Methodology for UFE Analysis, 2018, First Round
Funding, Risk and Vulnerability Analysis

United Nations CERF Central Emergency Response Fund

This paper provides a detailed description of the country selection decision-making process for the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) Underfunded Emergencies (UFE) Window 2018 first round funding, risk and vulnerability analysis. Some aspects of this process may differ each round due to available information or timing; and therefore, the specific methodology paper is produced and is made publicly available. The CERF UFE general Overview of Technical Methodology is available on the CERF website[1] while additional details and technical guidance are further elaborated in CERF Underfunded Emergencies Window: Procedures and Criteria.[2]

Summary
Under the UFE window, the Emergency Relief Coordinator (ERC) allocates funding to the least funded humanitarian emergencies. Twice a year, the CERF secretariat identifies the most underfunded emergencies to support life-saving humanitarian action in these forgotten places. Both qualitative, contextual information and an analysis of quantitative data on funding, severity, risk and vulnerability underlie the identification of these crises. The information is collected during a consultation process and from established data sources. This document describes the methodology that underpins the funding, risk and vulnerability analysis. (A separate CERF UFE Guidance Note describes the consultation process in detail.)

Changes for the first round in 2018 mainly focused on the funding analysis for Humanitarian Response Plan countries, as CERF has taken into account the different costing arrangements per appeal – project based, cluster requirements, activity based costing and other. Additionally, to avoid inconsistencies between the UCDP/PRIO and the Crisis Group datasets, countries with no prior and ongoing conflict as indicated by the UCDP are only assigned half of the Crisis Group score. Through this adaption countries with ongoing conflict are elevated. The methodology is described in detail in this document and the data will be shared with stakeholders and published on the CERF website, to ensure transparency and reproducibility.

Introduction
Twice a year, the CERF identifies and allocates funding to the most underfunded humanitarian emergencies. The UFE window accounts for one third of CERF grants, i.e., on average, some $150 million of the fund's annual target of $450 million.[3] The selection of humanitarian emergencies for the UFE allocation rounds build on two components: (1) a quantitative analysis of data on humanitarian needs, funding levels, risk and vulnerability, and (2) qualitative, contextual information collected from consultations and documents.

The information for different parts of the analysis comes from various sources. The qualitative information, as well as some funding and programmatic information for countries without a Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) or other response plan,[4] is collected from UN agencies that participate in the Underfunded Emergencies Working Group (UFEWG),[5] members of the ICVA-led NGO Finance Working Group and different parts of OCHA, in particular the Programme Support Branch (PSB) which supports the Humanitarian Programme Cycle, as well as from documents such as HRPs and Humanitarian Needs Overviews (HNO).

The quantitative data on funding for countries with an HRP or other plan, and on humanitarian needs for all countries, are collected from established, public sources for analysis.

Process
The process is described in detail in the CERF UFE Guidance Note. In summary: Eligible and excluded countries are listed in the UFE Guidance Note. The UFEWG then identifies and recommends a specific number of countries without an HRP or equivalent response plan (non-HRP countries), usually five or six for the first UFE round each year and four for the second one. In parallel, the CERF secretariat identifies the most underfunded emergencies with severe humanitarian needs that have an HRP or other response plan (HRP countries). The CERF secretariat

[1] http://www.unocha.org/cerf/sites/default/files/CERF/Underfunded%20Emergencies_Technical%20Methodology.pdf.
[2] http://www.unocha.org/cerf/sites/default/files/CERF/UFE_Guidelines_March_2010_Review_June_2011.pdf
[3] Per endorsement of the UN General Assembly in December 2016 (A/RES/71/127), the CERF annual funding target increased to $1 billion by 2018.
[4] Including humanitarian strategic plans, regional refugee response plans and other plans that are tracked on the Financial Tracking Service, FTS
[5] FAO, IOM, OCHA, UNDP, UNFPA, UNHCR, UNICEF, WFP, WHO

then combines the HRP and non-HRP parts to assess the level of underfunding and the level of severity, risk and vulnerability for each of the listed countries. The CERF secretariat shares the draft funding, risk and vulnerability analysis with the UFEWG, NGOs, and other parts of OCHA, and consults each either in meetings or by email before finalizing the analysis. Based on the final analysis, the CERF secretariat makes a recommendation on the selection of countries to the Emergency Relief Coordinator (ERC), who makes the final decision both on which countries will be included in the UFE round and the apportionment of funding among the selected countries.

Funding Analysis

The objective of the funding analysis is to identify emergencies with the highest levels of underfunding. This is the primary criterion for inclusion in a UFE round.

The data for the funding analysis of HRP countries come from the Financial Tracking Service (FTS).[6] The funding data for recommended non-HRP countries are collected from the members of the UFEWG, since the data are not fully available on FTS.

In the analysis, available funding for humanitarian programming is compared to funding requirements to calculate the funding level. The funding level of each eligible HRP country and of the recommended non-HRP countries is compared to the average funding level. The average funding level is calculated in a number of ways, including:

1. The average funding level of all eligible response plans, with all response plans weighted equally
2. The average funding level of all non-HRP countries, with all emergencies weighted equally
3. The average funding level of all eligible response plans and non-HRP countries, with all emergencies weighted equally
4. The average funding level of all eligible response plans but only counting the UN component, and non-HRP countries, with all emergencies weighted equally
5. The global funding level, comparing global response plan funding against global response plan funding requirements

Emergencies whose funding level is below all measures remain in the pool of eligible countries. The range between the lowest and the highest measures represents a grey zone, and emergencies whose funding level falls in the grey zone may remain in the pool of eligible countries. Emergencies with a funding level above all measures are typically not considered, unless there are other, extraordinary reasons.

The funding level of each response plan is calculated in two different ways[7]:

1. Available funding as a share of funding requirements
2. Available funding as a share of funding requirements with the best-funded cluster or sector removed, to get a less skewed view of the funding level ('dominant sector' removed)

CERF will also analyse other humanitarian funding available reported for an emergency outside the appeal and funding reported as regionally earmarked to organizations for particular emergencies.

Since the funding data for non-HRP countries are provided by UN agencies and do not contain NGO funding, the funding level is calculated based on available funding as a share of funding requirements for UN agencies only.

The funding analysis includes a trend analysis of the past five years, including funding requirements, funding levels and the funding gap. To account for the wide ranges of costs per person targeted across response plans, funding requirements per person targeted ('costs per person') are included as an additional measure, which can be taken into account when assessing funding levels. The funding analysis includes tracking of past CERF allocations, allocations from country-based pooled funds and, if available, projections on affected people, targeted people, funding requirements and funding from other sources.

Analysis of Risk, Vulnerability and Severity of Humanitarian Needs

For underfunded emergencies, as defined during the funding analysis, the level of risk, vulnerability and severity of humanitarian needs is assessed. Data on all aspects of risk, vulnerability and humanitarian needs are combined

[6] https://fts.unocha.org/

[7] For the 2018 first round, CERF has updated the HRP funding analysis to take into account the different costing arrangements per appeal – project based, cluster requirements, activity based costing and other.

into a single index, the CERF Index for Risk and Vulnerability (CIRV).[8] CIRV includes six measures that cover the full range of factors influencing the humanitarian situation, which are listed in the index. The six measures are standardized and then weighted according to the scope of information each covers before being included in the CIRV. The Index for Risk Management (INFORM) accounts for 50 per cent of CIRV since it already includes about 50 different measures, and the five other components together account for the remaining 50 per cent.[9]

CERF Index for Risk and Vulnerability (CIRV)	
50% of CIRV	50% of CIRV
Index for Risk Management (INFORM) Accounts for 1/2 of CIRV Includes about 50 indicators Based on quantitative data Forward-looking (3-5 years) Dimensions include conflict, natural disaster, displaced and other vulnerable people, coping capacity	**Projected risk of increase in humanitarian needs** From IASC Alert, Early Warning & Readiness Report Accounts for 1/10 of CIRV Based on qualitative assessments Forward-looking (6 months)
	Food Insecurity From FEWSNet Food Assistance Outlook Brief, FAO's Global Information and Early Warning System, and WFP's Vulnerability Analysis and Mapping Accounts for 1/10 of CIRV Based on quantitative data on food insecurity Forward-looking (6 months)
	Prevalence of conflict From Uppsala Conflict Data Program Accounts for 1/10 of CIRV Based on quantitative data on civil and int'l conflict
	Change in conflict intensity and conflict risk alert From International Crisis Group Accounts for 1/10 of CIRV Based on qualitative assessment of conflict Conflict risk alerts are forward-looking
	Human rights violations From Political Terror Scale Accounts for 1/10 of CIRV Based on US State Department, Amnesty International, Human Rights Watch reports

The six measures included in the CIRV are:

1. The **Index for Risk Management (INFORM)**,[10] a collaboration of the former IASC Task Team for Preparedness and Resilience and the European Commission, is a global, open-source risk assessment for humanitarian crises and disasters. It indicates risk three years into the future but cannot predict individual crises. INFORM has three dimensions: hazard and exposure, vulnerability, and lack of coping capacity. Each dimension encompasses different categories, which are user-driven concepts related to the needs of humanitarian and resilience actors. For each category, several indicators may be included. Categories cover natural hazards, conflict, socio-economic factors including aid dependency, vulnerable groups including due to health conditions or food insecurity, and measures about the quality of institutional capacity and infrastructure. INFORM includes about 50 different indicators, which are listed in the annex, and ranges from 0 to 10, with higher values indicating a higher risk.

[8] First introduced for the 2016 first allocation round, see www.unocha.org/cerf/resources/how-apply/underfunded-emergencies-0
[9] Since the Early Warning Project no longer seems to update is assessments of the risk of massive human rights violations (mass killings), this indicator, which was used for the first UFE round in 2016, could not be used for the second round in 2016.
[10] www.inform-index.org

2. The **IASC Early Warning, Early Action and Readiness Report**,[11] from the IASC Reference Group on Early Warning and Preparedness, lists countries with serious risks of strategic operational concern or with a high probability of increasing humanitarian needs. These countries are identified by the IASC Emergency Directors Group and an analysis working group, and are categorized as having one of five levels of seriousness: very low, low, moderate, high or very high. Each country is assigned one or several of three risk types: conflict, flood or drought. The IASC Early Warning Report assesses the risk half a year into the future. As it is based on qualitative assessments rather than a quantitative analysis, it complements INFORM and other measures. Level 3 emergencies[12] are not included in the report because they are considered already to be at the highest level of seriousness. For the analysis, the seriousness levels are translated into an indicator, with very low at 1 and very high at 5. Level 3 emergencies are also assigned a score of 5.
3. A measure of **Food Insecurity** combines data from three sources: The FEWSNet Food Assistance Outlook Brief[13] provides projections of emergency food assistance needs in FEWSNet coverage countries, six months in the future. The Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWSNet) bases its projections on the methodology of the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC), which ranges from 'generally food secure' and 'moderately food insecure' via 'acute food and livelihood crisis' to 'humanitarian emergency' and 'famine'. FAO's Global Information and Early Warning System (GIEWS) groups countries requiring external food assistance into four categories: those with current food insecurity, including an 'exceptional shortfall in aggregate food production/supplies,' 'widespread lack of access,' and 'severe localized food insecurity'; as well as 'countries with unfavourable prospects for current crops', i.e. countries with possible future food insecurity. WFP's Vulnerability Analysis and Mapping publishes a Global Food Security Update, which lists countries facing food insecurity. The FEWSNet indicator has a 6-point scale (from 0 to 5, famine). Countries with current food insecurity according to GIEWS are assigned a score of 2 and countries with 'unfavourable prospects' as score of 1. VAM's food insecurity hotspots are assigned a score of 2. These measures are combined into an additive index.
4. The **Uppsala Conflict Data Program** (UCDP)[14] provides datasets on different aspects and types of conflict.[15] INFORM already includes the most severe, high-intensity conflicts from the Heidelberg Institute for International Conflict Research's Conflict Barometer[16] and the Global Conflict Risk Index.[17] Thus, lower-level forms of violent conflict, defined by UCDP as causing at least 25 battle-related deaths in one calendar year, are separately included in the CIRV. These are the conflicts that often cause humanitarian needs even if not to the same extent as the most intense conflicts. The 'UCDP/PRIO Armed Conflict Dataset' provides historical data on violent conflict since 1946. The CIRV takes the latest available year into account, and codes countries with violent conflict at 1, countries without 0.
5. In contrast to the historical conflict data from UCDP, the **Crisis Group**'s monthly CrisisWatch provides more current data on whether conflict situations improve, stay the same or deteriorate. In addition, CrisisWatch provides forward-looking data by issuing 'conflict risk alerts' when the situation is at risk of deteriorating (as well as 'peace opportunities'). As these data are not available in a database, they are collected as follows: A country is assigned a score of +1 for each month in which the situation deteriorates, a -1 for each month that the situation improves, and a +1 one for each month with a conflict risk alert. These scores are summed up for the current year or past 12 months, resulting in an index that can theoretically range from -12 (for a country that improved each month) to +24 (for a country that deteriorated each month and for which Crisis Group issued a conflict risk alert each month). To avoid inconsistencies between the UCDP/PRIO and the Crisis Group datasets, countries with no prior and ongoing conflict as indicated by the UCDP are only assigned half of the Crisis Group score. Through this adaption countries with ongoing conflict are elevated.
6. Since INFORM does not include a measure for human rights violations, data from the **Political Terror Scale**[18] has been added to the CIRV. The PTS measures levels of human rights violations on a 5-point scale originally developed by Freedom House, with higher scores indicating worse violations. The data used in compiling this index comes from three different sources: the yearly country reports of Amnesty International, the US State Department Country Reports on Human Rights Practices, and Human Rights Watch's World Reports. The CIRV includes the average of the scores from the three sources for the most recent available year.

[11] http://reliefweb.int/report/world/iasc-alert-early-warning-and-readiness-report-outlook-period-november-2015-april-2016
[12] http://interagencystandingcommittee.org/iasc-transformative-agenda/news-public/l3-iasc-system-wide-response-activations-deactivations
[13] www.fews.net/global/food-assistance-outlook-brief/october-2015
[14] www.pcr.uu.se/research/UCDP
[15] www.pcr.uu.se/research/ucdp/datasets
[16] www.hiik.de/en/konfliktbarometer
[17] http://conflictrisk.jrc.ec.europa.eu/
[18] www.politicalterrorscale.org

In sum, the CIRV includes indicators that:

- Are based on historical data (e.g., UCDP, PTS) and data that are forward-looking (INFORM, IASC Early Warning Report, FEWSNet)
- Cover humanitarian needs arising from conflict (INFORM, UCDP, Crisis Group) and natural disasters (INFORM, FEWSNet)
- Cover the need for material humanitarian assistance (INFORM, FEWSNet) and protection-related issues (PTS)
- Are based on quantitative analysis (INFORM, UCDP, etc.) and qualitative assessments (IASC Early Warning Report, Crisis Group)
- Take stock of the current situation (UCDP, PTS) and that indicate change (IASC Early Warning Report, FEWSNet, Crisis Group)

Before they can be combined into one index, the seven measures are normalized to 10, so that each ranges from 0, which is the theoretical minimum of each indicator and represents a low risk of humanitarian needs, to 100, the theoretical maximum representing a high risk.

INFORM covers three dimensions, 24 categories and about 50 indicators, whereas the other five measures have a more narrow focus. Thus, in the CIRV, INFORM is weighted much more heavily than the remaining measures. Specifically, INFORM accounts for half of the CIRV, while each of the other measures accounts for one-tenth, i.e. together they account for the other half of the CIRV.

The CERF Index for Risk and Vulnerability provides a comprehensive picture of current and likely future humanitarian needs. It allows ranking underfunded emergencies according to their level of risk and vulnerability, in order to select countries for UFE rounds.

In addition to the CIRV, the CERF secretariat conducts robustness tests using different measures to ensure that the same underfunded emergencies are assessed as having high levels of vulnerability regardless of the exact calculation, i.e. that the risk and vulnerability analysis is robust. Overall, the analysis takes into account data quality. Some figures, especially for the funding analysis, may have to be estimated (e.g., prorated); estimates are clearly marked to distinguish them from more solid data points.

Similar to the funding data, a trend analysis of the past five years of humanitarian needs is conducted. The number of people affected by humanitarian emergencies and targeted for assistance is tracked, including a trend analysis of past years (as far as data are available).

Funding Apportionment

Once the most underfunded emergencies with the highest levels of vulnerability have been identified and the ERC has made a decision on which countries will be included in a UFE allocation round and therefore receive funding, the available funding envelope is apportioned among the selected countries. The CERF secretariat makes a recommendation and the ERC makes the final decision about the funding allocated to each of the selected countries.

For the apportionment, 25 per cent of the available funding envelope is distributed evenly among the selected countries, to create a baseline. The remaining 75 per cent are allocated among the selected countries as a function of their funding gap, including both the relative gap (the share, in per cent, of UN HRP requirements that has not been funded) and the absolute gap (the difference, in USD, between HRP requirements and funding received). Third, the calculated amounts are adjusted. In many cases they will be rounded to nearest million or half-million. However, in some cases, other factors may influence the apportioned amount, such the level of vulnerability (for example, a country with a higher score on the CIRV may receive more UFE funding than a country with a lower CIRV score even if they have the same funding level), past CERF funding, implementation capacity, and the focus of the UFE allocation.

Conclusion

The CERF secretariat has developed and refined the process and analysis for UFE rounds over years and continues to adjust it in response to feedback and lessons learned from previous allocation rounds, feedback from the UFE working group, NGOs and other parts of OCHA.

Annex: Indicators and Data Sources for CERF Index for Risk and Vulnerability

#	Indicator	INFORM Category	INFORM Dimension	Index	Source	Link
1-2	**Exposure to earthquakes of MMI category 6**[19] Average annual number and percentage of people exposed	Natural, Earthquake	Hazard and Exposure	INFORM	Global Seismic Hazard Assessment Program (GSHAP), LandScan[20] (ETH Zurich)	www.seismo.ethz.ch/static/GSHAP
3-4	**Exposure to earthquakes of MMI category 8**[21] Average annual number and percentage of people exposed	Natural, Earthquake	Hazard and Exposure	INFORM	Global Seismic Hazard Assessment Program (GSHAP), LandScan[22] (ETH Zurich)	www.seismo.ethz.ch/static/GSHAP
5-6	**Exposure to tsunamis** Average annual number and percentage of people exposed	Natural, Tsunami	Hazard and Exposure	INFORM	PREVIEW Global Risk Data Platform (UNEP, UNISDR)	http://preview.grid.unep.ch
7-8	**Exposure to flood** Average annual number and percentage of people exposed	Natural, Flood	Hazard and Exposure	INFORM	PREVIEW Global Risk Data Platform (UNEP, UNISDR)	http://preview.grid.unep.ch
9-10	**Exposure to storm surges of Saffir-Simpson category 1**[23] Average annual number and percentage of people exposed	Natural, Tropical Cyclone	Hazard and Exposure	INFORM	PREVIEW Global Risk Data Platform (UNEP, UNISDR)	http://preview.grid.unep.ch
11-12	**Exposure to tropical cyclone of Saffir-Simpson category 1**[24]	Natural, Tropical Cyclone	Hazard and Exposure	INFORM	PREVIEW Global Risk Data Platform (UNEP, UNISDR)	http://preview.grid.unep.ch

[19] Modified Mercalli Intensity scale. Category 6 is "strong": "felt by all […] Damage slight," http://earthquake.usgs.gov/learn/topics/mercalli.php
[20] This product was made utilizing the LandScan (insert dataset year)™ High Resolution global Population Data Set copyrighted by UT-Battelle, LLC, operator of Oak Ridge National Laboratory under Contract No. DE-AC05-00OR22725 with the United States Department of Energy. The United States Government has certain rights in this Data Set. Neither UT-BATTELLE, LLC NOR THE UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY, NOR ANY OF THEIR EMPLOYEES, MAKES ANY WARRANTY, EXPRESS OR IMPLIED, OR ASSUMES ANY LEGAL LIABILITY OR RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE ACCURACY, COMPLETENESS, OR USEFULNESS OF THE DATA SET.
[21] Category VIII is "severe" with "considerable damage in ordinary substantial buildings".
[22] This product was made utilizing the LandScan (insert dataset year)™ High Resolution global Population Data Set copyrighted by UT-Battelle, LLC, operator of Oak Ridge National Laboratory under Contract No. DE-AC05-00OR22725 with the United States Department of Energy. The United States Government has certain rights in this Data Set. Neither UT-BATTELLE, LLC NOR THE UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY, NOR ANY OF THEIR EMPLOYEES, MAKES ANY WARRANTY, EXPRESS OR IMPLIED, OR ASSUMES ANY LEGAL LIABILITY OR RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE ACCURACY, COMPLETENESS, OR USEFULNESS OF THE DATA SET.
[23] Category 1 is "very dangerous winds" of 119-153 km/h that "produce some damage," www.nhc.noaa.gov/aboutsshws.php
[24] Category 1 is "very dangerous winds" of 119-153 km/h that "produce some damage," www.nhc.noaa.gov/aboutsshws.php

#	Indicator	INFORM Category	INFORM Dimension	Index	Source	Link
	Average annual number and percentage of people exposed					
13-14	**Exposure to tropical cyclone of Saffir-Simpson category 3[25]** Average annual number and percentage of people exposed	Natural, Tropical Cyclone	Hazard and Exposure	INFORM	PREVIEW Global Risk Data Platform (UNEP, UNISDR)	http://preview.grid.unep.ch
15	**Annual probability to have more than 30% of agriculture area affected by drought**	Natural, Drought	Hazard and Exposure	INFORM	FAO	
16-17	**Drought-affected people** Average annual number and percentage of people affected by drought	Natural, Drought	Hazard and Exposure	INFORM	EM-DAT: The OFDA/CRED International Disaster Database	www.emdat.be
18	**Drought frequency**	Natural, Drought	Hazard and Exposure	INFORM	EM-DAT: The OFDA/CRED International Disaster Database	www.emdat.be
19	**National power conflicts**	Human, Conflict Intensity	Hazard and Exposure	INFORM	Conflict Barometer - HIIK (Heidelberg Institute for International Conflict Research)	www.hiik.de/en/konfliktbarometer/index.html
20	**Subnational conflicts**	Human, Conflict Intensity	Hazard and Exposure	INFORM	Conflict Barometer - HIIK (Heidelberg Institute for International Conflict Research)	www.hiik.de/en/konfliktbarometer/index.html
21	**Probability of violent internal conflict**	Human, Projected Conflict Intensity	Hazard and Exposure	INFORM	Global Conflict Risk Index (GCRI)	http://conflictrisk.jrc.ec.europa.eu
22	**Probability of highly violent internal conflict**	Human, Projected Conflict Intensity	Hazard and Exposure	INFORM	Global Conflict Risk Index (GCRI)	http://conflictrisk.jrc.ec.europa.eu

[25] Category 3 is winds of 178-208 km/h that cause “catastrophic damage”, www.nhc.noaa.gov/aboutsshws.php

#	Indicator	INFORM Category	INFORM Dimension	Index	Source	Link
23	**Human Development Index**	Socio-Economic Vulnerability, Development and Deprivation	Vulnerability	INFORM	UNDP Human Development Report	http://hdr.undp.org/en/data
24	**Multidimensional Poverty Index**	Socio-Economic Vulnerability, Development and Deprivation	Vulnerability	INFORM	UNDP Human Development Report	http://hdr.undp.org/en/data
25	**Gender Inequality Index**	Socio-Economic Vulnerability, Inequality	Vulnerability	INFORM	UNDP Human Development Report	http://hdr.undp.org/en/data
26	**Inequality in income or consumption** Income GINI coefficient	Socio-Economic Vulnerability, Inequality	Vulnerability	INFORM	World Bank	http://hdr.undp.org/en/data
27	**Public aid per capita** Development and humanitarian aid	Socio-Economic Vulnerability, Aid Dependency	Vulnerability	INFORM	FTS, OECD DAC	http://fts.unocha.org/pageloader.aspx http://stats.oecd.org/Index.aspx?DataSetCode=TABLE2A
28	**Net Official Development Assistance (ODA) received as Percent of Gross National Income (GNI)**	Socio-Economic Vulnerability, Aid Dependency	Vulnerability	INFORM	World Bank	http://data.worldbank.org
29	**Refugees by country of asylum**	Vulnerable Groups, Uprooted People, Total people of concern	Vulnerability	INFORM	UNHCR Global Trends	www.unhcr.org/pages/49c3646c4d6.html
30	**Internally Displaced People**	Vulnerable Groups, Uprooted People, Total people of concern	Vulnerability	INFORM	IDMC (NRC)	www.internal-displacement.org/8025708F004CE90B/(httpPages)/22FB1D4E2B196DAA802570BB005E787C?OpenDocument
31	**Returned refugees**	Vulnerable Groups, Uprooted People, Total People of Concern	Vulnerability	INFORM	UNHCR Global Trends	www.unhcr.org/pages/49c3646c4d6.html

#	Indicator	INFORM Category	INFORM Dimension	Index	Source	Link
32	**Adult prevalence of HIV/AIDS** Estimated number of adults (>15) living with HIV	Vulnerable Groups, Other Vulnerable Groups, Health Conditions	Vulnerability	INFORM	WHO Global Health Observatory Data Repository	http://apps.who.int/ghodata
33	**Malaria mortality rate** Deaths due to malaria per 100,000 people	Vulnerable Groups, Other Vulnerable Groups, Health Conditions	Vulnerability	INFORM	United Nations Millennium Development Goals indicators	http://mdgs.un.org/unsd/mdg/SeriesDetail.aspx?srid=663
34	**Tuberculosis incidence** Number of cases of all forms of tuberculosis per 100,000 people	Vulnerable Groups, Other Vulnerable Groups, Health Conditions	Vulnerability	INFORM	WHO Global Health Observatory Data Repository	http://apps.who.int/ghodata
35	**Child mortality** Probability of dying by age 5 per 1,000 live births	Vulnerable Groups, Other Vulnerable Groups, Children under 5	Vulnerability	INFORM	Inter-agency Group for Child Mortality Estimation (IGME)	www.childmortality.org
36	**Children under weight** Children under 5 years old	Vulnerable Groups, Other Vulnerable Groups, Children under 5	Vulnerability	INFORM	WHO Global Health Observatory Data Repository UNICEF The State of the World's Children	http://apps.who.int/ghodata www.unicef.org/publications/index_pubs_statistics.html
37	**Number of people affected by natural disasters in the last three years**	Vulnerable Groups, Other Vulnerable Groups, Recent Shocks	Vulnerability	INFORM	EM-DAT: The OFDA/CRED International Disaster Database	www.emdat.be
38	**Average dietary supply adequacy** Average dietary energy supply as a percentage of the average dietary energy requirement	Vulnerable Groups, Other Vulnerable Groups, Food Insecurity	Vulnerability	INFORM	FAO	www.fao.org/economic/ess/ess-fs/ess-fadata/en
39	**Prevalence of undernourishment**	Vulnerable Groups, Other Vulnerable Groups, Food Insecurity	Vulnerability	INFORM	World Bank	http://data.worldbank.org

#	Indicator	INFORM Category	INFORM Dimension	Index	Source	Link
	Percent of population below minimum level of dietary energy consumption					
40	**Domestic Food Price Level Index** A measure of the monthly change in international prices of a basket of food commodities	Vulnerable Groups, Other Vulnerable Groups, Food Insecurity	Vulnerability	INFORM	FAO	www.fao.org/economic/ess/ess-fs/ess-fadata/en
41	**Domestic Food Price Volatility Index** Compares the variations of the Domestic Food Price Index across countries and time	Vulnerable Groups, Other Vulnerable Groups, Food Insecurity	Vulnerability	INFORM	FAO	www.fao.org/economic/ess/ess-fs/ess-fadata/en
42	**Government Effectiveness Index**	Institutional, Governance	Lack of Coping Capacity	INFORM	World Bank	http://data.worldbank.org
43	**Corruption Perception Index**	Institutional, Governance	Lack of Coping Capacity	INFORM	Transparency International	http://cpi.transparency.org
44	**Hyogo Framework for Action** Disaster Risk Reduction activities, measured on 5-point indicator	Institutional, DRR	Lack of Coping Capacity	INFORM	UNISDR	http://preventionweb.net/applications/hfa/qbnhfa
45	**Literacy rate** Percent of people aged 15 years and older	Infrastructure, Communication	Lack of Coping Capacity	INFORM	UNESCO Institute for Statistics	http://stats.uis.unesco.org/unesco/ReportFolders/reportFolders.aspx
46	**Access to electricity** Percent of population	Infrastructure, Communication	Lack of Coping Capacity	INFORM	World Bank	http://data.worldbank.org
47	**Internet use** Internet users per 100 people	Infrastructure, Communication	Lack of Coping Capacity	INFORM	World Bank	http://data.worldbank.org
48	**Mobile cellular subscriptions**	Infrastructure, Communication	Lack of Coping Capacity	INFORM	World Bank	http://data.worldbank.org

#	Indicator	INFORM Category	INFORM Dimension	Index	Source	Link
	Per 100 people					
49	**Improved sanitation facilities** % of population with access	Infrastructure, Physical Infrastructure	Lack of Coping Capacity	INFORM	WHO, UNICEF	www.wssinfo.org/data-estimates/table
50	**Improved water source** % of population with access	Infrastructure, Physical Infrastructure	Lack of Coping Capacity	INFORM	WHO, UNICEF	www.wssinfo.org/data-estimates/table
51	**Road density** km of road per 100 km^2 of land area	Infrastructure, Physical Infrastructure	Lack of Coping Capacity	INFORM	International Road Federation	www.irfnet.ch
52	**Health expenditure per capita** In Purchasing Power Parity (PPP) international dollar	Infrastructure, Access to Health Care	Lack of Coping Capacity	INFORM	WHO Global Health Observatory Data Repository	http://apps.who.int/ghodata
53	**Measles (MCV) immunization coverage among 1-year-olds (%)** Children under 1 who received at least one dose	Infrastructure, Access to Health Care	Lack of Coping Capacity	INFORM	WHO Global Health Observatory Data Repository	http://apps.who.int/ghodata
54	**Physicians density** Number of medical doctors (generalist and specialist) per 10,000 people	Infrastructure, Access to Health Care	Lack of Coping Capacity	INFORM	WHO Global Health Observatory Data Repository	http://apps.who.int/ghodata
55	**Maternal mortality ration** Ratio of maternal deaths per 100,000 live births	Infrastructure, Access to Health Care	Lack of Coping Capacity	INFORM	Maternal Mortality Estimation Group	http://www.who.int/reproductivehealth/publications/monitoring/maternal-mortality-2015/en/
56	**Projected risk of increase in humanitarian needs 6 months into the future** 5-point scale of seriousness of risks of strategic operational concern or that have a high	--	--	--	IASC Alert, Early Warning and Readiness Report	https://interagencystandingcommittee.org/reference-group-risk-early-warning-and-preparedness

#	Indicator	INFORM Category	INFORM Dimension	Index	Source	Link
	probability to influence humanitarian needs					
57	**Projected food assistance needs 6 months into the future** Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (5 categories from minimal to famine)	--	--	Food Insecurity Index	Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWSNet): Food Assistance Outlook Brief	www.fews.net
58	**Countries requiring external food assistance** 4 categories, from “unfavourable prospects for current crops” to “exceptional shortfall in aggregate food production/supplies”	--	--	Food Insecurity Index	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), Global Information and Early Warning System (GIEWS) on food and agriculture	www.fao.org/giews/english/hotspots/index.htm
59	**Food Insecurity Hotspots**	--	--	Food Insecurity Index	World Food Programme (WFP), Vulnerability Analysis and Mapping (VAM): Global Food Security Update	http://vam.wfp.org/sites/global_update/
60	**Prevalence of violent conflict** At least 25 battle-related deaths per year	--	--	--	Uppsala Conflict Data Program (UCDP)	www.pcr.uu.se/research/UCDP
61	**Change in conflict intensity and conflict risk alert** Aggregated score of improvements and deteriorations in conflict intensity, and conflict risk alerts, over the past year	--	--	--	International Crisis Group: CrisisWatch	http://crisisgroup.be/maps/crisiswatch/index.html
62	**Human rights violations** 5-point scale of the extent and intensity of human rights violations	--	--	--	Political Terror Scale Mark Gibney, Linda Cornett, Reed Wood, Peter Haschke, and Daniel Arnon. 2015. The Political Terror Scale 1976-2015	www.politicalterrorscale.org