USER GUIDE

INF●RM
INDEX FOR RISK MANAGEMENT

Contents

Introduction

The Index for Risk Management – INFORM – is a way to understand and measure the risk of humanitarian crises and disasters [1] and how the conditions that lead to them affect sustainable development. Such crises and disasters affect tens of millions of people every year all over the world.

INFORM can help identify where and why crises and disasters are likely to occur so we can reduce the risks, build people's resilience and prepare and respond better. By doing this, INFORM aims to contribute to reducing the human suffering caused by crises and disasters, as well as to protecting investments in development.

This report gives an introduction to INFORM and how to use it and an overview of the methodology. Further information and the latest results are available from the INFORM website: www.inform-index.org.

Risk assessment for crisis preparedness and resilience

Most humanitarian crises and disasters can be predicted to some extent. And while they cannot always be prevented, the suffering they cause can often be greatly reduced. For example, after the Odisha cyclone caused 10,000 deaths in India in 1999, the government invested in disaster risk reduction and preparedness. A similar storm in 2013 caused only 38 deaths.

The drivers of crises also undermine development. Where these are known, people's resilience to them can be increased. For example, in Ethiopia, risk analysis is used to target people at risk of food insecurity with safety net programmes and other activities to help them manage risk. These programmes have outperformed emergency responses and reduced the use of costly and unsustainable coping mechanisms that set back development.

Understanding crisis and disaster risk – the probability of one occurring and its likely impact - is a fundamental step in reducing and managing it. Risk assessment is used help to identify and prioritize the people and places most at risk and identify ways to reduce and manage the risks they face. When all those involved in crisis and disaster prevention, preparedness and response – including governments, humanitarian and development agencies and donors – have a common understanding of risk, they can work more effectively together.

The purpose of INFORM is to provide an open methodology for quantitatively assessing crisis risk at global, regional or national level. The results of INFORM can support decisions about crisis and disaster prevention, preparedness and response, as well as strategies that build resilience. For example, it can be used to help develop shared geographical or thematic priorities for risk management and building resilience, the allocation of resources and for monitoring risk trends over time.

---

[1] A humanitarian crisis (or emergency) is an event or series of events that represents a critical threat to the health, safety, security or well-being of a community or other large group of people, usually over a wide area.

Why INFORM?

INFORM is the first global, objective and transparent tool for understanding the risk of humanitarian crises and disasters. INFORM is:

Global

INFORM covers 191 countries at the national level and techniques for local level analysis are being developed.

Open

All the data used in INFORM is in the public domain and the INFORM partnership includes many data source organisations.

Continuous

INFORM is always available, regularly updated and includes at least five years of data to allow for trend analysis.

Transparent

INFORM's methodology and sources are published.

Reliable

INFORM is based on scientific concepts and methods, and the data used is the best available.

INFORM has been developed in response to recommendations by numerous organisations (for example, the World Bank and OCHA) to improve the common evidence basis for risk analysis, as well as the real demands of INFORM partner organisations.

INFORM is also intended to support action resulting from global policy processes, including the post-2015 framework for development and disaster risk reduction, the 2016 World Humanitarian Summit and the resilience 'agenda', around which many organisations are focusing their humanitarian and development work.

Using INFORM

INFORM is a risk-analysis tool that is designed to support decisions about crisis and disaster prevention, preparedness and response. INFORM is not predictive, but it is a good way to take account of complex risk information in the decision-making process. Furthermore, INFORM can help develop a shared understanding of risk so that all actors can target their resources in a coordinated and effective manner. However, INFORM is just one tool. The decision-making process itself needs to be effective.

Use modes

It is up to users to decide how they can use INFORM. The following 'use modes' are suggestions:

Prioritisation	The global results of INFORM can be used to prioritise countries by risk, or any of its dimensions or components. This can support decisions on resource allocation. Regional or national versions of INFORM can prioritise areas and risks within countries.
Risk profiling	The results of INFORM for a single country are a risk profile, which shows the level of individual components of risk. This can support decisions about areas to focus programmes on to reduce and manage risk.
Trend analysis	The results of INFORM are available for at least 5 years. This allows trend analysis on the level of risk and its components. Monitoring risk trends in this way can support decisions on adjustments in resource allocation and focus areas.

Customising INFORM

INFORM has been developed to be a common evidence base on crisis and disaster risk. However, the methodology is flexible and can be adapted according to needs. The two main ways to customise INFORM are:

1. Organisational focus. Add or use alongside indicators specific to your organisation, for example, more specific risk indicators relevant to your mandate or other non-risk factors that affect your operations (location of offices etc.).
2. Geographic focus. Reduce the number of countries so the model is regional, or specific to your organisation's footprint.

Using INFORM methodology at country and regional level

The INFORM methodology can be used at the country and regional level to produce a detailed risk model with the following features:

- Context-specific indicator selection to take account of local hazards and conditions
- Greater flexibility in indicator selection based on local data availability
- Higher resolution – risk mapping / profiles at province or local level
- Update schedule based on national / regional planning frameworks and decisions

As a proof of concept, INFORM models have been developed remotely for India (Figure 1) and Indonesia. Further development of national and regional risk models is a priority for INFORM and a small number are currently being developed as pilots. Such models should be embedded in a national or regional risk analysis process. INFORM is working with partners to extend INFORM to interested countries and regions.
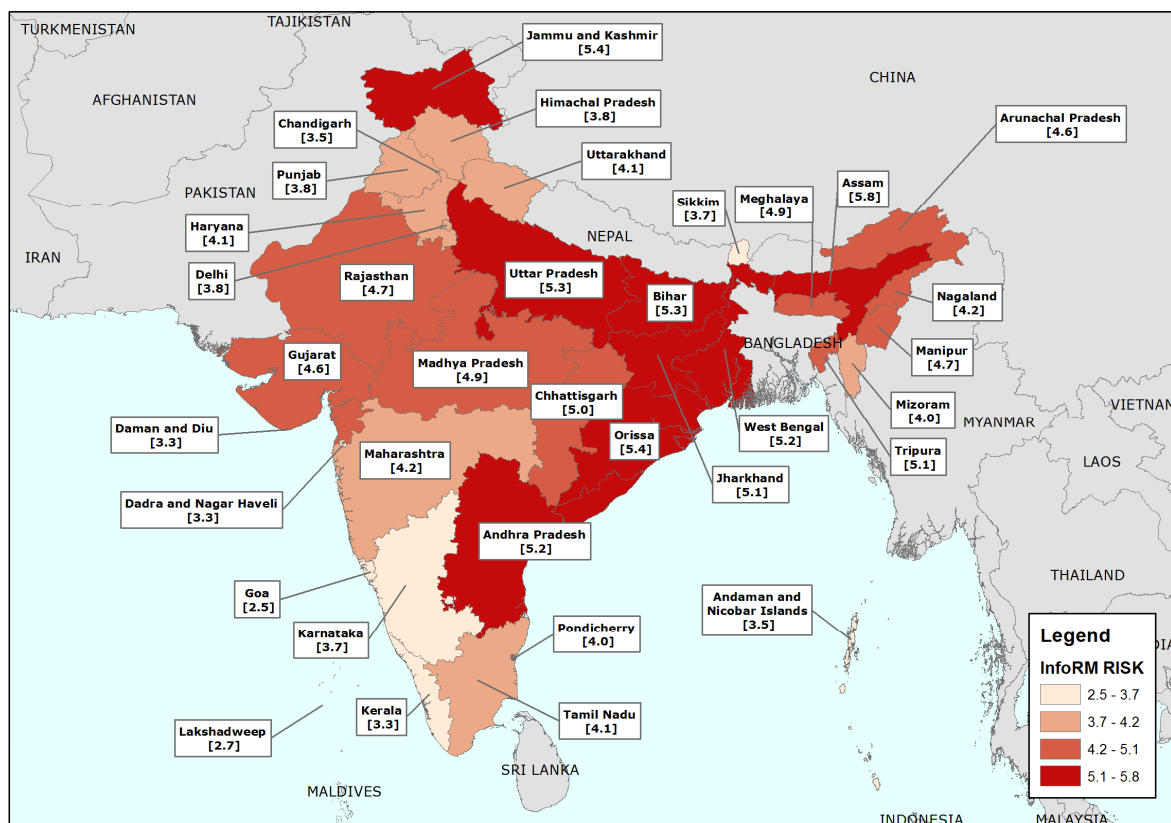

Figure 1: INFORM national model for India

Case studies

Many organisations are already using INFORM. The following are some brief examples:

- The World Food Programme is using INFORM to support decisions on prioritisation of emergency preparedness and resilience activities, specifically support to its country office level Emergency Preparedness and Response Package. It is also using INFORM as a basis for deciding which countries should be focus for further research and analysis for the purpose of early warning.

- The UK Department for International Development is using INFORM to support decisions on investments in contingency planning, as well as to support prioritisation and portfolio management at the global level. INFORM is also being used by policy analysts to analyse trends in strategic priorities and funding against risk.

- The IASC Task Team on Preparedness and Resilience is using INFORM as an input for prioritising countries for inter-agency efforts to build resilience. In countries implementing the IASC Common Framework for Preparedness, INFORM will be used as part of the country risk assessment.

- The European Directorate-General for Humanitarian Aid is using INFORM in place of its Global Vulnerability and Crisis Assessment. As such, INFORM will be used to support the decision-making process on the allocation of humanitarian budgets.

- OCHA is using INFORM in place of its Global Focus Model. Specifically, INFORM is used to support decisions on prioritisation of OCHA's preparedness activities. INFORM is also used as one input into the process for deciding on funding allocation from pooled funds.

- UNICEF has customized INFORM based on consultations with Regional Emergency Advisors. The customized index (referred to as UNICEF risk index) is used to: (a) prioritize technical and financial support; (b) assign lighter emergency preparedness standards to low-risk countries.

Please contact us with examples of how you are using INFORM.

The INFORM methodology

This section is a brief summary of the INFORM methodology. A detailed description is available at the INFORM website.

Objective

INFORM is a way to simplify a lot of information about crisis and disaster risk so it can be easily used for decision-making. It is a composite index that identifies:

"countries at risk from humanitarian emergencies that could overwhelm current national response capacity, and therefore lead to a need for international assistance".

Although INFORM measures the risk of humanitarian crisis, the results are equally relevant for development and disaster risk reduction actors, and for high income countries. The conditions that lead to crisis risk are fundamental to development and the same in all countries.

The INFORM methodology is designed to answer several simple questions:

- Which countries are at risk of crises that will require humanitarian assistance?
- What are the underlying factors that could lead to crises in each country?
- How does the risk change with time?

The objective of INFORM is to answer these questions using a relatively simple framework for quantifying humanitarian crisis risk, which is based on concepts published in scientific literature. Essentially, INFORM analyses two forces, which together describe risk (Figure 2). On one side are hazards and the exposure of people to them. On the other side are the vulnerability of people to those hazards and their lack of capacity to cope with them.
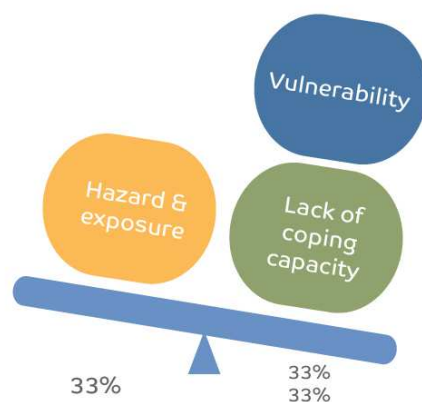

Figure 2: INFORM describes the balance between exposure to hazards and vulnerability and lack of coping capacity

Dimensions, categories, components and indicators

INFORM builds up a picture of risk by bringing together around 50 different indicators that measure three **dimensions** of risk (Figure 3):

Hazard and exposure

Events that could occur and the people or assets potentially affected by them

Vulnerability

The susceptibility of communities to those hazards

Lack of capacity

Lack of resources available that can help absorb the shock

Each dimension is made up from a number of risk **categories** – for example natural hazards, socio-economic vulnerability, institutional capacity etc. These are user driven, meaning that they have been chosen to reflect the needs of potential users of INFORM (Figure 3).
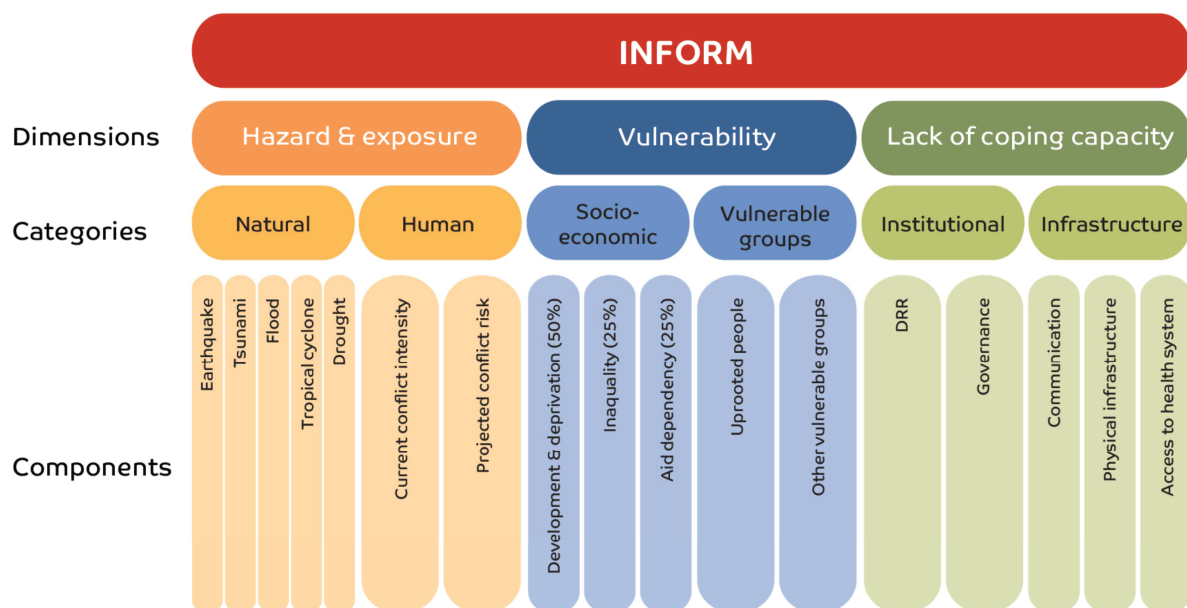

Figure 3: Conceptual outline of the INFORM model

Categories comprise a number of **components**. Components are carefully chosen sets of indicators that capture a specific topic, for example earthquake, inequality, governance. The components of INFORM have been chosen to fulfil the '3 Rs' criteria of the theoretical framework: relevant, representative, and robust.

Indicators are the individual datasets that make up INFORM, for example the number of people exposed to earthquake of a certain magnitude, the Gender Inequality Index or the Government Effectiveness Index. Indicators may be composite indices themselves. Indicators have been chosen if they are open source and continuous, provide consistent global coverage and are potentially scalable from national to local level, from yearly to seasonal (monthly) scale.

The **source data** used in INFORM comes from international organizations and academic institutes and is considered to be the most reliable available. INFORM works directly with source organizations to ensure quality and appropriate use of the source data in INFORM.

All levels of the INFORM model (from dimensions to the source data) are made available. Therefore users can explore risk at different levels of detail and according to their specific needs and interest.

Building the INFORM Risk Index

INFORM is calculated by combining the data together using weighted averages. Starting from the most detailed and moving to the most general. Indicators are combined into components, components into categories, categories into dimensions and so on.

The final value of INFORM is calculated using a risk equation, which is a geometric average of the three risk dimensions with equal weights.

$$Risk = Hazard\&Exposure^{\frac{1}{3}} \times Vulnerability^{\frac{1}{3}} \times Lack of coping\ capacity^{\frac{1}{3}}$$

In this form, the final value of INFORM score is more sensitive to the vulnerability and lack of coping capacity dimensions, which can be influenced by risk reduction and mitigation activities.

Before the source data can be used to build INFORM, it is pre-processed to make it comparable on a scale of 0-10. Pre-processing may consist of:

- Adding missing values, usually the most recent year available or a predicted value
- Transforming data into non-dimensional units (per cent, per capita etc.)
- Removing outliers and/or log scaling to reduce their effect
- Setting minimum and maximum values to determine the range of values to be scaled and preserve them through the time series.
- Rescaling into range 0-10, with 10 being higher risk

After pre-processing, all the indicators are numbers on the same scale (0-10) and can be combined with one another to form components, categories, dimensions and the overall INFORM index. This combination is done using either an arithmetic or geometric average, depending on the theoretical framework. A geometric average is generally used if a high risk score for any one component of the combination should produce a high risk result when combined (i.e. risk cannot be greatly reduced by the presence of low risk scores in the combination).

Weightings are used to determine the relative importance of any indicator, category, component or dimension in the INFORM model. Weighting decisions are made on the basis of published concepts and expert opinion. At higher levels of detail, weighting is also influenced by the number of indicators needed to represent a component of risk. The more indicators required, the lower the weighting of each.

Each dimension of INFORM (hazards and exposure, vulnerability and lack of capacity) make up 33.3% of the final score. Each dimension is divided into two categories (for example, natural hazards and human hazards), which each constitute 50% of that dimension. A list of all the source indicators is given in Annex 1.

Timeframe of risk measured by INFORM

INFORM uses historical information to describe the current level of risk. The methodology has no predictive purpose.

The overall risk measured by INFORM changes in response to the underlying indicators. However, a change in a single indicator will not lead to large changes in the overall level of risk. Furthermore, most of the data used by INFORM is collected annually. Therefore, while INFORM is dynamic, the risk level of any country will not change dramatically from year to year or in response to current events. INFORM can be thought to represent risk levels over a 3-5 year timeframe.

Benefits of the INFORM methodology

There are several benefits to using INFORM over other methods of risk analysis:

- INFORM is continuously updated and has global coverage.
- INFORM and its components are completely comparable between countries.
- Because INFORM is calculated with normalised indicators using fixed minimum and maximum values, it can be used to show trends.
- The different levels of the model allow the user to identify the most important risk factors.
- The methodology can compensate when there are gaps in the data.
- The methodology is flexible and can be adapted to the user's needs or when improved data becomes available.

Limitations of the INFORM methodology

INFORM is a composite index, which is a simplified view of reality. The phenomena modelled by INFORM are extremely complex. Limitations of the INFORM methodology come from two main sources, how the index is constructed and the source data itself.

The structure of INFORM determines which aspects of risk are addressed. It does not include:

- Extensive hazard events and sudden onset hazard events with a more limited geographic extent such as landslides, forest fires and volcanoes.
- Biological hazards; for example epidemics and outbreaks of pests. These generally have local impacts that are not easily modelled for all countries.
- Technological hazards, for example technological and industrial accidents
- Risk relating to climate change. These generally operate over longer timescales, are not easily distinguishable from natural hazards.

Sometimes, proxy indicators are used to describe components of risk when they cannot be measured more directly. Furthermore, while the source data used is the most reliable available, there are technical limitations that affect the availability, consistency, reliability and comparability of data, especially in countries affected by crises.

Results

Accessing the results

The full results of INFORM are available on the INFORM website (www.inform-index.org). They can be downloaded in an excel spreadsheet or accessed directly in an interactive, customisable mapping and graphing application. Users can also access country profiles, which contain a selection of key information for each country.

User can access all levels of the INFORM model, including the source data. The excel spreadsheet also includes all the calculations used to create INFORM.

Two versions of the results are available:

- Curated – Two times a year, the results of INFORM are released in a 'curated' release. These results have been fully and manually verified. Use the curated results if accuracy is your primary concern.
- Real time – The most up to date results, including all latest constituent data, are always available on the INFORM website. While these results are reliable, they have not been verified. Use the real-time results if timeliness is your primary concern.

Interpreting the results

INFORM covers 191 countries. The results are a risk profile for every country, which consists of a value between 0-10 for INFORM and its categories, components and indicators. Results are comparable between countries.

At all levels of the INFORM model, a lower value (closer to 0) always represents a lower risk and a higher value (closer to 10) always represents a higher risk. Values for INFORM index and its parts are divided into four risk groups (very high, high, medium and low). These groups contain equal numbers of countries (i.e. they are based on quartiles). The range of values in each group is therefore not fixed and varies between indicators.

A consistent colour palette (Figure 4) is used to present the INFORM results. The palette is based on the dimensions of risk. Within each dimension, it shows the level (category or component). The intensity of the colour represents the risk quartile, darker colours show high risk.
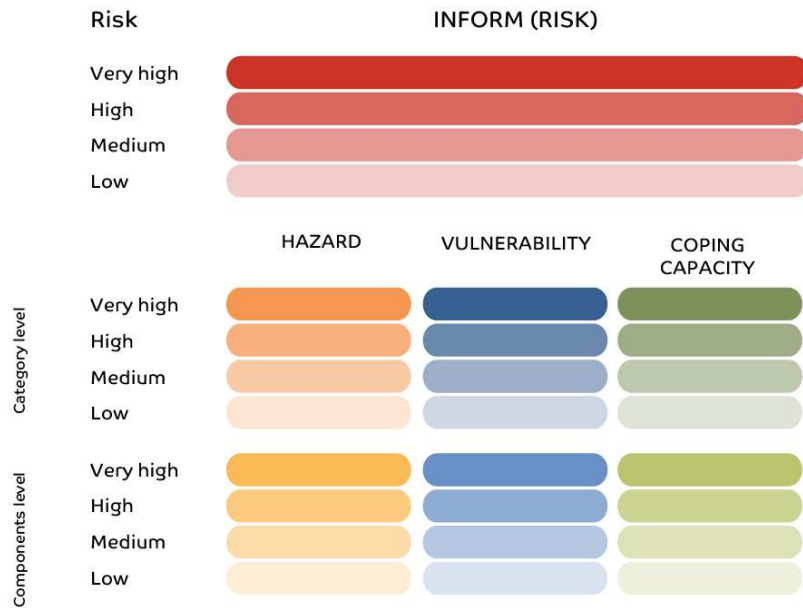
Figure 4: Use of colour in INFORM results

INFORM results are available in two main formats (excluding the online application): global list and country profile.

Global list

The global list provides all the results of INFORM, its dimensions, categories and components for all 191 countries. This allows the user to sort and filter the results and compare countries. The global list can therefore be used for prioritisation of countries.

COUNTRY	Natural	Human	HAZARD	Development & Deprivation	Inequality	Aid Dependency	Socio-Economic Vulnerability	Uprooted people	Health Conditions	Children U5	Recent Shocks	Food Security	Other Vulnerable Groups	Vulnerable Groups	VULNERABILITY	DRR	Governance	Institutional	Communication	Physical infrastructure	Access to health care	Infrastructure	COPING CAPACITY	RISK
Afghanistan	6.3	9.9	8.7	8.9	5.1	9.9	8.2	8.0	2.2	7.4	1.6	x	4.3	6.5	7.4	7.3	8.6	7.9	8.0	8.5	9.2	8.5	8.2	8.1
Albania	5.7	2.2	4.2	1.7	2.9	3.2	2.4	0.0	0.4	1.3	3.8	3.2	2.3	1.2	1.8	x	6.2	6.2	3.3	2.5	5.2	3.7	5.1	3.4
Algeria	2.8	7.0	5.3	3.7	5.2	0.2	3.2	5.3	1.5	1.2	0.0	0.8	3.3	3.3	3.5	6.3	4.9	4.7	4.5	5.6	4.9	4.9	4.4
Angola	3.2	5.2	4.3	6.8	4.4	0.3	4.6	4.7	7.0	6.7	5.2	7.8	6.8	5.8	5.2	5.3	7.5	6.4	6.9	7.9	6.5	7.1	6.7	5.3
Antigua and Barbuda	5.8	1.7	4.0	2.9	x	4.4	3.4	0.0	0.1	0.8	0.0	4.2	1.4	0.7	2.2	5.4	4.0	4.7	0.6	0.7	3.6	1.6	3.3	3.1
Argentina	3.6	2.7	3.2	1.2	5.0	0.1	1.9	1.8	0.5	0.8	0.0	2.1	0.9	1.3	1.6	4.0	6.0	5.0	2.0	3.4	3.3	2.9	4.0	2.7
Armenia	4.4	4.2	4.3	1.9	3.1	3.6	2.6	4.0	0.6	1.2	2.2	3.8	2.0	3.1	2.8	7.5	5.9	6.7	3.7	3.2	4.2	3.7	5.4	4.0
Australia	5.3	1.1	3.5	0.2	1.5	0.0	0.5	4.8	0.3	0.4	0.1	1.1	0.5	2.9	1.8	2.4	1.6	2.0	3.3	3.1	0.6	2.3	2.2	2.4
Austria	2.4	0.9	1.7	0.8	1.2	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.5	0.3	0.0	0.7	0.4	0.2	0.5	x	2.2	2.2	1.9	0.4	2.0	1.4	1.8	1.1
Azerbaijan	3.5	5.0	4.3	2.0	3.2	0.6	2.0	9.1	0.8	2.3	0.1	3.7	1.8	6.8	4.8	x	6.9	6.9	3.1	4.0	6.1	4.4	5.8	4.9
Bahamas	3.2	4.2	3.7	2.4	4.2	0.0	2.3	0.9	2.9	1.3	0.0	2.4	1.7	1.3	1.8	x	2.9	2.9	4.7	3.2	2.3	3.4	3.1	2.8
Bahrain	0.2	5.4	3.2	2.4	3.4	0.0	2.0	1.1	0.5	0.7	0.0	x	0.4	0.8	1.4	3.8	4.5	4.1	1.2	0.0	4.5	1.9	3.1	2.4
Bangladesh	9.0	5.7	7.7	5.9	4.3	0.6	4.2	5.7	2.8	6.2	2.9	4.1	4.1	5.0	4.6	3.2	7.0	5.1	7.3	5.8	6.6	6.6	5.9	5.9
Barbados	2.9	2.1	2.5	1.9	4.6	0.0	2.1	0.0	0.9	1.4	0.0	2.0	1.1	0.6	1.4	2.8	2.3	2.5	3.2	0.0	4.2	2.5	2.5	2.1
Belarus	1.5	2.7	2.1	1.3	0.4	0.3	0.8	0.8	1.4	0.3	0.2	3.1	1.3	1.1	0.9	3.0	7.2	5.1	3.3	2.7	2.8	2.9	4.1	2.0
Belgium	1.6	1.4	1.5	0.8	1.6	0.0	0.8	4.2	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.5	0.3	2.4	1.7	x	2.2	2.2	3.0	0.0	0.4	1.1	1.7	1.6
Belize	4.4	4.8	4.6	2.3	5.8	2.3	3.2	0.9	1.8	1.2	0.0	2.0	1.3	1.1	2.2	x	5.9	5.9	7.6	3.5	5.8	5.6	5.8	3.9
Benin	3.9	3.1	3.5	7.4	5.8	4.5	6.3	2.5	4.6	5.7	0.7	3.8	3.9	3.2	5.0	x	6.2	6.2	8.1	7.8	8.9	8.3	7.4	5.0
Bhutan	4.7	1.2	3.1	4.5	4.8	6.7	5.1	0.0	1.6	3.1	0.7	x	1.9	1.0	3.3	6.4	3.8	5.1	7.3	5.2	6.7	6.4	5.8	3.9

Figure 5: Annotated snapshot of global list results. Colour shades represent quartiles. Results shown are for illustration only. See www.inform-index.org for the latest results.

Country profile

INFORM country profiles contain more in-depth information on each country. In addition to the results in the global list, country profiles show trends, comparisons with countries with similar risk, regional and income-group averages and more information at the indicator level. Country profiles can be used to provide more in-depth information on risk in a particular country.
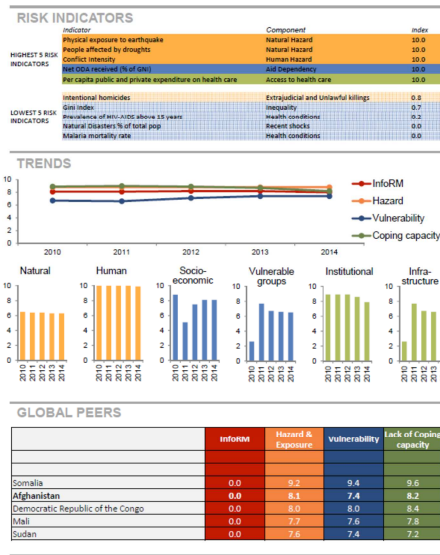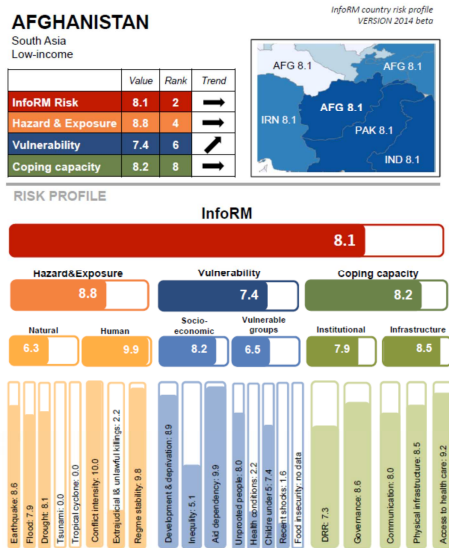

Figure 6: Example country profile.

Trends

The results of INFORM are calculated using the same methodology over a minimum of a five year period. This allows for the calculation of trends over time for INFORM and its dimensions, categories and components.

Most of the indicators used in INFORM show small changes year to year. Therefore, trends shown by INFORM are considered most reliable over a 3-5 year timeframe. Trends are considered significant (shown as increasing or decreasing) if there is a change in INFORM or its dimensions of +/- 0.3 points or more over 3 years or +/- 0.5 points over 5 years.

INFORM is most sensitive to human hazards in a country, for example if there is a new violent conflict. The pattern of natural hazards is relatively stable and most indicators of vulnerability and coping capacity change gradually. This is demonstrated in the case of Mali (Figure 7), in which the outbreak of conflict in 2012 raises the risk considerably and leads to increases in vulnerability, particularly vulnerable groups, in later years.
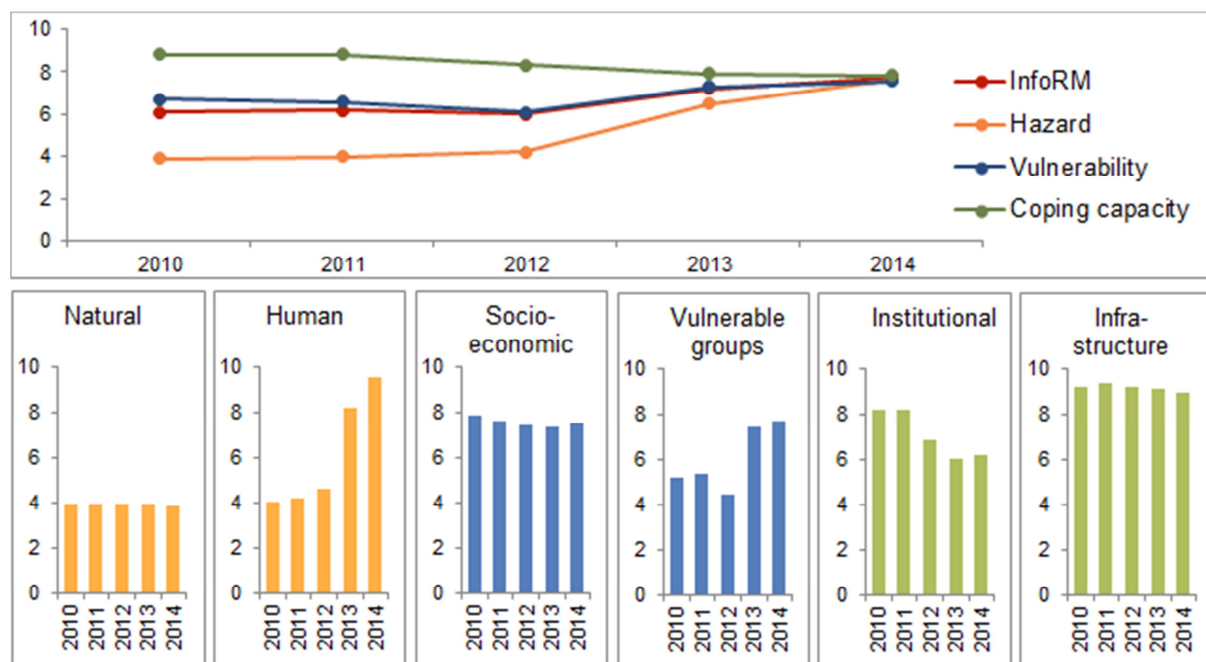

Figure 7: Mali's trends over time for INFORM and its dimensions and categories, based on 2014 beta version of INFORM.

Small changes in risk can be considered more or less significant depending on the existing risk level in a country. For example, this allows countries to be placed in risk/trend categories with different levels of associated action: 1) Very high / increasing; 2) Very high / stable; 3) Very high / decreasing; 4) High / increasing; 5) High / stable; 6) High / decreasing; 7) Medium / increasing etc. etc.

Support and participating in INFORM

For support on use of INFORM, please contact us through the website: www.inform-index.org.

INFORM is a collaboration of the Inter-Agency Standing Committee Task Team for Preparedness and Resilience and the European Commission. INFORM partners include:

ACAPS, DFID, European Commission, FAO, GFDRR, IOM, OCHA, OECD, UNDP, UNEP, UNHCR, UNICEF, UNISDR, WFP, WHO

Other INFORM partners are welcome. Partners commit to do one or more of: 1) facilitate the use of their data in INFORM, 2) provide expert guidance for the INFORM initiative, 3) provide in-kind or financial support.

The INFORM initiative is open and many organisations are involved. If you would like to participate, please contact us.

Annex 1: List of indicators

Category	Component	Indicator	Year	Unit	Provider
Natural	Earthquake	Physical exposure to earthquake MMI VI	1997	Average annual population exposed per country	GSHAP
Natural	Earthquake	Physical exposure to earthquake MMI VIII	1997	Average annual population exposed per country	GSHAP
Natural	Flood	Physical exposure to Flood	1999-2007	Average annual population exposed per country	Global Risk Data Platform (UNEP) with USGS EROS Data Center
Natural	Tsunami	Physical exposure to Tsunami	2011	Average annual population exposed per country	Global Risk Data Platform (UNEP)
Natural	Tropical Cyclone	Physical exposure to Cyclone SS1	1970-2009	Average annual population exposed per country	Global Risk Data Platform (UNEP)
Natural	Tropical Cyclone	Physical exposure to Cyclone SS3	1970-2009	Average annual population exposed per country	Global Risk Data Platform (UNEP)
Natural	Tropical Cyclone	Physical exposure to Cyclone Surge	1975-2007	Average annual population exposed per country	1975-2007 United Nations Environment Programme
Natural	Drought	Total affected by Drought	1990-2013	Average annual population affected per country	EM-DAT, CRED
Natural	Drought	Frequency of drought events	1990-2013	Average annual events per country	EM-DAT, CRED
Natural	Drought	Agriculture drought probability	1983-2013	Average annual events per country	ASIS, FAO
Human	Current Conflicts Intensity	Current High Violent Conflict Intensity Score	2014	Index	Conflict Baromoter, Heidelberg Institute
Human	Projected Conflict Risk	GCRI Internal Conflict Score	2014	Index	JRC
Social-economic vulnerability	Poverty & Development	Human Development Index	2013	Index	UNDP Human Development Report
Social-economic vulnerability	Poverty & Development	Multidimensional Poverty Index	2012	Index	UNDP Human Development Report
Social-economic vulnerability	Inequality	Gender Inequality Index	2013	Index	UNDP Human Development Report
Social-economic vulnerability	Inequality	Income Gini coefficient	2012	Index	World Bank
Social-economic vulnerability	Economical Dependency	Humanitarian Aid (FTS)	2012-2014	USD	FTS (OCHA)
Social-economic vulnerability	Economical Dependency	Development Aid (ODA)	2011-2012	USD Million	OECD DAC
Social-economic vulnerability	Economical Dependency	Net ODA received (% of GNI)	2012	% of GNI	World Bank
Vulnerable groups	Uprooted people	Refugees by country of asylum	2014	Number	Global Trends Report United Nations Refugee Agency
Vulnerable groups	Uprooted people	Internally displaced persons (IDPs)	2014	Number	Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre
Vulnerable groups	Uprooted people	Returned Refugees	2013	Number	Global Trends Report United Nations Refugee Agency
Vulnerable groups	Other Vulnerable Groups	Tuberculosis prevalence	2012	per 100,000 people	WHO Global Health Observatory Data Repository
Vulnerable groups	Other Vulnerable Groups	Estimated number of people living with HIV - Adult (>15) rate	2012	%	WHO Global Health Observatory Data Repository
Vulnerable groups	Other Vulnerable Groups	Malaria death rate	2012	per 100,000 people	WHO Global Health Observatory Data Repository
Vulnerable groups	Other Vulnerable Groups	Mortality rate, under-5	2013	per 1,000 live births	UNICEF
Vulnerable groups	Other Vulnerable Groups	U5 Under weight	2012	%	UNICEF
Vulnerable groups	Other Vulnerable Groups	People affected by Natural Disasters	2012-2014	Number	EM-DAT, CRED
Vulnerable groups	Other Vulnerable Groups	Average Dietary Energy Supply Adequacy	2012-2014	%	FAO
Vulnerable groups	Other Vulnerable Groups	Prevalence of Undernourishment	2012-2014	%	FAO
Vulnerable groups	Other Vulnerable Groups	Domestic Food Price Level Index	2014	Index	FAO
Vulnerable groups	Other Vulnerable Groups	Domestic Food Price Volatility Index	2014	Index	FAO
Institutional	Governance	Government Effectiveness	2013	Index	Worldwide Governance Indicators World Bank
Institutional	Governance	Corruption Perception Index	2013	Index	Trasparency International
Institutional	DRR implementation	HFA Scores Last recent	2007-13	Index	ISDR
Infrastructure	Communication	Adult liteacy rate	2005-12	%	UNESCO
Infrastructure	Communication	Access to electricity	2010	%	World Bank
Infrastructure	Communication	Internet users	2012	%	World Bank
Infrastructure	Communication	Mobile cellular subscriptions	2012	per 100 people	World Bank
Infrastructure	Physical Connectivity	Improved sanitation facilities (% of population with access)	2012	%	World Bank
Infrastructure	Physical Connectivity	Improved water source (% of population with access)	2012	%	World Bank
Infrastructure	Physical Connectivity	Road density	2001-10	km of road per 100 sq.km	World Bank
Infrastructure	Access to health care	Phisicians Density	2012	per 10,000 people	WHO Global Health Observatory Data Repository
Infrastructure	Access to health care	One-year-olds fully immunized against measles	2012	%	WHO Global Health Observatory Data Repository
Infrastructure	Access to health care	Health expenditure per capita	2012	current int USD PPP	WHO Global Health Observatory Data Repository
Other	General	Population density	2012	People per sq.km	OakRidge National Laboratory
Other	General	Population	2013	Number	World Bank
Other	General	GDP per capita PPP int USD	2014	current int USD PPP	IMF International Monetary Fund