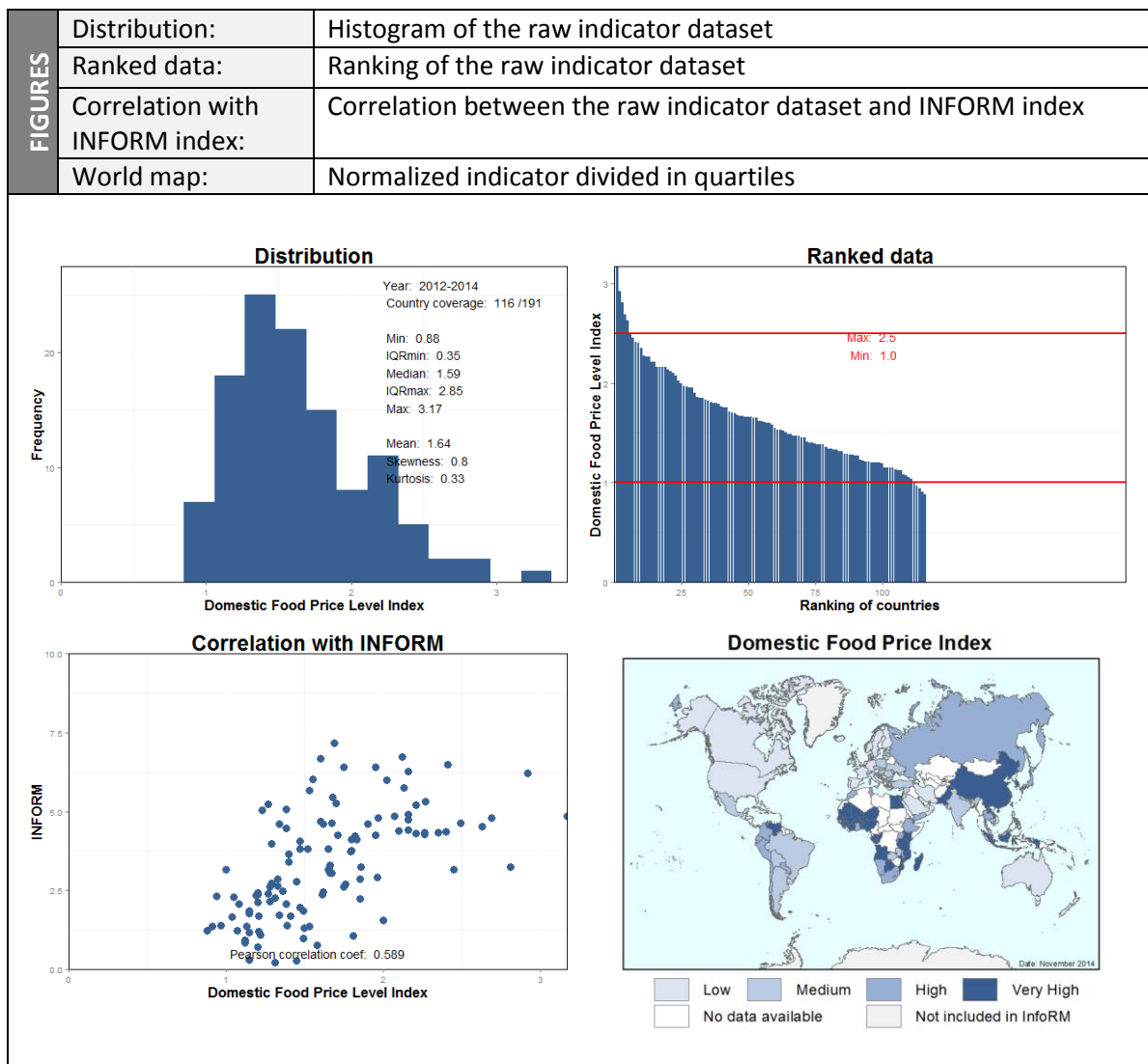


Dimension:	Vulnerability
Category:	Vulnerable Groups
Component:	Other Vulnerable Groups/Food Security – Food access

INDICATOR	Indicator:	Domestic Food Price Index		
	INFORM Code:	VU.VGR.OG.FS.FA.DFPLI		
	Long Name:	Domestic Food Price Index		
	Description:	A measure of the monthly change in international prices of a basket of food commodities.		
	Relevance:	Domestic Food Price Index refers to the economic aspect of the Food Access component.		
	Validity / Limitation of indicator:	The indicator does not consider differences in shares of food expenditures over total expenditure across countries.		

INDICATOR NOTES	Unit of Measure:	Index			
	Indicator Creation Method:	The Domestic Food Price Level Index is calculated by dividing the Food Purchasing Power Parity (FPPP) by the General PPP, thus providing an index of the price of food in the country relative to the price of the generic consumption basket. Data are available for 2005 from the ICP Program. It is then extended to other years by adjusting both numerator and denominator using the relative changes in Food CPI and General CPI as provided by ILO.			
	Additional notes:				
	Pre-processing:	Transformation:	--	Min:	1
		Normalisation:	MIN-MAX	Max:	2.5

SOURCE	Variable:	Domestic Food Price Level Index		
	Citation:	FAO elaboration of data provided by ILO and the World Bank ICP (International Comparison Project)		
	Date of publication:	01/10/2014		
	Reference time:	2014		
	Periodicity:	Annual		
	URL:	http://www.fao.org/economic/ess/ess-fs/ess-fadata/en/		
	Data Type:	Tabular (Excel)		
	Country coverage:	134/191 (70%)		

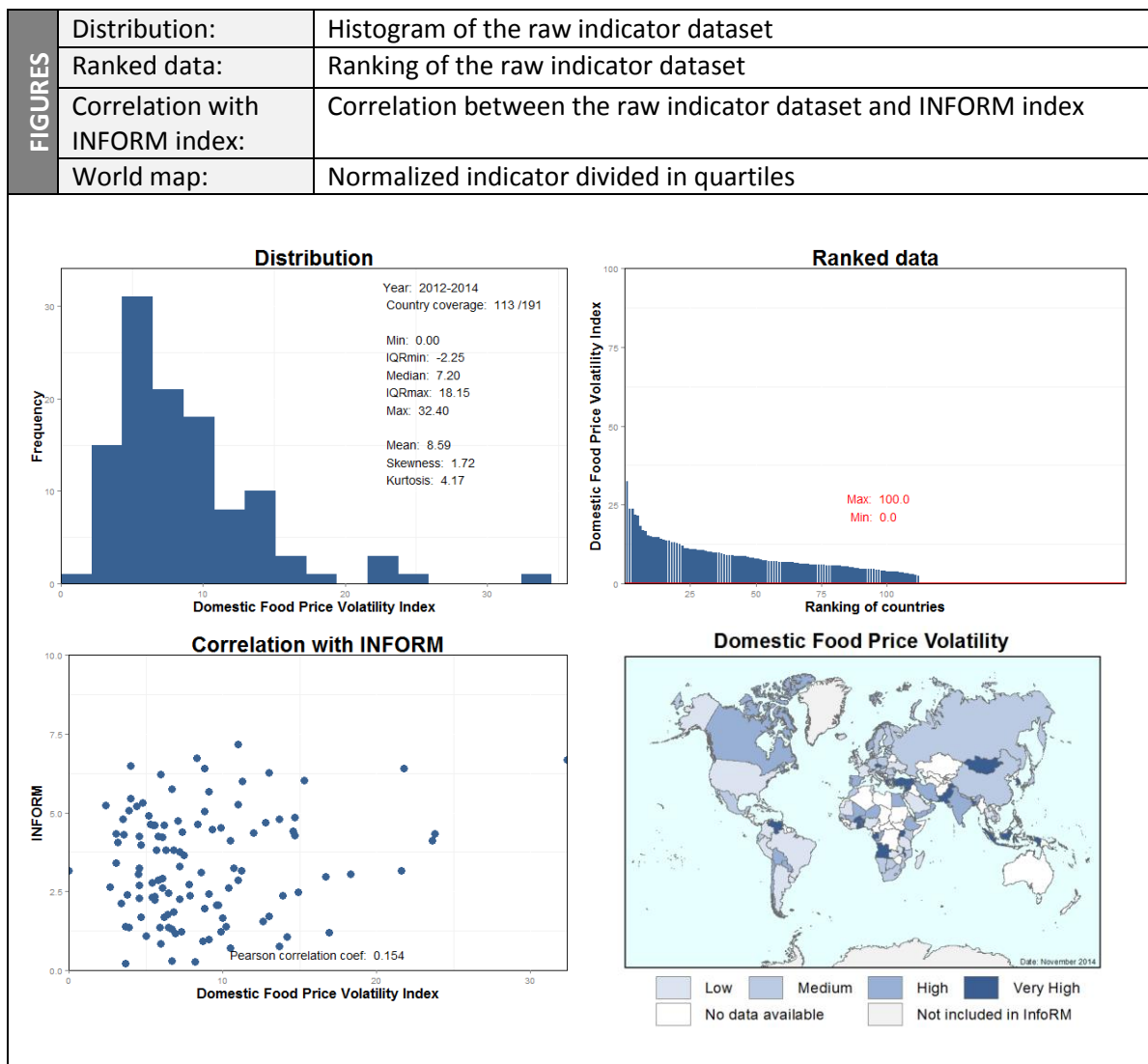


Dimension:	Vulnerability
Category:	Vulnerable Groups
Component:	Other Vulnerable Groups/Food Security – Food access

INDICATOR	Indicator:	Domestic Food Price Volatility		
	INFORM Code:	VU.VGR.OG.FS.FA.DFPVI		
	Long Name:	Domestic Food Price Volatility		
	Description:	The Domestic Food Price Volatility compares the variations of the Domestic Food Price Index across countries and time.		
	Relevance:	Domestic Food Price Volatility refers to the price stability aspect of the Food Access component.		
	Validity / Limitation of indicator:			

INDICATOR NOTES	Unit of Measure:	Index		
	Indicator Creation Method:	The Domestic Food Price Volatility is a measure of variation of the Domestic Food Price Level Index. It has been computed as the Standard Deviation (SD) of the deviations from the trend over the previous five years.		
	Additional notes:			
	Pre-processing:	Transformation:	--	Min:
Normalisation:		MIN-MAX	Max:	100

SOURCE	Variable:	Domestic Food Price Volatility		
	Citation:	FAO elaboration of the Domestic Food Price Index. Data to compute the Domestic Food Price Index were provided by ILO and World Bank ICP (International Comparison Project)		
	Date of publication:	01/10/2014		
	Reference time:	2014		
	Periodicity:	Annual		
	URL:	http://www.fao.org/economic/ess/ess-fs/ess-fadata/en/		
	Country coverage:	132/191 (69%)		

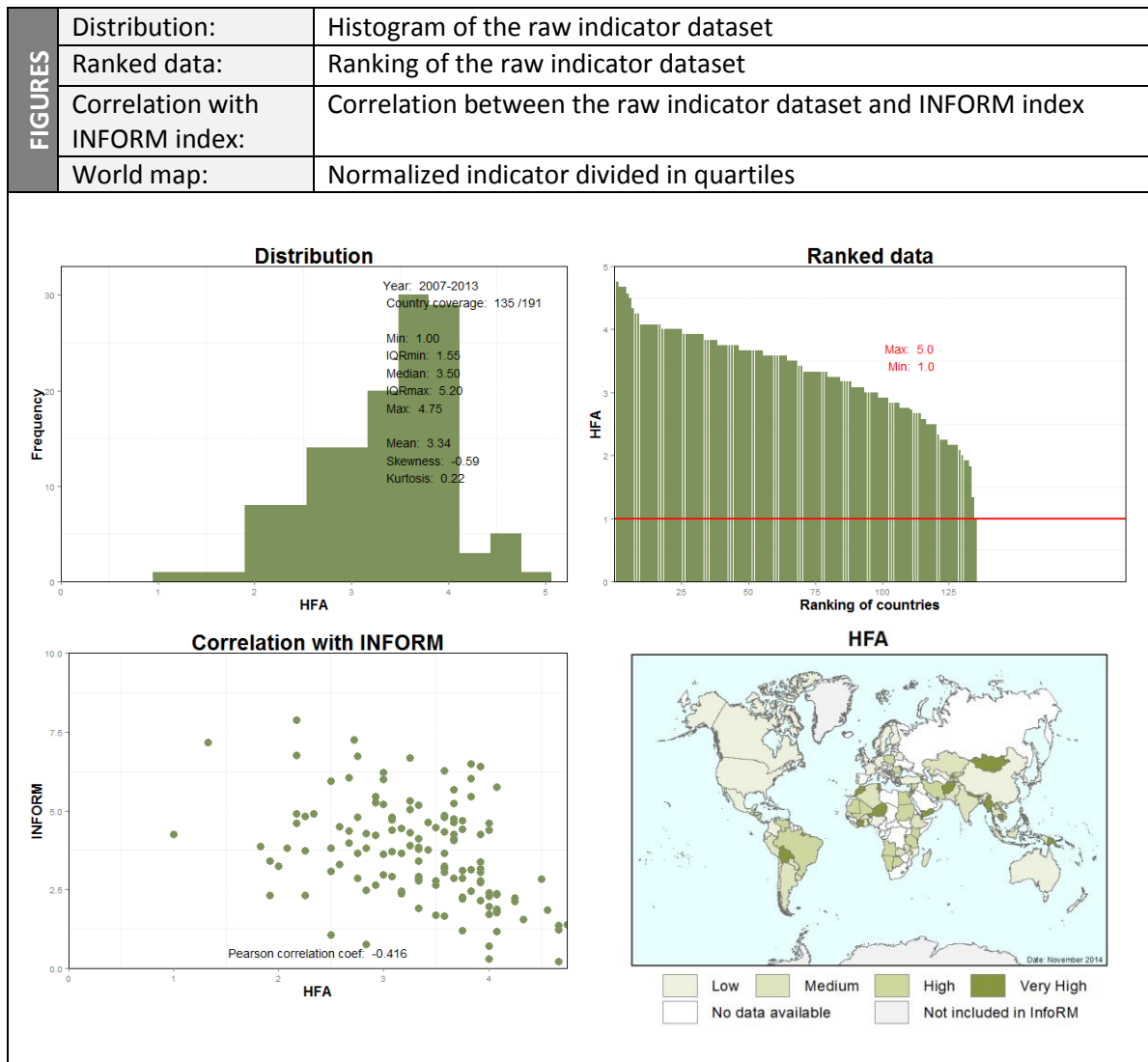


Dimension:	Lack of Coping Capacity
Category:	Institutional
Component:	Disaster Risk Reduction

INDICATOR	Indicator:	HFA		
	INFORM Code:	CC.INS.DRR		
	Long Name:	Hyogo Framework for Action scores		
	Description:	The indicator for the Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) activity in the country comes from the score of Hyogo Framework for Action self-assessment progress reports of the countries. HFA progress reports assess strategic priorities in the implementation of disaster risk reduction actions and establish baselines on levels of progress achieved in implementing the HFA's five priorities for action.		
	Relevance:	The indicator quantifies the level of implementation of DRR activity.		
	Validity / Limitation of indicator:	Self-evaluation has a risk of being perceived as a process of presenting inflated grades and being unreliable.		

INDICATOR NOTES	Unit of Measure:	Index [1-5]		
	Indicator Creation Method:	For each of the 5 priority actions, the average of the scores of the underlying Indicators has been calculated. The final score is the average of the 5 priority action scores.		
	Additional notes:	We considered the latest national progress report available for each country.		
	Pre-processing:	Transformation:	--	Min: 1
	Normalisation:	MAX-MIN	Max: 5	

SOURCE	Variable:	Hyogo Framework for Action Progress Reports		
	Citation:	UNISDR		
	Date of publication:	01/10/2014		
	Reference time:	2007-2013		
	Periodicity:	Biennial		
	URL:	http://www.preventionweb.net/english/hyogo/progress/		
	Data Type:	Tabular (Excel)		
	Country coverage:	135/191 (71%)		

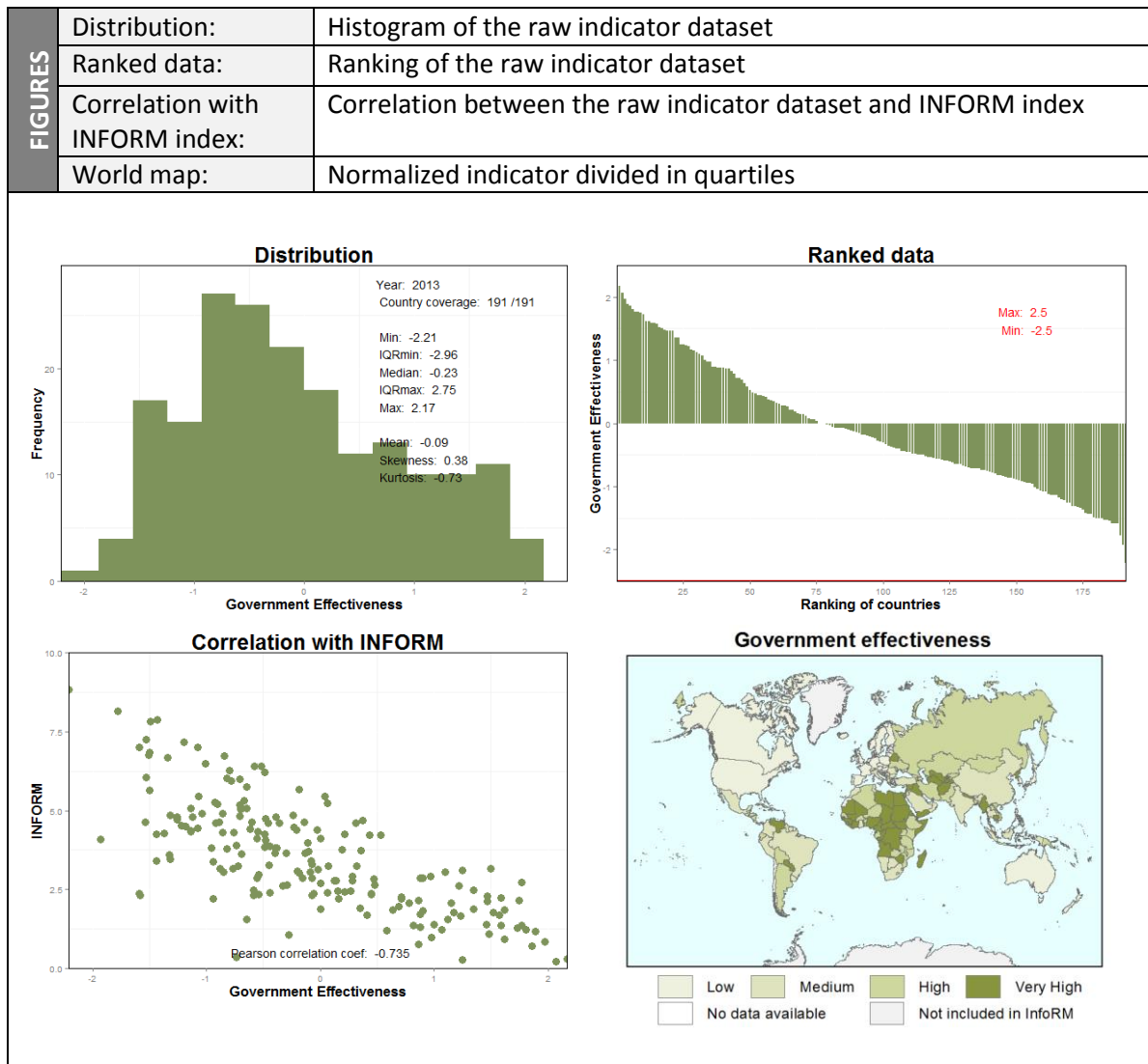


Dimension:	Lack of Coping Capacity
Category:	Institutional
Component:	Governance

INDICATOR	Indicator:	Government Effectiveness		
	INFORM Code:	CC.INS.GOV.GE		
	Long Name:	Government effectiveness		
	Description:	The Government effectiveness captures perceptions of the quality of public services, the quality of the civil service and the degree of its independence from political pressures, the quality of policy formulation and implementation, and the credibility of the government's commitment to such policies.		
	Relevance:	The indicator shows the effectiveness of the governments' effort for building resilience across all sectors of society.		
	Validity / Limitation of indicator:			

INDICATOR NOTES	Unit of Measure:	Index [-2.5/2.5]			
	Indicator Creation Method:	The WGI are composite governance indicators based on 31 underlying data sources. These data sources are rescaled and combined to create the six aggregate indicators using a statistical methodology known as an unobserved components model.			
	Additional notes:				
	Pre-processing:	Transformation:	--	Min:	-2.5
		Normalisation:	MAX-MIN	Max:	2.5

SOURCE	Variable:	Government effectiveness		
	Citation:	Worldwide Governance Indicators World Bank		
	Date of publication:	01/10/2014		
	Reference time:	2013		
	Periodicity:	Annual		
	URL:	http://info.worldbank.org/governance/wgi/index.asp		
	Data Type:	Tabular (Excel)		
	Country coverage:	188/191 (98%)		

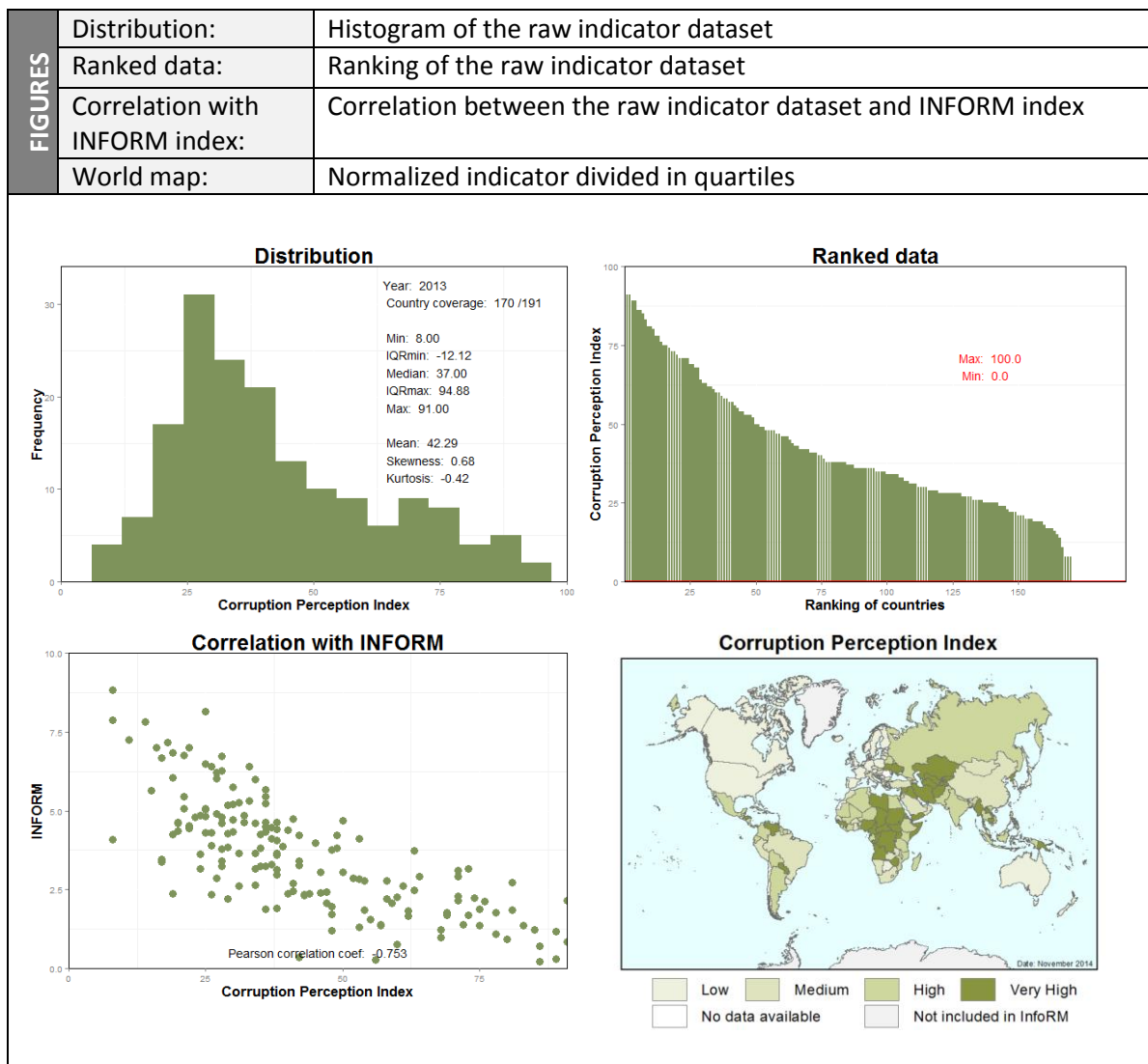


	Dimension:	Lack of Coping Capacity
	Category:	Institutional
	Component:	Governance

INDICATOR	Indicator:	Corruption Perception Index		
	INFORM Code:	CC.INS.GOV.CPI		
	Long Name:	Corruption Perception Index CPI		
	Description:	The CPI scores and ranks countries based on how corrupt a country's public sector is perceived to be. It is a composite index, a combination of surveys and assessments of corruption, collected by a variety of reputable institutions.		
	Relevance:	The indicator captures the level of misuse of political power for private benefit, which is not directly considered in the construction of the government effectiveness even though interrelated.		
	Validity / Limitation of indicator:			

INDICATOR NOTES	Unit of Measure:	Index [0/100]		
	Indicator Creation Method:	The methodology follows 4 basic steps: selection of source data, rescaling source data, aggregating the rescaled data and then reporting a measure for uncertainty.		
	Additional notes:	Scale from 0 (highly corrupt) to 100 (very clean)		
	Pre-processing:	Transformation:	--	Min: 0
		Normalisation:	MAX-MIN	Max: 100

SOURCE	Variable:	Corruption Perception Index CPI		
	Citation:	Transparency International		
	Date of publication:	3/12/2013		
	Reference time:	2013		
	Periodicity:	Annual (December)		
	URL:	http://www.transparency.org/research/cpi/		
	Data Type:	Tabular (Excel)		
	Country coverage:	172/191 (90%)		

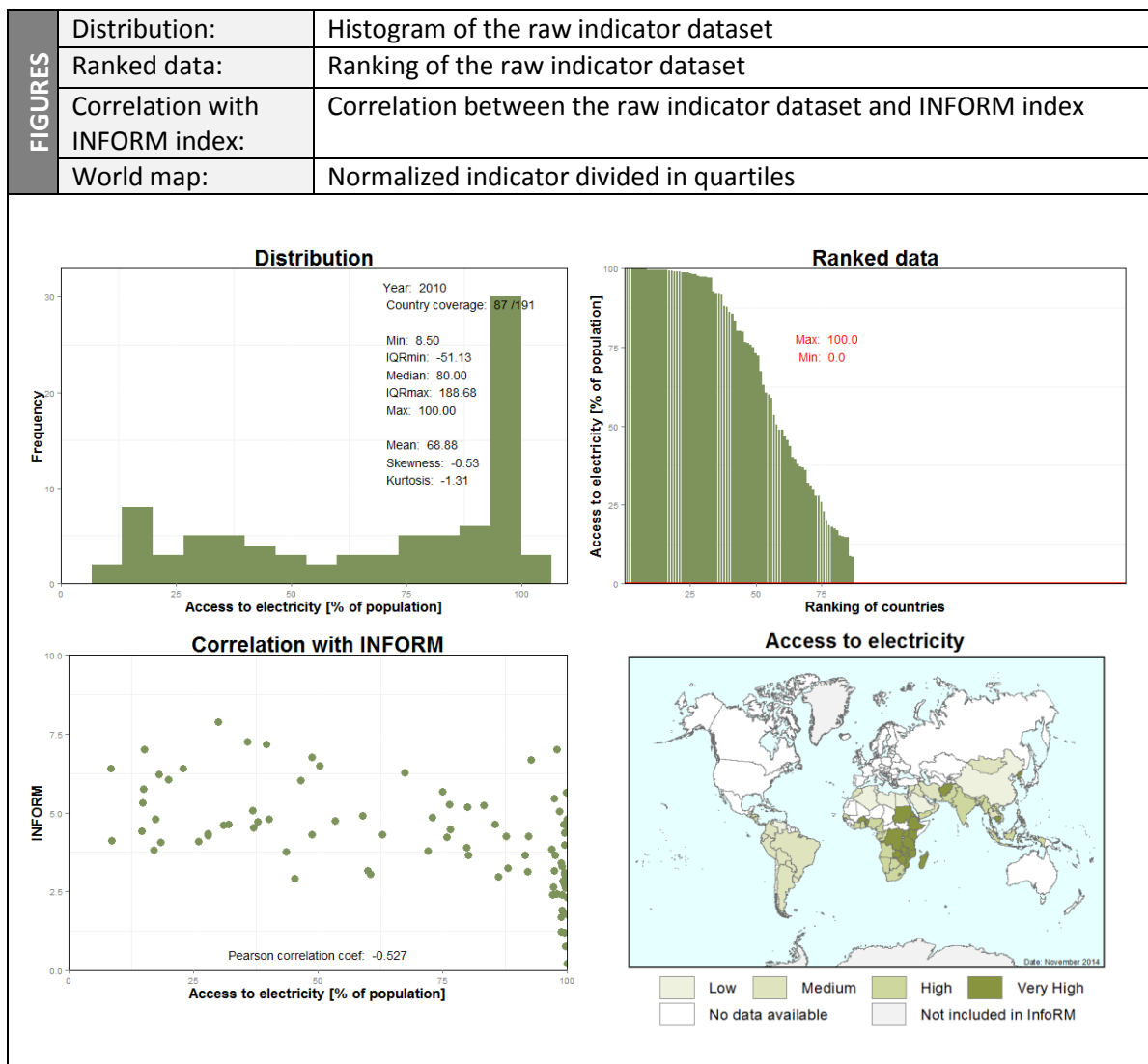


Dimension:	Lack of Coping Capacity
Category:	Infrastructure
Component:	Communication

INDICATOR	Indicator:	Access to Electricity		
	INFORM Code:	CC.INF.COM.ELACCS		
	Long Name:	Access to electricity (% of population)		
	Description:	Access to electricity is the percentage of population with access to electricity. Electrification data are collected from industry, national surveys and international sources.		
	Relevance:	The communication component aims to measure the efficiency of dissemination of early warnings through a communication network as well as coordination of preparedness and emergency activities. It is dependent on the dispersion of the communication infrastructure as well as the literacy and education level of the recipients.		
	Validity / Limitation of indicator:			

INDICATOR NOTES	Unit of Measure:	Percentage		
	Indicator Creation Method:	Data on access to electricity are collected by the IEA from industry, national surveys, and international sources.		
	Additional notes:	Where country data appeared contradictory, outdated or unreliable, the IEA Secretariat made estimates based on cross-country comparisons and earlier surveys.		
	Pre-processing:	Transformation:	--	Min:
Normalisation:		MAX-MIN	Max:	100%

SOURCE	Variable:	Access to electricity (% of population)		
	Citation:	World Bank based on International Energy Agency, World Energy Outlook		
	Date of publication:	21/12/2013		
	Reference time:	2010		
	Periodicity:	Annual		
	URL:	http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/EG.ELC.ACCS.ZS		
	Data Type:	Tabular (Excel)		
	Country coverage:	85/191 (45%)		

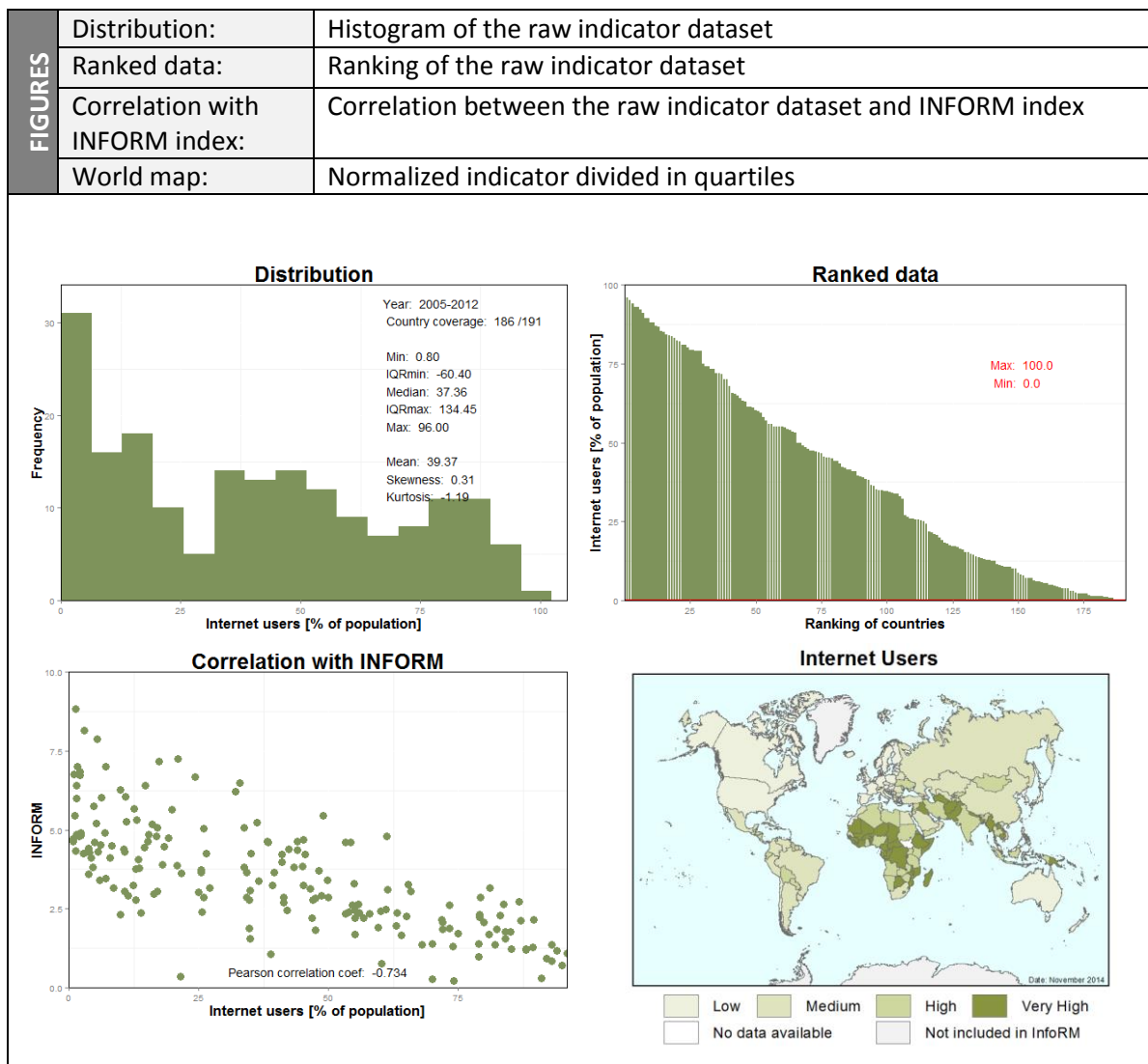


Dimension:	Lack of Coping Capacity
Category:	Infrastructure
Component:	Communication

INDICATOR	Indicator:	Internet Users		
	INFORM Code:	CC.INF.COM.NETUS		
	Long Name:	Internet Users (per 100 people)		
	Description:	Internet users are people with access to the worldwide network.		
	Relevance:	The communication component aims to measure the efficiency of dissemination of early warnings through a communication network as well as coordination of preparedness and emergency activities. It is dependent on the dispersion of the communication infrastructure as well as the literacy and education level of the recipients.		
	Validity / Limitation of indicator:			

INDICATOR NOTES	Unit of Measure:	Number of users per 100 people		
	Indicator Creation Method:			
	Additional notes:			
	Pre-processing:	Transformation:	--	Min:
	Normalisation:	MAX-MIN	Max:	100

SOURCE	Variable:	Internet Users (per 100 people)		
	Citation:	World Bank based on International Telecommunication Union, World Telecommunication/ICT Development Report and database, and World Bank estimates.		
	Date of publication:	21/12/2013		
	Reference time:	2012		
	Periodicity:	Annual		
	URL:	http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/IT.NET.USER.P2		
	Data Type:	Tabular (Excel)		
	Country coverage:	186/191 (97%)		



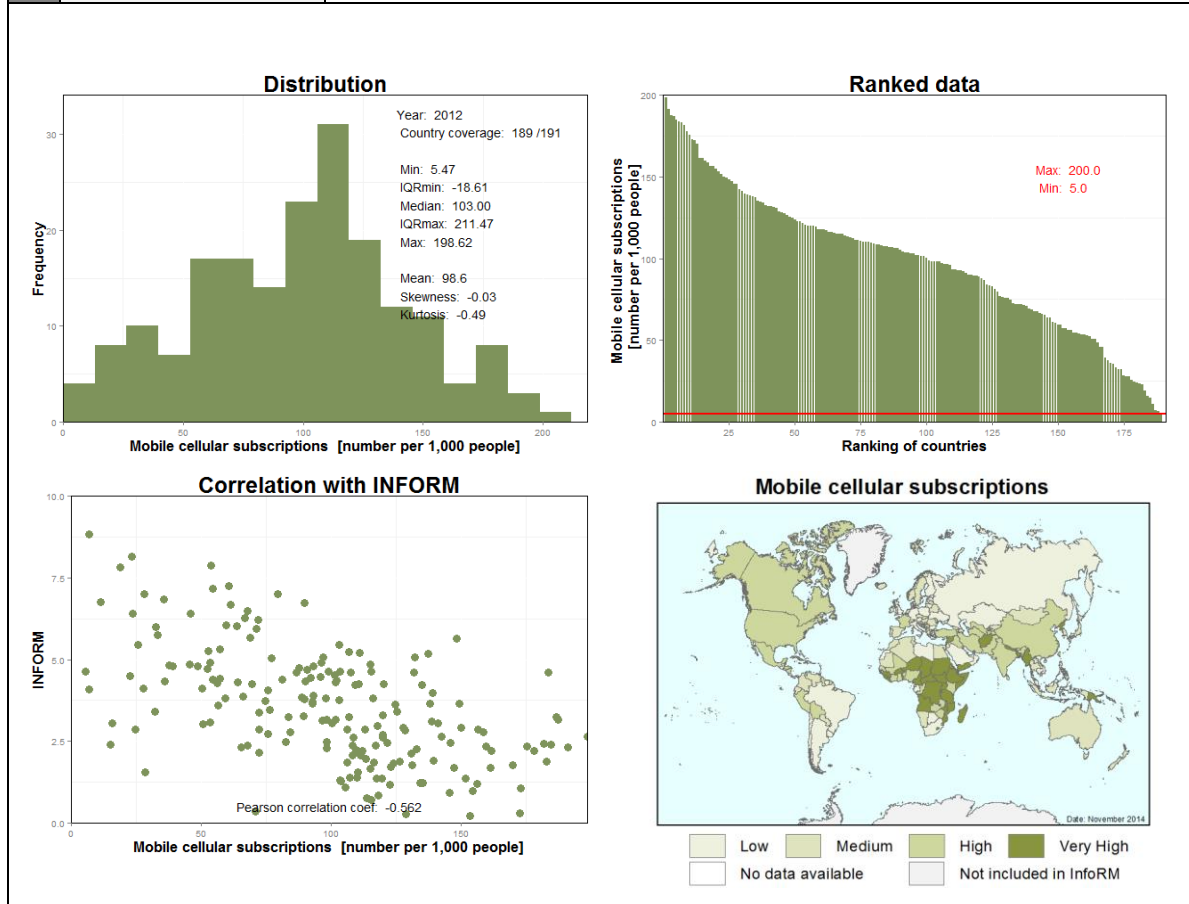
Dimension:	Lack of Coping Capacity
Category:	Infrastructure
Component:	Communication

INDICATOR	Indicator:	Mobile Cellular Subscriptions		
	INFORM Code:	CC.INF.COM.CEL		
	Long Name:	Mobile cellular subscriptions (per 100 people)		
	Description:	Mobile cellular telephone subscriptions are subscriptions to a public mobile telephone service using cellular technology, which provide access to the public switched telephone network. Post-paid and prepaid subscriptions are included.		
	Relevance:	The communication component aims to measure the efficiency of dissemination of early warnings through a communication network as well as coordination of preparedness and emergency activities. It is dependent on the dispersion of the communication infrastructure as well as the literacy and education level of the recipients.		
	Validity / Limitation of indicator:			

INDICATOR NOTES	Unit of Measure:	Number of subscription per 100 people		
	Indicator Creation Method:			
	Additional notes:			
	Pre-processing:	Transformation:	--	Min:
	Normalisation:	MAX-MIN	Max:	200

SOURCE	Variable:	Mobile cellular subscriptions (per 100 people)		
	Citation:	World Bank based on International Telecommunication Union, World Telecommunication/ICT Development Report and database, and World Bank estimates.		
	Date of publication:	21/12/2013		
	Reference time:	2012		
	Periodicity:	Annual		
	URL:	http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/IT.CEL.SETS.P2		
	Data Type:	Tabular (Excel)		
	Country coverage:	189/191 (99%)		

FIGURES	Distribution:	Histogram of the raw indicator dataset
	Ranked data:	Ranking of the raw indicator dataset
	Correlation with INFORM index:	Correlation between the raw indicator dataset and INFORM index
	World map:	Normalized indicator divided in quartiles



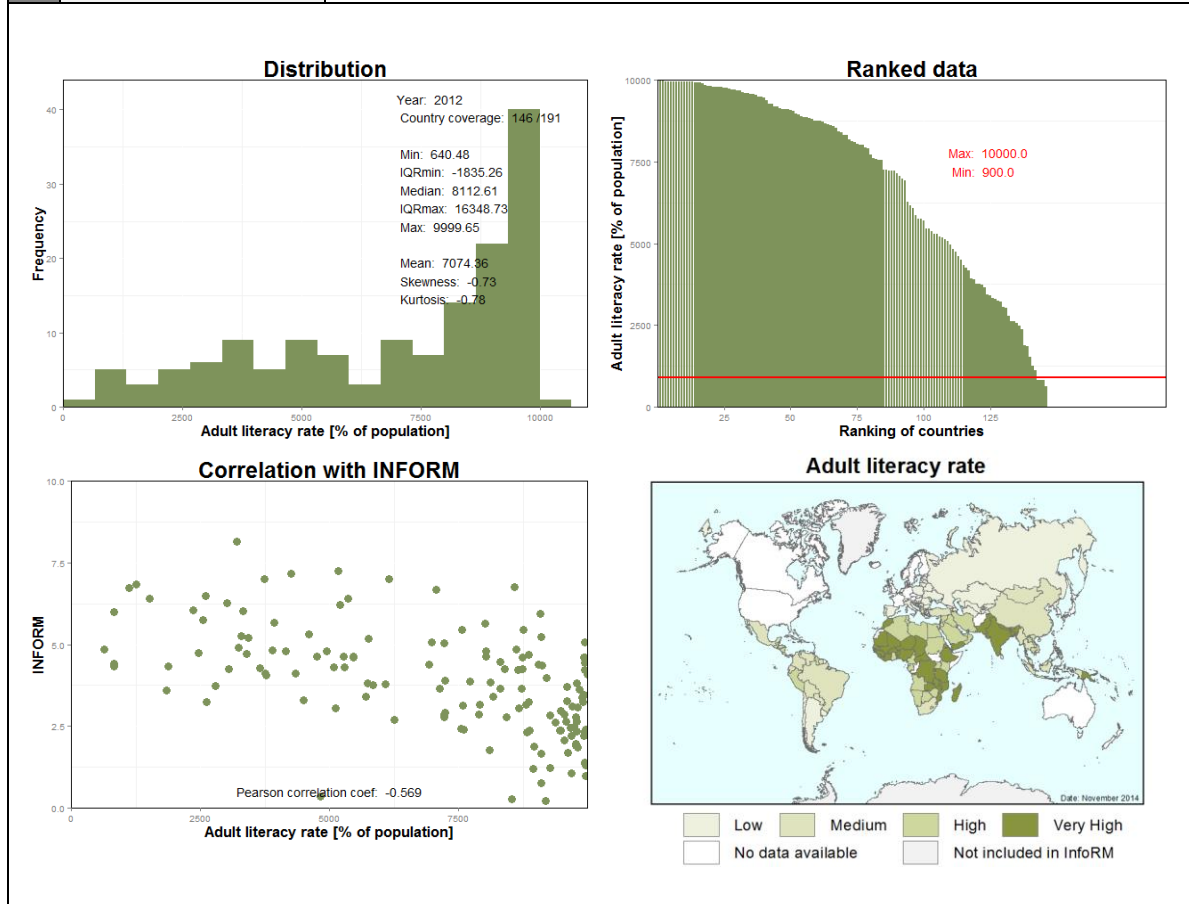
	Dimension:	Lack of Coping Capacity
	Category:	Infrastructure
	Component:	Communication

INDICATOR	Indicator:	Adult Literacy Rate
	INFORM Code:	CC.INF.COM.LITR
	Long Name:	Literacy rate, adult total (% of people ages 15 and above)
	Description:	Total is the percentage of the population age 15 and above who can, with understanding, read and write a short, simple statement on their everyday life.
	Relevance:	The communication component aims to measure the efficiency of dissemination of early warnings through a communication network as well as coordination of preparedness and emergency activities. It is dependent on the dispersion of the communication infrastructure as well as the literacy and education level of the recipients.
	Validity / Limitation of indicator:	

INDICATOR NOTES	Unit of Measure:	Percentage			
	Indicator Creation Method:	This indicator is calculated by dividing the number of literates aged 15 years and over by the corresponding age group population and multiplying the result by 100.			
	Additional notes:				
	Pre-processing:	Transformation:	Squared	Min:	900
		Normalisation:	MAX-MIN	Max:	10000

SOURCE	Variable:	Literacy rate, adult total (% of people ages 15 and above)		
	Citation:	UNESCO Institute for Statistics		
	Date of publication:	21/12/2013		
	Reference time:	2005-2012		
	Periodicity:	Annual		
	URL:	http://stats.uis.unesco.org/unesco/ReportFolders/reportFolders.aspx		
	Data Type:	Tabular (Excel)		
	Country coverage:	144/191 (75%)		

FIGURES	Distribution:	Histogram of the raw indicator dataset
	Ranked data:	Ranking of the raw indicator dataset
	Correlation with INFORM index:	Correlation between the raw indicator dataset and INFORM index
	World map:	Normalized indicator divided in quartiles

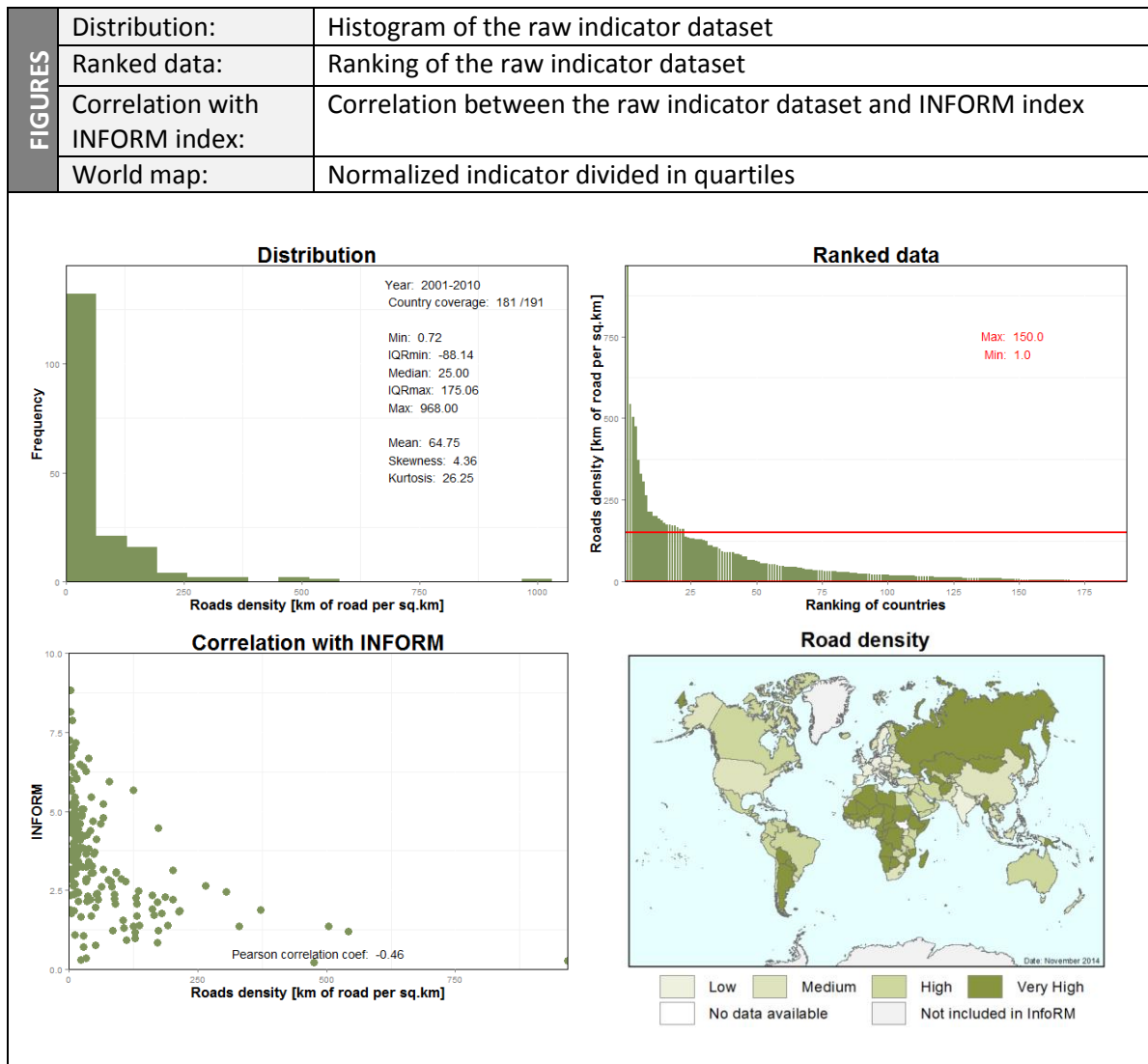


	Dimension:	Lack of Coping Capacity
	Category:	Infrastructure
	Component:	Physical Infrastructures

INDICATOR	Indicator:	Road Density		
	INFORM Code:	CC.INF.PHY.ROD		
	Long Name:	Road density (km of road per 100 sq. km of land area)		
	Description:	Road density is the ratio of the length of the country's total road network to the country's land area. The road network includes all roads in the country: motorways, highways, main or national roads, secondary or regional roads, and other urban and rural roads.		
	Relevance:	The physical infrastructure component tries to assess the accessibility as well as the redundancy of the systems which are two crucial characteristics in a crisis situation.		
	Validity / Limitation of indicator:			

INDICATOR NOTES	Unit of Measure:	km of road per 100 sq. km of land area		
	Indicator Creation Method:			
	Additional notes:			
	Missing values:	Most recent values from the last 10 years		
	Pre-processing:	Transformation:	--	Min:
Normalisation:		MAX-MIN	Max:	150

SOURCE	Variable:	Road density (km of road per 100 sq. km of land area)		
	Citation:	World Bank		
	Date of publication:	21/12/2013		
	Reference time:	2001-2010		
	Periodicity:	Annual		
	URL:	http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/IS.ROD.DNST.K2		
	Data Type:	Tabular (Excel)		
	Country coverage:	70/191 (37%)		



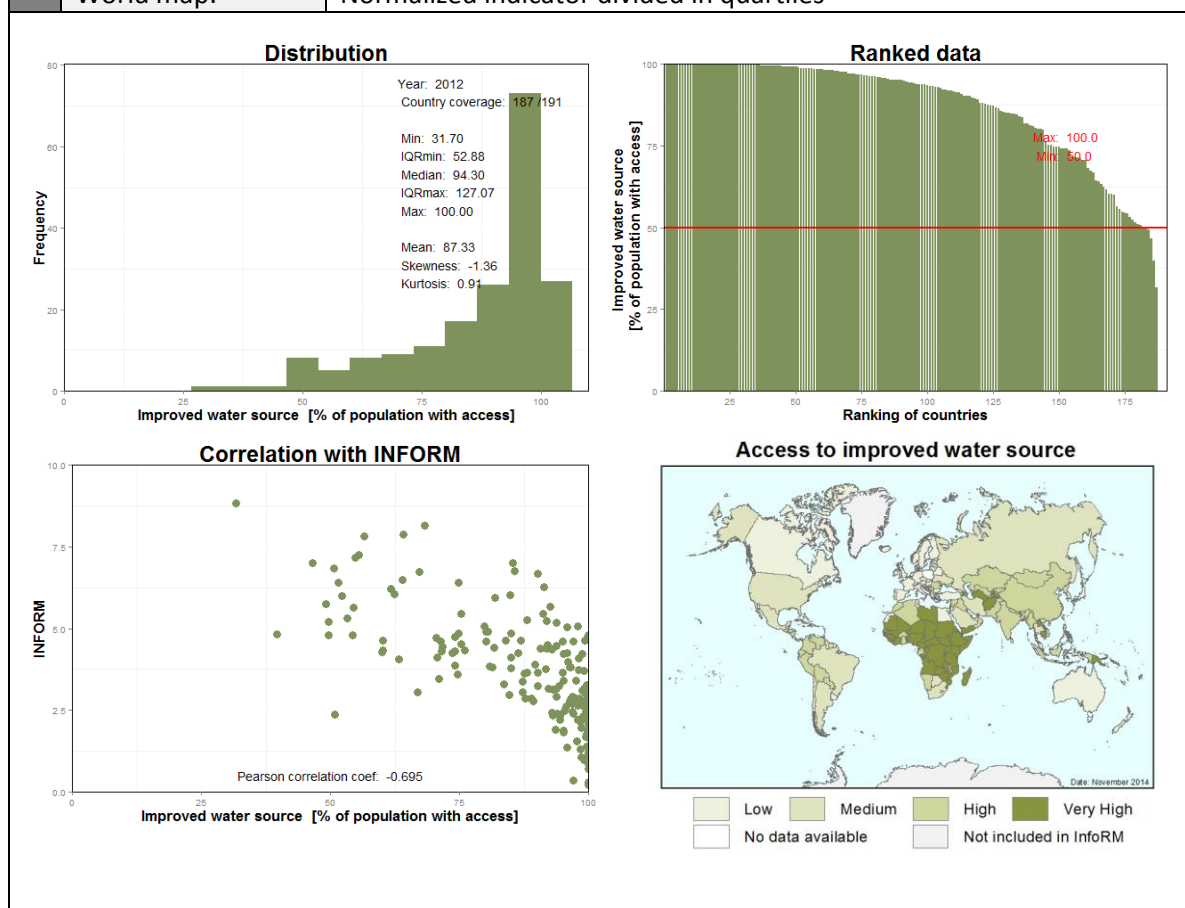
Dimension:	Lack of Coping Capacity
Category:	Infrastructure
Component:	Physical Infrastructures

INDICATOR	Indicator:	Access to Improved Water Source		
	INFORM Code:	CC.INF.PHY.H2O		
	Long Name:	Improved drinking-water source (% of population with access)		
	Description:	<p>The indicator defines the percentage of population with reasonable access (within one km) to an adequate amount of water (20 litres per person) through a household connection, public standpipe well or spring, or rain water system.</p> <p>An improved drinking-water source is defined as one that, by nature of its construction or through active intervention, is protected from outside contamination, in particular from contamination with faecal matter.</p>		
Relevance:	<p>The physical infrastructure component tries to assess the accessibility as well as the redundancy of the systems which are two crucial characteristics in a crisis situation.</p> <p>Use of an improved drinking water source is a proxy for access to safe drinking water. Improved drinking water sources are more likely to be protected from external contaminants than unimproved sources either by intervention or through their design and construction. People without improved water sources are vulnerable to diseases caused by unclean water and could become more vulnerable in the aftermath of a hazard, due to their existing ailments.</p>			
Validity / Limitation of indicator:	Target 7.c of the Millennium development Goals is to "halve, by 2015, the proportion of the population without sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation". Indicator 7.8 is defined as "Proportion of population using an improved drinking water source".			

INDICATOR NOTES	Unit of Measure:	Percentage of population without access		
	Indicator Creation Method:	Coverage estimates are based on data from nationally representative household surveys and national censuses, which in some cases are adjusted to improve comparability among data over time. For each country, survey and census data are plotted on a timescale from 1980 to the present. A linear trend line, based on the least-squares method, is drawn through these data points to provide estimates for all years between 1990 and 2011 (wherever possible). The total estimates are population weighted average of the urban and rural numbers.		
	Additional notes:			
	Missing values:	Countries with missing data are assigned regional averages when generating regional and global estimates.		
	Pre-processing:	Transformation:	--	Min:
	Normalisation:	MAX-MIN	Max:	100%

SOURCE	Variable:	Improved drinking-water source (% of population with access)
	Citation:	WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme (JMP) for Water supply and Sanitation
	Date of publication:	21/08/2014
	Reference time:	2005-2012
	Periodicity:	Annual
	URL:	http://www.wssinfo.org/data-estimates/table/
	Data Type:	Tabular (Excel)
Country coverage:	187/191 (98%)	

FIGURES	Distribution:	Histogram of the raw indicator dataset
	Ranked data:	Ranking of the raw indicator dataset
	Correlation with INFORM index:	Correlation between the raw indicator dataset and INFORM index
	World map:	Normalized indicator divided in quartiles

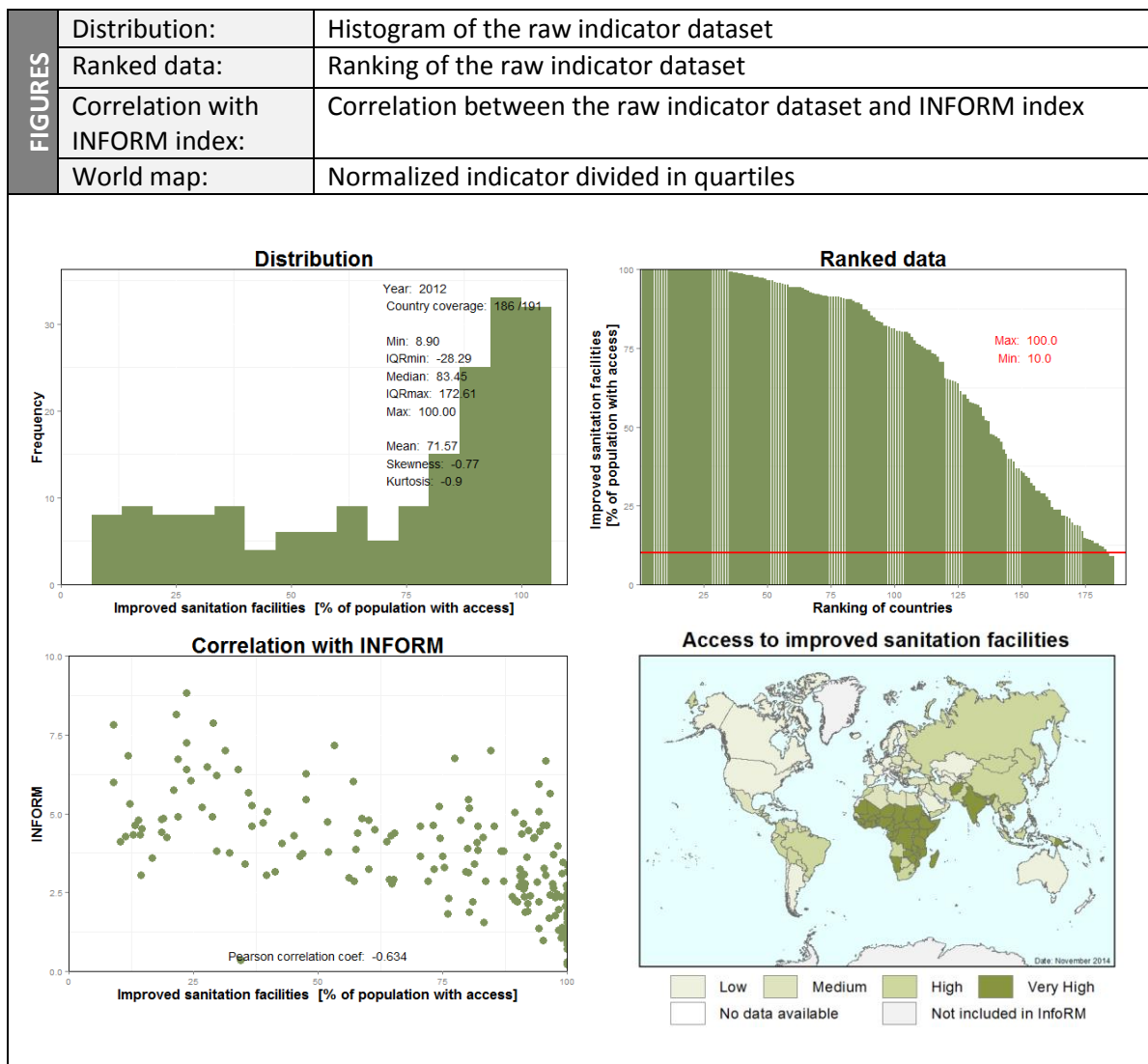


Dimension:	Lack of Coping Capacity
Category:	Infrastructure
Component:	Physical Infrastructures

INDICATOR	Indicator:	Access to Improved Sanitation Facilities		
	INFORM Code:	CC.INF.PHY.STA		
	Long Name:	Improved sanitation facilities (% of population with access)		
	Description:	Access to improved sanitation facilities refers to the percentage of the population using improved sanitation facilities. The improved sanitation facilities include flush/pour flush (to piped sewer system, septic tank, pit latrine), ventilated improved pit (VIP) latrine, pit latrine with slab, and composting toilet.		
	Relevance:	The physical infrastructure component tries to assess the accessibility as well as the redundancy of the systems which are two crucial characteristics in a crisis situation. For MDG monitoring, an improved sanitation facility is defined as one that hygienically separates human excreta from human contact. People without improved sanitation are susceptible to diseases and can become more vulnerable following a hazard.		
Validity / Limitation of indicator:	Target 7.c of the Millennium development Goals is to "halve, by 2015, the proportion of the population without sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation". Indicator 7.9 is defined as "Proportion of population using an improved sanitation facility".			

INDICATOR NOTES	Unit of Measure:	Percentage of population without access		
	Indicator Creation Method:	Coverage estimates are based on data from nationally representative household surveys and national censuses, which in some cases are adjusted to improve comparability among data over time. For each country, survey and census data are plotted on a timescale from 1980 to the present. A linear trend line, based on the least-squares method, is drawn through these data points to provide estimates for all years between 1990 and 2011 (wherever possible). The total estimates are population weighted average of the urban and rural numbers.		
	Additional notes:			
	Missing values:	Countries with missing data are assigned regional averages when generating regional and global estimates.		
	Pre-processing:	Transformation:	--	Min:
	Normalisation:	MAX-MIN	Max:	100%

SOURCE	Variable:	Improved sanitation facilities (% of population with access)		
	Citation:	WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme (JMP)		
	Date of publication:	21/08/2014		
	Reference time:	2005-2012		
	Periodicity:	Annual		
	URL:	http://www.wssinfo.org/data-estimates/table/		
	Data Type:	Tabular (Excel)		
Country coverage:	186/191 (97%)			

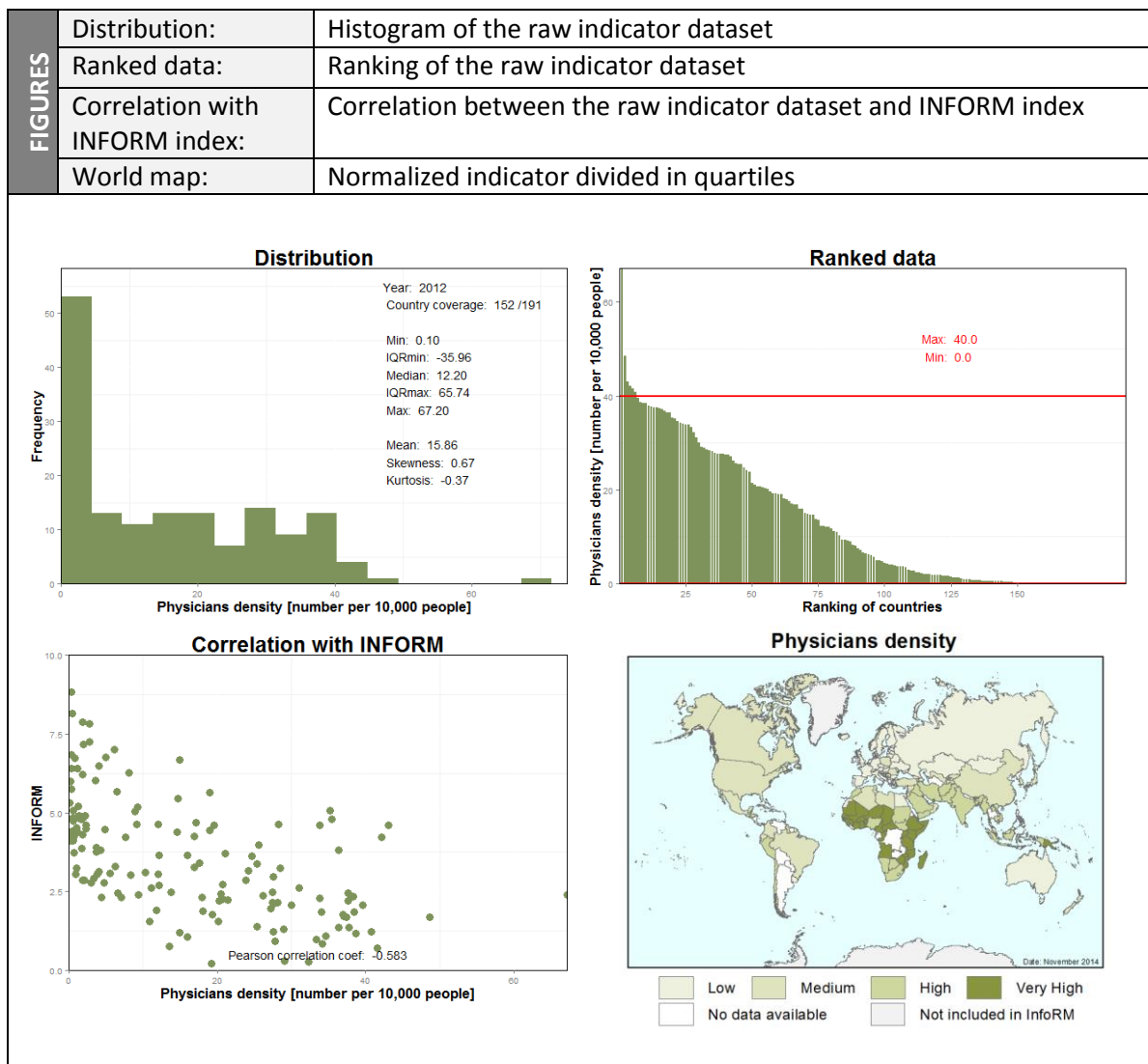


Dimension:	Lack of Coping Capacity
Category:	Infrastructure
Component:	Access to Health System

INDICATOR	Indicator:	Physicians Density		
	INFORM Code:	CC.INF.AHC.PHYS		
	Long Name:	Density of physicians (per 10,000 population)		
	Description:	Number of medical doctors (physicians), including generalist and specialist medical practitioners, per 10,000 population.		
	Relevance:	<p>The physical infrastructure component tries to assess the accessibility as well as the redundancy of the systems which are two crucial characteristics in a crisis situation.</p> <p>Preparing the health workforce to work towards the attainment of a country's health objectives represents one of the most important challenges for its health system.</p>		
	Validity / Limitation of indicator:			

INDICATOR NOTES	Unit of Measure:	Persons per 10 000 population		
	Indicator Creation Method:	WHO compiles data on health workforce from four major sources: population censuses, labour force and employment surveys, health facility assessments and routine administrative information systems.		
	Additional notes:			
	Missing values:	Most recent values last 5 years		
	Pre-processing:	Transformation:	--	Min:
Normalisation:		MAX-MIN	Max:	40

SOURCE	Variable:	Density of physicians (per 10,000 population)		
	Citation:	WHO Global Health Observatory Data Repository		
	Date of publication:	01/07/2013		
	Reference time:	2007-2012		
	Periodicity:	Annual		
	URL:	http://apps.who.int/ghodata		
	Data Type:	Tabular (Excel)		
Country coverage:	152/191 (80%)			

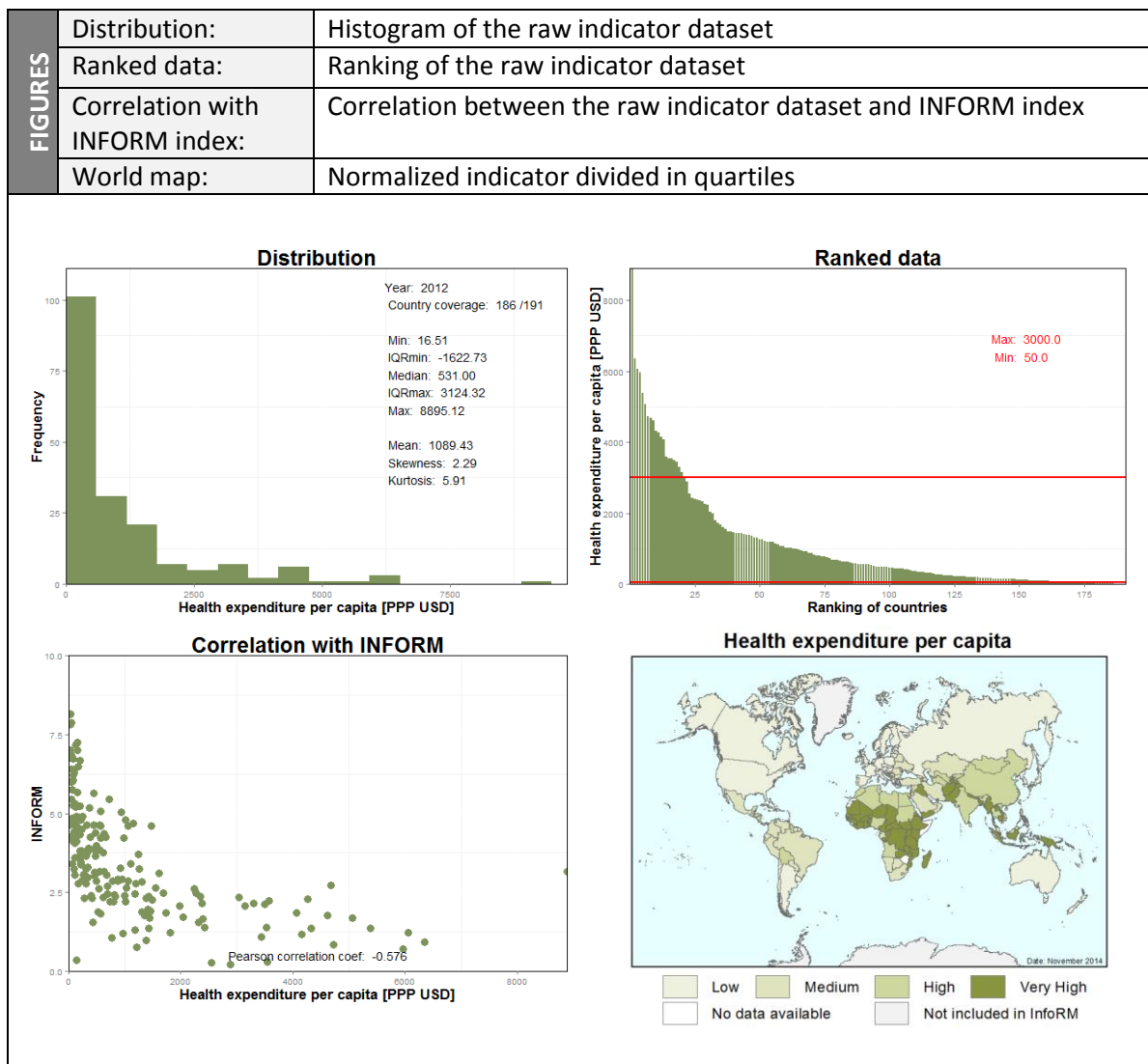


	Dimension:	Lack of Coping Capacity
	Category:	Infrastructure
	Component:	Access to Health System

INDICATOR	Indicator:	Health Expenditure per capita		
	INFORM Code:	CC.INF.AHC.HEALTH_EXP		
	Long Name:	Per capita total expenditure on health (PPP int. USD)		
	Description:	Per capita total expenditure on health (THE) expressed in Purchasing Power Parities (PPP) international dollar.		
	Relevance:	The physical infrastructure component tries to assess the accessibility as well as the redundancy of the systems which are two crucial characteristics in a crisis situation.		
	Validity / Limitation of indicator:			

INDICATOR NOTES	Unit of Measure:	PPP international dollar		
	Indicator Creation Method:			
	Additional notes:			
	Pre-processing:	Transformation:	--	Min:
Normalisation:		MAX-MIN	Max:	3000

SOURCE	Variable:	Per capita total expenditure on health (PPP int. USD)		
	Citation:	WHO Global Health Observatory Data Repository		
	Date of publication:	01/07/2014		
	Reference time:	2012		
	Periodicity:	Annual		
	URL:	http://apps.who.int/ghodata		
	Data Type:	Tabular (Excel)		
Country coverage:	185/191 (97%)			

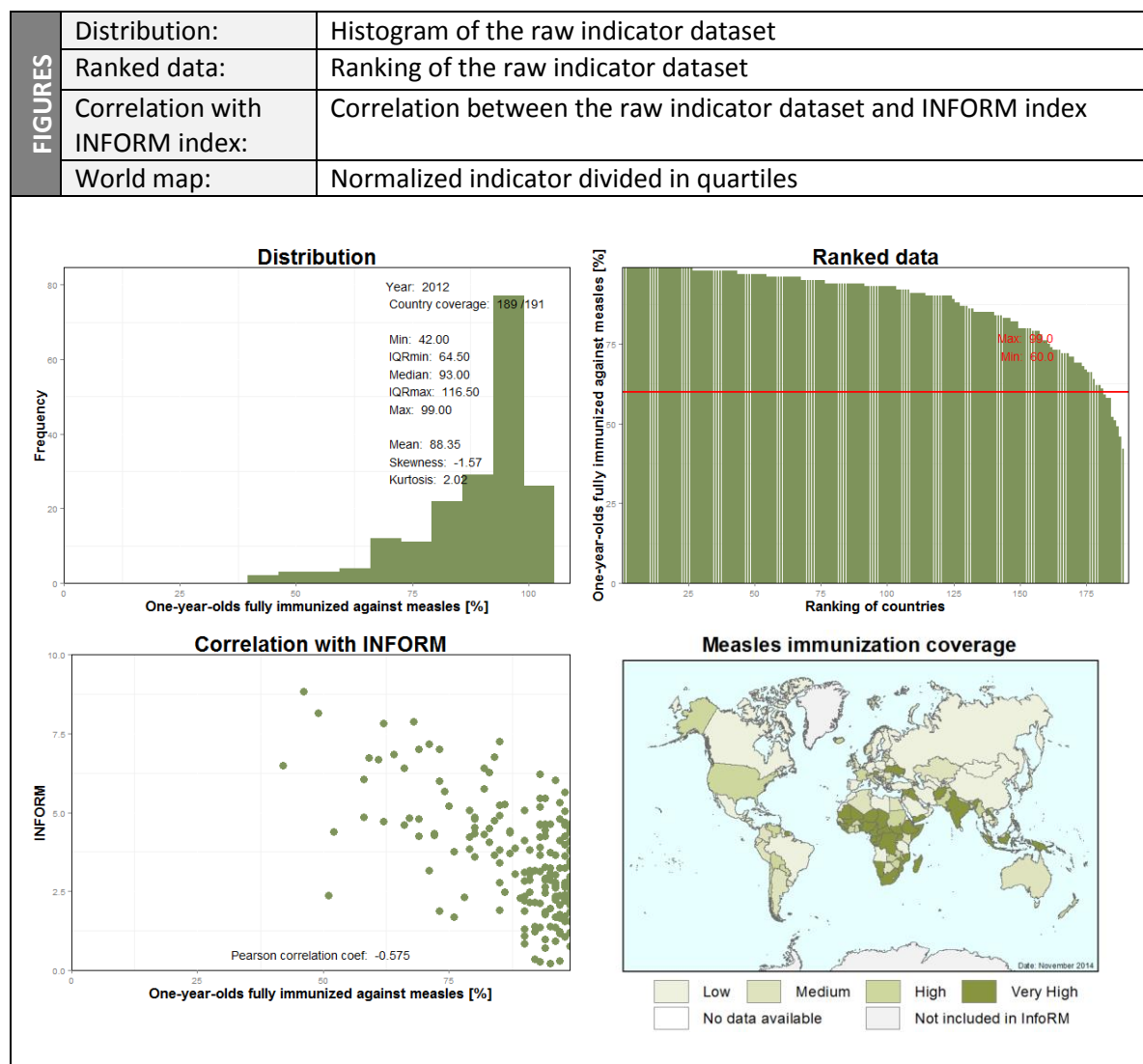


Dimension:	Lack of Coping Capacity
Category:	Infrastructure
Component:	Access to Health System

INDICATOR	Indicator:	Measles Immunization Coverage			
	INFORM Code:	CC.INF.AHC.MEAS			
	Long Name:	Measles (MCV) immunization coverage among 1-year-olds (%)			
	Description:	The percentage of children under one year of age who have received at least one dose of measles-containing vaccine in a given year.			
	Relevance:	The physical infrastructure component tries to assess the accessibility as well as the redundancy of the systems which are two crucial characteristics in a crisis situation. Measles immunization coverage is a good proxy of health system performance.			
	Validity / Limitation of indicator:				

INDICATOR NOTES	Unit of Measure:	Percentage			
	Indicator Creation Method:	The estimate of immunization coverage is derived by dividing the total number of vaccinations given by the number of children in the target population, often based on census projections.			
	Additional notes:				
	Pre-processing:	Transformation:	--	Min:	60%
	Normalisation:	MAX-MIN	Max:	99%	

SOURCE	Variable:	Measles (MCV) immunization coverage among 1-year-olds (%)			
	Citation:	WHO Global Health Observatory Data Repository			
	Date of publication:	01/07/2013			
	Reference time:	2012			
	Periodicity:	Annual			
	URL:	http://apps.who.int/ghodata			
	Data Type:	Tabular (Excel)			
	Country coverage:	189/191 (99%)			



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Abstract

This report describes the concept and methodology of the composite Index for Risk Management (INFORM). The INFORM initiative began in 2012 as a convergence of interests of UN agencies, donors, NGOs and research institutions to establish a common evidence-base for global humanitarian risk analysis.

INFORM identifies the countries at a high risk of humanitarian crisis that are more likely to require international assistance. The INFORM model is based on risk concepts published in scientific literature and envisages three dimensions of risk: Hazards & Exposure, Vulnerability and Lack of Coping Capacity. The INFORM model is split into different levels to provide a quick overview of the underlying factors leading to humanitarian risk.

The INFORM index supports a proactive crisis and disaster management framework. It will be helpful for an objective allocation of resources for disaster management as well as for coordinated actions focused on anticipating, mitigating, and preparing for humanitarian emergencies.

As the Commission's in-house science service, the Joint Research Centre's mission is to provide EU policies with independent, evidence-based scientific and technical support throughout the whole policy cycle.

Working in close cooperation with policy Directorates-General, the JRC addresses key societal challenges while stimulating innovation through developing new standards, methods and tools, and sharing and transferring its know-how to the Member States and international community.

Key policy areas include: environment and climate change; energy and transport; agriculture and food security; health and consumer protection; information society and digital agenda; safety and security including nuclear; all supported through a cross-cutting and multi-disciplinary approach.

