

INFORM

SHARING CRISIS ANALYSIS

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INFORM REPORT 2024

10 YEARS OF **INFORM**

SHARED EVIDENCE FOR MANAGING CRISES AND DISASTERS

EUR 31820 EN

Shared analysis for better decisions

10 years of **INFORM**

Welcome to the INFORM 2024 report.

2024 marks the 10th year of release of the INFORM Risk Index. In 2014, INFORM Partners first came together to create an open index for measuring the risk of humanitarian crises globally. Since then, the INFORM Risk Index and other INFORM products have become established and relied upon in the decision-making systems of organisations across the multilateral system.

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

This report looks back on how INFORM has developed over that last decade and analyses some trends in crises and crisis risk over that time. It sets out INFORM's vision for a suite of products to support decision-making that are easy to use and open to everyone. This vision involves bringing scientific rigour to the process of analysing crises and pooling expertise to develop shared methodologies. By working together, we can reduce the investments required by individual organisations, assure the quality of our analysis and make it available for the common good.

Note: The geographical boundaries and names shown and the designations used in this report are not warranted to be error free nor do they necessarily imply official endorsement or acceptance by INFORM or any INFORM partner organisation. Every effort has been made to ensure the accuracy of the information contained in this report. All information was believed to be correct as of May 2023.

INFORM is a collaboration of the Inter-Agency Standing Committee and the European Commission. This report is produced by the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs on behalf of all INFORM Partners. The Joint Research Centre of the European Commission is the scientific and technical lead of INFORM.

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For more information see <https://drmkc.jrc.ec.europa.eu/inform-index>

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Foreword

In a world increasingly marred by complex crises, the mix of conflict, climate issues and economic instability has exacerbated the reliance on humanitarian aid. Millions of people are displaced for long periods and food insecurity is rising. Humanitarian responses, despite heroic efforts to scale up, are struggling to meet people's needs, leaving more and more individuals without essential services during crises.

The European Union, grounded in the principle of solidarity, stands as the leading provider of humanitarian and development aid in the world by far. In the face of escalating crises, the EU's commitment to providing humanitarian assistance remains firm. At the same time fostering development investment to address root causes of humanitarian crises is crucial for steering affected populations towards recovery and sustainable growth. And to do this correctly, we need scientific evidence.

This is why, the INFORM Partners, including the European Commission and humanitarian and development organisations worldwide, joined forces ten years ago and created an open index for measuring the risk of humanitarian crises. Since then, the INFORM Risk Index and other INFORM products have become a key component of the decision-making systems of many organisations at global as well as local levels.

The uniqueness of INFORM lies in its ability to enrich existing knowledge and improve common understanding of disaster risks, the severity of the humanitarian crises and the impacts of climate change. Through collective effort, it delivers scientifically sound, independent and objective analyses, ensuring transparency and accountability in the political context of humanitarian aid. This facilitates evidence-based allocation of humanitarian aid and at the same time enables integrated strategies for disaster risk and crisis management.

The Commission, through its Joint Research Centre and the Department of Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations, exemplifies the effectiveness of integrating evidence-based knowledge into humanitarian actions. This alignment underscores the key role of science in bridging the humanitarian gap and transforming crisis management trends.

As we mark the 10th year anniversary of the INFORM Risk Index, the first analytical tool within the INFORM suite, we are reminded of the critical role of evidence-based collective action and the power of solidarity in addressing the challenges we face.

Looking ahead, let us leverage the scientific insights provided by INFORM to guide our humanitarian and development efforts, striving for a more resilient and sustainable future for all.

Together, we can make a difference and ensure that no one is left behind in times of crisis.

Iliana Ivanova

European Commissioner for Innovation,
Research, Culture, Education and Youth

Janez Lenarčič

European Commissioner for
Crisis Management

ABOUT INFORM

INFORM is a multi-stakeholder forum for developing shared, quantitative analysis relevant to humanitarian crises and disasters. INFORM includes organisations from across the multilateral system, including the humanitarian and development sector, donors, and technical partners. The Joint Research Center of European Commission is the scientific and technical lead for INFORM.

INFORM is developing a suite of quantitative, analytical products to support decision-making on humanitarian crises and disasters. These help make decisions at different stages of the disaster management cycle, specifically climate adaptation and crisis prevention, preparedness and response. INFORM develops methodologies and tools for use at the global level and also supports their application at subnational level.

INFORM principles

Global

INFORM Global products cover 191 countries and Subnational products include all parts of the region or country they cover.

Open

All INFORM products are freely available and the methodology and sources are open and transparent.

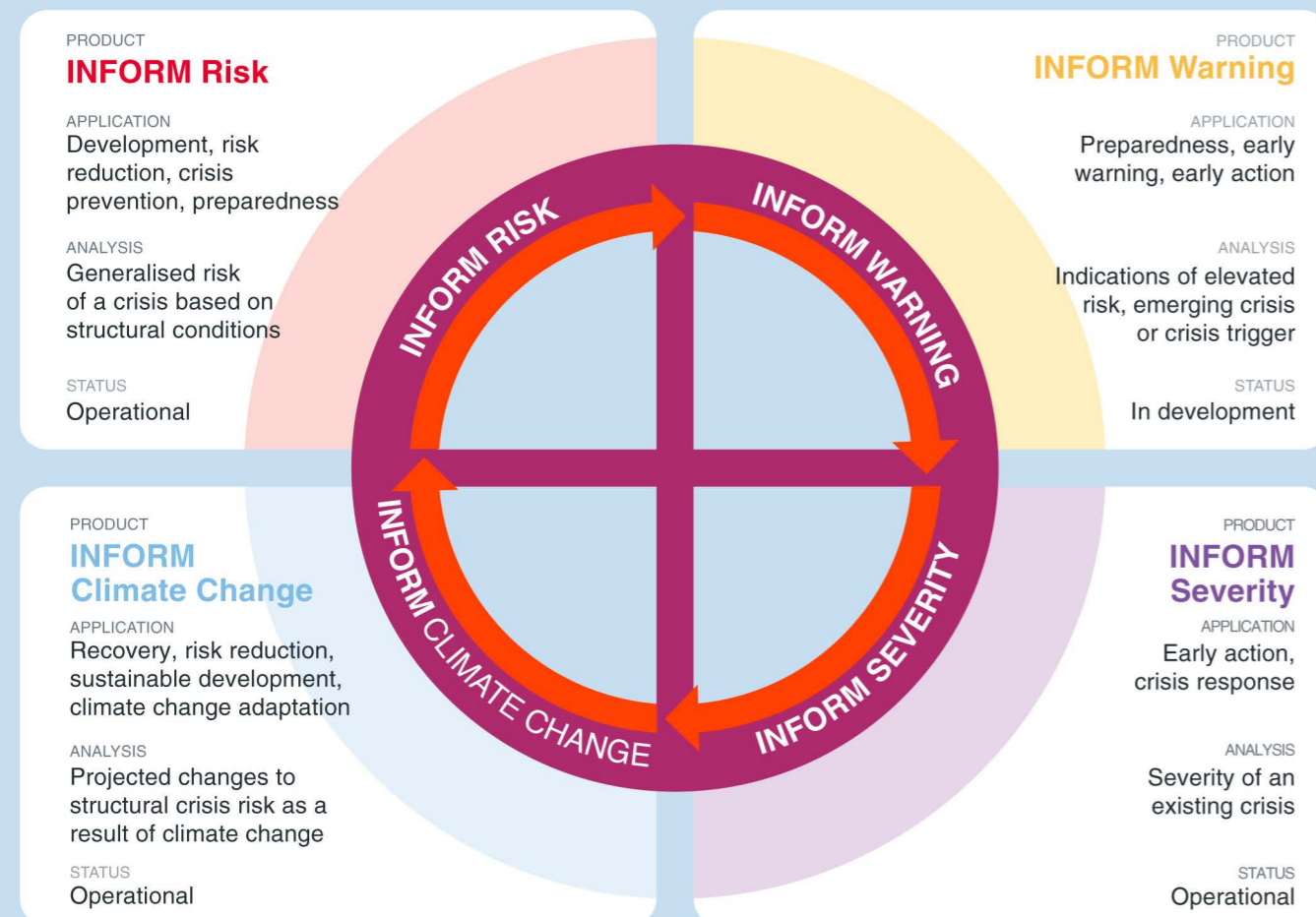
Reliable

INFORM products use the best available methods and data. INFORM partners have committed to make them available into the future.

Flexible

INFORM products can be easily adapted and included into the decision-making processes of users.

INFORM products



How INFORM products are used

INFORM products are used by all kinds of organisation and can be adapted to suit their decision-making processes. These are some examples:

World Food Programme

The INFORM Risk and Severity Indexes are used in its Corporate Alert System.

Analyse emerging risks to trigger timely and adequate preparedness and response - and to support the inter-agency Early Warning, Early Action and Readiness Analysis process.

DG ECHO

EUROPEAN COMMISSION
DIRECTORATE-GENERAL FOR EUROPEAN CIVIL PROTECTION AND HUMANITARIAN AID OPERATIONS

INFORM products are used as part of its funding allocation algorithm.

Supports decision-making on its Annual Aid Strategy.

OCHA

UNITED NATIONS OFFICE FOR THE COORDINATION OF HUMANITARIAN AFFAIRS

INFORM products are used to support decisions on funding from the CERF Underfunded Emergencies window.

IFRC

INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF RED CROSS AND RED CRESCENT SOCIETIES

The INFORM Risk Index is used as a baseline risk analysis for its Priority Countries and INFORM Subnational Risk Models in its Community Risk Assessments.

In the Sahel region, the INFORM Sahel Subnational Risk Model has been used to support humanitarian and development planning, as well as the UN Integrated Strategy for the Sahel.

WHO

WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION

The INFORM Epidemic Risk Index is used as the base of WHO's Dynamic Preparedness Metric, which helps inform countries of their preparedness status and support decisions, prioritisation and actions to manage health risks.

INFORM's approach and products are increasingly recognised to support several key components of the post-2015 humanitarian, DRR and development agenda. Shared analysis and joint humanitarian and development action are principles recognised by the World Humanitarian Summit outcomes, Sendai Framework and Sustainable Development Goals.

Supporting INFORM

The approach of INFORM is inclusive and cost effective, with a small investment that has a multiplying effect through better targeted and more effective use of aid and development resources. INFORM has a long-term strategy to develop decision-support tools based on user needs and maintain them for sustainable use. Users across the multilateral system and at regional and country level now rely on these tools. INFORM's primary concern is long term sustainability. Therefore, it is seeking additional donors and technical partners that are willing to make a long term commitment to INFORM.

TIMELINE OF INFORM

FIRST DISCUSSIONS

Through the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) Sub-Working Group on Preparedness, UN agencies*, donors** and the Joint Research Centre of the European Commission (JRC) begin discussions on an open humanitarian risk index. The partners hope to: 1) create an index that comprehensively analyses the risk of humanitarian crises globally; 2) foster a shared approach to crisis risk; 3) pool resources and avoid duplication of work; and 4) make the results open and freely available for the common good of the crisis prevention, preparedness and response communities.

* Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), UN World Food Programme (WFP)

** Joint Research Centre of the European Commission (JRC), Directorate-General for European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations (ECHO), UK Foreign, Commonwealth & Development Office (FCDO)

2013

2014

WORK BEGINS AND PRINCIPLES

The group of partners expands to include several other interested organisations. OCHA and JRC begin their respective roles as INFORM coordinator and scientific lead. ECHO and FCDO initiate their ongoing financial support for INFORM's work. Partners agree principles to guide INFORM. INFORM products will be global, open, flexible and reliable.

INFORM RISK INDEX

After several months of technical preparatory work, coordinated by JRC, partners release the first edition of the INFORM Risk Index. The index identifies countries that are "at high risk from humanitarian crises that may exceed the current national response capacity" and is intended to support decisions around risk reduction, preparedness and resource allocation. The Index is released twice per year from then on.

2016

COUNTRY AND REGIONAL RISK ANALYSIS

Work continues to test the application of the methodology of the INFORM Risk Index to national and regional level. INFORM Partners agree a business model to support the rollout of national and regional risk models called INFORM Subnational. With financial support from ECHO, the methodology and business model is tested in five countries. Meanwhile, INFORM Partners - for example UNICEF in Latin America and OCHA in the Sahel - begin to independently support the implementation of INFORM Subnational models.

2018

NEW WORKSTREAMS, PRODUCTS AND PARTNERS

Partners agree a long-term strategy for INFORM, which includes the development of additional workstreams and products to support decision-making at different stages of the crisis management cycle, from response, through preparedness to prevention and adaptation. A Steering Group, consisting of 12 Partners, is formed to guide the strategic development of INFORM. The total number of INFORM Partners - from humanitarian and development organisations, donors and technical organisations - is now over 30. Most major humanitarian donors are using INFORM products in their resource allocation processes.

2020

INFORM SEVERITY INDEX

INFORM launches the INFORM Severity Index. The Severity Index uses the same composite indicator methodology as the Risk Index to measure the severity of humanitarian crises globally. It is intended to support decisions on the allocation of resources in a way that is proportionate with crisis severity. The process for developing the index follows the collaborative, user-driven, expert-supported model of the INFORM Risk Index. ACAPS begins ongoing work to collect data used in the Severity Index and it is released monthly from then on.

2022

INFORM CLIMATE CHANGE RISK INDEX

The INFORM Climate Change Risk Index is launched following a collaboration between JRC and the Euro-Mediterranean Center on Climate Change. It is based on the INFORM Risk Index and incorporates climate and socioeconomic projections to analyse how crisis risk will evolve as a result of climate change under different emission and socio-economic scenarios. The results are presented at COP27.

2023

TECHNICAL CAPACITY FOR INFORM SUBNATIONAL

INFORM Partners involved in INFORM Subnational agree a new protocol for supporting countries wishing to implement national and regional risk models. Specifically, new INFORM technical partner MapAction will provide additional technical capacity to train and support model owners. At least 40 countries are now covered by regional or national INFORM Subnational models. OCHA, UNICEF, UNISDR and others are supporting their development and maintenance.

SUPPORTING ANTICIPATORY ACTION WITH INFORM WARNING

Work starts to develop INFORM Warning, the last product foreseen in INFORM's long-term strategy. INFORM Warning aims to anticipate scenarios that could lead to crisis impacts within the coming 12 months, bridging the gap between the INFORM Risk Index and the INFORM Severity Index. The INFORM Warning system will be developed during a two-year project hosted by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), funded by the Complex Risk Analytics Fund and ECHO, and overseen by a technical working group of 20 INFORM Partners.

LESSONS AND EXPERIENCES FROM 10 YEARS OF **INFORM**

INFORM uses a collaborative development process, bringing together users with experts. This has led to the development of products that are user-driven and scientifically rigorous, as well as a shared understanding of crises and crisis risk.

INFORM products are available for the common good. They are based on publicly available data and made freely available to anyone. The methods used are also published and transparent. This increases their credibility and wide acceptance.

INFORM is also a community. Partners come together to develop INFORM products, as well as share experience of their use in decision-making. The connections made through INFORM have led to new and shared approaches to crisis and risk analysis and management.

“
INFORM truly epitomises the core values of the JRC, delivering independent, integrated, and science-based evidence with a profound impact. By fostering collaboration and anticipating EU action, INFORM is instrumental in addressing global risks and meeting humanitarian needs.”

Stephen Quest
Director-General
Joint Research Centre of the European Commission

“
The Humanitarian Aid department uses the INFORM Risk and Severity indexes in its regular analysis of crises. Both tools are also part of the Commission's methodologies for allocating humanitarian aid funds and analysing forgotten crises. They represent one of the Commission's approaches to strengthening evidence-based policy-making.”

Isabelle De Schryver
Team Leader Evidence-based Policy
Directorate-General for European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations, European Commission

“
UNICEF uses the INFORM Risk Index as the foundation of its Country Office risk levels, which determine the benchmarks offices need to achieve within the framework of the Emergency Preparedness Platform. INFORM is well suited to this purpose because of the nature of the multi-agency consensus, and its reputation for neutrality, comprehensiveness, and integrity.”

Kevin Wyjad
Emergency Specialist, Risk Analysis
UNICEF

“
Having access to globally-available, comparable datasets on humanitarian needs and risks is critical for the international humanitarian community to remain aware of ongoing crises. USAID's Bureau for Humanitarian Assistance has used INFORM products as one important data point for global crisis prioritisation. INFORM's value-add is its validation and curation of humanitarian data that provides the broader community with a shared, independent, and objective view of humanitarian contexts.”

Sarah Charles
Assistant to the Administrator
USAID Bureau for Humanitarian Assistance

“
Over the past 10 years, the INFORM Risk Index has proven to be a vital piece of evidence for country comparison and prioritisation of resources to meet emergency needs. It was built by and for the humanitarian community so it fits very well with the decisions we need to make to prepare for, and respond to disasters and crises. The framework and approach used to develop the index has also had wider impacts on the mental models we use to apply evidence to our decision-making. At the IFRC, we use the INFORM Risk Index regularly and visualise the different geographical, temporal and hazard-specific data on IFRC GO, our emergency operations platform.”

Luke Caley
Information Management Lead
IFRC

“
The past decade has witnessed the remarkable growth of INFORM, which has established itself as the global point of reference on risk management. IOM is proud to have been part of this initiative since its inception and remains committed to continuing its contributions to this very important work.”

Muhammad Rizki
Chief Strategy Officer, Global Data Institute
International Organization for Migration

The image features a dark blue background with several clusters of parallel diagonal lines in various colors (red, orange, yellow, green, cyan, purple, magenta). A large, faint, light gray graphic of a stylized globe or sphere is centered in the background. The text 'INFORM PRODUCTS AND RESULTS' is positioned on the right side of the image.

INFORM
PRODUCTS AND
RESULTS

INFORM SEVERITY INDEX

The INFORM Severity Index summarises a wide range of already existing, quantitative information about crisis severity and presents it in a format that can be used more easily in decision-making.

It aggregates information from a range of credible, publicly available sources, such as UN agencies, governments and other multilateral organisations. Human analysts collect the data and enter it into the Index.

It is intended to lead to a shared and objective understanding of crisis severity that can support decisions on the allocation of resources and ensure all people affected by crises receive appropriate assistance.

Objectives

The overall objective of the INFORM Severity Index is to measure the severity of humanitarian crises globally (i.e. between rather than within crises) and on an ongoing, up-to-date and regular basis. It seeks to communicate the current status of crises in a systematic, objective and understandable way. In its use - in combination with other sources of information - the INFORM Severity Index is intended to:

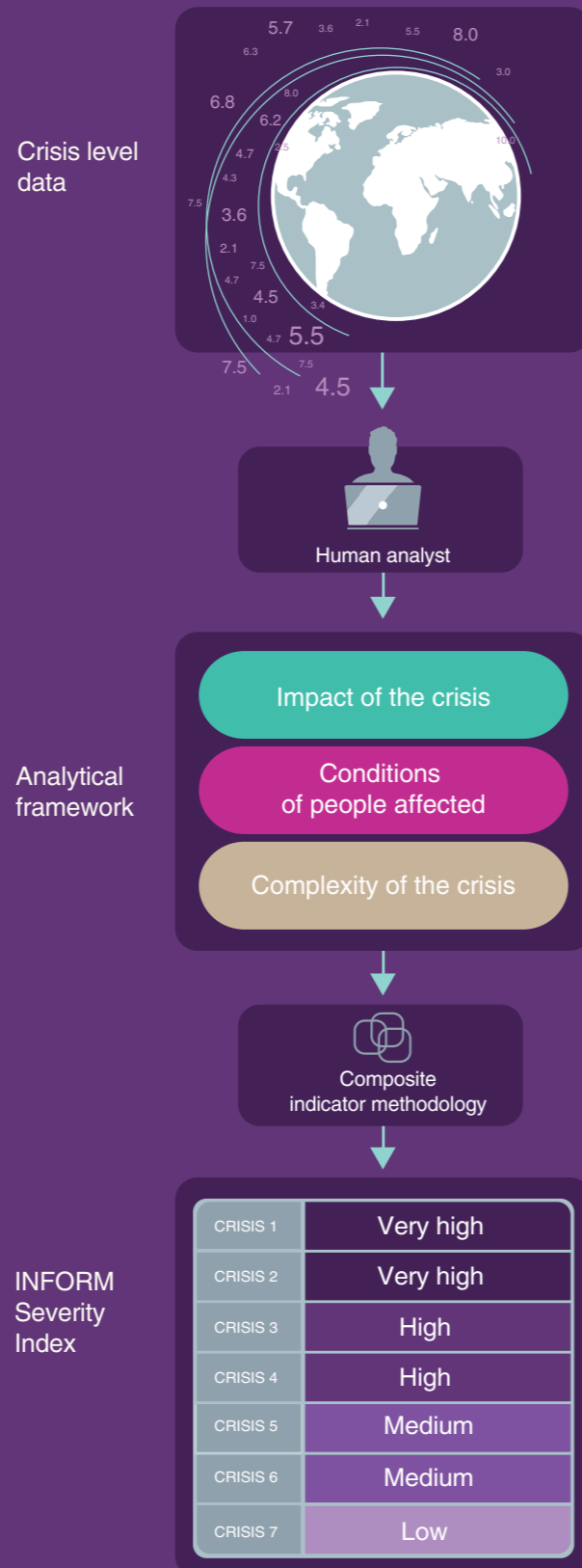
Lead to a shared and objective understanding of crisis severity

Contribute to decisions on the allocation of resources in a way that is proportionate with crisis severity

Justify and advocate for action, especially in the case of forgotten or unrecognised crises.

Monitor trends in crisis severity over time.

How it works



ANALYTICAL FRAMEWORK AND METHODOLOGY

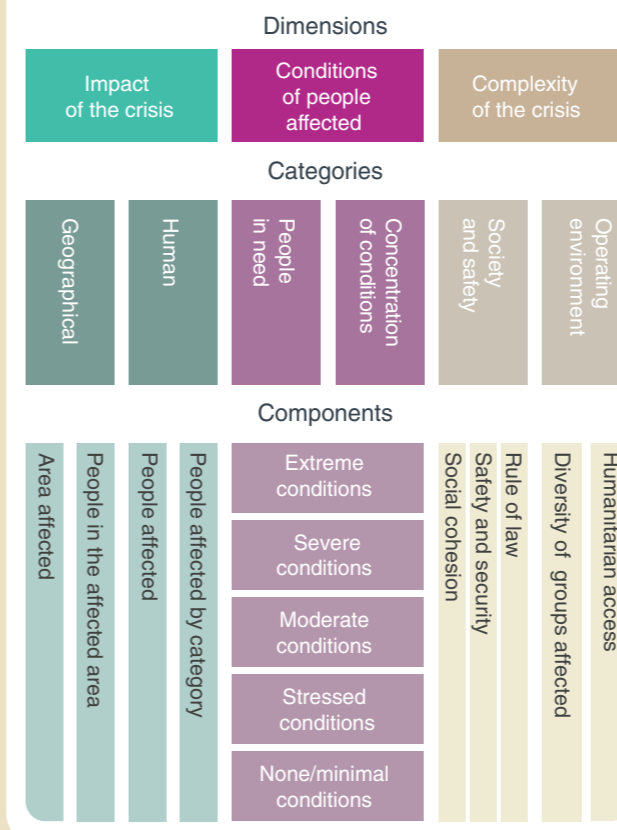
The INFORM Severity Index is a composite indicator that measures the severity of humanitarian crises against a common scale.

The analytical framework describes how the Index is constructed. Indicators are collected to populate the analytical framework for every crisis and these indicators are used to calculate the Index.

The Index covers:

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

INFORM Severity Index



Using the Severity Index

The INFORM Severity Index can be used to support decisions that require an understanding of the severity of crises globally or to understand changes in crisis severity over time.

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

The INFORM Severity Index is only one source of information that can support decisions about humanitarian crises. It should typically be complemented by risk, early warning and capacity information.

RESULTS AND INTERPRETATION

The results are provided by crisis. Each crisis is categorised on a five-level scale from very low to very high severity.

It is also possible to access the values for different levels of the analytical framework, to better understand the main drivers of a crisis. All the underlying data, metadata and methodology are publicly available.

The Index is updated every month and can be used for trend analysis.

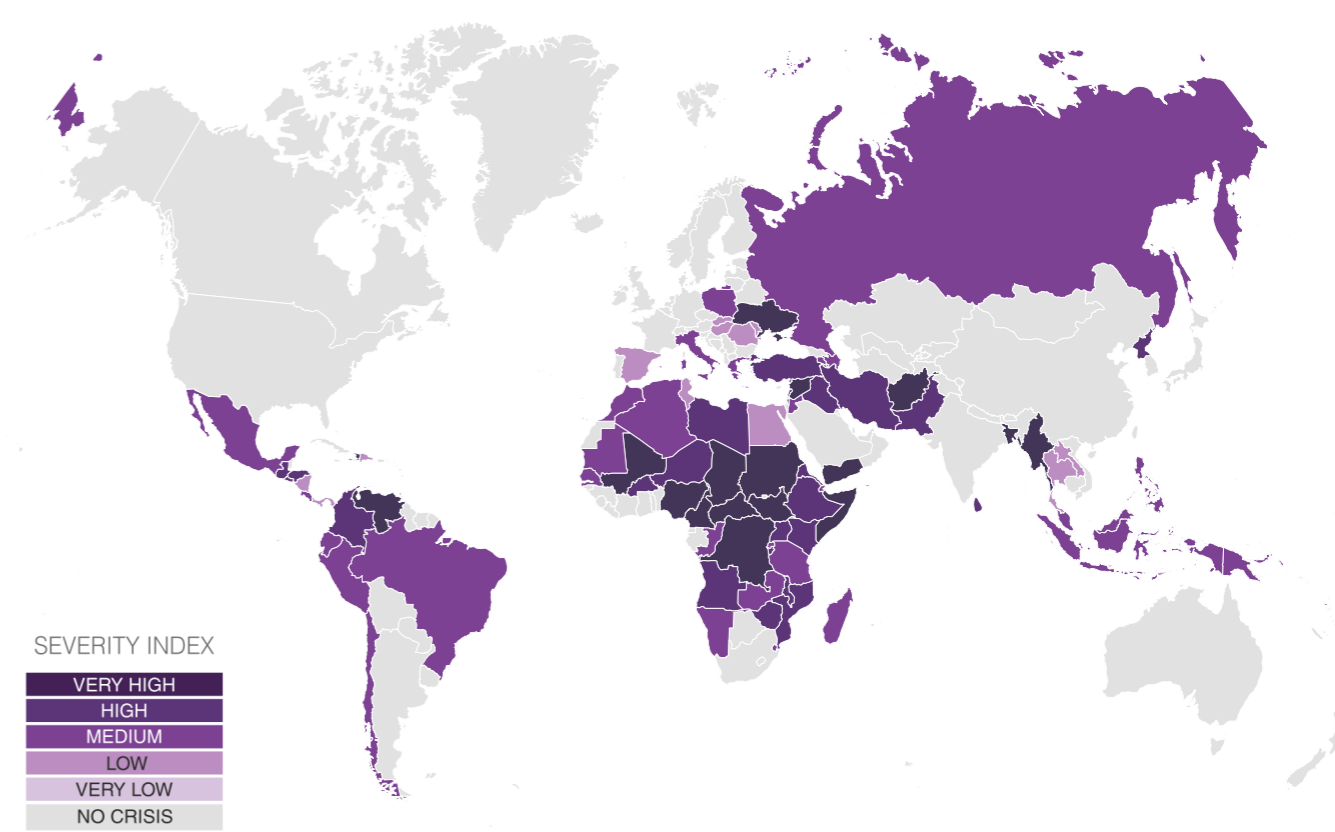
	INFORM Severity Index	INFORM Severity Index Category	INFORM Severity Index Category
Complex crisis in Afghanistan	4.5	5	Very High
Multiple crises in Bangladesh	2.7	3	Medium
Rohingya refugee crisis	2.7	3	Medium
Cyclone Amphan Bangladesh	2.2	3	Medium
Rohingya Regional Crisis	3.3	4	High
Conflict in Burkina Faso	3.5	4	High

Complex crisis in Afghanistan	
INFORM Severity Index	4.5
INFORM Severity Index Category	5
INFORM Severity Index Category	Very High
Impact of the crisis	4.9
Geographical	4.8
Human	5.0
Conditions of affected people	4.5
People in need	5.0
Conditions of people affected	4.0
Complexity of the crisis	4.2
Society and safety	3.9
Operating environment	4.5

INFORM SEVERITY INDEX RESULTS

Country level, October 2023

COUNTRY	CRISIS	SEVERITY (Country level)	INFORM Severity category	3 MONTH TREND
Afghanistan	Complex crisis in Afghanistan	4.4	Very High	Stable
Algeria	Multiple crises in Algeria	2.6	Medium	Stable
Angola	Drought in South-West Angola	3.1	High	Stable
Armenia	Nagorno-Karabakh Conflict in Armenia	2.1	Medium	Increasing
Azerbaijan	Nagorno-Karabakh conflict in Azerbaijan	2.1	Medium	Increasing
Bangladesh	Complex crisis in Bangladesh	4.1	Very High	-
Brazil	Country level Brazil	2.6	Medium	Decreasing
Burkina Faso	Conflict in Burkina Faso	4.0	High	Increasing
Burundi	Complex in Burundi	3.3	High	Decreasing
Cameroon	Multiple crises in Cameroon	4.1	Very High	Increasing
CAR	Complex crisis in CAR	4.2	Very High	Stable
Chad	Complex crisis in Chad	4.3	Very High	Decreasing
Chile	Venezuela displacement in Chile	2.5	Medium	Increasing
Colombia	Complex crisis in Colombia	3.9	High	Decreasing
Congo	Complex crisis in Congo	2.2	Medium	Stable
Costa Rica	Nicaraguan refugees in Costa Rica	2.1	Medium	Stable
Djibouti	Multiple crises in Djibouti	2.9	Medium	Increasing
Dominican Republic	Venezuela displacement in Dominican Republic	1.8	Low	Decreasing
DPRK	Complex crisis in DPRK	3.7	High	Stable
DRC	Complex crisis in DRC	4.4	Very High	Decreasing
Ecuador	Venezuela displacement in Ecuador	2.6	Medium	Decreasing
Egypt	Refugee Crisis in Egypt	2.0	Low	Increasing
El Salvador	Complex crisis in El Salvador	3.2	High	Increasing
Eritrea	Complex crisis in Eritrea	3.5	High	Increasing
Eswatini	Food Security Crisis in Eswatini	2.4	Medium	Increasing
Ethiopia	Complex crisis in Ethiopia	4.0	High	Decreasing
Greece	Mixed migration flows in Greece	2.1	Medium	Increasing
Guatemala	Complex crisis in Guatemala	3.5	High	Increasing
Haiti	Complex crisis in Haiti	4.2	Very High	Stable
Honduras	Complex crisis in Honduras	3.6	High	Stable
Hungary	Displacement from Ukraine conflict in Hungary	1.2	Low	Decreasing
India	Conflict in Jammu and Kashmir	x	x	-
Indonesia	Papua Conflict	2.5	Medium	Decreasing
Iran	Afghan Refugees in Iran	3.6	High	Stable
Iraq	Multiple crises in Iraq	3.8	High	Decreasing
Italy	Mixed migration flows in Italy	2.6	Medium	Increasing
Jordan	Syrian refugees in Jordan	3.0	Medium	Increasing
Kenya	Multiple crisis in Kenya	3.5	High	Decreasing
Laos	2023 Floods in Laos	1.5	Low	-
Lebanon	Socioeconomic crisis in Lebanon	3.5	High	Decreasing
Libya	Complex crisis in Libya	3.8	High	Increasing
Madagascar	Multiple crisis in Madagascar	2.9	Medium	Decreasing
Malawi	Complex crisis in Malawi	3.4	High	Decreasing
Malaysia	International Refugees in Malaysia	2.3	Medium	Decreasing
Mali	Complex crisis in Mali	4.3	Very High	Stable
Mauritania	Food Security in Mauritania	2.6	Medium	Decreasing
Mexico	Multiple crisis in Mexico	2.8	Medium	Stable
Moldova	Displacement from Ukraine conflict in Moldova	1.6	Low	Decreasing
Morocco	Mixed migration flows in Morocco	2.9	Medium	-
Mozambique	Multiple Crises in Mozambique	3.5	High	Stable
Myanmar	Multiple crises in Myanmar	4.6	Very High	Stable
Namibia	Food Security Crisis in Namibia	2.3	Medium	Increasing



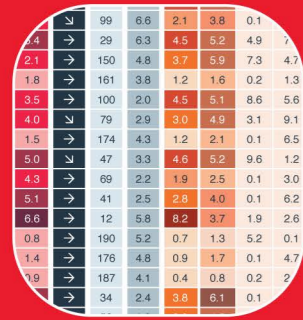
The depiction and use of boundaries are not warranted to be error free nor do they necessarily imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations and European Union.

COUNTRY	CRISIS	SEVERITY (Country level)	INFORM Severity category	3 MONTH TREND
Nicaragua	Socioeconomic crisis in Nicaragua	1.9	Low	-
Niger	Multiple crises in Niger	3.8	High	Stable
Nigeria	Complex crisis in Nigeria	4.1	Very High	Stable
Pakistan	Complex crisis in Pakistan	3.9	High	Stable
Palestine	Conflict in Palestine	4.1	Very High	Increasing
Panama	Venezuela displacement in Panama	2.0	Low	Decreasing
Papua New Guinea	Highlands Violence	2.5	Medium	Stable
Peru	Venezuela displacement in Peru	2.9	Medium	Decreasing
Philippines	Multiple crises in the Philippines	2.5	Medium	Increasing
Poland	Displacement from Ukraine conflict in Poland	2.2	Medium	Decreasing
Romania	Displacement from Ukraine conflict in Romania	1.7	Low	Increasing
Russia	Displacement from Ukraine conflict in Russia	2.7	Medium	-
Rwanda	Burundi and DRC refugees in Rwanda	2.4	Medium	Stable
Senegal	Drought in Senegal	2.7	Medium	Increasing
Slovakia	Displacement from Ukraine conflict in Slovakia	1.6	Low	Decreasing
Somalia	Complex crisis in Somalia	4.7	Very High	Stable
South Sudan	Complex crisis in South Sudan	4.4	Very High	Stable
Spain	Mixed migration flows in Spain	1.9	Low	Stable
Sri Lanka	Multiple crises in Sri Lanka	3.3	High	-
Sudan	Complex crisis in Sudan	4.8	Very High	Increasing
Syria	Syrian conflict	4.6	Very High	Stable
Tanzania	Multiple crises in Tanzania	2.6	Medium	Decreasing
Thailand	Multiple situations in Thailand	1.8	Low	Stable
Trinidad and Tobago	Venezuelan refugees in Trinidad and Tobago	1.8	Low	Decreasing
Tunisia	Mixed migration flows in Tunisia	2.0	Low	Increasing
Türkiye	Complex situation in Turkey	3.5	High	Stable
Uganda	International Displacement in Uganda	3.2	High	Stable
Ukraine	Conflict in Ukraine	4.3	Very High	Stable
Vanuatu	Cyclone Judy and cyclone Kevin in Vanuatu	2.3	Medium	Stable
Venezuela	Complex crisis in Venezuela	4.3	Very High	Increasing
Yemen	Conflict in Yemen	4.7	Very High	Stable
Zambia	Drought in Zambia	3.0	Medium	Stable
Zimbabwe	Complex crisis in Zimbabwe	3.5	High	Stable

INFORM RISK INDEX

The INFORM Risk Index is the first global, objective and transparent tool for understanding the risk of humanitarian crises and disasters. It can help identify where and why a crisis might occur, which means we can reduce the risk, build peoples' resilience and prepare better for when crises do happen.

Use INFORM Risk



Prioritise countries by risk, or any of its components



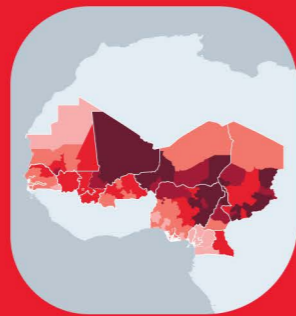
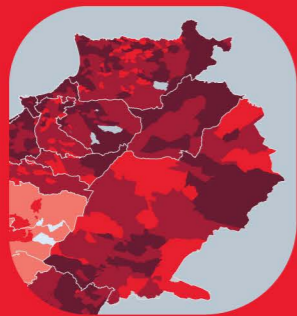
Decide how best to **reduce risk**



Monitor risk trends

INFORM Risk is adaptable

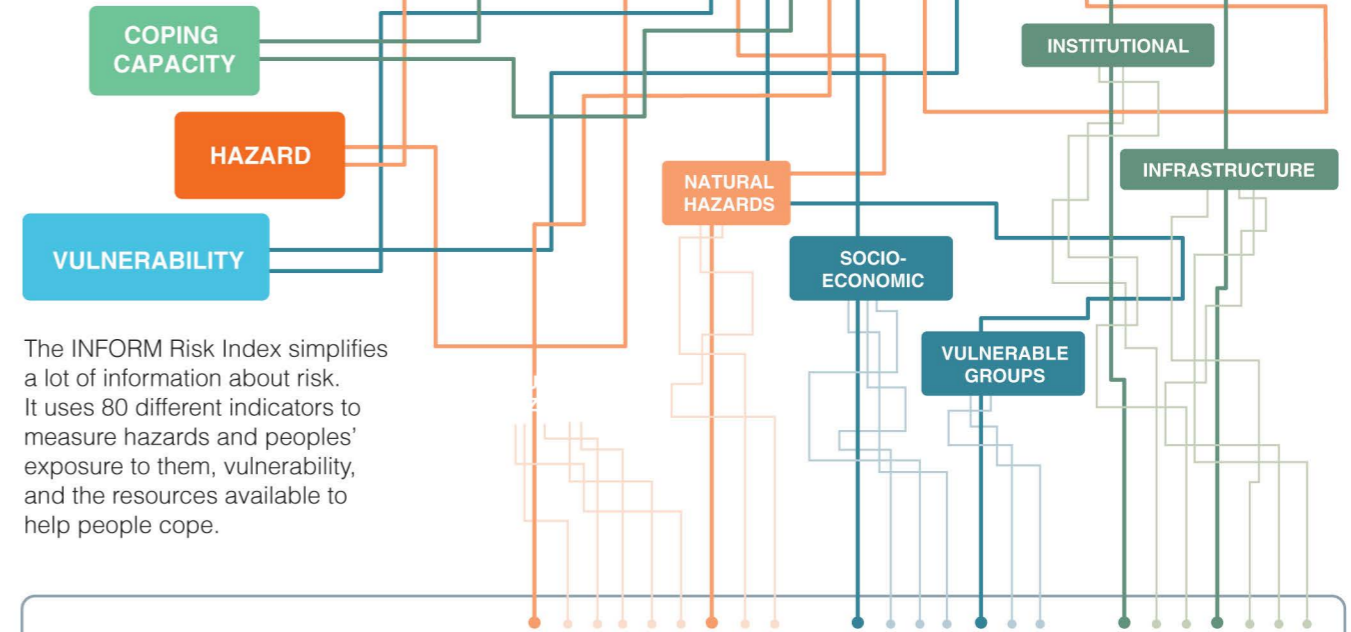
for your organisation or region and the same methodology can be used for national and regional risk assessment.



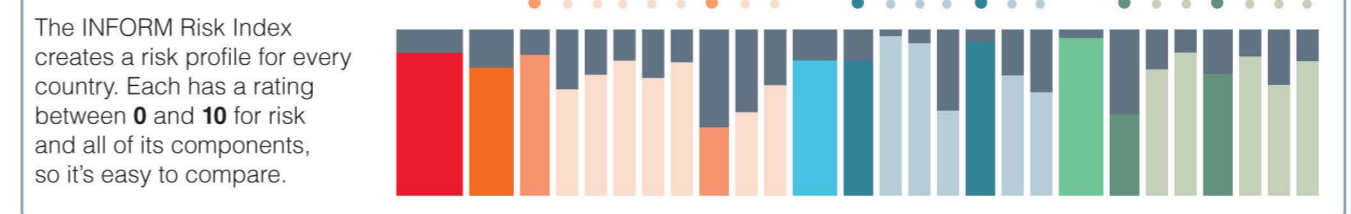
Results and limitations of INFORM RISK

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

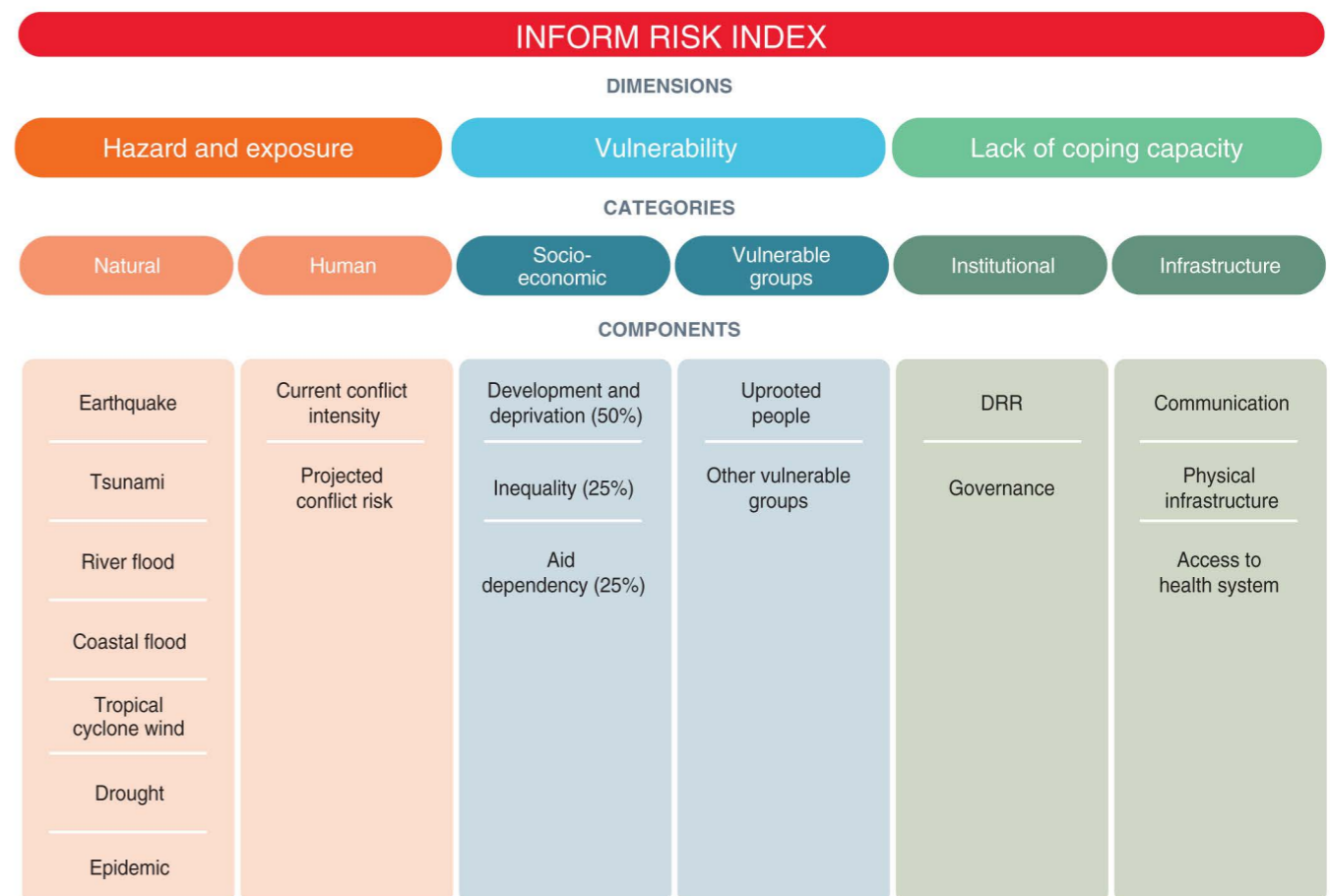
How it works



The INFORM Risk Index simplifies a lot of information about risk. It uses 80 different indicators to measure hazards and peoples' exposure to them, vulnerability, and the resources available to help people cope.



Components of risk covered by the INFORM Risk Index

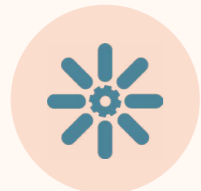
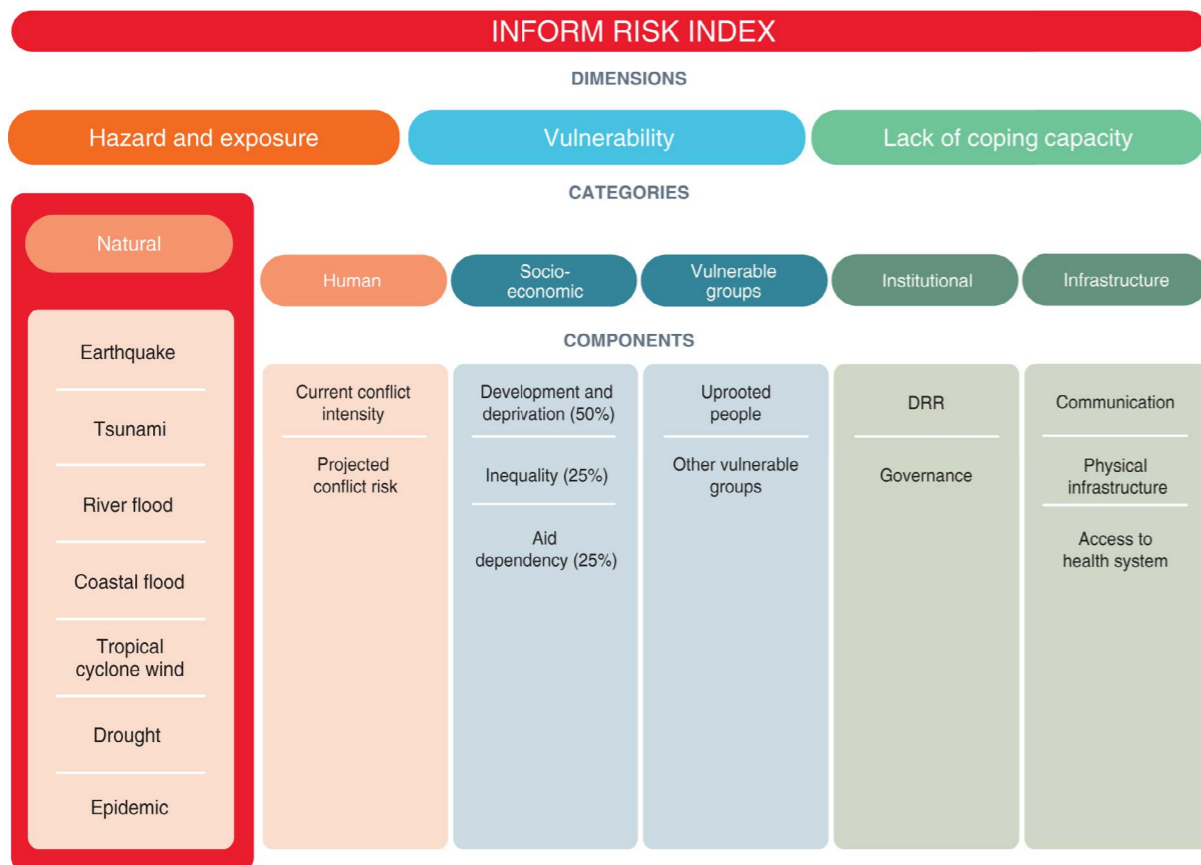


INFORM RISK 2024

Natural Hazard updates

For the 2024 INFORM Risk Index, we introduce an updated methodology for calculating the Natural Hazard category of the Hazards and Exposure dimension. The objectives of the update are to: 1) Introduce newly available, state-of-the-art models of sudden-onset hazards and multi-temporal population distribution to improve the quality of the risk analysis of humanitarian crises and allow for better trend analysis; 2) Integrate new hazards and data that provide better information on hazards that are exacerbated by climate change and align the INFORM Risk and INFORM Climate Change Risk Indexes. The update covers three main areas:

Components of risk covered by the INFORM Risk Index



Conceptual framework and indicators

Dividing the flood hazard component into separate coastal flood and river flood and aligning the INFORM Risk Index and INFORM Climate Change Risk Index.



Population dynamics

Introducing the new Global Human Settlement Layer (GHSL) to improve the calculation of exposure to natural hazards and trends over time. The GHSL is a global multi-temporal (1975-2030, 5-year interval) layer depicting the distribution of population.



New data sources

Introducing new data sources for specific hazards (except Tsunami) to take account of recent improvements. Replacing GAR 2015 layers with state-of-the-art hazard maps.

Data sources for the updated model of sudden-onset natural hazards



RIVER FLOOD

JRC River flood hazard maps for several return periods (10, 20, 50, 100, 200, 500) developed at 1kmx1km resolution driven by GloFAS data¹.



COASTAL FLOOD

JRC probabilistic coastal flood simulations of ESL for different return periods (5, 10, 20, 50, 200, 500, and 1000-year events) from LISFLOOD-FP².



CYCLONE

Bloemendaal et al. (2022) TC STORM globally consistent wind speed RP maps at 10-km resolution and for various RPs up to 1000 years³.



EARTHQUAKE

The Global Earthquake Model (GEM) Global Seismic Hazard Map (version 2018.1) depicts the geographic distribution of the Peak Ground Acceleration (PGA) with a 10% probability of being exceeded in 50 years, computed for reference rock conditions (shear wave velocity, V , of 760-800 m/s)⁴.



TSUNAMI

UNISDR GAR 2015 tsunami hazard map for 500-year return period developed at a grid resolution of 100m⁵.

¹ <https://data.jrc.ec.europa.eu/collection/id-0054>

² <https://data.jrc.ec.europa.eu/dataset/9e5ba6f1-8d03-4834-8488-2353e504560f>
<https://doi.org/10.1038/s41467-018-04692-w>; <https://doi.org/10.1038/s41558-018-0260-4>

³ Bloemendaal et al., Sci. Adv. 8, eabm8438 (2022), <https://doi.org/10.1126/sciadv.abm8438>

⁴ <https://www.globalquakemodel.org/gem>

⁵ UNISDR Global Assessment Report 2015 - GAR15, Tsunami methodology and result overview. NGI report 20120052-03-R

For further information see: Poljansek, K., Marzi, S., Essenfelder, A.H., Dalla Valle, D., Ronco, M., Voukouvalas, E., Corbane, C., 2024. INFORM Risk Index: Concept and Methodology, Version 2024, Publications Office of the European Union, Luxembourg (in preparation)

INFORM RISK INDEX 2024 RESULTS

COUNTRY	RISK	3 YR TREND
Afghanistan	8.1	→
Albania	3.1	→
Algeria	3.6	→
Angola	5.2	→
Antigua and Barbuda	2.3	→
Argentina	2.9	→
Armenia	2.9	→
Australia	2.4	→
Austria	1.9	→
Azerbaijan	4.8	→
Bahamas	2.1	→
Bahrain	1.4	→
Bangladesh	5.7	→
Barbados	2.0	→
Belarus	1.8	→
Belgium	2.1	→
Belize	3.6	→
Benin	4.3	→
Bhutan	2.8	→
Bolivia	3.6	→
Bosnia and Herzegovina	3.1	→
Botswana	2.6	→
Brazil	4.6	→
Brunei Darussalam	2.4	→
Bulgaria	2.7	→
Burkina Faso	7.0	→
Burundi	5.6	→
Cabo Verde	2.4	→
Cambodia	4.3	→
Cameroon	6.6	→
Canada	2.4	→
Central African Republic	8.7	→
Chad	7.8	→
Chile	3.2	→
China	3.0	↘
Colombia	5.3	→
Comoros	3.3	→
Congo	5.0	→
Congo DR	7.7	→
Costa Rica	3.2	→
Côte d'Ivoire	4.6	→
Croatia	2.4	→
Cuba	2.8	↗
Cyprus	2.6	→

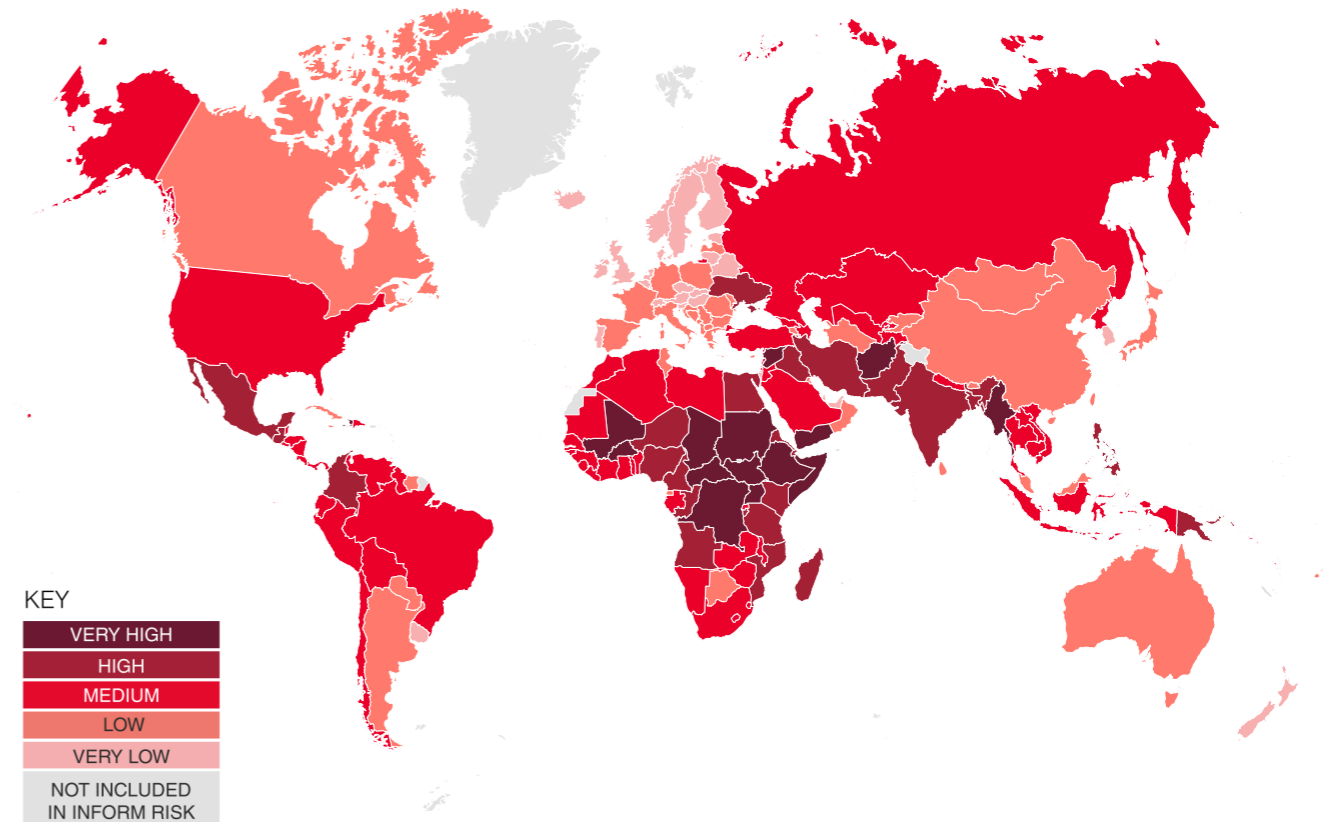
COUNTRY	RISK	3 YR TREND
Czech Republic	1.8	↗
Denmark	1.4	→
Djibouti	4.9	→
Dominica	3.0	→
Dominican Republic	4.1	→
Ecuador	4.7	→
Egypt	4.9	→
El Salvador	4.0	→
Equatorial Guinea	3.1	→
Eritrea	6.0	→
Estonia	1.6	→
Eswatini	3.3	→
Ethiopia	7.0	→
Fiji	2.9	→
Finland	1.5	→
France	2.4	→
Gabon	3.2	→
Gambia	3.6	→
Georgia	3.5	→
Germany	2.4	→
Ghana	3.5	→
Greece	2.6	→
Grenada	2.2	→
Guatemala	5.1	→
Guinea	4.5	→
Guinea-Bissau	3.9	→
Guyana	3.6	→
Haiti	7.2	↗
Honduras	4.8	→
Hungary	1.9	→
Iceland	1.6	→
India	5.3	→
Indonesia	4.6	→
Iran	5.4	→
Iraq	6.7	→
Ireland	1.7	→
Israel	1.8	↘
Italy	2.5	→
Jamaica	2.9	→
Japan	2.3	→
Jordan	3.8	→
Kazakhstan	3.2	↗
Kenya	6.6	→
Kiribati	3.7	→

COUNTRY	RISK	3 YR TREND
Korea DPR	4.1	↘
Korea Republic of	1.9	→
Kuwait	2.5	→
Kyrgyzstan	3.1	→
Lao PDR	3.5	→
Latvia	2.4	→
Lebanon	4.1	↗
Lesotho	3.6	→
Liberia	4.5	→
Libya	4.8	→
Liechtenstein	1.0	→
Lithuania	1.9	↗
Luxembourg	1.1	→
Madagascar	5.5	→
Malawi	4.4	→
Malaysia	2.9	→
Maldives	2.2	→
Mali	6.8	→
Malta	1.7	→
Marshall Islands	4.1	→
Mauritania	4.3	→
Mauritius	2.1	→
Mexico	4.9	→
Micronesia	3.2	→
Moldova Republic of	3.1	↗
Mongolia	2.9	→
Montenegro	2.7	↗
Morocco	3.6	→
Mozambique	6.7	↘
Myanmar	7.1	→
Namibia	3.8	→
Nauru	2.6	→
Nepal	4.1	→
Netherlands	2.1	→

RISK INDEX



KEY
 ↗ Increasing risk
 → Stable
 ↘ Decreasing risk



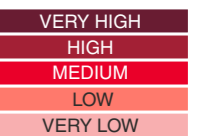
The depiction and use of boundaries are not warranted to be error free nor do they necessarily imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations and European Union.

COUNTRY	RISK	3 YR TREND
New Zealand	1.4	→
Nicaragua	4.1	→
Niger	6.6	→
Nigeria	6.6	→
North Macedonia	2.2	→
Norway	1.7	→
Oman	2.5	→
Pakistan	6.1	→
Palau	2.7	→
Palestine	3.7	↘
Panama	3.6	→
Papua New Guinea	6.7	↗
Paraguay	2.7	→
Peru	4.8	→
Philippines	5.3	→
Poland	2.5	↗
Portugal	2.0	↗
Qatar	1.4	→
Romania	2.6	↗
Russian Federation	4.4	↗
Rwanda	4.2	→
Saint Kitts and Nevis	1.9	→
Saint Lucia	2.8	→
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	2.6	→
Samoa	3.0	→
Sao Tome and Principe	2.6	→
Saudi Arabia	3.6	→

COUNTRY	RISK	3 YR TREND
Senegal	4.1	→
Serbia	2.9	↗
Seychelles	1.5	→
Sierra Leone	4.2	→
Singapore	0.7	→
Slovakia	2.1	↗
Slovenia	1.6	↗
Solomon Islands	4.5	→
Somalia	8.5	→
South Africa	4.5	↘
South Sudan	8.5	→
Spain	2.3	→
Sri Lanka	3.1	→
Sudan	7.3	→
Suriname	3.0	→
Sweden	1.9	→
Switzerland	1.4	→
Syria	7.2	→
Tajikistan	4.4	↗
Tanzania	5.1	→
Thailand	4.4	→
Timor-Leste	3.6	→
Togo	4.3	↗
Tonga	3.3	→
Trinidad and Tobago	2.8	→
Tunisia	3.0	→
Türkiye	4.8	→
Turkmenistan	2.9	→

COUNTRY	RISK	3 YR TREND
Tuvalu	3.0	→
Uganda	7.0	→
Ukraine	5.1	→
United Arab Emirates	1.7	→
United Kingdom	2.1	→
United States of America	3.2	→
Uruguay	2.1	→
Uzbekistan	3.2	→
Vanuatu	4.2	→
Venezuela	4.7	↘
Viet Nam	3.7	→
Yemen	7.5	↘
Zambia	3.9	→
Zimbabwe	4.1	→

RISK INDEX



KEY
 ↗ Increasing risk
 → Stable
 ↘ Decreasing risk

INFORM CLIMATE CHANGE

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

Objectives

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

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

How it works

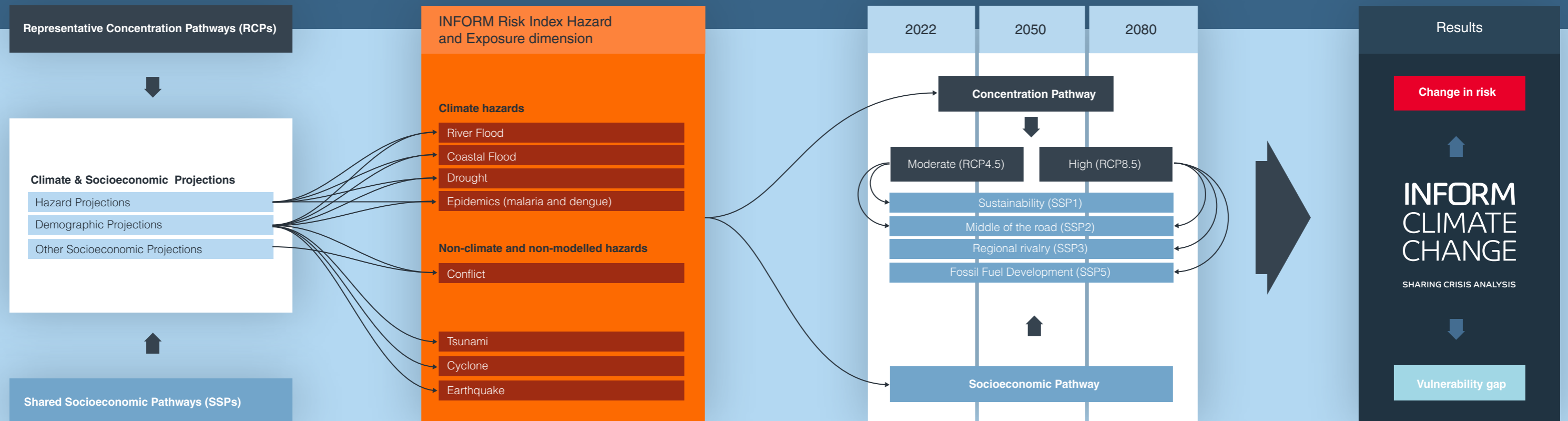
INFORM Climate Change incorporates climate and socioeconomic projections into the methodology of the INFORM Risk Index. Specifically, it uses a combination of:

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

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

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

The projections are applied at different timeframes (2022, 2050, 2080) to calculate the Change in risk and the Vulnerability gap – the level of vulnerability reduction or coping capacity increase required for a country to preserve its current level of risk.



INFORM CLIMATE CHANGE RESULTS

Interpreting the results

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

The results of INFORM Climate Change include the following:

- **INFORM Climate Change Risk Index baseline** – a slightly adapted INFORM Risk Index that allows comparison with future hazard projections.
- **INFORM Climate Change Risk Index** – this shows the future risk, taking into account climate and socio-economic changes for different scenarios and timeframes.
- **Change in risk** – this shows the change in the baseline risk index taking into account climate, demographic and socio-economic projections.
- **Vulnerability Gap** – this shows the change in Vulnerability and Lack of Coping Capacity (see INFORM Risk Index analytical framework), which would be required to maintain the baseline level of risk (i.e. to compensate for increases in risk due to climate, demographic and socio-economic factors).

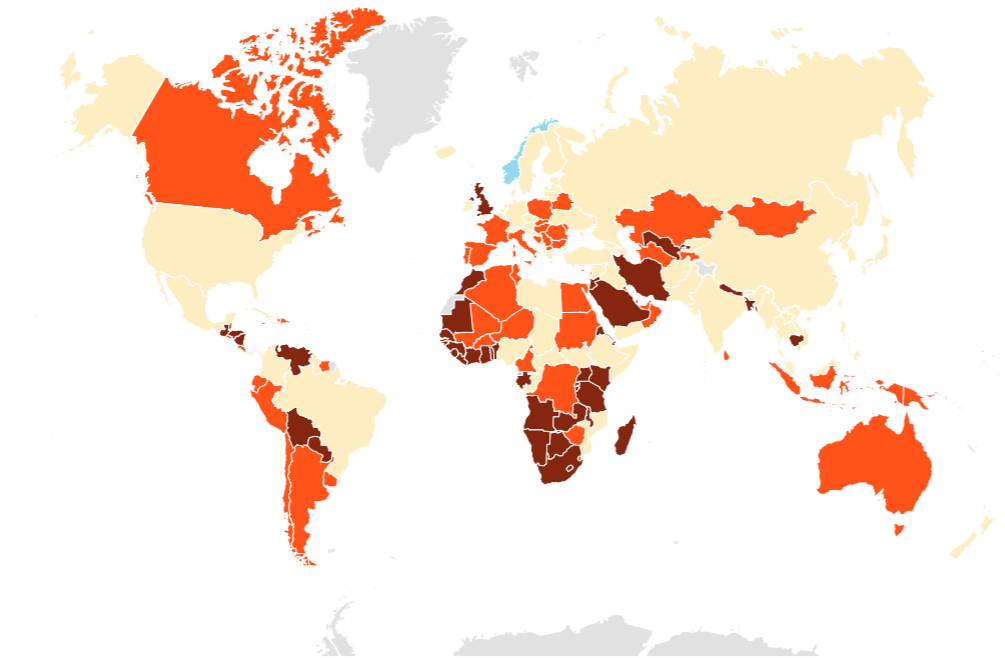
These maps and the following tables summarise the change in risk and vulnerability gap for mid-century (≈2050) under both pessimistic and optimistic climate and socio-economic scenarios.

For a full explanation of the methodology, scenario selection, results and analysis, see the **INFORM Climate Change Report** and **webpage**.

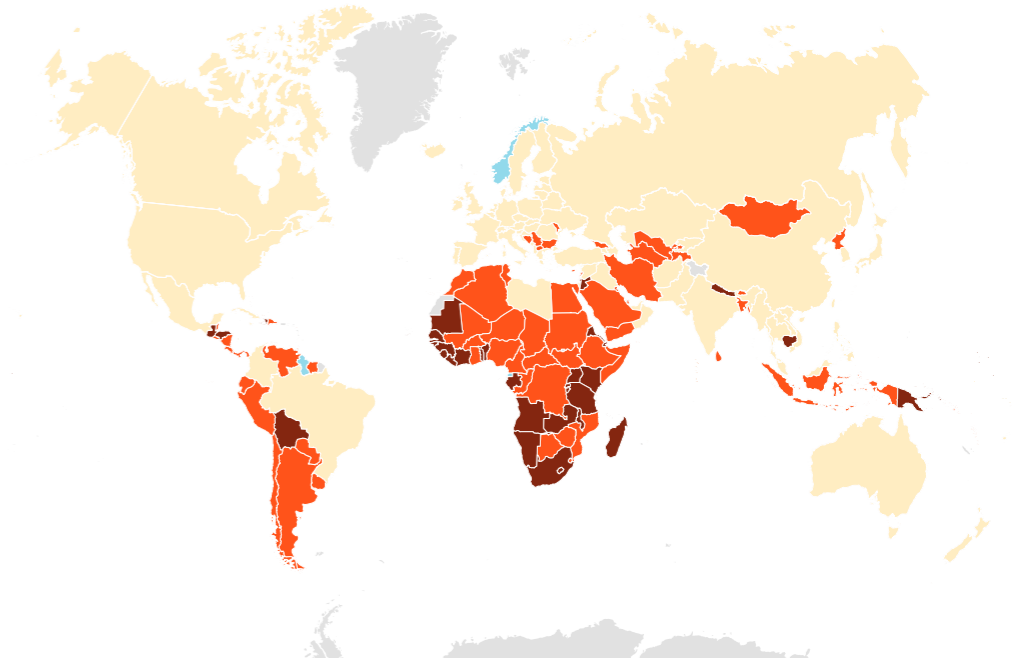
INFORM Climate Change scenario combinations

Pessimistic RCP 8.5 + SSP 3	Optimistic RCP 4.5 + SSP 1
SSP3 envisages <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • relatively low income growth • low human capital investments • high fertility and population growth rates in currently high fertility countries • low or negative population growth in currently low fertility rate countries • low migration • slow urbanization. 	SSP1 envisages <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • global population peak in mid-century • reasonably high pace in sustainable development • lessened inequalities • rapid technological growth based on low carbon energy sources • high productivity of land.

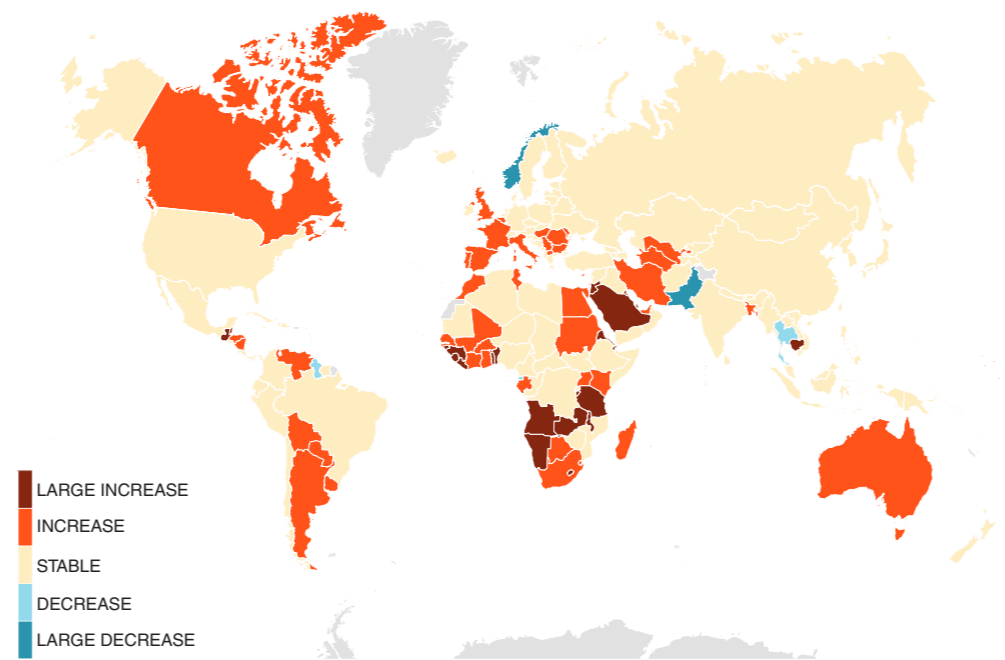
Change in risk (2050-baseline)



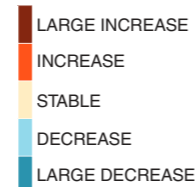
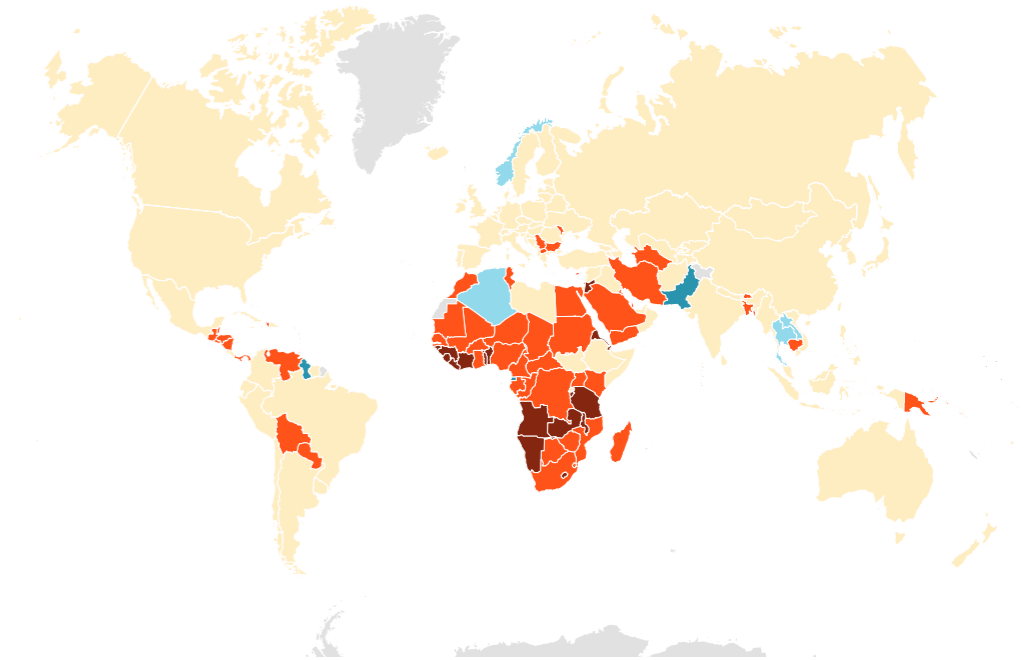
Vulnerability gap



Change in risk (2050-baseline)



Vulnerability gap



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

INFORM CLIMATE CHANGE RESULTS

This table shows top level results from INFORM Climate Change: the current INFORM Climate Change Risk Index, and – for mid-century (≈2050) under the pessimistic climate and socio-economic scenario – the INFORM Climate Change Risk Index, the change in risk and the vulnerability gap.

COUNTRY	Baseline (current) risk (B)	MID-CENTURY (≈2050) CRISIS RISK		
		PESSIMISTIC (P) climate and socio-economic scenario		
		INFORM CC Risk Index 2022	INFORM CC Risk Index	Vulnerability gap
Afghanistan	8.0	8.1	0.1	0.2
Albania	2.6	2.7	0.1	0.1
Algeria	3.9	4.1	0.2	0.2
Angola	4.5	5.4	0.9	1.8
Antigua and Barbuda	2.0	2.2	0.2	0.2
Argentina	2.9	3.2	0.3	0.2
Armenia	5.3	5.4	0.1	0.1
Australia	2.4	2.6	0.2	0.1
Austria	1.9	2.0	0.1	0.1
Azerbaijan	5.8	5.9	0.1	0.1
Bahamas	1.9	2.2	0.3	0.2
Bahrain	1.1	1.4	0.3	0.2
Bangladesh	5.5	5.9	0.4	0.5
Barbados	1.8	1.8	0.0	-0.0
Belarus	1.4	1.6	0.2	0.1
Belgium	1.9	2.0	0.1	0.1
Belize	3.3	3.7	0.4	0.6
Benin	4.1	4.9	0.8	1.8
Bhutan	3.2	3.3	0.1	0.3
Bolivia	3.5	3.9	0.4	0.7
Bosnia and Herzegovina	3.1	3.3	0.2	0.3
Botswana	2.9	3.3	0.4	0.6
Brazil	5.0	5.1	0.1	0.0

COUNTRY	Baseline (current) risk (B)	MID-CENTURY (≈2050) CRISIS RISK		
		PESSIMISTIC (P) climate and socio-economic scenario		
		INFORM CC Risk Index 2022	INFORM CC Risk Index	Vulnerability gap
Brunei Darussalam	1.9	2.0	0.1	0.1
Bulgaria	2.2	2.5	0.3	0.2
Burkina Faso	6.4	6.6	0.2	0.6
Burundi	5.1	5.8	0.7	1.8
Cabo Verde	1.9	2.5	0.6	0.7
Cambodia	4.6	5.2	0.6	1.0
Cameroon	6.2	6.4	0.2	0.4
Canada	2.5	2.7	0.2	0.1
Central African Republic	7.7	7.8	0.1	0.4
Chad	7.8	7.9	0.1	0.3
Chile	3.3	3.5	0.2	0.2
China	3.9	4.0	0.1	0.1
Colombia	5.4	5.5	0.1	0.1
Comoros	3.8	4.4	0.6	1.4
Congo	5.2	5.3	0.1	0.4
Congo DR	7.6	7.8	0.2	0.5
Costa Rica	3.2	3.4	0.2	0.2
Côte d'Ivoire	4.7	5.2	0.5	1.1
Croatia	2.2	2.3	0.1	0.1
Cuba	2.4	2.4	0.0	0.0
Cyprus	2.6	2.8	0.2	0.2
Czech Republic	1.2	1.3	0.1	0.0
Denmark	1.4	1.5	0.1	0.1
Djibouti	4.4	4.9	0.5	1.2
Dominica	2.6	2.6	0.0	0.0
Dominican Republic	4.2	4.4	0.2	0.3
Ecuador	4.4	4.6	0.2	0.3
Egypt	4.8	5.0	0.2	0.2
El Salvador	4.3	4.6	0.3	0.5
Equatorial Guinea	3.8	3.6	-0.2	-0.3
Eritrea	4.0	4.9	0.9	1.9
Estonia	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0
Eswatini	3.3	3.5	0.2	0.5

COUNTRY	Baseline (current) risk (B)	MID-CENTURY (≈2050) CRISIS RISK		
		PESSIMISTIC (P) climate and socio-economic scenario		
		INFORM CC Risk Index 2022	INFORM CC Risk Index	Vulnerability gap
Ethiopia	6.8	6.9	0.1	0.2
Fiji	3.2	3.1	-0.1	-0.1
Finland	1.3	1.4	0.1	0.1
France	2.4	2.6	0.2	0.1
Gabon	3.7	4.1	0.4	0.7
Gambia	3.6	4.4	0.8	1.4
Georgia	3.1	3.2	0.1	0.2
Germany	2.4	2.5	0.1	0.1
Ghana	4.0	4.4	0.4	0.6
Greece	2.7	2.8	0.1	0.1
Grenada	1.7	1.7	0.0	0.0
Guatemala	5.1	5.8	0.7	1.2
Guinea	4.4	5.0	0.6	1.2
Guinea-Bissau	4.1	5.0	0.9	2.4
Guyana	4.3	4.2	-0.1	-0.2
Haiti	5.5	5.8	0.3	0.7
Honduras	4.9	5.4	0.5	0.9
Hungary	1.5	1.8	0.3	0.1
Iceland	1.3	1.3	0.0	0.0
India	5.5	5.5	0.0	0.1
Indonesia	4.4	4.7	0.3	0.2
Iran	4.3	4.8	0.5	0.7
Iraq	6.6	6.6	0.0	0.2
Ireland	1.7	1.7	0.0	0.0
Israel	2.6	2.7	0.1	0.1
Italy	2.5	2.7	0.2	0.1
Jamaica	3.0	3.2	0.2	0.2
Japan	2.3	2.3	0.0	0.0
Jordan	3.5	4.1	0.6	1.2
Kazakhstan	1.6	1.8	0.2	0.1
Kenya	4.6	5.1	0.5	1.0
Kiribati	3.0	3.7	0.7	1.5
Korea DPR	4.6	4.7	0.1	0.3

KEY CLIMATE CHANGE RISK INDEX VERY HIGH HIGH MEDIUM LOW VERY LOW

Note that because category thresholds are calculated to two decimal places, the same result rounded to one decimal place can appear in different categories.

CHANGE IN RISK / VULNERABILITY GAP LARGE INCREASE INCREASE STABLE DECREASE LARGE DECREASE

COUNTRY	Baseline (current) risk (B)	MID-CENTURY (~2050) CRISIS RISK		
		PESSIMISTIC (P) climate and socio-economic scenario		
		INFORM CC Risk Index 2022	INFORM CC Risk Index	Vulnerability gap
Korea Republic of	2.1	2.1	0.0	0.0
Kuwait	1.7	2.2	0.5	0.4
Kyrgyzstan	2.7	2.8	0.1	0.1
Lao PDR	4.0	4.0	0.0	-0.1
Latvia	1.3	1.4	0.1	0.1
Lebanon	3.9	4.2	0.3	0.5
Lesotho	3.0	3.7	0.7	2.1
Liberia	5.3	6.0	0.7	1.8
Libya	6.2	6.3	0.1	0.1
Liechtenstein	1.1	1.1	0.0	0.0
Lithuania	1.4	1.5	0.1	0.0
Luxembourg	1.1	1.2	0.1	0.1
Madagascar	5.2	5.7	0.5	1.0
Malawi	4.5	5.1	0.6	1.4
Malaysia	3.4	3.5	0.1	0.1
Maldives	2.1	2.2	0.1	0.2
Mali	6.9	7.1	0.2	0.3
Malta	1.5	1.5	0.0	0.0
Marshall Islands	3.1	3.5	0.4	0.9
Mauritania	4.6	5.0	0.4	1.2
Mauritius	2.1	2.2	0.1	0.0
Mexico	5.0	5.0	0.0	0.1
Micronesia	2.9	3.0	0.1	0.2
Moldova Republic of	2.3	2.6	0.3	0.3
Mongolia	2.4	2.6	0.2	0.2
Montenegro	2.2	2.2	0.0	0.0
Morocco	3.5	4.1	0.6	0.6
Mozambique	7.2	7.3	0.1	0.2
Myanmar	6.2	6.3	0.1	0.2
Namibia	3.2	3.7	0.5	1.0
Nauru	2.4	2.4	0.0	0.0
Nepal	4.5	5.0	0.5	0.8
Netherlands	2.0	2.0	0.0	0.0
New Zealand	1.6	1.7	0.1	0.0

COUNTRY	Baseline (current) risk (B)	MID-CENTURY (~2050) CRISIS RISK		
		PESSIMISTIC (P) climate and socio-economic scenario		
		INFORM CC Risk Index 2022	INFORM CC Risk Index	Vulnerability gap
Nicaragua	4.3	4.7	0.4	0.6
Niger	7.3	7.5	0.2	0.3
Nigeria	6.6	6.7	0.1	0.2
North Macedonia	2.1	2.3	0.2	0.2
Norway	1.9	1.7	-0.2	-0.2
Oman	2.4	2.6	0.2	0.2
Pakistan	6.0	5.9	-0.1	-0.1
Palau	2.5	2.6	0.1	0.2
Palestine	3.4	3.8	0.4	0.9
Panama	3.8	3.9	0.1	0.2
Papua New Guinea	5.5	5.8	0.3	0.7
Paraguay	2.7	3.1	0.4	0.5
Peru	4.5	4.8	0.3	0.5
Philippines	5.3	5.4	0.1	0.1
Poland	1.7	1.9	0.2	0.1
Portugal	1.7	1.9	0.2	0.1
Qatar	1.2	1.9	0.7	0.3
Romania	2.1	2.4	0.3	0.2
Russian Federation	3.3	3.3	0.0	-0.0
Rwanda	4.7	5.4	0.7	1.1
Saint Kitts and Nevis	1.9	1.9	0.0	0.0
Saint Lucia	1.9	1.9	0.0	0.0
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	2.4	2.4	0.0	-0.1
Samoa	3.0	3.0	0.0	0.0
Sao Tome and Principe	1.9	2.4	0.5	1.4
Saudi Arabia	2.1	2.6	0.5	0.3
Senegal	4.5	5.2	0.7	1.2
Serbia	2.4	2.7	0.3	0.2
Seychelles	1.8	1.7	-0.1	-0.1
Sierra Leone	4.7	5.3	0.6	1.3
Singapore	0.6	0.7	0.1	0.0
Slovakia	1.5	1.7	0.2	0.1
Slovenia	1.3	1.3	0.0	0.0
Solomon Islands	4.1	4.3	0.2	0.4

COUNTRY	Baseline (current) risk (B)	MID-CENTURY (~2050) CRISIS RISK		
		PESSIMISTIC (P) climate and socio-economic scenario		
		INFORM CC Risk Index 2022	INFORM CC Risk Index	Vulnerability gap
Somalia	8.8	8.8	0.0	0.2
South Africa	3.7	4.3	0.6	0.8
South Sudan	8.5	8.6	0.1	0.3
Spain	2.2	2.5	0.3	0.1
Sri Lanka	3.4	3.6	0.2	0.2
Sudan	6.4	6.6	0.2	0.4
Suriname	3.5	3.7	0.2	0.2
Sweden	1.8	1.9	0.1	0.1
Switzerland	1.5	1.5	0.0	0.0
Syria	7.0	7.0	0.0	0.1
Tajikistan	3.4	3.6	0.2	0.3
Tanzania	4.9	5.6	0.7	1.5
Thailand	4.1	4.1	0.0	0.0
Timor-Leste	4.5	4.6	0.1	0.3
Togo	4.1	4.8	0.7	1.6
Tonga	3.2	3.2	0.0	0.0
Trinidad and Tobago	2.6	2.9	0.3	0.3
Tunisia	3.0	3.3	0.3	0.3
Türkiye	4.9	4.9	0.0	0.0
Turkmenistan	2.0	2.3	0.3	0.3
Tuvalu	2.7	2.7	0.0	0.0
Uganda	6.2	6.6	0.4	0.9
Ukraine	4.5	4.6	0.1	0.1
United Arab Emirates	1.6	1.8	0.2	0.1
United Kingdom	2.0	2.4	0.4	0.1
United States of America	3.1	3.2	0.1	0.1
Uruguay	2.1	2.3	0.2	0.2
Uzbekistan	2.5	2.9	0.4	0.3
Vanuatu	4.0	4.1	0.1	0.4
Venezuela	4.2	4.6	0.4	0.5
Viet Nam	3.7	3.8	0.1	0.1
Yemen	8.1	8.2	0.1	0.3
Zambia	4.2	5.0	0.8	1.7
Zimbabwe	4.4	4.6	0.2	0.5

KEY CLIMATE CHANGE RISK INDEX VERY HIGH HIGH MEDIUM LOW VERY LOW

Note that because category thresholds are calculated to two decimal places, the same result rounded to one decima place can appear in different categories.

CHANGE IN RISK / VULNERABILITY GAP LARGE INCREASE INCREASE STABLE DECREASE LARGE DECREASE

The background is a dark blue-grey color. It features several clusters of parallel diagonal lines in various colors including orange, yellow, green, purple, and red. These clusters are arranged in a way that suggests a central point or a focal area. The lines are of varying lengths and are oriented at a consistent angle, creating a sense of movement and depth. The overall composition is modern and minimalist.

INFORM
ANALYSIS

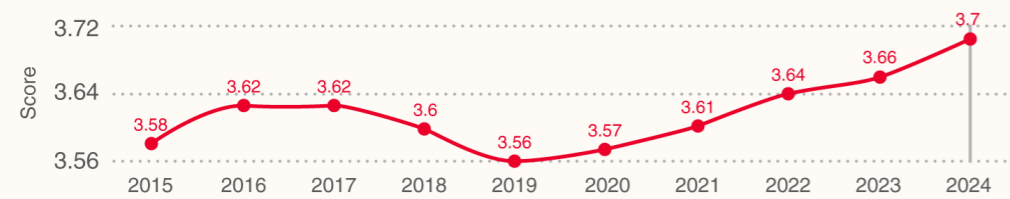
10-YEAR TRENDS IN GLOBAL RISK

Over the last ten years (INFORM Risk Index 2015-2024), there has been a general increase in the risk of humanitarian crises at global level. While there has been an improvement in coping capacity, this has been negated by large increases in the number of people exposed to hazards, and to their vulnerability. The development of institutions and infrastructure has helped decrease risks, but this has not kept pace with the increased exposure to natural hazards and conflict, combined with socioeconomic challenges.

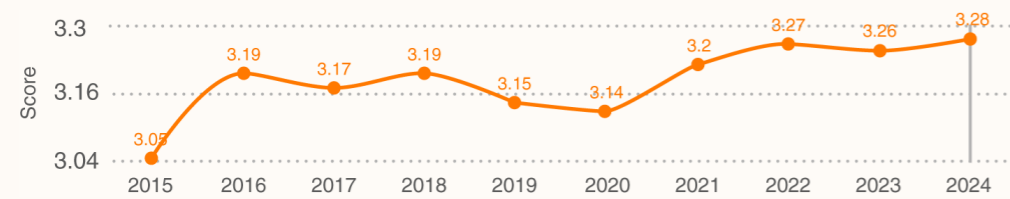
During the last decade, conflict, displacement and shocks like the Covid-19 crisis were important drivers of increasing crisis risk. There is a noticeable increase in vulnerability and risk after 2020 that coincides with the timing of the Covid-19 pandemic and its effects. According to Global Humanitarian Overview 2023, the effects of the pandemic have triggered food and energy price increases in crisis-affected countries. The effect of such price increases on vulnerable people could be one mechanism through which the structural impacts of the pandemic continue to increase broader crisis risks.

Global trends in the INFORM Risk Index and its dimensions 2015-2024

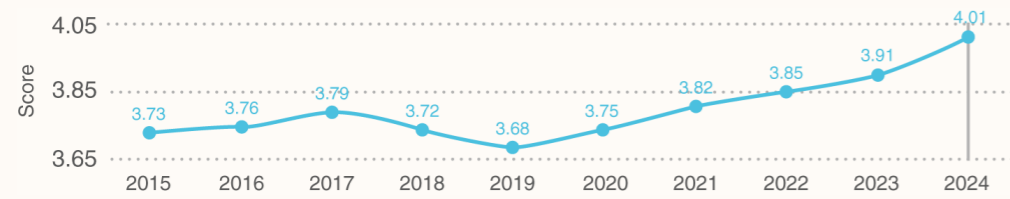
INFORM Risk Index Average Trend



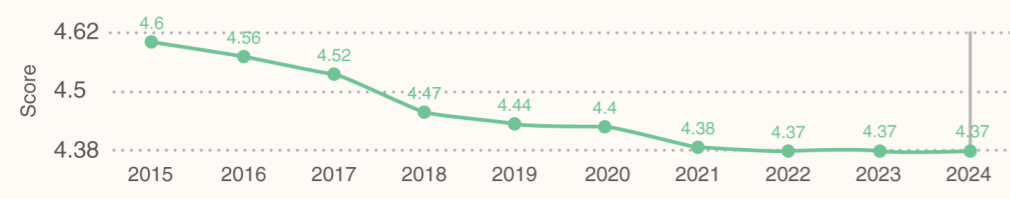
Hazard & Exposure Index Average Trend



Vulnerability Index Average Trend



Lack of Coping Capacity Index Average Trend



10-YEAR TRENDS IN REGIONAL RISK

Over the last 10 years, there has been an increase in the average risk of crises in all regions except Asia.

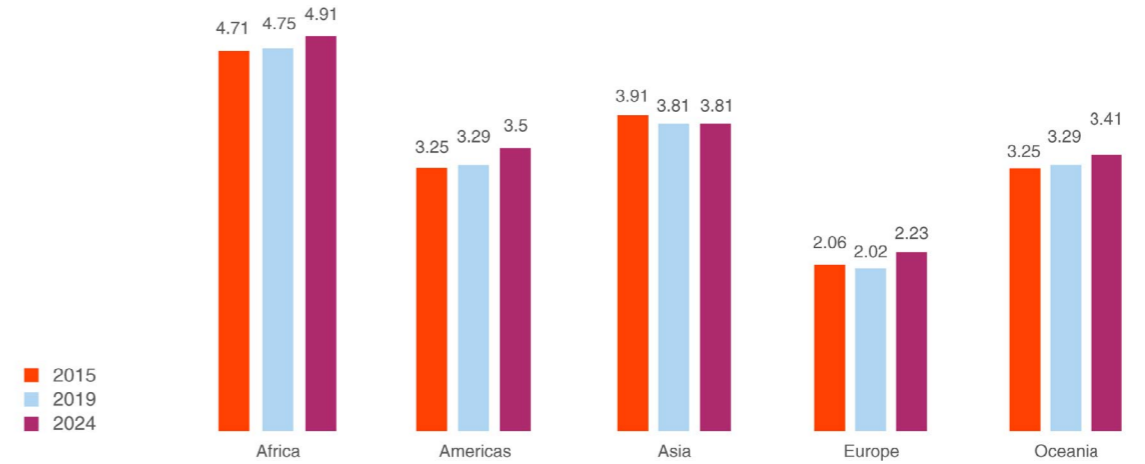
The largest increase has been in the Americas and can be attributed to considerable increases in Human Hazard and Uprooted People. There have been considerable improvements in Coping Capacity in the region, mainly related to Infrastructure. However, these could not keep pace with other dimensions.

The decrease in risk in Asia is due to a considerable decrease in Socioeconomic Vulnerability and improved Coping Capacity, especially the Infrastructure component. This has counteracted an increase in emerging hazards.

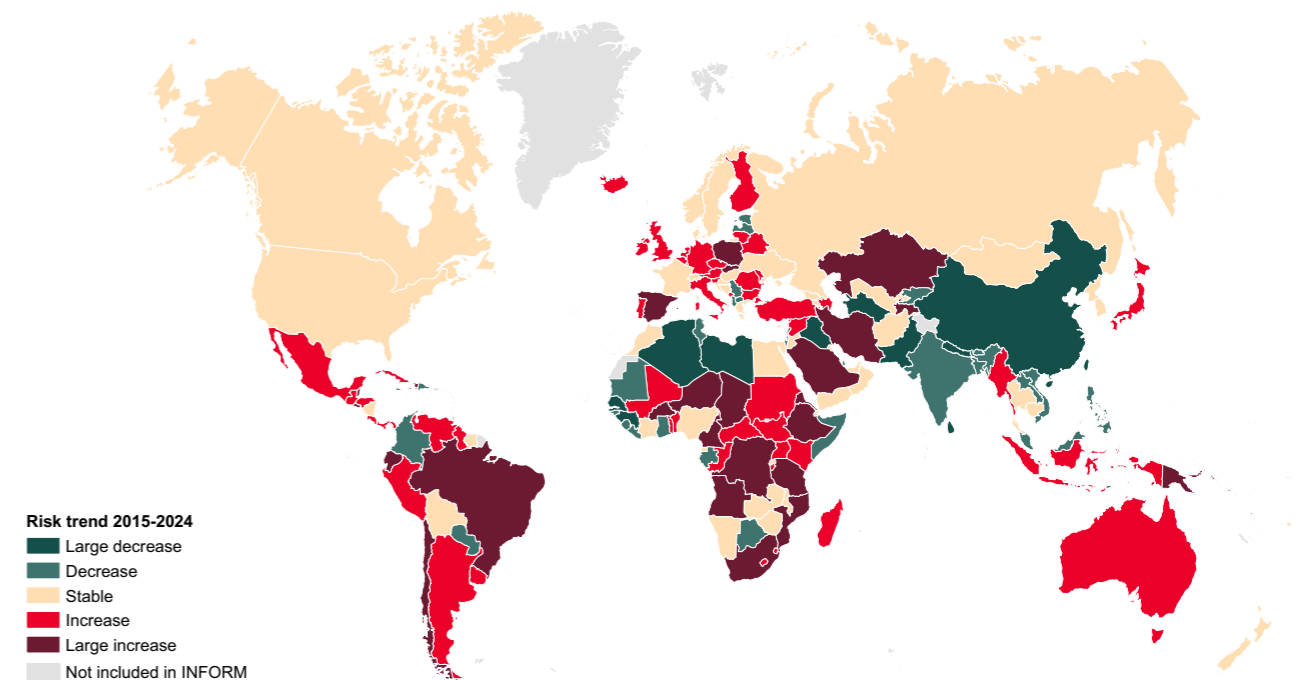
Africa remains the highest risk region and where 10 out of 15 of the highest risk countries are located. This is due to large underperformance in Hazard and Exposure and Vulnerability dimensions. There has been a large increase in Human Hazards and particular vulnerabilities relating to both Socioeconomic conditions and Vulnerable Groups.

Europe has experienced a sharp increase in risk since 2022 (dramatic increase in displacement figures). Oceania has experienced increases in natural and human hazard, and vulnerable groups (uprooted people and health conditions).

Regional trends in the INFORM Risk Index 2015-2019-2024



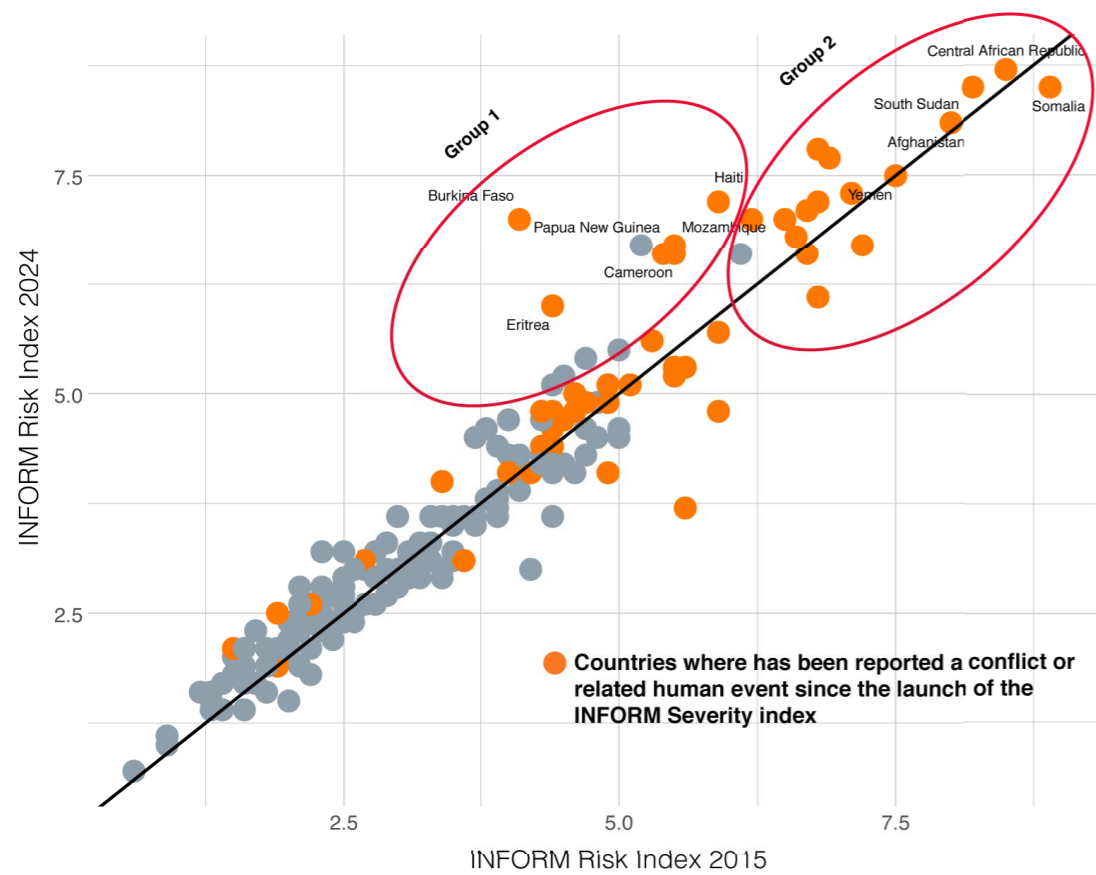
Changes in the INFORM Risk Index 2015-2024



GLOBAL RISK TRENDS

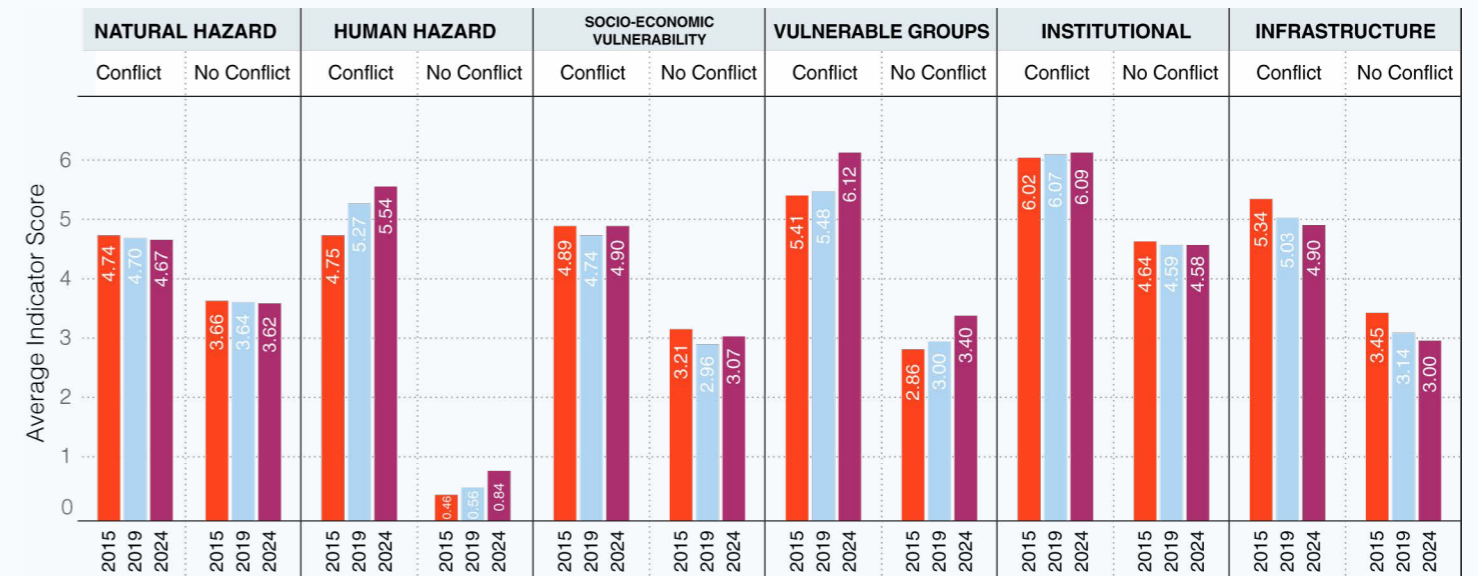
Crisis drivers

The majority of crises (>70%) tracked by the INFORM Severity Index since its launch in 2020 are driven by human factors (displacement, conflict, violence, political instability). The main changes in the country-level risk of humanitarian crisis over the last 10 years (INFORM Risk Index 2015-2024) are largely correlated with changes in the Human Hazard (conflict, violence, political instability). Countries not affected by human hazards experienced minimal changes. Human Hazards are the major drivers of large increases in risk (Group 1, below) and highly elevated risk (Group 2), over the last 10 years. The average risk is almost two times higher in countries facing conflicts, violence and political instability.

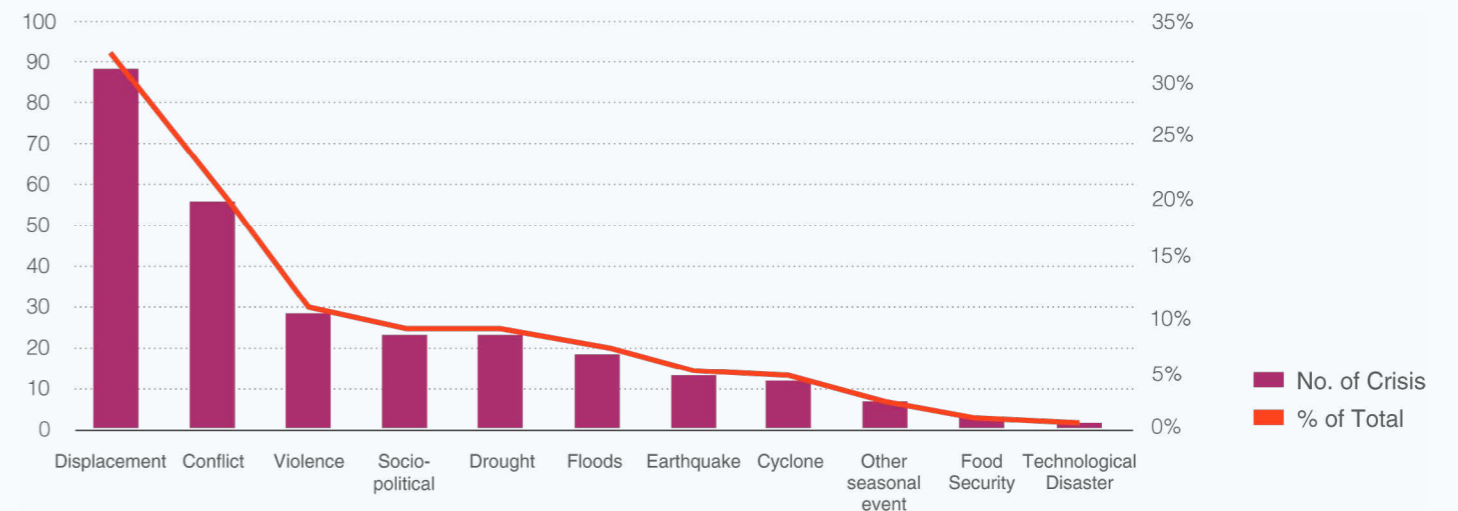


Comparison of country risk levels in 2015 and 2024, according to the INFORM Risk Index. Highlighted countries are those where a conflict or related human-hazard event has been recorded in the INFORM Severity Index since 2020. Group 1 – countries experiencing large increases in risk between 2015 and 2024. Group 2 – countries with very high levels of risk. Countries experiencing conflict are over-represented in both groups.

Human Hazards have increased in both conflict and non-conflict affected countries over the last 10 years. Furthermore, the direct and indirect impacts of conflict, violence and political instability propagate through all dimensions of risk. Countries affected by conflict have much higher levels of Socio-economic Vulnerability and much higher vulnerability relating to Vulnerable Groups. They also have a large underperformance in Institutional and Infrastructural Coping Capacity. Countries in conflict also have a larger than average exposure to Natural Hazards, possible evidence of cross-correlation between natural hazards, exposure to them and conflict.



Trends in average score for different categories of the INFORM Risk Index (2015-2019-2024), separated into groups of countries affected by conflict (tagged conflict, violence or political instability driver in INFORM Severity Index) and not affected by conflict. The direct and indirect impacts of conflict propagate through all dimensions of risk.



Drivers of crises in the INFORM Severity Index, since its launch in 2020.

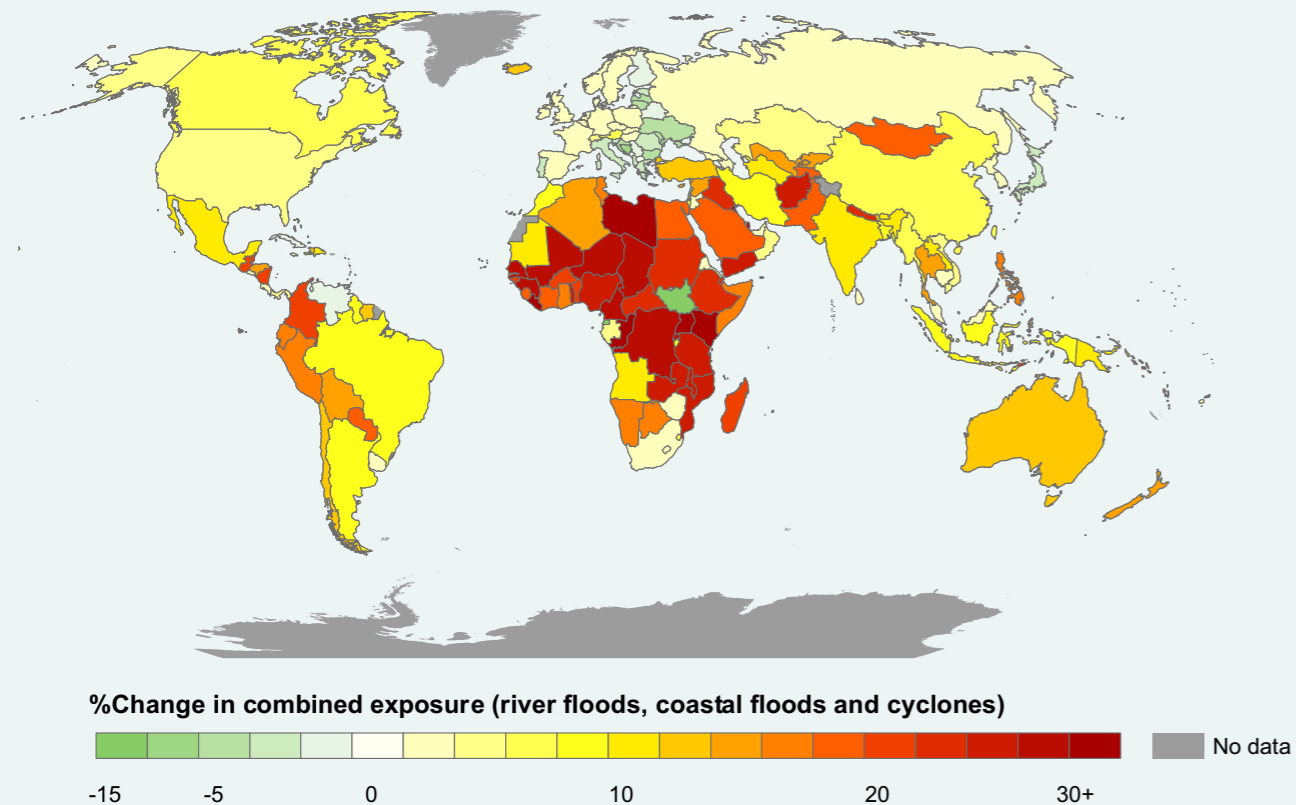
GLOBAL RISK TRENDS

Exposure to natural hazards

The incorporation of new natural hazard and multi-temporal exposure data into the INFORM Risk Index (see p14/15) allows us to analyse trends and patterns of exposure to sudden-onset natural hazards over the last 10 years. Average annual exposure to sudden-onset natural hazards (river flood, coastal flood, cyclone, earthquake and tsunami) reached 184 million people in 2023 – an 8.6% increase since 2014. Climate-related hazards (river flood, coastal flood and cyclone) are responsible for 95% of the absolute increases in exposure over the last 10 years. River and coastal floods combined account for an increase of 9.2 million in the number of people exposed annually, 62% of the total increase. Eastern, Southern and South-eastern Asia has experienced the largest average annual exposure to sudden-onset hazards (78 million people per year). Middle and Western Africa experienced the largest increase in average annual exposure in the last decade.

Hazard	Average annual exposed population (current, million)	Average annual exposed population (% change 2015-2024)	Average annual exposed population (absolute change 2015-2024, million)
River flood	85	10.5	8.0
Coastal flood	16	8.0	1.2
Cyclone (SS1)	75	6.8	4.8
Earthquake (MMI6)	7.5	9.5	0.64
Tsunami	0.069	3.2	0.002

Average annual exposed population to climate-related sudden-onset natural hazards (river flood, coastal flood, cyclone SS1) (% change from 2015 to 2024)

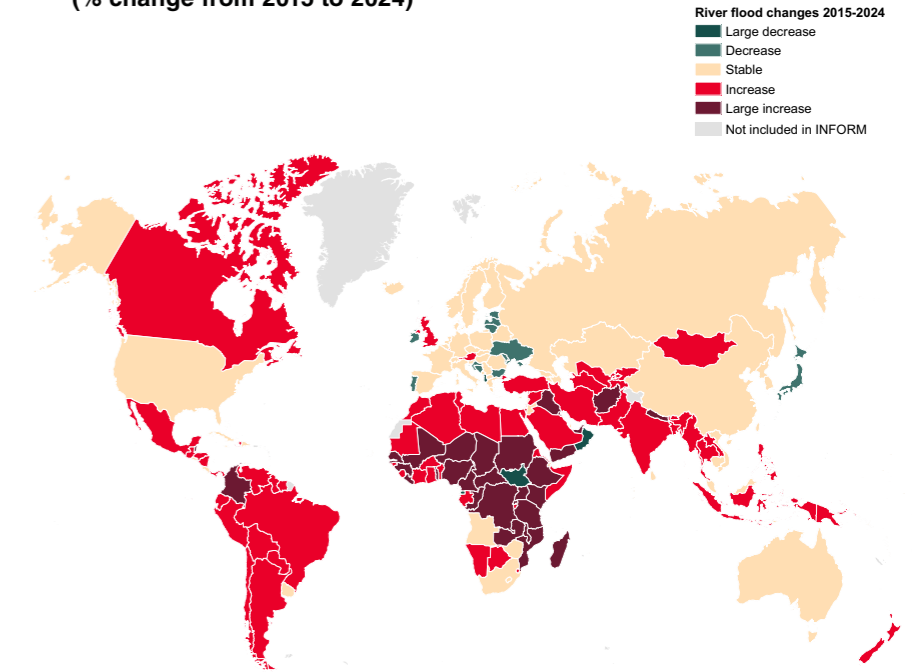


EXPOSURE TO RIVER FLOODS

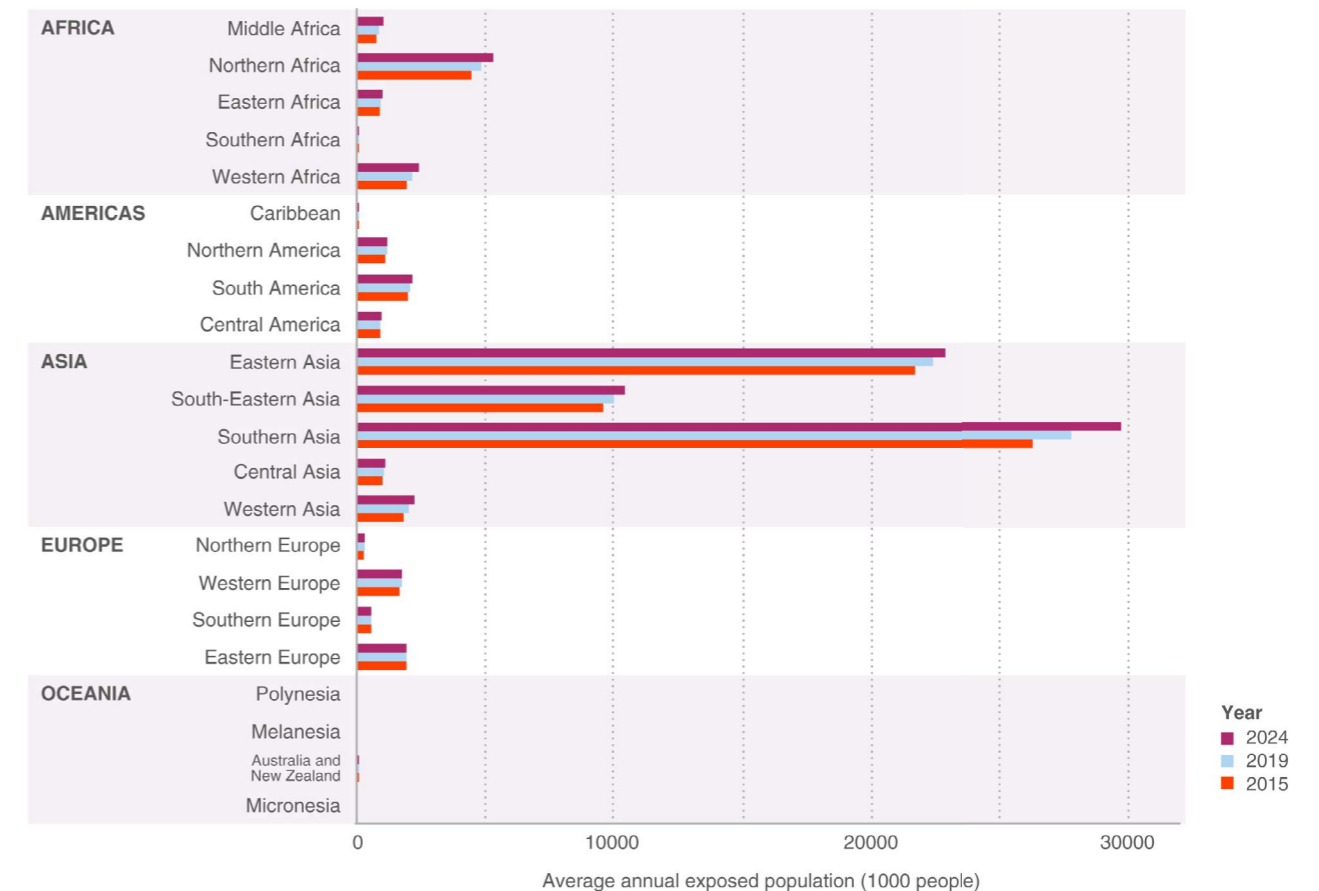
The largest overall exposure to river floods is in Asia (southern and eastern Asia), accounting for 66 million of those annually exposed. The largest overall increase relative to 2014 (21%) was in Africa (Middle and western Africa).

- More than 60% of the countries with large increases in flood exposure are classified as high and very high risk countries.
- Almost 90% of the countries classified as high and very high risk has experienced increase in flood exposure.
- More than 60% of the very high risk countries has experienced large increases in flood exposure.
- More than 70% of countries with large increases in flood exposure are in Africa.
- More than 80% of countries with large increases in flood exposure are low and lower middle income.

Average annual exposed population to river flood (% change from 2015 to 2024)



Average annual exposed population to river flood by sub-region (1000 people)



INFORM

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

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

INFORM Steering Group



INFORM Partners



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

