

INFORM
INDEX FOR RISK MANAGEMENT
SUBNATIONAL
South Eastern Europe



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European Forum for Disaster Risk Reduction



EUROPEAN FORUM FOR
DISASTER RISK REDUCTION



PORTUGAL
MATOSINHOS 2021

1254 Registered participants from **65** countries

200 Speakers

48 Governments from Europe & Central Asia

33 Sessions & **13** Virtual booths

27 Countries at the Ministerial Roundtable

1 Roadmap for building resilience until 2030



Thank you for your participation at the 2021 EFDRR
Together let's now turn our words into action.

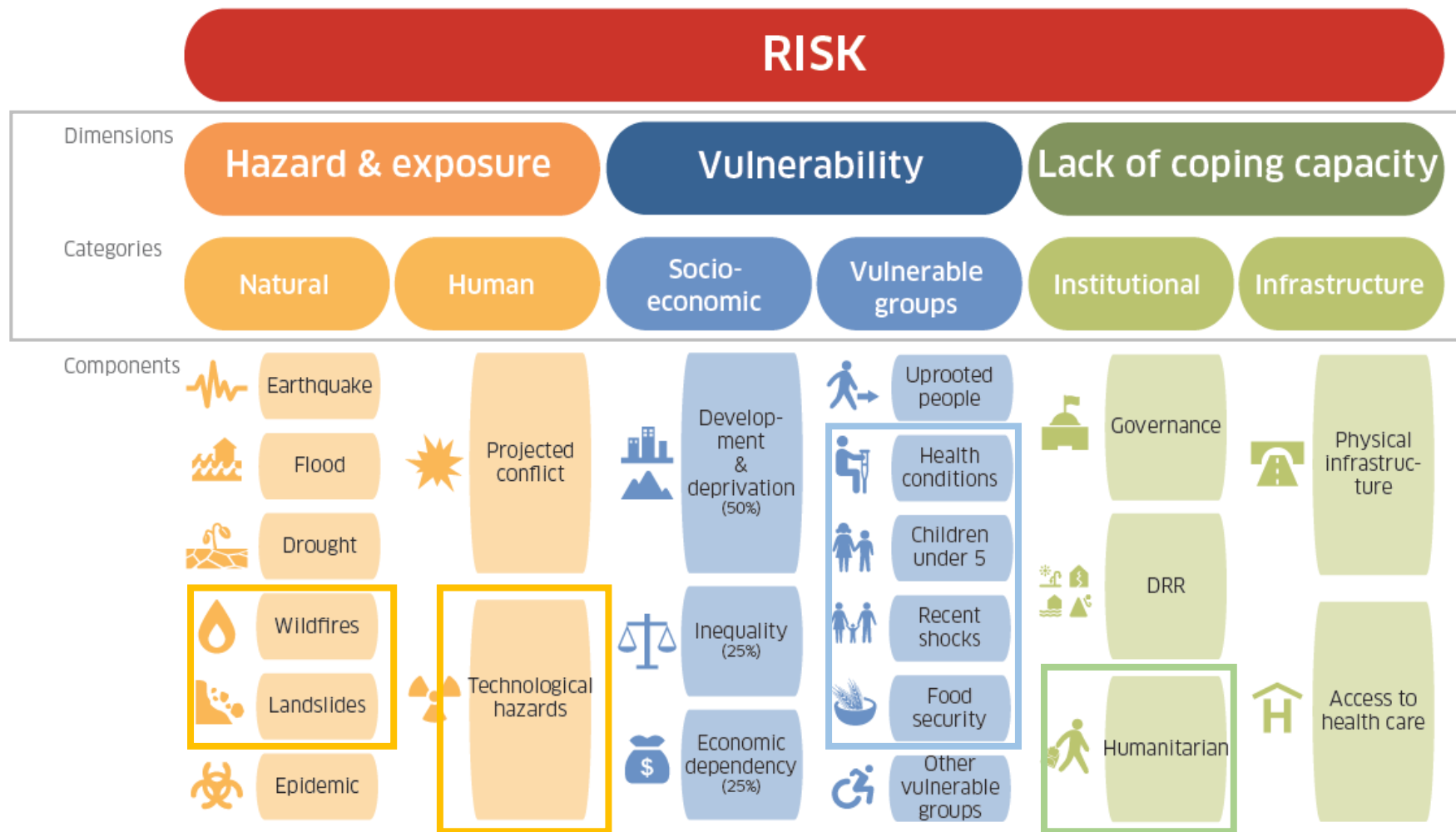
INFORM Risk Index objectives

- Understand which **areas** are **at high risk of disasters** & humanitarian crisis that might lead to international assistance
- Identify what are the **underlying risk drivers**
- Risk **trends** (changes over time)

The model can support decisions on disaster preparedness, response, resilience and sustainable development

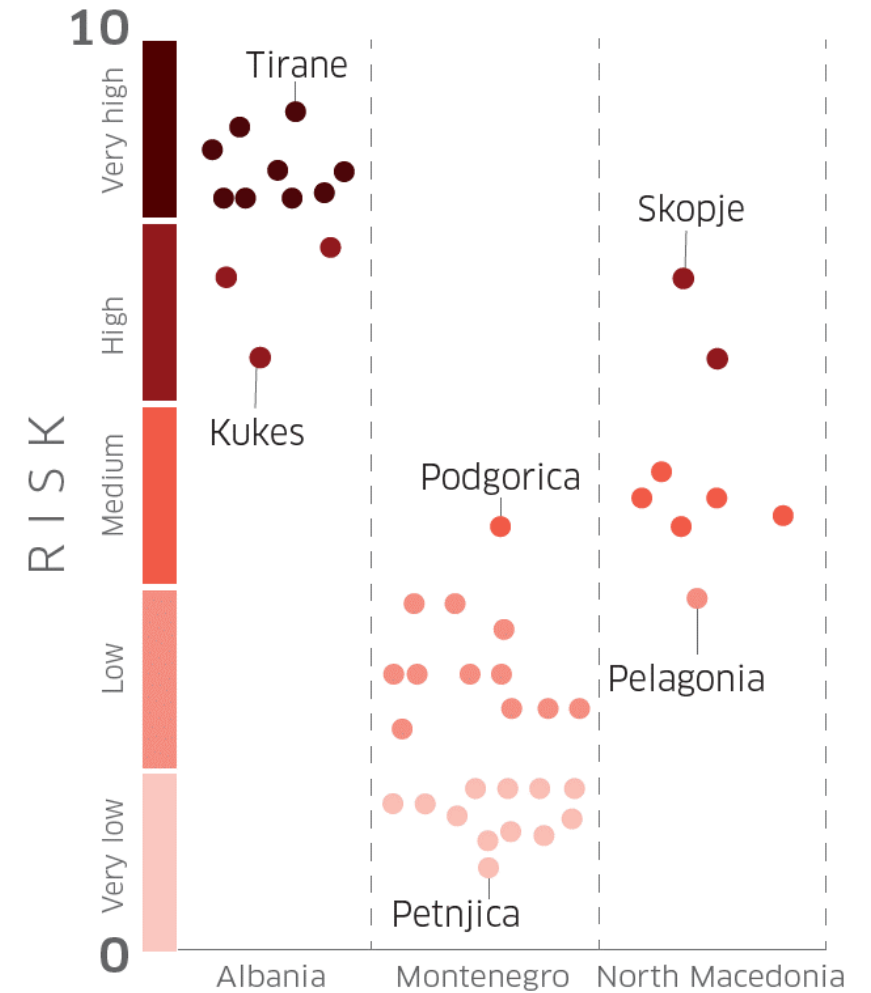
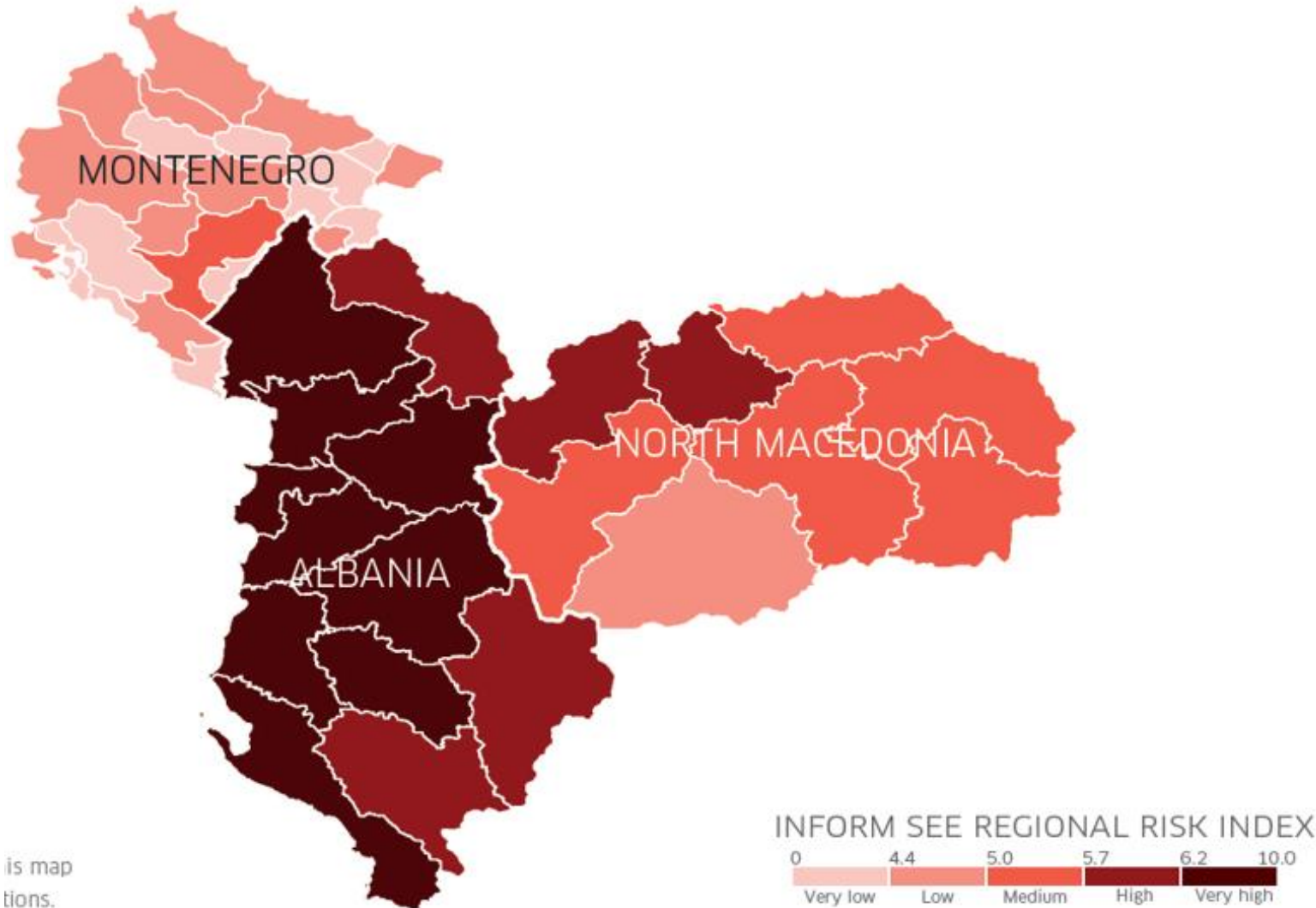


SEE INFORM structure: new components



68 indicators, measured 0-10

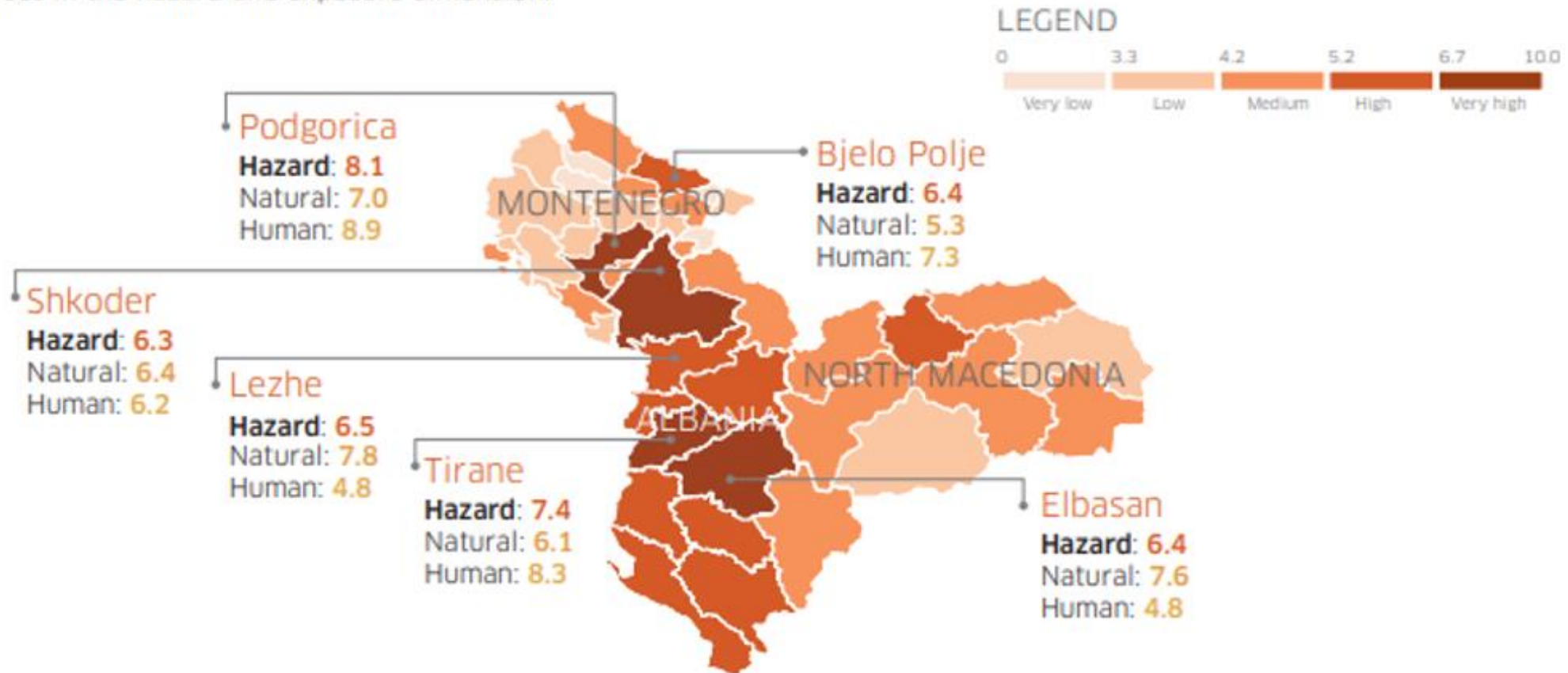
INFORM SEE 2021 results: overall risk



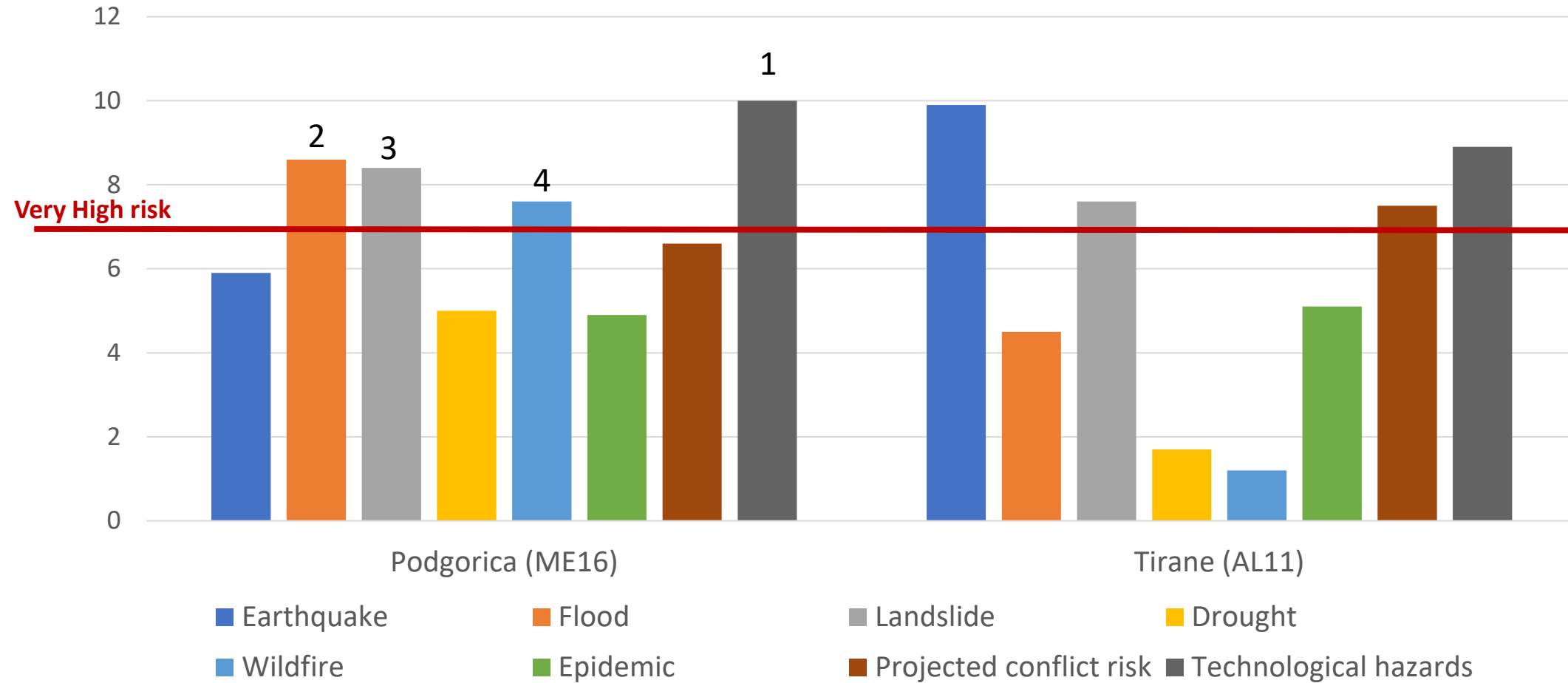
3 countries, 44 admin 1 subdivisions

HAZARD AND EXPOSURE

This dimension of INFORM measures hazardous events that could occur and the people or assets potentially affected by them. It is made up of two categories - natural hazards and human hazards. These maps show details for the six subnational units in the region with the highest values in the hazard and exposure dimension.



Hazard & Exposure: risk drivers



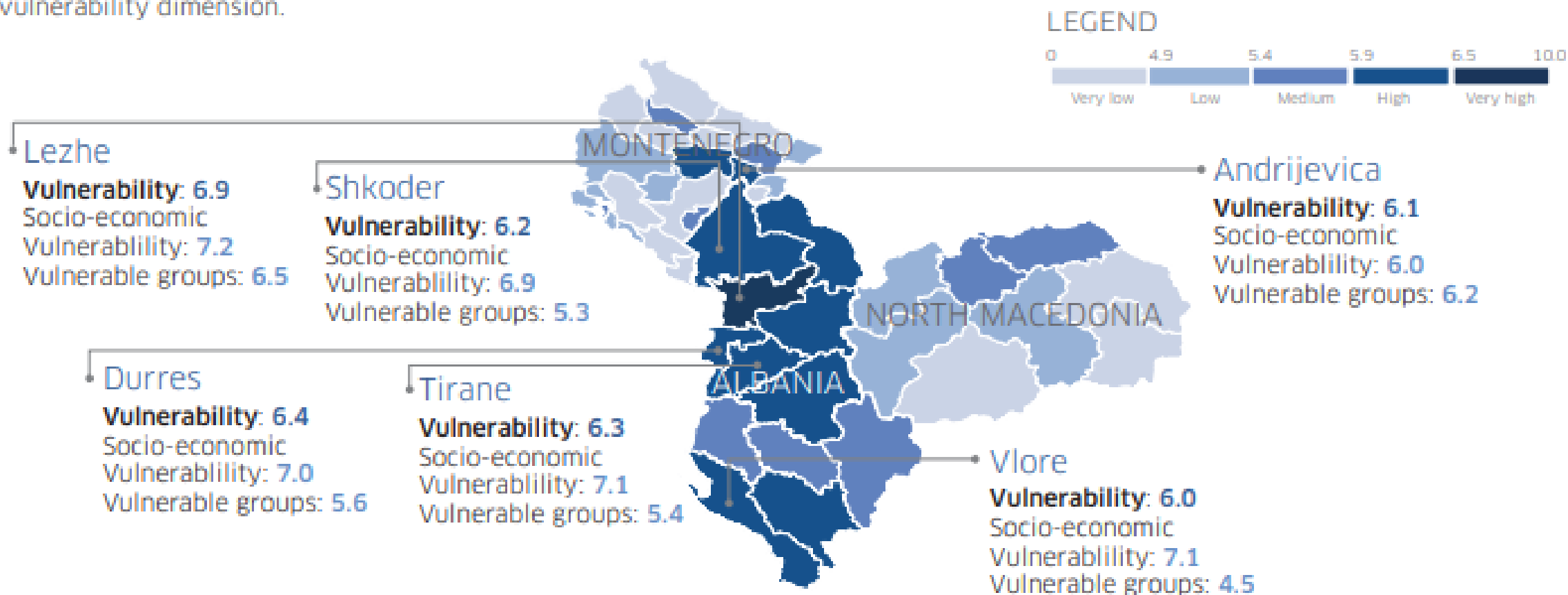
Very high risk drivers:

Podgorica: Technological hazards, Floods, Landslides, Wildfire

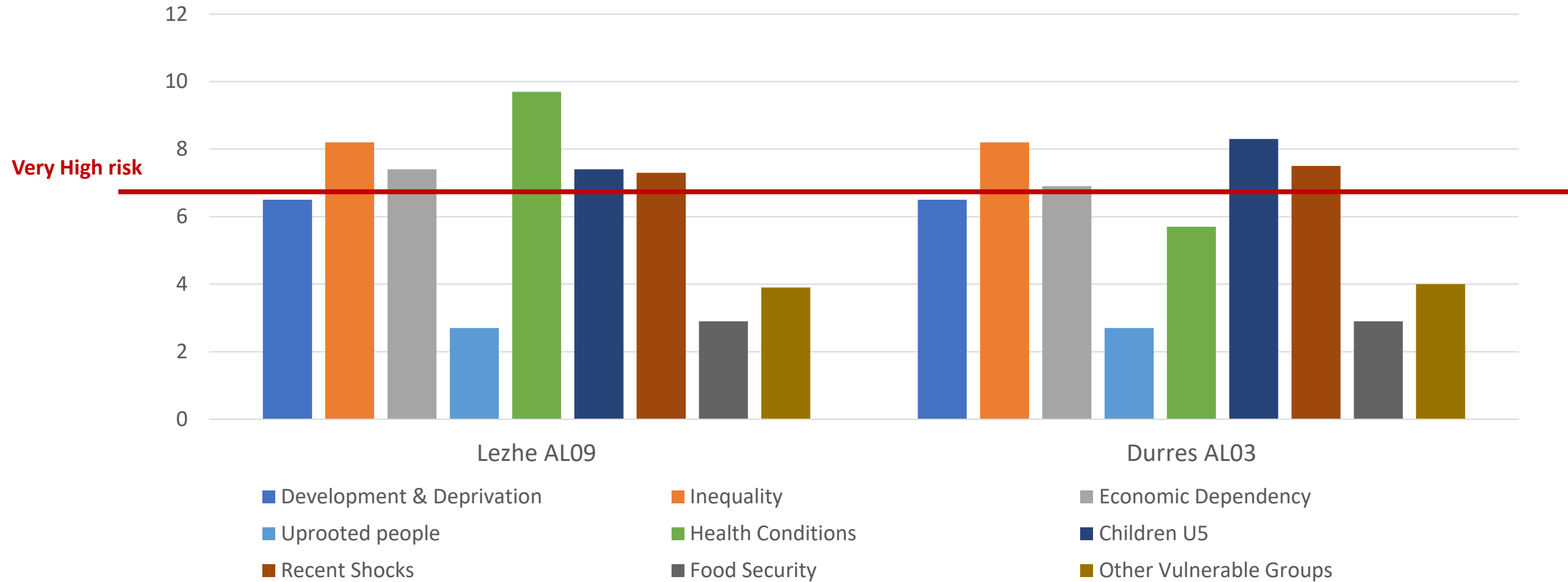
Tirane: EQ, Technological hazards, Landslides

VULNERABILITY

This dimension of INFORM measures the susceptibility of people to potential hazards. It is made up of two categories - socio-economic vulnerability and vulnerable groups. These maps show details for the six subnational units in the region with the highest values in the vulnerability dimension.



Vulnerability: risk drivers



Very high risk drivers:

Lezhe: Health conditions, Inequality, Economic Dependency, ChildrenU5, Recent shocks

Durres: Inequality, Children U5, Recent shocks, Economic dependency

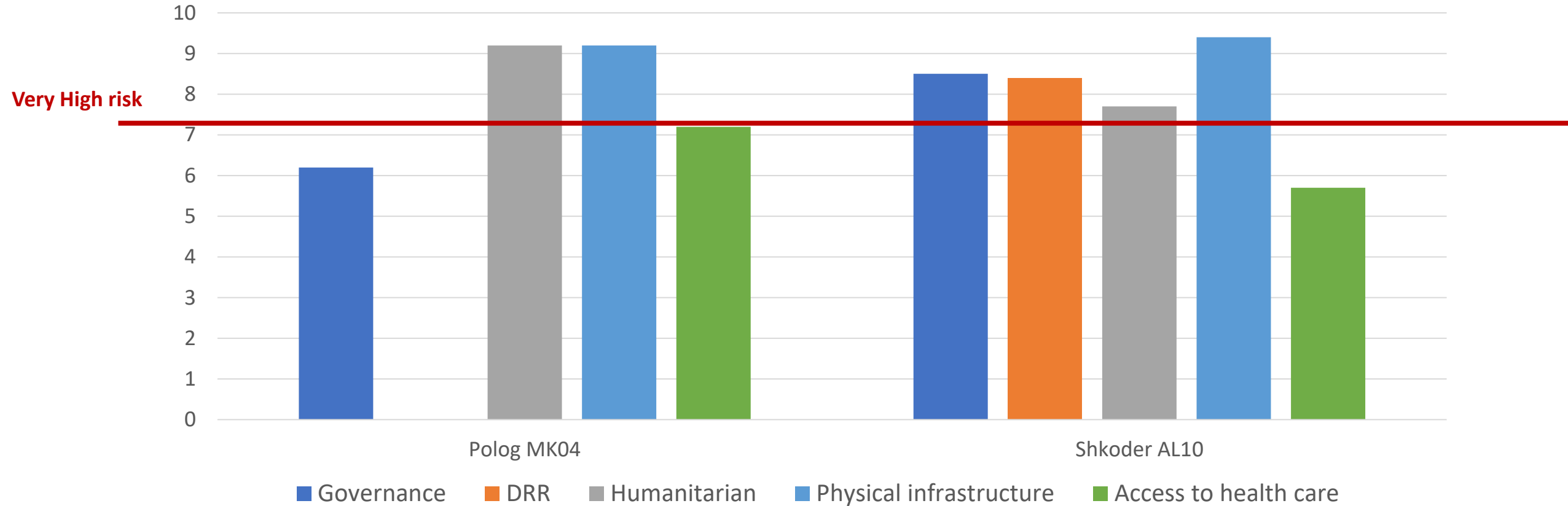
LACK OF COPING CAPACITY

This dimension of INFORM measures the lack of resources available that can help people cope with hazardous events. It is made up of two categories – institutional and infrastructure. These maps show details for the six subnational units in the region with the highest values in the lack of coping capacity dimension.



The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on these maps do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations or DPPI-SEE Secretariat.

Lack of coping capacity: risk drivers



Very high risk drivers:

Polog: Humanitarian, Physic.infrastructure

Shkoder: Physic.infrastructure, Governance, DRR, Humanitarian

INFORM SEE: Data sources & Partners

BACK TO MAP



Data Sources & Partners



Developed by UNDRR and DPPI SEE in collaboration with SEE Health Network, INFORM team of JRC EU and financial support from USAID BHA.

More info: <https://drmkc.jrc.ec.europa.eu/inform-index> Feedback: undrr-roeca@un.org



[Department for Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid in Directorate for Emergency Situations of the Ministry of Interior of Montenegro](#)

[Ministry of Human and Minority Rights of Montenegro](#)

[Ministry of Labour and Social Policy of the R. of North Macedonia](#)

[Sendai Framework Monitor Platform](#)

[Institute of Hydrometeorology of Albania](#)

[National Agency for Water Management of Albania](#)

[Slovenian Environment Agency Meteorological office](#)

INFORM SEE 2021 – main takeaways

- Partnership and collaboration
- Incentive to enhance reporting & data sharing under the internationally recognized initiatives (SDGs, SFM, etc)
- INFORM Risk Subnational SEE 2021 can serve as a policy and Institutional straightening & sectoral support tool.
- Use of INFORM for preparedness, prevention and response to emergencies.

INFORM SEE 2022 focus areas

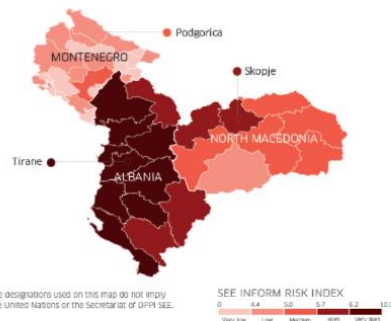
- Further engagement and continue collaboration
- Data availability & geographical depth and localization
- Historical trends (3-5 yrs for example)
- Delivering the message & acting upon results to address underlying risk drivers
- Expand to other DPPI countries

INFORM SEE 2021 full results

South East Europe: Subnational INFORM risk 2021



RISK MAP



Overview

The subnational INFORM risk index is a tool for understanding and measuring the risk of disasters. It helps identify where and why humanitarian crises are likely to occur, and shows how risks differ **within** each country across its subnational units and **between** subnational units of different countries.

The data is collected at the largest subdivision of a country. The subnational INFORM risk index 2021 for the South East Europe (SEE) region gathered data at **44 subdivisions** (the subnational regions, capitals and municipalities) across three countries - Albania, Montenegro and North Macedonia.

The model simplifies a lot of information about risk and brings together **68 different indicators** that measured in three risk **dimensions**: hazard and exposure, vulnerability, and lack of coping capacity. Each dimension consists of a number of risk **categories**, e.g. natural hazards, vulnerable groups, or infrastructure capacity. Categories comprise a number of **components**. Components are carefully chosen sets of indicators that capture a specific topic, e.g. earthquake, inequality, or access to health care. **Indicators** are the individual datasets that make up INFORM, e.g. the physical exposure to earthquakes of a certain magnitude, gender inequality index, or density of nurses.

Data reliability

The INFORM risk index calculates a **lack of reliability index**, which is composed of three indicators: number of missing and imputed datasets, the recency of the data, and the degree of subnational data that was included (national values were used when subnational data was missing - a less desired practice). The lack of reliability index scores data on a 0 to 10 scale, where 10 is least reliable.

The lack of reliability index shows that results for three municipalities in Montenegro and all regions in North Macedonia are deemed less reliable (scored above 6.0).

How to use the model

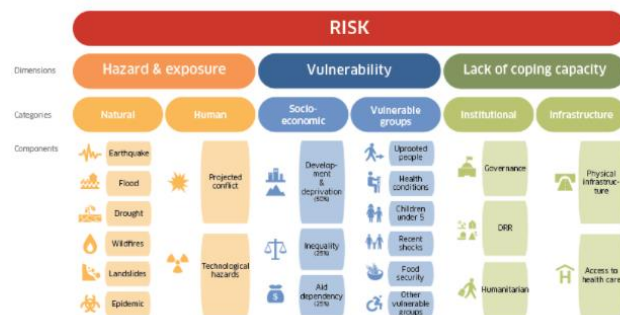
National government or intergovernmental risk assessment and development planning can be updated to include INFORM results and components.

By relying on shared risk analysis, government, donors, humanitarian & development actors can align their actions and funding decisions towards risk reduction and management.

INFORM can help integrate disaster risk management into ongoing government, development, DRR, humanitarian, and preparedness planning processes. Also, it identifies areas for improvement in national disaster statistics (Sendai Monitoring) as crucial factor for the overall results.

Validated to global standards, INFORM can support inter-agency processes: Common Country Assessment, Implementation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Reduction, UN Development Assistance Framework, Humanitarian Program Cycle, etc.

[Proceed to Main Dashboard](#)



<https://bit.ly/3rG3kET>

More information:

SEE <https://drmkc.jrc.ec.europa.eu/inform-index/INFORM-Subnational-Risk/South-East-Europe>