

The One Billion Coalition for Resilience

Discussion Paper on Levels of Resilience

March 2015

Purpose of this document

As an initial step, this document describes aspects of resilience based on publically available data

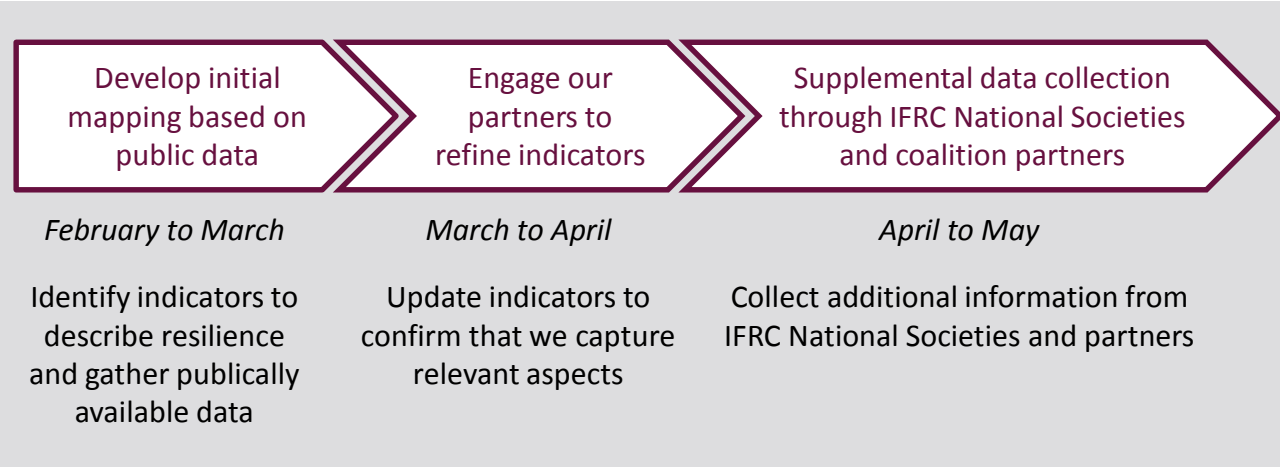
This document presents our initial ideas about how resilience varies between countries. The purpose this is to enable the identification of data gaps required to understand the current levels of household and community resilience.

This preliminary mapping uses publically available data and builds on the work of other institutions such as the Group URD, the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), Rockefeller Foundation, and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), among others.

The information here will be complemented with additional analysis and data collection over the coming months as we work with partners to co-create the One Billion Coalition. This includes working with the National Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies and our volunteer network to better describe local needs and working with our international partners to better define how the coalition will support resilience through for example, identifying potential models for building coalitions.

We do not consider this preliminary mapping exercise to be perfect or complete. As with any attempt to measure a complex concept such as resilience, we acknowledge that there are limitations to our approach. First, resilient communities require a combination of many different assets and this approach looks at each dimension in isolation. Second, this approach does not adequately consider local preferences or incorporate risks that are specific to different environments. Third, by relying on country-level indicators, subnational variance is masked.

Mapping Process Overview



We are actively looking for partners to join and improve this exercise

One Billion Coalition for Resilience

Ensuring collective responsibility, collective action and collective accountability by all, for all

In November 2014, the IFRC introduced the “One Billion Coalition for Resilience,” an initiative **designed to scale-up community and civic action on resilience.**

Within the next 10 years, the goal is to engage **at least one billion people in every household** around the world **in active steps towards strengthening their resilience.**

This is the **IFRC’s voluntary commitment** toward the **post-2015 framework for disaster risk reduction** and **Sustainable Development Goals.**

Our way forward calls for **collaboration and partnership amongst a wide range of like-minded actors** including public authorities, the private sector, schools and universities.

The coalition will **improve the flow of resources to programmes and initiatives on the ground** and will **bring greater learning** through the sharing of knowledge, experience and ideas to address common problems.

The coalition will **ensure communities are able to make choices** that build their resilience that **fit with local needs** and can **draw on local resources.** It will be designed to help communities and households build resilience across a wide range of areas, including: first aid and preparedness training, strengthening local institutions and early warning systems, pandemic preparedness and improving access to health and water and sanitation. Focus will also be on supporting public authorities to adopt strong legal frameworks on disaster risk reduction.

Call to Action

- We call upon all stakeholders to join us in this co-creation process; ensuring collective responsibility, collective action and collective accountability by all and for all, in enabling individuals, households and communities to become stronger and safer.
- Through our network of 17 million volunteers and 189 National Societies reaching tens of millions of people through disaster preparedness, risk reduction, access to water and food, early warning, community health and livelihoods programmes, the IFRC is committed to making decisive actions and contributions from local to global, through this “One Billion Coalition for Resilience” initiative.

Dimensions of resilience

We propose considering six different dimensions of resilience

Each dimension groups together indicators that describe resources and risks that can either contribute to or hinder community resilience. We selected these dimensions based on input from our partners, reflection about how the National Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies can contribute, and data availability. We offer them as an initial contribution to building a common language and welcome feedback and comments on how to improve the definition and measurement of these dimensions in the future.

Financial Capital



Human Capital



Natural Capital



Physical Capital



Social Capital



Governance Systems



The dimensions – five capitals and one broader context – describe the vulnerabilities and risks that contribute to or hinder community resilience.

- **Financial capital** includes access to financial capital including stable revenue streams as well as international assistance following a disaster; it is a critical mechanism for absorbing the impact of sudden shock.
- **Human capital** includes formal education and informal training in essential life skills, such as first aid and road safety; it allows people to survive unexpected events and rebuild their lives following catastrophe.
- **Natural capital** is the level and quality of natural assets including: atmosphere, biodiversity, water, land and forest; it is vital for the provision of ecosystem services, such as crop pollination and clean water, which humans need to survive.
- **Physical capital** is the provision of and access to: services, infrastructure and resources necessary for human survival; examples include: clean water, food, healthcare and shelter.
- **Social capital** refers to the prevalence of social norms including violence and child employment as well as to the networks within each society which provide support to people; examples include: families, friends, volunteer networks and community groups.
- **Governance systems** includes all of the laws, regulations and organisations on an international, national and local level that affect a society.

Indicators of Resilience

We propose the following *initial* indicators to measure and describe components of resilience

Financial Capital

Means to Cover Basic Needs

- Proportion of the population living for under \$1.25 a day (World Bank)
- Population coverage rate of social insurance programmes (World Bank)
- Population which has an account at a formal financial institution (World Bank)
- Proportion of the female population with an account at a formal financial institution (World Bank)

Availability of International Assistance

- Average aid received 2008-2014 (OECD)

Human Capital

Formal Education and Vocational Training

- Literacy rate for adults (World Bank)
- Primary school net attendance rate (UNICEF)
- Proportion of secondary school pupils enrolled in vocational programmes (World Bank)

Informal Training

- Number of people who are informal recipients of health programmes (IFRC)

Natural Capital

Environmental Conservation

- Population exposure to air pollution (GGGI)
- Total area of renewable internal freshwater resources per capita (World Bank)
- Average carbon content in the topsoil (% of total weight) (FAO)
- Combustible renewables and waste (% of total energy) (World Bank)
- Global Environmental Facility benefits index for biodiversity (World Bank)

Physical Capital

Access to Infrastructure

- Proportion of the population with access to electricity (World Bank)
- Proportion of the population with mobile phone subscriptions (World Bank)
- Proportion of the population with access to improved sanitation facilities (World Bank)
- Proportion of the population with access to a clean water source (World Bank)
- Food production index (FAO)

Access to Services

- Health expenditure per capita (World Bank)
- Nurses and midwives per capita (World Bank)

Drivers of Vulnerability

- Proportion of the population made homeless by natural disasters (CRED)
- Proportion of the population which are undernourished (FAO)

Proposed Indicators (cont.)

Social Capital

Principles and Values

- Proportion of children in employment (World Bank)
- Prevalence of sexual violence among 15-19 years olds (UNICEF)
- Proportion of men who consider a husband to be justified in hitting or beating his wife (UNICEF)
- Proportion of women who were first married or in union before the age of 18 (UNICEF)

Links and Social Networks

- Proportion of the population who are an active member of a community group (WVS)
- Percent of the population volunteering for any kind of organization (IFRC)
- Number of people volunteering for the National Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC)

Governance Systems

Participation in politics

- Percent of the population who vote in national elections (World Values Survey)
- World Justice Project Overall Score (World Justice Project)

Policy and Planning for Disasters

- Priority given to disaster risk reduction within legislation (IFRC and UNDP)
- Score on the Disaster Risk Reduction Progress Scale (World Bank)

Process for Aggregating Indicators

Based on these indicators, we generated standardized scores for each country and dimension of resilience using publically available data. To calculate these scores we first normalized all of the indicator by calculating the percent rank of each country and indicator. Second, we aggregated the multiple indicators that make up a dimension by calculating the mean of the percent ranks. As a final step, we normalized these average scores for each country by calculating the percent rank again.

Using these scores, we grouped countries into different quintiles to identify where specific aspects of resilience are more and less relevant. Importantly, classifying a country in the top quintile does not mean that all individuals and communities within the country are resilient. There is significant variation within countries that is not captured with this approach. Furthermore, it weighs all indicators within a dimension equally.

Major Findings

The need to enhance resilience is not confined to specific countries or regions

- **With the exception of social capital, less than 21% of the world's population live in countries with the highest level of resilience.**
- **Over 50% of people live in countries with the lowest levels of physical capital or governance systems.**
- **Over 1.3 billion people live in countries in the lowest two quintiles of financial capital** meaning that there are high levels of poverty and a lack of access to financial institutions. Countries in this category are predominantly concentrated in Sub-Saharan Africa and South East Asia.
- **Over 1.2 billion people live in countries in the lowest two quintiles of human capital** meaning that they have low access to formal education and training in life skills. The concentration of these people is in Africa and Southern Asia.
- **Over 1.2 billion people live in countries in the lowest two quintiles of natural capital** meaning there is low quality of the country's natural assets, for example water and forest. Countries in this situation are predominantly found in North Africa, Europe, Central Asia and the Middle East.
- **Over 4.6 billion people live in countries in the lowest two quintiles of physical capital** meaning that they lack access to basic services, infrastructure and resources. These people are concentrated in Sub-Saharan Africa and Southern Asia.
- **Over 2.6 billion people live in countries in the lowest two quintiles of social capital** meaning there is a prevalence of social norms such as violence against women and child employment and/or weak social networks. The lowest levels of social capital are in Africa, Eastern Europe and countries with high populations such as China, Russia and Brazil.
- **Over 3.8 billion people live in countries in the lowest two quintiles of governance systems** meaning that laws, regulations and organisations are negatively affecting society. Countries in this category are concentrated in Asia and Sub-Saharan Africa.

Distribution of Resilience

In general, less than 21% of the world’s population live in countries with the highest level of resilience

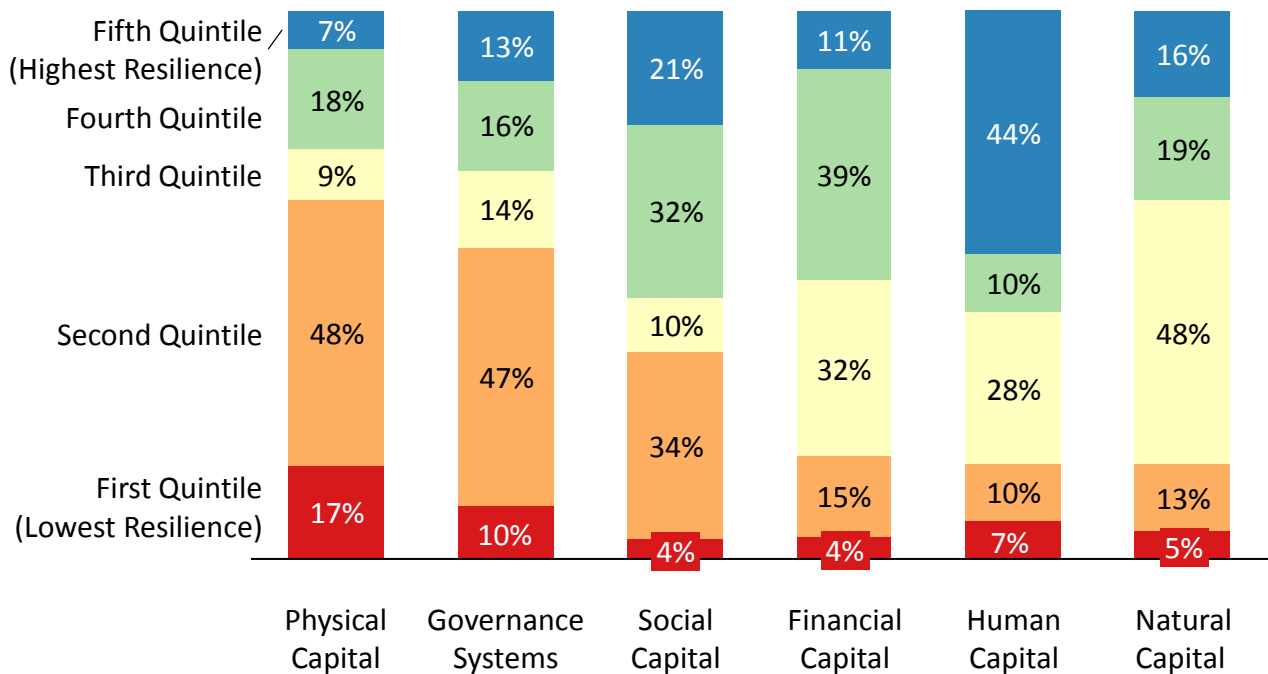
The chart below shows the percent of the world’s population found in countries within each quintile of the capitals. Quintiles with large percentages of the population tend to have more than 30 countries included in them and include countries with large populations (e.g., China and India).

- **Fifth Quintile (highest level of resilience):** This quintile contains under 21% of the world’s population with the exception of human capital which contains 45% of the world’s population but includes Russia and China which have a large number of people who are literate.
- **Fourth Quintile:** This quintile contains less than 20% of the world’s population with the exception of social and financial capital where more than 30% of the world’s population is found and also more than 30 countries in the quintile.
- **Third Quintile:** This quintile contains less than 14% of the world’s population for physical capital, social capital and governance systems. However for human, natural and financial capital there are more than 30 countries in the quintile and between 28-48% of the world’s population.
- **Second Quintile:** This quintile contains between 10-34% of the world’s population with the exception of physical and governance systems where a large number of countries with high populations (e.g., China and India) mean that nearly 50% of the world’s population is included.
- **First Quintile (lowest level of resilience):** This quintile contains between 4-17% of the world’s population and for all capitals except natural capital contains a large proportion of the countries in Sub-Saharan Africa.

Geographic distribution within each capital is further discussed below.

Population-Weighted Distribution of Resilience, 2013

Percent of World Population



Distribution of Resilience and Income

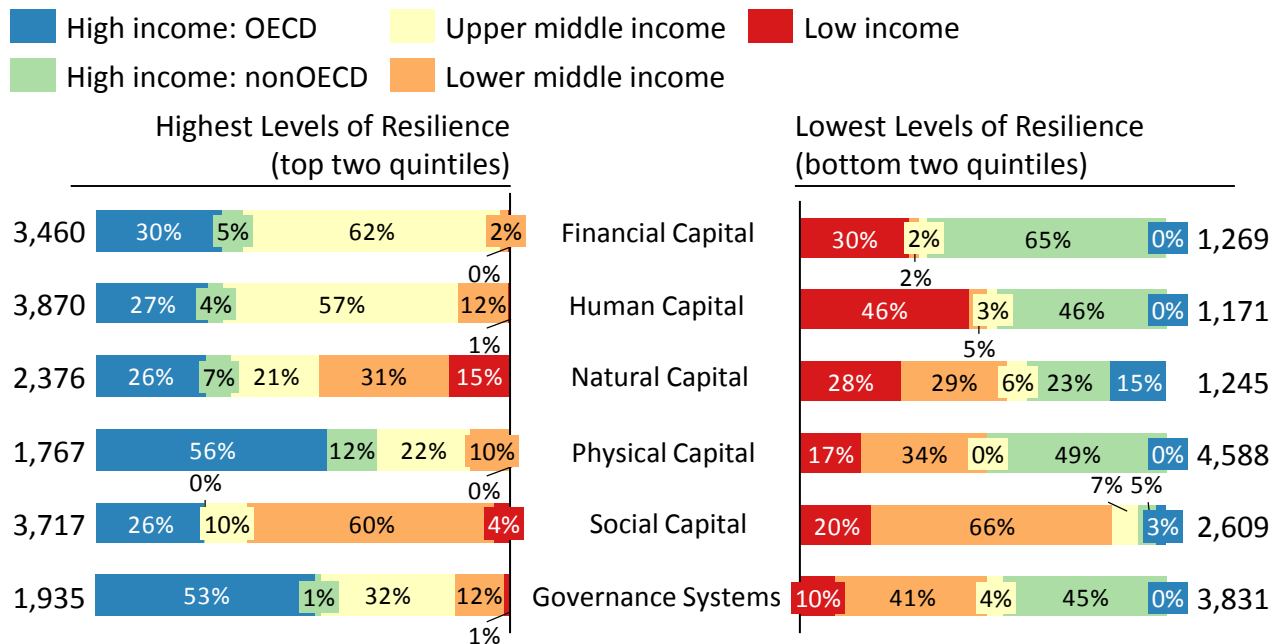
Low income countries typically have the least resilience, but there are significant exceptions

Depending on the dimension, there are between one and four and half billion people living in countries with the lowest levels of resilience and between one and a half and four billion people living in countries with the highest levels of resilience.

- Among people who live in countries with high levels of resilience, more than 30% come from high income countries for most dimensions, with the exception of physical capital where it is nearly 70% of the population. This dramatic change reflects our expectations for physical capital: countries in the highest two quintiles of resilience have over 90% coverage of key services.
- However, there are significant needs in high income countries. For financial, human, physical and governance systems, more than 45% of the population with the lowest levels of resilience are from high income non-OECD countries. This is likely to be because countries with large populations, such as Russia, are classified as high income non-OECD and are often in the bottom two quintiles.
- For social capital, more than 60% of the population with the highest level of resilience are found in countries classified as lower middle or low income. This may be because of relatively high levels of volunteering and often low levels of negative social norms such a child labor.
- Natural capital is more evenly distributed with people living in high income OECD countries representing 15% of people living in countries with the lowest levels of natural capital. This is likely to be because less industrialized countries, such as those in Sub-Saharan Africa tend to have a higher quality of natural assets such as forest and water.

Population-Weighted Distribution of Population in Countries with Lowest and Highest Levels of Resilience, by Income Group, 2013

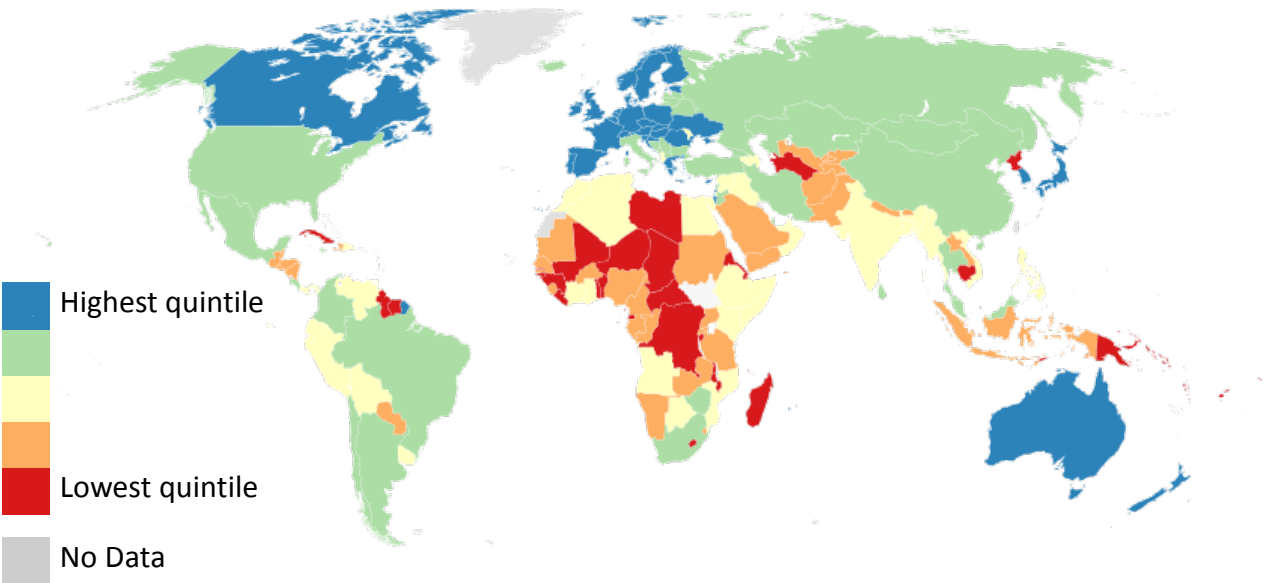
Percent of world population and number of people (millions)



Financial Capital

Over 1.3 billion people live in countries in the lowest two quintiles of financial capital

Relative Levels of Financial Capital



People with access to sustainable and stable sources of income are more resilient. To create resilient communities, individuals and households must have the means to address their basic needs and have access to financial institutions to provide support following shocks.

The lowest levels of financial capital are found in Sub-Saharan Africa and South East Asia, where there are high levels of poverty and limited access to financial institutions. For example, in the Democratic Republic of Congo nearly 88% of the population, or over 48 million people, lived under \$1.25 (Purchasing Power Parity) a day in 2006. In 2011, over 96% of the population, or nearly 60 million people had no access to a formal financial institution.

Importantly, country averages obscure disparities within countries. Millions of people who live in countries with high levels of resilience face considerable vulnerabilities and risks. In the United Kingdom, for example, 1% of the population, or over 600,000 people, live under \$1.25 a day (Purchasing Power Parity) (2010 data) and nearly 3% of the population, or over 1.7 million people, did not have an account at a formal financial institution (2011 data).

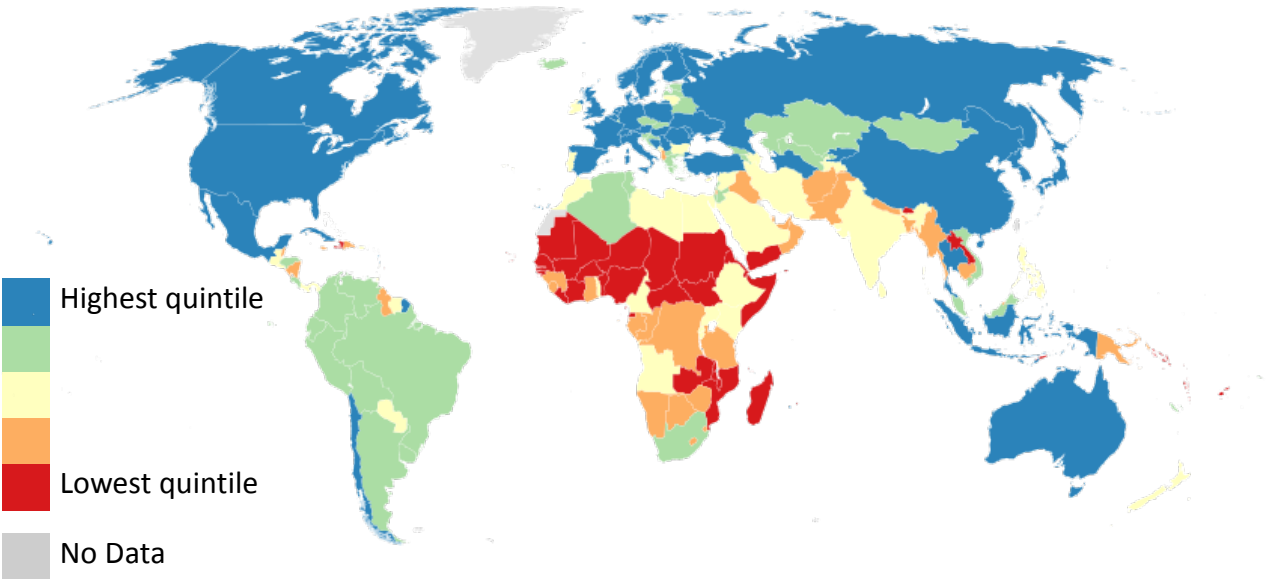
How does the IFRC contribute today?

The IFRC provides financial aid in response to emergencies either through funding direct emergency assistance to people including via blankets, food and clean water; as well as through direct cash assistance and livelihoods programmes. For example, in 2013, emergency assistance was provided to people in Kazakhstan when winter temperatures reached -46°C; in Sudan in response to conflict, natural disasters, epidemic outbreaks and chronic food insecurity; in Syria and surrounding countries in response to the ongoing crisis; and in the Philippines after Typhoon Haiyan. In Jordan for example, a cash programme was launched to help Syrian families registered as refugees which provides money on a monthly basis to families to enable them to cover their most basic needs including rent and household items.

Human Capital

Over 1.2 billion people live in countries in the lowest two quintiles of human capital

Relative Levels of Human Capital



Formal education and informal education programmes are vital contributors to resilience. In addition to skills that people require on a daily basis, such as literacy; vocational training and targeted programmes around first aid and road safety help individuals, households and communities respond to shocks.

With the exception of Africa and Southern Asia, most of the world has high levels of human capital, or a high percentage of the population with access to formal education and training in essential life skills. Nevertheless, there is a great need to improve levels of human capital even in countries which came out with the highest levels of human capital. While 96.6% of primary school age children attend school and 95.1% of adults are literate in China, we still need to enhance life skills around key issues such as road safety and first aid (2010 data). In 2010 there were an estimated 300,000 road traffic deaths (20.5 per 100,000 population) in China.

An example of low levels of human capital can be seen with the country of Niger in Sub-Saharan Africa where in 2012, 84% of the population were illiterate, this is the equivalent of over 14.5 million people.

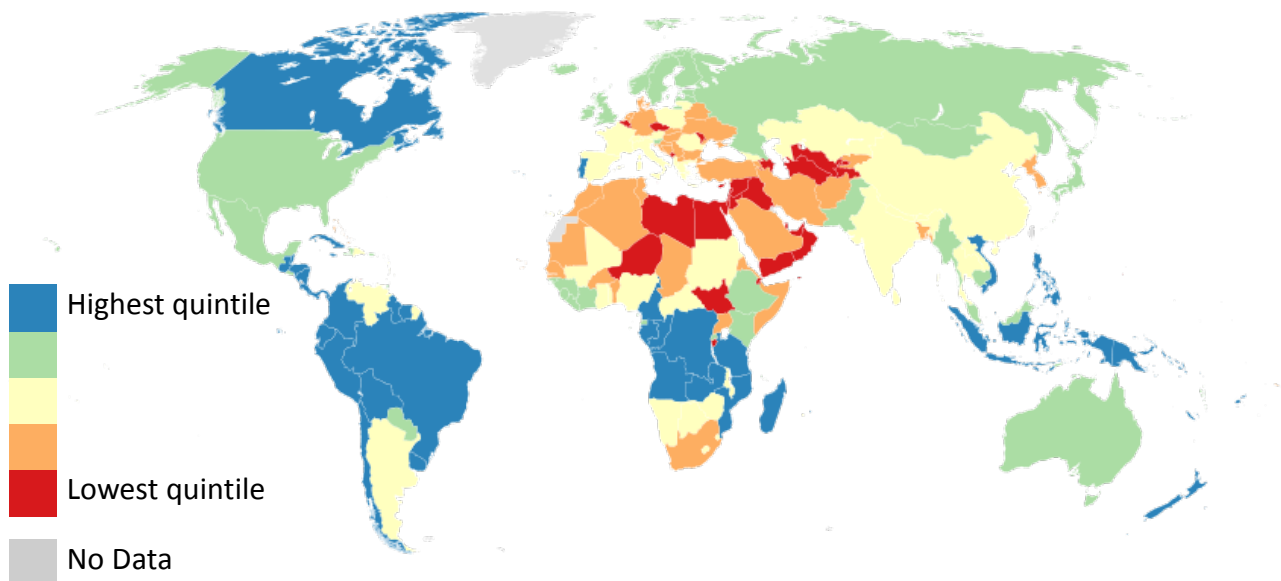
How does the IFRC contribute today?

The IFRC supports awareness activities on disaster preparedness and life saving skills including first aid and road safety; through events such as World First Aid Day, publications such as the Disaster Resilience Journal and the provision of education through its volunteer network. For example, in the town of Aliputos in the Philippines no lives were lost in Typhoon Haiyan despite all houses being damaged due to the awareness raising efforts of the local National Red Cross Society branch.

Natural Capital

Over 1.2 billion people live in countries in the lowest two quintiles of natural capital

Relative Levels of Natural Capital



Conserving and enhancing natural capital stocks on a global, national and local level is fundamental for communities around the world to increase their resilience.

South America, Sub-Saharan Africa, North America and Oceania have the highest quality of natural assets such as land, water supply and forest cover. Brazil is the only country in the world with a perfect score on the Biodiversity Index, this means that it has the maximum biodiversity potential based on the species that exist, their threat status and the diversity of habitats in the country. Brazil also has a low level of air pollution with an average of 5.1 micrograms emitted per capita in 2012. In addition Brazil has high levels of renewable internal freshwater resources with over 28 thousand cubic meters per person in 2013. Nevertheless, Brazil's natural capital faces considerable threats. The forest area in Brazil declined by 0.5% per year between 2000 and 2012, the equivalent of over 300,000 square kilometers, an area the size of Italy.

Countries with the lowest levels of natural capital – primarily in North Africa, Europe and the Middle East – face even greater challenges. Kuwait, for example, had the lowest score on the biodiversity index in the Middle East (2008), emitted 18.9 micrograms of pollution per capita (2012), and had zero cubic meters of water per capita (2013).

How does the IFRC contribute today?

The IFRC works with other international organisations and countries around the world to conserve and enhance natural capital stocks through cross cutting disaster risk reduction and adaption programmes. In Vietnam the National Red Cross Society has invested in mangrove forest regeneration since 1994 to provide natural protection to communities from typhoons and storms. Also the IFRC seeks to address climate change and its impact by partnering with organisations such as the World Meteorological Organization and local meteorological offices to make climate information relevant to end users.

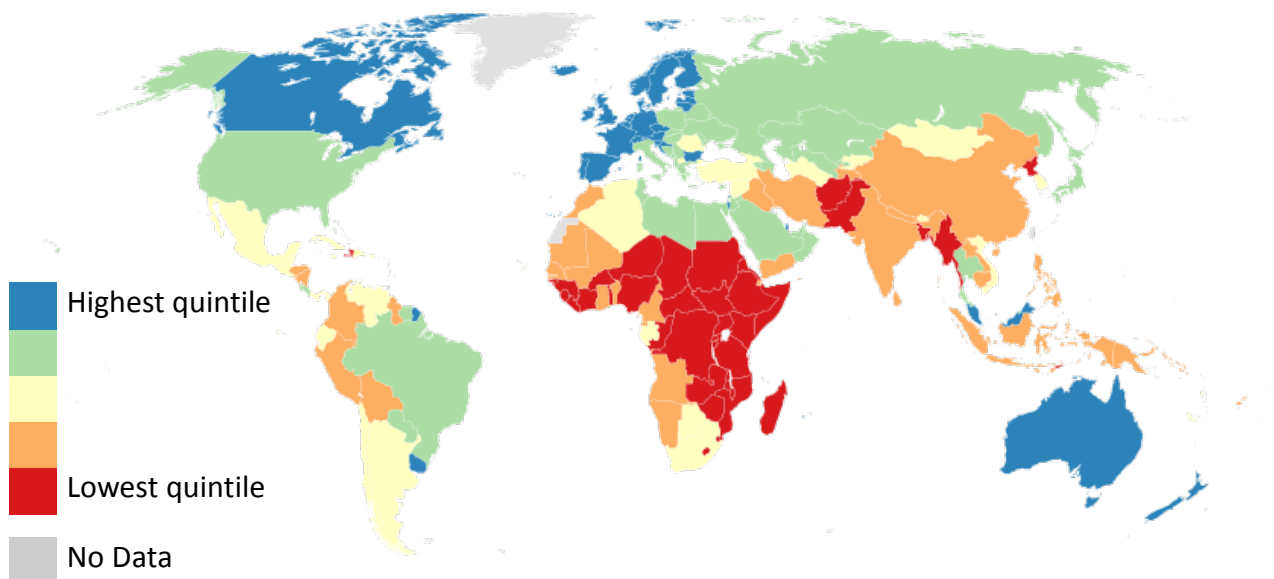
Note: Levels of resilience for each country were determined by calculating the average percentile rank for the indicators that make up a capital. Source: See annex for list of data sources for indicators; IFRC website; IFRC 2013 Annual Report; Disaster Resilience Journal; Your Voice website; Deforestation data from World Bank Data Bank; Dalberg analysis.



Physical Capital

Over 4.6 billion people live in countries in the lowest two quintiles of physical capital

Relative Levels of Physical Capital



People need consistent access to basic services and resources on a daily basis in order to survive. There is a key role to be played by international and local organization to ensure that the most vulnerable are provided for after shocks.

The access to and provision of basic services, infrastructure and resources, for example water, food and healthcare, are at the lowest levels in Sub-Saharan Africa and Southern Asia, and the highest levels in Oceania, Europe and North America. Countries with the lowest levels of physical capital have very low levels of access to sanitation and electricity as demonstrated by Chad where, in 2012, 97% of the population, or over 12 million people, had no access to electricity and nearly 11 million people had no access to sanitation. This is contrasted to the countries in the two highest quintiles of physical capital which have over 90% of the population with access to sanitation and electricity.

How does the IFRC contribute today?

The IFRC provides humanitarian aid and assistance to vulnerable people after shocks through the global network of National Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies. For example in 2013, the IFRC restocked clinics in Syria and the Kenyan Red Cross Society provided medical assistance and psychosocial support to the victims of the Westgate Shopping Mall attack in Nairobi. Another example is the Global Water and Sanitation Partnership through which the IFRC provides sustainable water and sanitation solutions to communities around the world, for example the IFRC with the Norwegian Red Cross has installed a water and sanitation disaster response kit in the Adjumani District of Uganda to enable the support of 5000 South Sudanese refugees with safe drinking water and basic sanitation facilities.

Note: Levels of resilience for each country were determined by calculating the average percentile rank for the indicators that make up a capital.

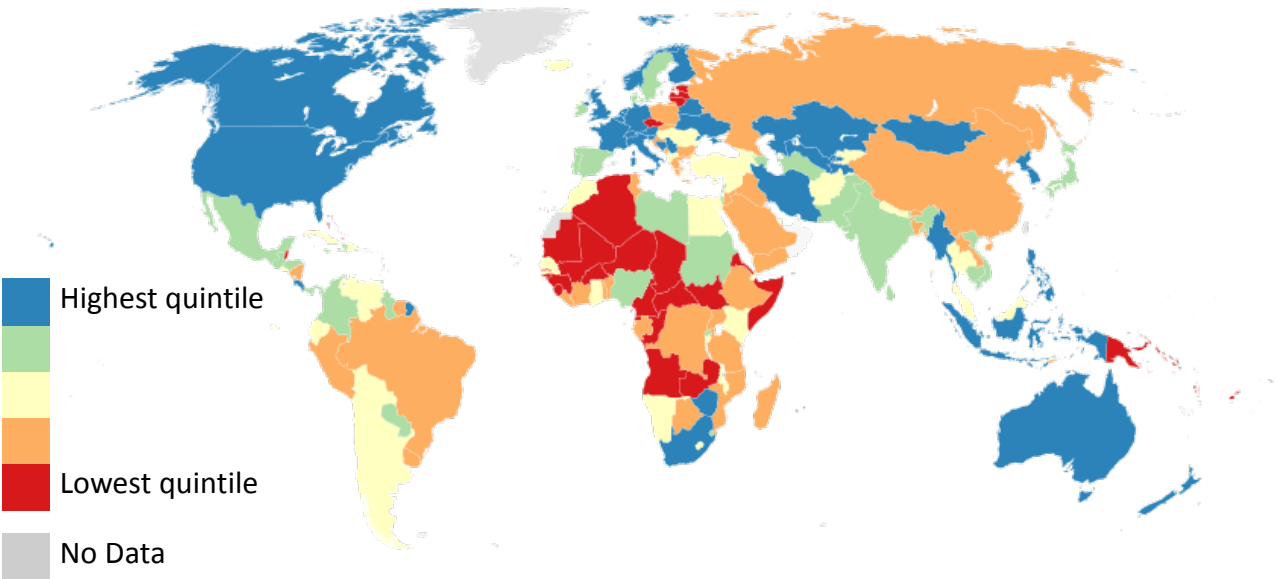
Source: See annex for list of data sources for indicators; IFRC website; IFRC 2013 Annual Report; Disaster Resilience Journal; Your Voice website; Dalberg analysis.



Social Capital

Over 2.6 billion people live in countries in the lowest two quintiles of social capital

Relative Levels of Social Capital



Social capital includes social norms and the existence of networks in society. To be resilient communities need to foster strong connections and networks which in some circumstances require resourcing or support to function effectively.

The lowest levels of social capital are in West and South Africa and Eastern Europe with the highest levels in North America, Western Europe, Central Asia and Oceania. Countries with the lowest levels of social capital have a small percentage of the population who volunteer for any kind of organisation (2012 data). For example in Latvia only 9% of the population volunteer and in Burkina Faso only 8% do so. This is contrasted to a country with the highest levels of social capital, for example Canada which had over 40% of the population volunteering. However in countries with low levels of social capital in West and Southern Africa, in addition to low levels of volunteering, there is also a high prevalence of negative social norms such as violence against women and child labor. For example, in 2010 Burkina Faso had over 50% of children employed, or 3.6 million children if this is assumed to be children under 14.

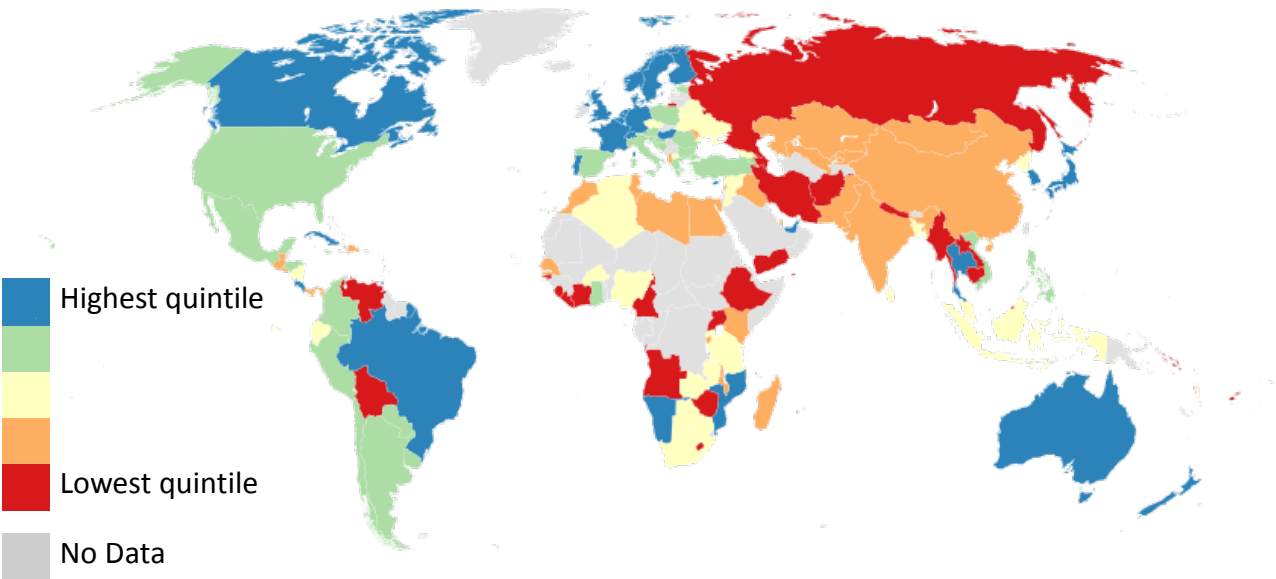
How does the IFRC contribute today?

The IFRC and National Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies play a convening role of connecting the most vulnerable people with resources, organisations and authorities at a local and global level. For example, more than 17 million volunteers worldwide are used to provide resources and direct support to vulnerable people. One example of this is in April 2013 when the National Red Cross Society of China mobilized 400 staff and volunteers to assist those affected by a 7.0-magnitude earthquake which hit Lushan County in Sichuan Province, China. The IFRC also connects people through social engagement through platforms such as “Your Voice”, a dedicated space for people to express their hopes and aspirations for the future on a local, national and global scale.

Governance Systems

Over 3.8 billion people live in countries in the lowest two quintiles of governance systems

Relative Levels of Governance Systems



Governance systems include all the laws, regulations and organisations affecting a society. The quality and enforcement of the laws, regulations and institutions affect the safety and wellbeing of people and so therefore their resilience. International standards and support to countries to have effective laws is vital for improving resilience.

The lowest levels of governance systems are in Asia and Sub-Saharan Africa (where data exists) with the highest levels in North America, Europe, Oceania and South America. The Rule of Law Index from the World Justice Project measures how the rule of law is experienced in everyday life around the world. For example in 2014, Russia was ranked 80/99 on the Rule of Law Index as it got an overall score of 0.45 (scores range from the lowest score of 0.3 to the highest score of 1) and received a low score for criminal justice, constraints on government power and levels of corruption.

How does the IFRC contribute today?

The IFRC and National Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies work with other international organisations and with governments around the world to improve disaster related legislation and to help governing bodies to reduce risk and strengthen disaster preparedness and response. For example, in 2014 the IFRC and UNDP together launched a comparative study on effective law and regulation for disaster risk reduction and discovered that many legal gaps remain especially in sectors outside emergency management. As a result of this the IFRC and UNDP have developed a Checklist on Law and Disaster Risk Reduction to provide practical guidance to countries wishing to strengthen their laws and regulations, in accordance with the Post-2015 Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction. The IFRC is also providing direct support to governing bodies through activities including assessing and mapping urban risk and monitoring the implementation of community-based disaster risk reduction measures.

Note: Levels of resilience for each country were determined by calculating the average percentile rank for the indicators that make up a capital.

Source: See annex for list of data sources for indicators; IFRC website; IFRC 2013 Annual Report; Disaster Resilience Journal; Your Voice website; World Justice Project; Dalberg analysis.



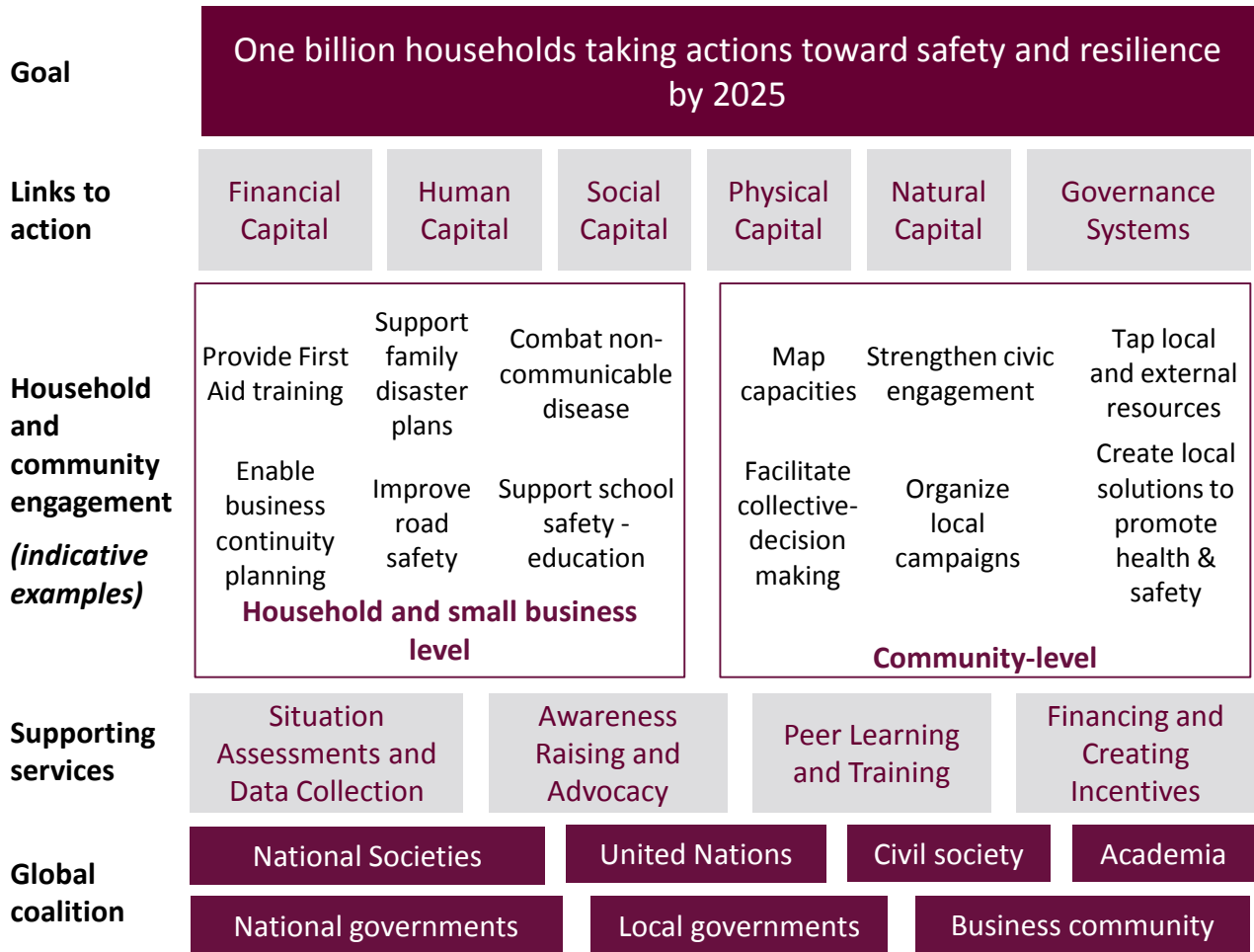
Looking forward – Tailoring Resilience to Local Contexts

Resilience needs vary from place to place and from individual to individual; one-size fits all approaches cannot work. Instead, the One Billion Coalition will offer a menu of options for initial actions toward resilience and work closely with both local and international partners.

The One Billion Coalition Change Model outlines how we anticipating working together with our partners to enable one billion households to take active steps towards safety and resilience by 2025.

- Supporting services can be provided by a range of organisations and institutions. Each actor brings their specific strengths and capabilities and all are needed to meet the goal. We proposed the activities below as ideas of how international and local organizations can contribute.
- We will engage with individuals, households and communities across many different activities. Communities will determine what activities can contribute to building resilience and how we can contribute.
- The “links to action” show that there are six different dimensions which contribute to the resilience of a household (see page 4 for further information).

One Billion Coalition Change Model



Building an effective coalition

We need partners to join us to scale-up community and civic action on resilience

We envision a demand-driven, community-led approach that builds on local networks and considers multi-sector contributions to enhancing resilience. The One Billion Coalition will engage a wide set of partners. We invite individuals, families and communities, civil society organisations and National Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, local, national, and international authorities, and the business community to join us to take active steps to enhance individual, household, and community resilience.

We are committed for example to identifying and collecting better data. This includes information at a subnational level as well as new indicators that describe the situation for local communities. As an immediate next step, we hope to complement the information collected from public sources with additional data collection through the National Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies and our volunteer networks. By considering both global indicators and more localized information collected from our communities, we will continue to identify and support local needs through engagement activities.

In addition to collecting better information, we want to work alongside our partners to strengthen each dimension as a building block to enhancing resilience.

- To strengthen **financial capital**, the coalition needs partners to help individuals and communities generate the means to be self-sustaining and have access to financial services.
- To strengthen **human capital**, the coalition needs partners who support formal education programmes, vocational training, and informal training on topics such as first aid and life savings skills.
- To strengthen **natural capital**, the coalition needs partners who can help communities mitigate and adapt to the effects of climate change, by helping maintain biodiversity, promote sustainable land use, and invest in low-carbon energy.
- To strengthen **physical capital**, the coalition needs partners who can help communities build the infrastructure and accrue the resources to live healthy lives and enhance their capacities to respond to disasters.
- To strengthen **social capital**, the coalition needs partners who can help communities increase food production, improve water and sanitation, strengthen health systems, and increase access to critical infrastructure, such as electricity and mobile networks.
- To strengthen **governance systems**, the coalition needs partners who can work with governments and civil society to strengthen legal frameworks and promote fair enforcement of laws to support safer and healthier communities

If you are interested in joining the One Billion Coalition for Resilience or would like more information, please email us at Onebillioncoalition@ifrc.org.

Annex 1: Preliminary Data

Indicator Data (1 of 10)

	Financial capital					Human capital				Natural capital				
	Means to cover basic needs				Aid	Formal education and vocational training			Informal training	Environmental Conservation				
	% of population living under \$1.25	% social insurance coverage	% population which has an account at a formal financial institution	% female population with an account at a formal financial institution		% children of primary school age attending school	% adult population who are literate	# vocational pupils at secondary school ('000s)		Level of air pollution (Micrograms per capita)	Renewable water available within a country per capita (cubic meters)	Average carbon content in the topsoil (% total weight)	Combustible renewables and waste (% of total energy)	Score on the GEF benefits index for biodiversity
Afghanistan		0.5%	9.0%	2.6%	2,174	56.8%	31.7%	23	3,800	13.2	1,543	0.9%		3.4
Albania	0.5%	45.9%	28.3%	22.7%	122	90.5%	96.8%	19	8.0	7.7	9,699	1.2%	9.6%	0.2
Algeria			33.3%	20.4%	170	96.5%	72.6%	381		3.2	287	0.8%	0.0%	2.9
Angola	43.4%		39.2%	38.9%	234	79.3%	70.6%	400		1.0	6,893	0.7%	58.2%	8.3
Argentina	1.4%	29.2%	33.1%	31.8%	311	98.6%	97.9%	254.5	37	12.9	7,045	1.5%	3.8%	17.7
Armenia	1.8%	51.3%	17.5%	18.1%	116	97.1%	99.6%	22		5.4	2,304	1.6%	0.3%	0.2
Australia	1.4%		99.1%	98.6%				825		3.2	21,270	0.6%	3.0%	87.7
Austria	0.3%		97.1%	96.6%				279.3		14.0	6,491	1.6%	20.5%	0.3
Azerbaijan	0.3%	45.0%	14.9%	14.3%	69	73.2%	99.8%	180	15	11.1	862	1.2%	0.8%	0.8
Bahamas, The										4.4	53	0.4%		3.6
Bahrain			64.5%	48.8%	5.4	86.4%	94.6%	6.2		14.5	3	0.3%	0.0%	0.0
Bangladesh	43.3%	1.5%	39.6%	34.9%	725	79.2%	58.8%	428		29.6	671	1.9%	28.2%	1.4
Barbados					3.3			0.1		3.0	281	1.6%		0.4
Belarus	0.0%	42.4%	58.6%	58.1%	144	91.7%	99.6%	107		13.0	3,930	5.1%	5.9%	0.0
Belgium	0.5%		96.3%	97.2%				309		15.6	1,072	1.3%	9.2%	0.0
Belize		28.2%			6.7	94.4%		1.7	5.9	3.4	45,978	1.6%		1.7
Benin	51.6%		10.5%	9.8%	183	76.4%	28.7%	25		8.6	998	0.8%	56.2%	0.2
Bhutan	2.4%	1.4%			35	95.2%	52.8%	-		22.2	103,456	1.2%		1.1
Bolivia	8.0%	6.1%	28.0%	25.1%	244	96.9%	94.5%	50		6.9	28,441	1.0%	24.6%	12.5
Bosnia and Herzegovina	0.0%	46.3%	56.2%	47.7%	248	97.6%	98.2%	122		12.3	9,271	1.3%	2.6%	0.4
Botswana	13.4%	13.7%	30.3%	28.4%	221	86.9%	86.7%	8.9	199	5.8	1,187	0.6%	22.3%	1.4
Brazil	3.8%	31.9%	55.9%	51.0%	1,284	94.8%	91.3%	1,497		5.1	28,254	1.2%	28.9%	100.0
Brunei Darussalam							95.4%	6.0		9.2	20,345	10.2%	0.0%	0.1
Bulgaria	1.9%	48.1%	52.8%	55.5%	106		98.4%	143	34	13.6	2,891	1.3%	5.1%	0.8
Burkina Faso	44.5%		13.4%	10.8%	368	52.0%	28.7%	27		5.0	738	0.8%		0.3
Burundi	81.3%		7.2%	5.9%	225	84.6%	86.9%	17	673	10.4	990	1.0%		0.3
Cabo Verde	13.7%	6.0%			115		85.3%	1.7			601	1.3%		2.4
Cambodia	10.1%	2.6%	3.7%	3.7%	218	86.1%	73.9%	21		9.6	7,968	1.0%	71.0%	3.5
Cameroon	27.6%	2.8%	14.8%	10.9%	677	84.9%	71.3%	360		6.7	12,267	1.1%	67.6%	12.5
Canada	0.3%		95.8%	97.2%		0.0%	99.0%			6.9	81,062	4.3%	4.6%	21.5
Central African Republic	62.8%		3.3%	3.4%	106	73.3%	36.8%	3.9		7.6	30,543	0.9%		1.5
Chad	36.5%		9.0%	6.8%	223	51.8%	37.3%	6.9		5.3	1,170	0.9%		2.2
Channel Islands														-
Chile	0.8%	41.3%	42.2%	41.0%	91	90.8%	98.6%	325		5.8	50,228	2.2%	19.0%	15.3
China	6.3%		63.8%	60.0%	1,484	96.6%	95.1%	19,696		48.0	2,072		7.9%	66.6
Colombia	5.6%	96.4%	30.4%	25.4%	1,049	91.1%	93.6%	319	290	4.5	46,977	3.8%	11.5%	51.5
Comoros	46.1%	1.9%	21.7%	17.9%	22	31.2%	75.9%	0.4		2.2	1,633	1.6%		2.3
Congo, Dem. Rep.	87.7%	1.7%	3.7%	2.8%	1,049	74.8%	61.2%	733		11.5	13,331	1.1%	93.1%	19.9
Congo, Rep.	32.8%	8.9%	9.0%	6.8%	422	91.7%	79.3%	34	17	6.2	49,914	1.5%	46.9%	3.6
Costa Rica	1.4%	19.1%	50.4%	40.7%	158	96.1%	97.4%	73		5.2	23,193	3.3%	15.8%	9.7
Cote d'Ivoire	35.0%				714	68.1%	41.0%			5.0	3,782	0.9%	77.6%	3.4

Indicator Data (2 of 10)

	Physical capital									Social capital							Governance Structures			
	Services						Resources			Principles and values				Links and social networks			Partici-pation in politics		Policy and planning for disasters	
	% of the population with access to sanitation	% of the population with access to a clean water source	% population access with access to electricity	Health expenditure per year per capita	# nurses and midwives per 1000 people	# mobile subscriptions per capita	Food production index (2012) (2004-2006 = 100)	Prevalence of undernourishment	# of people made homeless by a disaster between 2008-2014	% of women 15-19 who have ever experienced sexual violence	% of men who consider a husband to be justified in hitting or beating his wife	% of women 20-24 who were first married or in union before the age of 18	% of children in employment	# people volunteering for the RC/RC ('000s)	% population volunteering for any kind of organisation	% of the adult population who are a member of a group in the community	% of the population who always vote in national elections	World Justice Project Overall Score (2014)	Priority given to disaster risk reduction within legislation score	Score on the disaster risk reduction progress scale
Afghanistan	29%	64%	41%	51	0.07	0.70	122.9	25%	1,475			40.4%	9.3%	19.3	17%			0.34		
Albania	91%	96%	100%	228	3.99	1.16	135.8			36.4%	9.6%	5.5%	2.5	10%			0.49			
Algeria	95%	84%	99%	279	1.95	1.02	142.4		932			1.8%		0.1	8%	2.8%	27%		4.0	3.5
Angola	60%	54%	35%	190	1.66	0.62	150.2	18%				30.1%	3.6					2.0		
Argentina	97%	99%	88%	995	0.48	1.59	106.2		1,739			12.9%	4.6	17%	9.1%		84%	0.50		3.3
Armenia	91%	100%	100%	150	4.91	1.12	128.7	6%		19.9%	7.2%	9.9%	3.5	8%	1.2%	75%			3.0	
Australia	100%	100%	100%	6,140	10.65	1.07	118.1		2,500					35.0	34%	12.4%	90%	0.80	2.0	4.0
Austria	100%	100%	100%	5,407	7.91	1.56	104.4							60.0	28%			0.82	2.0	
Azerbaijan	82%	80%	100%	398	6.69	1.08	139.2			0.4%	58.3%	12.2%	5.2%	10.2	28%	1.8%	39%			
Bahamas, The	92%	98%	88%	1,647	4.14	0.76	131.5							0.1						
Bahrain	99%	100%	94%	895	2.41	1.66	168.7							0.7		8.4%	48%			
Bangladesh	57%	85%	55%	26	0.22	0.67	104.5	17%	10,914			64.9%	16.2%	486.2	13%			0.39		4.0
Barbados	92%	100%	88%	938	4.86	1.08	96.8							0.7						4.0
Belarus	94%	100%	100%	339	10.53	1.19	124.1		2,855	4.2%	3.2%	2.3%	21.5	30%	7.3%	54%	0.51			
Belgium	100%	100%	100%	4,711	15.78	1.11	83.2							24.3	25%			0.76		
Belize	91%	99%	88%	259	1.96	0.53	93.5	7%				25.9%		0.5						
Benin	14%	76%	28%	33	0.77	0.93	139.3	10%		14.8%	31.9%	74.4%	11.8	12%						
Bhutan	47%	98%	72%	90	0.98	0.72	110.6		28			25.8%								
Bolivia	46%	88%	80%	149	1.01	0.98	123.1	20%	199	5.0%		21.7%	20.2%	0.6	24%			0.39		2.3
Bosnia and Herzegovina	95%	100%	100%	447	5.17	0.91	105.5				6.0%	3.5%	10.6%	70.0	4%			0.55		
Botswana	64%	97%	43%	384	2.84	1.61	142.7	27%						1.2	19%			0.67		3.0
Brazil	81%	98%	99%	1,056	7.60	1.35	125.8		1,086			35.6%	4.2%	15.0	13%	4.7%	83%	0.54	3.0	4.5
Brunei Darussalam	0%	0%	73%	939	7.73	1.12	135.8													2.8
Bulgaria	100%	100%	100%	516	4.68	1.45	107.5		89					20.0	7%			0.53		3.5
Burkina Faso	19%	82%	13%	38	0.57	0.66	127.9	21%	1,203	34.1%	51.6%	50.3%	2.8	8%				0.51		
Burundi	48%	75%	5%	20	0.19	0.25	98.8			44.3%	20.4%	31.9%	450.0							3.3
Cabo Verde	65%	89%	67%	144	0.45	1.00	138.1	10%		16.3%	18.0%									3.5
Cambodia	37%	71%	31%	51	0.93	1.34	176.7	16%	502	0.3%	22.4%	18.4%	34.5%	18.4	9%			0.40		
Cameroon	45%	74%	49%	59	0.44	0.70	152.3	11%		22.4%	38.7%	38.4%	62.0%	15.5	13%			0.39		
Canada	100%	100%	100%	5,741	9.29	0.78	106.4		144					20.0	42%			0.78		4.3
Central African Republic	22%	68%	9%	18	0.26	0.29	119.6	38%			75.2%	67.9%	37.2%	9.2						
Chad	12%	51%	4%	25	0.19	0.36	132.4	35%				68.1%	60.4%	3.7	12%					
Channel Islands	0%	0%	100%																	
Chile	99%	99%	100%	1,103	0.14	1.34	114.0		11,038				4.1%	4.1	13%	8.3%	74%	0.68		2.8
China	65%	92%	100%	322	1.85	0.89	126.2	11%	446,611					2,048.7	4%	4.8%	6%	0.45	3.0	
Colombia	80%	91%	97%	530	0.62	1.04	111.8	11%	1,336	3.3%		23.0%	7.2%	37.2	24%	8.4%	67%	0.49		3.8
Comoros	35%	95%	48%	38	0.74	0.47	111.5			4.7%	17.3%	31.6%		8.5	18%					1.8
Congo, Dem. Rep.	31%	47%	15%	15	0.53	0.44	108.7		639	20.8%		39.4%	20.5%	96.4	11%					
Congo, Rep.	15%	75%	37%	100	0.82	1.05	132.4	32%			61.8%	32.6%	30.1%	8.0	10%					
Costa Rica	94%	97%	99%	951	0.77	1.46	118.1	6%	316			21.2%	2.5%	6.5	27%					4.5
Cote d'Ivoire	22%	80%	59%	88	0.48	0.95	118.4	15%		4.7%	42.0%	33.2%	36.5%	12.8				0.46		2.5



Indicator Data (3 of 10)

	Financial capital					Human capital				Natural capital				
	Means to cover basic needs				Aid	Formal education and vocational training		Informal training		Environmental Conservation				
	% of population living under \$1.25	% social insurance coverage	% population which has an account at a formal financial institution	% female population with an account at a formal financial institution	Average financial aid received 2008-2014 (millions)	% children of primary school age attending school	% adult population who are literate	# vocational pupils at secondary school ('000s)	# of people who are indirect health recipients of IFRC programmes ('000s)	Level of air pollution (Micrograms per capita)	Renewable water available within a country per capita (cubic meters)	Average carbon content in the topsoil (% total weight)	Combustible renewables and waste (% of total energy)	Score on the GEF benefits index for biodiversity
Croatia	0.0%	52.4%	88.4%	87.2%	143		99.1%	145	137	13.5	8,865	1.3%	5.6%	0.6
Cuba					58		99.8%	210		3.5	3,384	1.2%	13.2%	12.5
Curacao												0.0%		-
Cyprus			85.2%	83.1%			98.7%	4.2		11.1	684	1.0%	2.0%	0.5
Czech Republic	0.0%		80.7%	80.5%				300	180	15.1	1,250	1.3%	7.0%	0.1
Denmark	0.7%		99.7%	99.5%				142	3,378	9.9	1,069	1.4%	21.3%	0.2
Djibouti	18.8%		12.3%	8.8%	62	69.5%		2.3		10.0	344	0.5%		0.5
Dominican Republic	2.3%	5.1%	38.2%	37.4%	141		90.9%	42		5.2	2,019	1.0%	8.9%	6.0
Ecuador	4.0%	9.5%	36.7%	33.2%	139	96.5%	93.3%	324	177	6.4	28,111	2.1%	5.4%	29.3
Egypt, Arab Rep.	1.7%	21.3%	9.7%	6.5%	616	87.9%	73.9%	1,560			22	0.4%	2.1%	2.9
El Salvador	2.5%	25.8%	13.8%	10.1%	265		85.5%	113		7.1	2,465	1.8%	17.4%	0.9
Equatorial Guinea					28	60.5%	94.5%	1.5		5.0	34,345	1.0%		1.5
Eritrea					41	56.7%	70.5%	2.5		8.4	442	0.6%	78.2%	0.8
Estonia	1.0%		96.8%	97.3%			99.9%	16		7.0	9,595	7.1%	13.9%	0.1
Ethiopia	36.8%	1.0%			1,446	64.9%	39.0%	314	1,930	6.5	1,296	0.9%	92.9%	8.4
Fiji	5.9%	5.3%			20			1.4		0.9	32,404	1.5%		3.9
Finland	0.0%		99.7%	99.8%				134		5.5	19,671	11.0%	25.2%	0.2
France	0.3%		97.0%	96.6%				1,166		10.7	3,029	1.4%	5.7%	5.3
French Polynesia											38,408	0.0%		4.6
Gabon	6.1%	13.4%	18.9%	17.2%	53	87.1%	82.3%	7.6		5.5	98,103	1.0%	57.7%	3.0
Gambia, The	33.6%				42	62.6%	52.0%	12	36	4.7	1,622	0.9%		0.1
Georgia	14.1%	53.4%	33.0%	34.9%	390	95.7%	99.7%	5.0		10.7	12,984	1.1%	8.9%	0.6
Germany	0.3%		98.1%	98.7%				1,396		13.3	1,327	3.0%	8.9%	0.6
Ghana	28.6%	27.3%	29.4%	27.1%	485	73.0%	71.5%	61		8.2	1,170	0.9%	57.0%	1.9
Greece	1.4%		77.9%	75.7%	2,278		97.4%	115		11.6	5,257	1.1%	5.2%	2.8
Guam														0.2
Guatemala	13.7%	8.4%	22.3%	15.6%	392		78.3%	313		6.1	7,060	2.1%	62.2%	8.0
Guinea	40.9%		3.7%	2.9%	133	57.8%	25.3%	22	317	5.1	19,242	1.3%		2.3
Guinea-Bissau	48.9%				60	67.4%	56.7%	1.0		4.5	9,388	1.1%		0.6
Guyana					22	94.9%	85.0%	4.5		2.5	301,396	3.5%		3.0
Haiti	61.7%		22.0%	21.1%	666	77.2%	48.7%			6.6	1,261	0.9%	77.7%	5.2
Honduras	16.5%	23.7%	20.5%	14.9%	166	92.7%	85.4%		333	5.4	11,196	1.4%	43.7%	7.2
Hong Kong SAR, China			88.7%	89.1%				6.3					0.4%	-
Hungary	0.1%	57.1%	72.7%	73.1%	781		99.4%	139		15.6	606	2.4%	7.6%	0.2
Iceland	0.0%				69			7.6	320	3.0	526,313	2.4%	0.0%	0.7
India	23.6%	10.5%	35.2%	26.5%	2,081	83.5%	62.8%	829		32.0	1,155	0.9%	24.7%	39.9
Indonesia	16.2%	1.5%	19.6%	19.2%	1,953	94.5%	92.8%	4,019.2		9.2	8,080	5.2%	25.4%	81.0
Iran, Islamic Rep.	1.5%		73.7%	61.9%	77	96.7%	84.3%	813	3.2	11.3	1,659	1.0%	0.1%	7.3
Iraq	3.9%	27.9%	10.6%	7.5%	4,026	90.4%	79.0%	71	6.1	16.7	1,053	0.6%	0.1%	1.6
Ireland	0.4%		93.9%	92.2%	1,435			55	8.2	5.0	10,663	5.5%	3.2%	0.6
Israel	0.4%		90.5%	92.4%			97.8%	137		13.2	93	1.0%	0.1%	0.8

Indicator Data (4 of 10)

	Physical capital									Social capital						Governance Structures				
	Services						Resources			Principles and values				Links and social networks		Partici-pation in politics		Policy and planning for disasters		
	% of the population with access to sanitation	% of the population with access to a clean water source	% population access with access to electricity	Health expenditure per year per capita	# nurses and midwives per 1000 people	# mobile subscriptions per capita	Food production index (2012) (2004-2006 = 100)	Prevalence of undernourishment	# of people made homeless by a disaster between 2008-2014	% of women 15-19 who have ever experienced sexual violence	% of men who consider a husband to be justified in hitting or beating his wife	% of women 20-24 who were first married or in union before the age of 18	% of children in employment	# people volunteering for the RC/RC ('000s)	% population volunteering for any kind of organisation	% of the adult population who are a member of a group in the community	% of the population who always vote in national elections	World Justice Project Overall Score (2014)	Priority given to disaster risk reduction within legislation score	Score on the disaster risk reduction progress scale
Croatia	98%	99%	100%	908	5.27	1.15	95.8		30					25.5	6%			0.57		
Cuba	93%	94%	100%	558	9.05	0.18	99.7		136			40.4%		44.3						4.5
Curacao	0%	0%	88%			1.28														
Cyprus	100%	100%	100%	1,949	4.46	0.95	84.0							5.4	27%	6.0%	75%			
Czech Republic	100%	100%	100%	1,432	8.43	1.31	86.3		112					2.5	14%			0.67		2.8
Denmark	100%	100%	100%	6,304	16.09	1.27	104.4							28.5	20%			0.88		
Djibouti	61%	92%	50%	129	0.80	0.28	134.5	19%	24			5.4%		0.3						
Dominican Republic	82%	81%	98%	310	1.33	0.88	134.9	15%	243	7.5%		40.8%	14.1%	14.0	35%			0.47	3.0	3.0
Ecuador	83%	86%	97%	361	1.98	1.11	119.2	11%	360	6.0%		22.2%	3.2%	5.9	15%	5.2%		0.45	2.0	4.8
Egypt, Arab Rep.	96%	99%	100%	152	3.52	1.22	118.3					16.6%	2.9%	10.0	7%	2.3%	46%	0.45		
El Salvador	71%	90%	92%	254	0.41	1.36	116.6	14%	65	6.5%		25.4%	7.0%	2.1	18%			0.48		3.3
Equatorial Guinea	89%	51%	29%	1,138	0.54	0.67	117.1			17.0%	51.9%	29.5%		0.0						
Eritrea	13%	60%	33%	15	0.58	0.06	111.3				44.6%	40.7%								
Estonia	95%	99%	100%	1,010	6.46	1.60	125.5							0.4	18%	5.5%	43%	0.76		
Ethiopia	24%	52%	23%	18	0.24	0.27	143.1	35%	35			44.9%	41.0%	45.1	11%			0.42	0.0	
Fiji	87%	96%	56%	177	2.24	1.01	82.7							0.0						2.8
Finland	100%	100%	100%	4,232	10.83	1.72	93.0							26.1	27%			0.84		3.5
France	100%	100%	100%	4,690	9.30	0.98	100.1		477					53.9	25%			0.74		
French Polynesia	97%	100%	56%			0.86	108.0		11											
Gabon	41%	92%	82%	397	5.02	2.15	120.0			13.9%	39.7%	21.9%	24.0%	2.5	12%					
Gambia, The	60%	90%	31%	26	0.57	1.00	107.2	6%				36.4%	35.9%	3.2						
Georgia	93%	99%	100%	333	0.15	1.15	72.0	10%	42			14.0%	31.8%	15.0	18%			0.60		2.8
Germany	100%	100%	100%	4,683	11.49	1.19	106.0		527					398.0	27%	12.5%	69%	0.80		4.3
Ghana	14%	87%	61%	83	0.93	1.08	137.7		337	16.5%	25.7%	20.7%	48.9%	56.0	21%	12.9%	72%	0.57		3.3
Greece	99%	100%	100%	2,044	0.24	1.17	86.5		276					24.8	4%			0.59		
Guam	90%	100%	56%				98.3													
Guatemala	80%	94%	82%	226	0.90	1.40	135.8	14%	851	3.0%		30.3%	19.2%	1.0	40%		0.44	3.0	3.3	
Guinea	19%	75%	20%	32	0.04	0.63	122.3	18%			66.2%	51.7%	44.9%	5.0	18%					
Guinea-Bissau	20%	74%	57%	30	0.55	0.74	137.6	18%				22.0%	50.5%	1.4						1.0
Guyana	84%	98%	78%	235	0.53	0.69	113.5	10%			19.3%	23.0%								
Haiti	24%	62%	34%	53		0.69	107.6	52%	578,061	9.8%	14.9%	17.5%	37.8%	15.0	36%					
Honduras	80%	90%	81%	195	1.08	0.96	118.5	12%	317	6.1%	9.9%	33.6%	7.8%	2.0	28%					3.8
Hong Kong SAR, China	0%	0%	100%			2.39	57.8									14.9%	28%	0.76		
Hungary	100%	100%	100%	987	6.39	1.16	77.6		652					40.3	10%			0.61		
Iceland	100%	100%	100%	3,872	15.59	1.08	114.6							4.6	25%					
India	36%	93%	75%	61	1.71	0.71	130.0	15%	7,857	4.5%	42.1%	47.4%	2.5%	2,500.0	18%	24.4%	48%	0.48	2.0	3.3
Indonesia	59%	85%	94%	108	1.38	1.22	133.1	9%	11,435		18.3%	17.0%	3.7%	1,422.9	30%			0.52		3.3
Iran, Islamic Rep.	89%	96%	98%	490	1.41	0.84	112.4		4,986			16.7%		2,491.0				0.44		
Iraq	85%	85%	98%	226	1.38	0.96	114.7	24%	240			24.3%	6.4%	4.3	11%	2.7%	59%		2.0	
Ireland	99%	100%	100%	3,708	15.67	1.03	96.7							5.3	37%					
Israel	100%	100%	100%	2,289	4.93	1.23	111.2		3,050						21%					

Indicator Data (5 of 10)

	Financial capital					Human capital				Natural capital				
	Means to cover basic needs				Aid	Formal education and vocational training			Informal training	Environmental Conservation				
	% of population living under \$1.25	% social insurance coverage	% population which has an account at a formal financial institution	% female population with an account at a formal financial institution		% children of primary school age attending school	% adult population who are literate	# vocational pupils at secondary school ('000s)		Level of air pollution (Micrograms per capita)	Renewable water available within a country per capita (cubic meters)	Average carbon content in the topsoil (% total weight)	Combustible renewables and waste (% of total energy)	Score on the GEF benefits index for biodiversity
Italy	1.4%		71.0%	64.3%			99.0%	1,705		13.3	3,050	1.1%	6.7%	3.8
Jamaica	0.2%	12.1%	71.0%	67.1%	156	98.0%	87.5%	-		5.2	3,464	1.7%	17.2%	4.4
Japan	0.4%		96.4%	96.8%				848		11.7	3,377	2.3%	2.3%	36.0
Jordan	0.1%	59.8%	25.5%	17.4%	349	98.1%	97.9%	25		12.7	106	1.0%	0.1%	0.4
Kazakhstan	0.1%	29.2%	42.1%	43.7%	396	99.3%	99.7%	110	35	7.4	3,777	1.0%	0.1%	5.1
Kenya	43.4%	1.9%	42.3%	39.2%	629	86.7%	72.2%	16	1,749	4.6	467	0.9%	72.4%	8.8
Korea, Dem. Rep.					67	99.1%	100.0%		113	20.1	2,691	1.6%	5.6%	0.7
Korea, Rep.			93.0%	93.1%				375		7.9	1,291	1.3%	1.6%	1.7
Kosovo		35.2%	44.3%	31.5%								0.0%	9.6%	-
Kuwait			86.8%	79.6%	0.5		95.5%	4.7		18.9	-	0.4%	0.0%	0.1
Kyrgyz Republic	5.1%	36.8%	3.8%	3.9%	95	98.5%	99.2%	61		7.8	8,555	1.2%	0.1%	1.1
Lao PDR	30.3%	1.7%	26.8%	26.2%	141	84.9%	72.7%	4.2		21.1	28,125	1.0%		5.0
Latvia	1.1%	46.0%	89.7%	92.0%	152		99.9%	32		8.9	8,314	3.0%	28.0%	0.0
Lebanon		53.7%	37.0%	25.9%	280	98.3%	89.6%	56		14.1	1,074	1.2%	2.0%	0.2
Lesotho	56.2%		18.5%	16.9%	65	89.2%	75.8%	6.7		6.6	2,521	1.3%		0.3
Liberia	83.8%	0.7%	18.8%	14.7%	562	34.3%	42.9%	18	109	5.3	46,576	1.1%		2.6
Libya					6.4		89.9%	178		9.5	113	0.5%	1.3%	1.6
Lithuania	0.8%	45.4%	73.8%	76.1%			99.8%	34	3.3	11.8	5,264	2.4%	13.3%	0.0
Luxembourg			94.6%	95.3%				13		12.6	1,841	1.1%	3.5%	-
Macao SAR, China							95.6%	1.6						-
Macedonia, FYR	0.3%	43.6%	73.7%	71.5%	101	98.3%	97.5%	56	61		2,563	1.1%	6.1%	0.2
Madagascar	87.7%	5.8%	5.5%	4.6%	312	69.4%	64.5%	28	1.5	2.2	14,700	1.1%		29.2
Malawi	72.2%	0.7%	16.5%	16.9%	331	85.3%	61.3%	-	99	5.0	986	1.3%		3.5
Malaysia	0.0%	6.8%	66.2%	63.1%	83		93.1%	178		10.6	19,517	3.5%	4.6%	13.9
Maldives	1.5%	4.7%			20	94.2%	98.4%	1.1			87	0.0%		1.4
Mali	50.6%	1.3%	8.2%	6.9%	330	57.5%	33.6%	94		4.1	3,921	0.7%		1.5
Malta			95.3%	94.1%			92.4%	2.1		6.4	119	0.9%	5.3%	0.0
Mauritania	23.4%	9.2%	17.5%	12.1%	132	61.0%	45.5%	3.2		3.8	103	0.9%		1.3
Mauritius	0.4%	12.3%	80.1%	74.7%	76		89.2%	11	1.0	1.5	2,122	1.9%		3.3
Mexico	1.0%	82.7%	27.4%	22.0%	1,731	96.9%	94.2%	2,019		10.2	3,343	3.0%	4.4%	68.7
Moldova	0.2%	41.1%	18.1%	17.2%	85	98.7%	99.1%	33		14.0	281	2.1%	2.5%	0.0
Mongolia		40.5%	77.7%	82.4%	116	95.7%	98.3%	42		5.1	12,258	1.2%	4.1%	4.2
Montenegro	0.2%		50.4%	48.9%	43	97.5%	98.4%	21	25	12.1	-	0.0%	19.6%	-
Morocco	2.6%	27.9%	39.1%	26.7%	532	89.4%	67.1%	155		7.3	879	0.8%	2.8%	3.5
Mozambique	60.7%	1.7%	39.9%	35.5%	643	77.1%	50.6%	32		3.8	3,883	0.8%	79.2%	7.2
Myanmar					179	90.2%	92.6%	-	324	14.1	18,832	1.3%	75.5%	10.0
Namibia	23.5%				87	87.0%	76.5%			5.9	2,674	0.3%	13.3%	5.2
Nepal	23.7%	9.1%	25.3%	21.2%	289	93.8%	57.4%	15		30.5	7,130	1.3%	84.1%	2.1
Netherlands	0.4%		98.7%	98.4%				747		14.1	655	6.4%	4.7%	0.2
New Caledonia							96.5%					1.4%		8.5
New Zealand			99.4%	99.4%				70		2.1	73,141	1.9%	6.5%	20.2

Indicator Data (6 of 10)

	Physical capital									Social capital						Governance Structures				
	Services						Resources			Principles and values			Links and social networks			Partici-pation in politics		Policy and planning for disasters		
	% of the population with access to sanitation	% of the population with access to a clean water source	% population access with access to electricity	Health expenditure per year per capita	# nurses and midwives per 1000 people	# mobile subscriptions per capita	Food production index (2012) (2004-2006 = 100)	Prevalence of undernourishment	# of people made homeless by a disaster between 2008-2014	% of women 15-19 who have ever experienced sexual violence	% of men who consider a husband to be justified in hitting or beating his wife	% of women 20-24 who were first married or in union before the age of 18	% of children in employment	# people volunteering for the RC/RC ('000s)	% population volunteering for any kind of organisation	% of the adult population who are a member of a group in the community	% of the population who always vote in national elections	World Justice Project Overall Score (2014)	Priority given to disaster risk reduction within legislation score	Score on the disaster risk reduction progress scale
Italy	0%	100%	100%	3,032	0.29	1.59	87.5		1,651					149.2	25%			0.63	3.0	3.5
Jamaica	80%	93%	92%	318	1.09	1.00	104.0	8%	26	11.3%		7.9%	9.8%	9.0				0.53		3.8
Japan	100%	100%	100%	4,752	11.49	1.15	101.7		88,498					2,203.9		4.7%	58%	0.78	4.0	4.5
Jordan	98%	96%	99%	388	4.05	1.42	127.6		65			8.4%	1.0%	0.3	6%	4.8%	49%	0.57		
Kazakhstan	98%	93%	100%	521	8.25	1.81	112.8		738	0.8%	16.7%	6.1%	3.6%	4.8	29%	5.7%	51%	0.47		
Kenya	30%	62%	23%	45	0.79	0.71	148.2	24%	414	11.3%	44.0%	26.4%	37.7%	72.1	28%			0.43	1.0	4.0
Korea, Dem. Rep.	82%	98%	26%		4.12	0.10	93.7	38%	1,034					102.6		9.8%	55%			
Korea, Rep.	100%	98%	93%	1,703	5.01	1.11	102.7		3,542					126.1				0.77		
Kosovo	0%	0%	100%																	
Kuwait	100%	99%	94%	1,428	4.55	1.90	166.6		76							9.2%	33%			
Kyrgyz Republic	92%	88%	100%	84	6.12	1.21	107.6	6%	355	0.1%	50.4%	7.8%	36.6%	2.0	25%	8.8%	66%		2.0	
Lao PDR	65%	72%	66%	40	0.88	0.66	151.5	22%	168		49.1%	35.4%	8.6%	3.3	20%					2.3
Latvia	79%	98%	100%	792	4.73	1.37	139.0		29					1.4	9%					
Lebanon	98%	100%	100%	675	2.72	0.81	101.6					6.1%		7.5	8%	10.5%	36%	0.51		3.0
Lesotho	30%	81%	17%	138	0.62	0.86	98.6	12%			48.4%	18.8%	2.6%	0.9						2.5
Liberia	17%	75%	4%	65	0.27	0.60	125.4	30%		13.1%	30.2%	37.9%	18.4%	3.5				0.42		
Libya	97%	54%	100%	578	6.80	1.65	112.2		73					3.0	37%	6.6%	45%			
Lithuania	94%	96%	100%	859	7.17	1.51	119.4							1.2	12%					
Luxembourg	100%	100%	100%	7,452	12.47	1.49	93.9							15.0	30%					
Macao SAR, China	0%	0%	93%			3.04	88.0													
Macedonia, FYR	91%	99%	99%	327	0.61	1.06	113.2					6.9%	19.8%	7.2	7%			0.58		3.3
Madagascar	14%	50%	14%	18	0.32	0.36	120.2	31%	1,884		46.3%	41.2%	26.0%	6.8	27%			0.45	2.0	3.8
Malawi	10%	85%	9%	25	0.28	0.32	173.8	22%	231	17.8%	12.9%	49.6%	25.1%	30.0	30%			0.51		1.8
Malaysia	96%	100%	99%	410	3.28	1.45	125.5		33					30.0	19%	6.2%	41%	0.58		3.8
Maldives	99%	99%	100%	558	5.04	1.81	88.2	6%			14.3%	3.9%		0.1						2.3
Mali	22%	67%	17%	42	0.43	1.29	160.1		202			55.0%	23.0%	6.4	6%					
Malta	100%	100%	100%	1,835	7.09	1.30	90.4							0.1	24%					
Mauritania	27%	50%	18%	52	0.67	1.03	120.4	7%	88			34.3%	21.3%	0.6	12%					
Mauritius	91%	100%	100%	444	3.73	1.23	95.9		82					0.4						3.5
Mexico	85%	95%	99%	618	2.53	0.86	112.5		983			22.9%	6.8%	42.9	25%	9.2%	67%	0.45	5.0	4.3
Moldova	87%	97%	99%	239	6.49	1.06	75.8		30	6.9%	13.3%	18.9%	29.0%	1.8	19%			0.45		
Mongolia	56%	85%	86%	232	3.50	1.24	131.7	22%	7		8.8%	4.7%	16.0%	15.0	29%			0.51		2.8
Montenegro	90%	98%	100%	493	5.25	1.60	89.8		32			4.8%		1.8	8%					
Morocco	75%	84%	99%	190	0.89	1.29	122.4		399			15.9%	4.5%	40.0	7%	5.0%	14%	0.51		3.0
Mozambique	21%	49%	15%	37	0.41	0.48	160.5	28%	128	9.3%	19.9%	48.2%	27.4%	5.6						4.0
Myanmar	77%	86%	49%	20	1.00	0.13	138.9	17%	20,577					8.1	43%			0.41		
Namibia	32%	92%	44%	473	2.78	1.10	92.1	37%	518		40.8%	8.6%		4.5					4.0	
Nepal	37%	88%	76%	36	0.46	0.71	130.8	13%	499	11.3%	21.5%	40.7%	40.6%	20.7	26%			0.50	1.0	2.8
Netherlands	100%	100%	100%	5,737	8.38	1.14	112.6		117					32.3	37%	12.1%	73%	0.83		
New Caledonia	100%	99%	56%			0.94	100.9													
New Zealand	0%	100%	100%	3,292	10.87	1.06	114.3		1,560					15.4	40%	12.1%	79%	0.83	3.0	3.8

Indicator Data (7 of 10)

	Financial capital					Human capital				Natural capital				
	Means to cover basic needs				Aid	Formal education and vocational training		Informal training		Environmental Conservation				
	% of population living under \$1.25	% social insurance coverage	% population which has an account at a formal financial institution	% female population with an account at a formal financial institution		% children of primary school age attending school	% adult population who are literate	# vocational pupils at secondary school ('000s)	# of people who are indirect health recipients of IFRC programmes ('000s)	Level of air pollution (Micrograms per capita)	Renewable water available within a country per capita (cubic meters)	Average carbon content in the topsoil (% total weight)	Combustible renewables and waste (% of total energy)	Score on the GEF benefits index for biodiversity
Nicaragua	8.5%	6.1%	14.2%	12.8%	221	70.3%	78.0%	6.9	469	4.3	25,689	1.8%	40.8%	3.3
Niger	40.8%	5.5%	1.5%	1.5%	230	50.4%	15.5%	22.8	215	5.5	196	0.6%		0.9
Nigeria	62.0%	4.1%	29.7%	26.0%	693	59.1%	51.1%			8.2	1,273	0.8%	82.2%	6.0
Norway	0.7%							126		4.5	75,135	1.7%	6.4%	1.3
Oman			73.6%	63.5%	58		86.9%			29.4	385	0.5%	0.0%	3.7
Pakistan	12.7%	7.8%	10.3%	3.0%	1,384	63.8%	54.7%	376	195	1.4	302	0.9%	34.6%	4.9
Panama	4.0%	42.2%	24.9%	23.3%	89		94.1%	49		3.2	35,350	1.8%	11.5%	10.9
Papua New Guinea		1.0%			84		62.9%	29.3		5.1	109,407	2.2%		25.4
Paraguay	3.0%	9.2%	21.7%	22.7%	78	87.9%	93.9%	60		8.0	17,200	1.0%	45.8%	2.8
Peru	2.9%	15.3%	20.5%	17.6%	433	97.4%	93.8%	31		6.7	54,024	1.6%	15.0%	33.4
Philippines	19.0%	7.5%	26.6%	33.7%	461	88.2%	95.4%				4,868	1.3%	17.1%	32.3
Poland	0.0%	48.4%	70.2%	68.3%	800		99.7%	766		6.7	1,391	3.4%	8.9%	0.5
Portugal			81.2%	77.8%	1,425		94.5%	185	43	4.0	3,633	1.5%	14.7%	5.5
Puerto Rico							92.0%				1,964	1.6%		4.0
Qatar			65.9%	61.6%			96.7%	0.5		2.1	26	0.5%	0.0%	0.1
Romania	0.0%	46.2%	44.6%	41.1%	673		98.6%	558		9.8	2,119	1.7%	10.3%	0.7
Russian Federation	0.0%	42.0%	48.2%	47.7%			99.7%	1,576		9.3	30,056	3.9%	1.0%	34.1
Rwanda	63.0%	0.8%	32.8%	28.2%	344	91.7%	65.9%	58	196	3.8	807	8.3%		0.9
Samoa					19	88.5%	98.9%			9.1	-	2.3%		1.6
Sao Tome and Principe	43.5%				29	93.6%	69.5%	0.6		11.9	11,296	2.8%		2.7
Saudi Arabia			46.4%	15.2%	3.4		94.4%	104		4.5	83	0.7%	0.0%	3.2
Senegal	34.1%	19.1%	5.8%	5.5%	370	61.6%	52.1%	38		14.0	1,825	0.8%	45.8%	1.0
Serbia	0.1%	40.2%	62.2%	62.3%	379	98.7%	98.2%	215		0.9	1,174	0.0%	6.4%	0.2
Sierra Leone	56.6%	8.8%	15.3%	12.8%	189	74.3%	44.5%	21	490	5.2	26,264	1.2%		1.3
Singapore			98.2%	98.2%			96.4%	27		15.1	111	0.6%	2.8%	0.1
Slovak Republic	0.3%		79.6%	78.9%				174		13.7	2,327	1.3%	5.3%	0.1
Slovenia	0.0%		97.1%	98.1%			99.7%	48		2.1	9,061	1.7%	8.8%	0.2
Solomon Islands		1.6%			111	65.4%				5.5	79,646	1.4%		4.4
Somalia			31.0%	27.3%	301	23.0%				6.2	572	0.5%		6.1
South Africa	9.4%	22.1%	53.6%	51.0%	443		93.7%	247		19.9	846	0.6%	10.3%	20.7
South Sudan						26.2%					2,302			-
Spain	2.3%		93.3%	91.7%			97.9%	583		9.2	2,384	1.3%	6.0%	6.8
Sri Lanka	4.1%	6.2%	68.5%	67.2%	348		91.2%	148		13.1	2,578	0.9%	47.4%	7.9
St. Lucia					6.1	99.5%		0.2		3.1	-	1.6%		1.4
Sudan	19.8%		6.9%	4.4%	1,123	75.0%	61.3%	28		5.2	81	0.7%	67.1%	5.1
Suriname					56	95.4%	94.7%	24		2.8	183,579	3.4%		2.7
Swaziland	39.3%		28.6%	27.4%	23	96.5%	83.1%	-	71	6.2	2,113	1.7%		0.1
Sweden	0.4%		99.0%	99.0%				182		6.5	17,826	5.3%	21.5%	0.3
Switzerland	0.7%							210		14.2	4,999	2.1%	9.3%	0.2
Syrian Arab Republic	1.7%		23.3%	19.6%	129	86.7%	85.1%	129		15.9	312	0.8%	0.0%	0.9
Tajikistan	6.5%	34.6%	2.5%	2.1%	106	97.1%	99.7%	15	0.02	13.2	7,732	0.9%	0.0%	0.7



Indicator Data (8 of 10)

	Physical capital									Social capital						Governance Structures				
	Services						Resources			Principles and values				Links and social networks		Partici-pation in politics		Policy and planning for disasters		
	% of the population with access to sanitation	% of the population with access to a clean water source	% population access with access to electricity	Health expenditure per year per capita	# nurses and midwives per 1000 people	# mobile subscriptions per capita	Food production index (2012) (2004-2006 = 100)	Prevalence of undernourishment	# of people made homeless by a disaster between 2008-2014	% of women 15-19 who have ever experienced sexual violence	% of men who consider a husband to be justified in hitting or beating his wife	% of women 20-24 who were first married or in union before the age of 18	% of children in employment	# people volunteering for the RC/RC ('000s)	% population volunteering for any kind of organisation	% of the adult population who are a member of a group in the community	% of the population who always vote in national elections	World Justice Project Overall Score (2014)	Priority given to disaster risk reduction within legislation score	Score on the disaster risk reduction progress scale
Nicaragua	52%	85%	74%	144	1.07	1.12	133.6	17%	293	6.6%		40.6%	31.1%	2.5	17%			0.43	3.0	3.8
Niger	9%	52%	9%	25	0.14	0.39	140.3	11%	240		26.8%	76.3%	55.1%	5.5	11%					
Nigeria	28%	64%	48%	94	1.61	0.73	110.6	6%	1,608	5.6%	24.7%	42.8%	21.2%	564.2	36%	11.3%	43%	0.39	3.0	4.0
Norway	100%	100%	100%	9,055	13.40	1.16	101.8		100					40.0	35%			0.88		3.8
Oman	97%	93%	94%	690	5.00	1.55	111.9		200											
Pakistan	48%	91%	91%	39	0.57	0.70	122.2	22%	10,001		31.9%	21.0%	13.0%	253.0	15%	5.6%	36%	0.36		3.5
Panama	73%	94%	88%	723	2.40	1.63	114.0	11%	346				5.4%	3.8	31%			0.50		3.0
Papua New Guinea	19%	40%	15%	114	0.46	0.41	116.4		4			21.3%		0.3						
Paraguay	80%	94%	97%	392	1.79	1.04	156.9	11%	100	1.9%		17.9%	15.3%	2.5	24%					3.8
Peru	73%	87%	85%	337	1.51	0.98	141.7	9%	26,488			19.1%	20.7%	2.0	20%	7.2%	88%	0.49		3.0
Philippines	74%	92%	83%	119	6.00	1.05	121.1	12%	167,025	5.1%		14.2%	13.3%	192.3	43%	11.6%	82%	0.50	4.0	
Poland	90%	0%	100%	854	5.84	1.50	108.1		259					115.9	12%	4.4%	62%	0.67		3.3
Portugal	100%	100%	100%	1,905	5.33	1.13	99.5		75				3.6%	12.0	16%			0.66		
Puerto Rico	99%	94%	88%			0.84	111.5													
Qatar	100%	100%	94%	2,029	11.87	1.53	135.3		31					1.1	19%	10.3%	47%			
Romania	72%	88%	100%	420	5.51	1.06	86.8		268				1.4%	6.5	8%	8.6%	68%			3.3
Russian Federation	71%	97%	100%	887	8.52	1.53	113.5		6,005					5.7	17%	5.5%	42%	0.45		
Rwanda	64%	71%	11%	66	0.69	0.57	168.5	34%	743	12.0%	25.1%	8.1%	19.1%	12.3	10%	21.5%	53%			
Samoa	92%	99%	100%	245	1.85		106.3		310		45.7%			0.4						3.5
Sao Tome and Principe	34%	97%	57%	109	1.87	0.65	122.4	7%		9.3%	21.7%	34.4%		0.1						
Saudi Arabia	100%	97%	94%	795	2.10	1.76	108.8		752						14%					
Senegal	52%	74%	57%	51	0.42	0.93	134.7	17%	269		24.7%	32.9%	13.1%	20.0	15%			0.54		2.8
Serbia	97%	99%	100%	561	4.55	1.19	92.4		620		6.6%	5.0%	6.9%	60.0						
Sierra Leone	13%	60%	12%	96	0.17	0.44	163.8	26%	36			43.7%	39.9%	7.4				0.44		3.0
Singapore	100%	100%	73%	2,426	6.39	1.56	105.3							5.0	17%	16.2%	67%			
Slovak Republic	100%	100%	100%	1,326	0.33	1.14	83.5		20					13.6	11%					
Slovenia	100%	100%	100%	1,942	8.46	1.10	83.2							14.7	34%	9.5%	54%	0.65		
Solomon Islands	29%	81%	19%	148	2.05	0.58	119.9	13%	2		65.1%	22.4%		0.6						2.0
Somalia	24%	32%	29%		0.11	0.49	115.2					45.3%	43.5%	4.6						
South Africa	74%	95%	83%	645	4.90	1.47	120.5		2,568			5.6%			21%	18.1%	54%	0.55	3.0	
South Sudan	9%	57%	2%	27		0.25			586			51.5%	45.6%							
Spain	100%	100%	100%	2,808	5.08	1.07	90.1							204.8	17%	6.2%	61%	0.67		
Sri Lanka	92%	94%	85%	89	1.64	0.95	122.7	25%	421			11.8%	10.7%	3.0	46%			0.52		3.5
St. Lucia	65%	94%	88%	556	2.16	1.16	71.3					7.5%		2.1					3.0	3.3
Sudan	24%	56%	29%	115	0.84	0.73	100.2		1,081			32.9%	12.5%	201.9	19%					
Suriname	80%	95%	100%	521	5.88	1.27	104.3	8%				18.8%		0.3	22%					
Swaziland	58%	74%	35%	259	1.60	0.71	111.7	26%		23.1%	6.5%	13.3%		0.7						
Sweden	100%	100%	100%	5,319	11.86	1.24	94.2							31.5	13%	12.2%	84%	0.85		3.8
Switzerland	100%	100%	100%	8,980	17.36	1.34	104.7		87					72.7	32%					4.8
Syrian Arab Republic	96%	90%	93%	105	1.86	0.56	93.2		27			13.3%	6.6%	3.0	15%					3.5
Tajikistan	94%	72%	100%	55	4.48	0.92	145.5	32%	338	0.5%		11.6%	8.9%	6.8	41%					

Indicator Data (9 of 10)

	Financial capital					Human capital				Natural capital				
	Means to cover basic needs				Aid	Formal education and vocational training		Informal training		Environmental Conservation				
	% of population living under \$1.25	% social insurance coverage	% population which has an account at a formal financial institution	% female population with an account at a formal financial institution		% children of primary school age attending school	% adult population who are literate	# vocational pupils at secondary school ('000s)	# of people who are indirect health recipients of IFRC programmes ('000s)	Level of air pollution (Micrograms per capita)	Renewable water available within a country per capita (cubic meters)	Average carbon content in the topsoil (% total weight)	Combustible renewables and waste (% of total energy)	Score on the GEF benefits index for biodiversity
Tanzania	43.5%		17.3%	13.8%	982	80.4%	67.8%	234	2.2		1,705	1.6%	88.2%	14.8
Thailand	0.3%	98.9%	72.7%	72.6%	138	95.7%	96.4%	739		14.6	3,350	1.0%	18.3%	8.0
Timor-Leste	34.9%	0.2%			112	72.1%	58.3%	6.6		2.9	6,972	1.8%		0.6
Togo	52.5%	0.2%	10.2%	9.2%	281	88.6%	60.4%	28	1,008	7.5	1,687	0.9%	82.1%	0.3
Trinidad and Tobago			75.9%	69.9%	3.4	97.7%	98.8%	0.9		3.0	2,863	1.8%	0.1%	2.2
Tunisia	0.7%		32.2%	25.2%	268	98.0%	79.7%	161		7.7	385	0.7%	14.6%	0.5
Turkey	0.1%	34.8%	57.6%	32.7%	1,434	92.7%	94.9%	1,830		12.1	3,029	1.0%	3.2%	6.2
Turkmenistan			0.4%	0.8%	13		99.6%			8.4	268	0.4%	0.0%	1.8
Uganda	37.8%	9.7%	20.5%	15.1%	599	81.2%	73.2%	83	4,489	7.8	1,038	1.1%		2.8
Ukraine	0.0%	52.8%	41.3%	39.2%	1,251	99.8%	99.7%	257		11.9	1,167	2.3%	1.2%	0.5
United Arab Emirates			59.7%	47.2%	0.1		90.0%	4.0		11.7	16	0.5%	0.1%	0.2
United Kingdom	1.0%		97.2%	97.7%				470			2,262	7.0%	3.6%	3.5
United States	1.7%		88.0%	84.1%	27	0.0%	99.0%				8,914	1.5%	4.2%	94.2
Uruguay	0.3%	36.0%	23.5%	23.8%	116		98.4%	44		3.9	27,061	2.7%	29.3%	1.2
Uzbekistan			22.5%	21.3%	74	95.8%	99.5%	891	12	12.6	540	0.5%	0.0%	1.1
Vanuatu					27	77.2%	83.4%	2.0		1.8	-	2.0%		2.1
Venezuela, RB	6.6%	10.2%	44.1%	36.2%	32	91.9%	95.5%	126			26,476	0.0%	0.9%	25.3
Vietnam	2.4%	20.5%	21.4%	18.9%	1,172	97.9%	93.5%				4,006	1.3%	24.0%	12.1
West Bank and Gaza	0.1%	4.2%	19.4%	10.2%	937		95.9%	2.8			195	0.0%		-
Yemen	9.8%	10.1%	3.7%	1.1%	237	69.7%	66.4%	12	46		86	0.6%	1.5%	3.2
Zambia	74.3%	1.1%	21.4%	23.3%	300	71.6%	61.4%		2.0	8.2	5,516	1.6%	80.2%	3.8
Zimbabwe			39.7%	37.1%	357		83.6%			5.0	866	0.6%	64.2%	1.9

Indicator Data (10 of 10)

	Physical capital									Social capital							Governance Structures				
	Services						Resources			Principles and values				Links and social networks			Partici-pation in politics		Policy and planning for disasters		
	% of the population with access to sanitation	% of the population with access to a clean water source	% population access with access to electricity	Health expenditure per year per capita	# nurses and midwives per 1000 people	# mobile subscriptions per capita	Food production index (2012) (2004-2006 = 100)	Prevalence of undernourishment	# of people made homeless by a disaster between 2008-2014	% of women 15-19 who have ever experienced sexual violence	% of men who consider a husband to be justified in hitting or beating his wife	% of women 20-24 who were first married or in union before the age of 18	% of children in employment	# people volunteering for the RC/RC ('000s)	% population volunteering for any kind of organisation	% of the adult population who are a member of a group in the community	% of the population who always vote in national elections	World Justice Project Overall Score (2014)	Priority given to disaster risk reduction within legislation score	Score on the disaster risk reduction progress scale	
Tanzania	12%	53%	15%	41	0.24	0.56	138.9	35%	1,512	13.2%	38.1%	36.9%	29.4%	30.0	19%				0.47		3.5
Thailand	93%	96%	100%	215	2.08	1.38	125.8	7%	556			22.1%	15.1%	37.0	12%	8.5%	84%	0.52		3.8	
Timor-Leste	39%	71%	38%	50	1.11	0.57	123.6	29%	197	2.0%	80.7%	18.9%	19.9%	3.1							
Togo	11%	60%	28%	41	0.27	0.63	135.8	15%	181			25.2%	48.8%	52.8							
Trinidad and Tobago	92%	94%	99%	972	3.56	1.45	97.7	9%				8.1%	3.4%	0.2		10.3%	70%				
Tunisia	90%	97%	100%	297	3.28	1.16	114.3		8			1.6%		2.0	4%	2.4%	19%	0.55			
Turkey	91%	100%	100%	665	2.40	0.93	126.7		5,157			14.0%	2.6%	11.4	5%	4.2%	80%	0.50			
Turkmenistan	99%	71%	100%	129	4.42	1.17	117.6							3.1	57%						
Uganda	34%	75%	15%	44	1.31	0.44	110.6	26%	1,309	18.9%	43.7%	39.7%	36.7%	346.0	23%			0.41			
Ukraine	94%	98%	100%	293	7.60	1.38	118.5		2,612	0.3%	9.4%	9.1%	17.3%	60.0	29%	4.0%	62%	0.47	3.0		
United Arab Emirates	98%	100%	94%	1,343	4.09	1.72	68.0											0.65			
United Kingdom	100%	100%	100%	3,647	8.83	1.24	98.2		47					31.9	29%			0.78			
United States	100%	99%	100%	8,895	9.82	0.96	105.9		7,507					501.2	45%	10.2%	58%	0.71	3.0	3.5	
Uruguay	96%	100%	99%	1,308	5.55	1.55	128.8		8				7.3%	0.5	15%		89%	0.69	2.0		
Uzbekistan	100%	87%	100%	105	11.97	0.74	139.7	6%	30	60.8%	7.2%	5.1%	35.9	38%			53%	0.45			
Vanuatu	58%	91%	24%	116	1.70	0.59	134.5	7%	6	60.2%	21.4%		0.6						3.0	2.0	
Venezuela, RB	91%	93%	100%	593	1.13	1.02	114.5		188				5.1%	2.3	19%			0.31		2.8	
Vietnam	75%	95%	96%	102	1.14	1.31	132.3	13%	2,325			9.3%	13.0%	301.2	8%			0.48	4.0		
West Bank and Gaza	94%	82%	94%			0.74	93.4		100												
Yemen	53%	55%	45%	71	0.68	0.69	142.1	26%	220			32.2%	16.1%	12.0	4%		49%			2.3	
Zambia	43%	63%	19%	96	0.78	0.72	155.6	48%		15.5%	49.3%	41.6%	34.4%	3.5	27%			0.47		3.8	
Zimbabwe	40%	80%	37%		1.25	0.96	96.9	32%	120							14.0%	40%	0.34			

Annex 2: Country Classifications

Country Classifications (1 of 3)

Country	Region	Income Group	Financial Capital	Human Capital	Natural Capital	Physical Capital	Social Capital	Governance Structures
Afghanistan	South Asia	Low income	4th Quintile	4th Quintile	4th Quintile	5th Quintile	3rd Quintile	5th Quintile
Albania	Europe & Central Asia	Upper middle income	3rd Quintile	4th Quintile	3rd Quintile	2nd Quintile	3rd Quintile	4th Quintile
Algeria	Middle East & North Africa	Upper middle income	3rd Quintile	2nd Quintile	4th Quintile	3rd Quintile	5th Quintile	3rd Quintile
Angola	Sub-Saharan Africa	Upper middle income	3rd Quintile	3rd Quintile	1st Quintile	4th Quintile	5th Quintile	5th Quintile
Argentina	Latin America & Caribbean	Upper middle income	2nd Quintile	2nd Quintile	3rd Quintile	3rd Quintile	3rd Quintile	2nd Quintile
Armenia	Europe & Central Asia	Lower middle income	3rd Quintile	2nd Quintile	4th Quintile	2nd Quintile	3rd Quintile	2nd Quintile
Australia	East Asia & Pacific	High income: OECD	1st Quintile	1st Quintile	2nd Quintile	1st Quintile	1st Quintile	1st Quintile
Austria	Europe & Central Asia	High income: OECD	1st Quintile	1st Quintile	3rd Quintile	1st Quintile	1st Quintile	2nd Quintile
Azerbaijan	Europe & Central Asia	Upper middle income	3rd Quintile	3rd Quintile	5th Quintile	2nd Quintile	2nd Quintile	5th Quintile
Bahamas, The	Latin America & Caribbean	High income: nonOECD	Insufficient Data	Insufficient Data	4th Quintile	2nd Quintile	5th Quintile	Insufficient Data
Bahrain	Middle East & North Africa	High income: nonOECD	3rd Quintile	4th Quintile	5th Quintile	1st Quintile	5th Quintile	4th Quintile
Bangladesh	South Asia	Low income	3rd Quintile	4th Quintile	4th Quintile	5th Quintile	4th Quintile	3rd Quintile
Barbados	Latin America & Caribbean	High income: nonOECD	5th Quintile	5th Quintile	3rd Quintile	3rd Quintile	5th Quintile	1st Quintile
Belarus	Europe & Central Asia	Upper middle income	2nd Quintile	2nd Quintile	4th Quintile	2nd Quintile	1st Quintile	3rd Quintile
Belgium	Europe & Central Asia	High income: OECD	1st Quintile	1st Quintile	5th Quintile	1st Quintile	1st Quintile	1st Quintile
Belize	Latin America & Caribbean	Upper middle income	4th Quintile	4th Quintile	1st Quintile	3rd Quintile	5th Quintile	Insufficient Data
Benin	Sub-Saharan Africa	Low income	5th Quintile	5th Quintile	4th Quintile	4th Quintile	4th Quintile	Insufficient Data
Bhutan	South Asia	Lower middle income	4th Quintile	5th Quintile	3rd Quintile	3rd Quintile	4th Quintile	Insufficient Data
Bolivia	Latin America & Caribbean	Lower middle income	3rd Quintile	2nd Quintile	1st Quintile	4th Quintile	3rd Quintile	5th Quintile
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Europe & Central Asia	Upper middle income	2nd Quintile	1st Quintile	4th Quintile	2nd Quintile	1st Quintile	2nd Quintile
Botswana	Sub-Saharan Africa	Upper middle income	3rd Quintile	4th Quintile	3rd Quintile	3rd Quintile	4th Quintile	3rd Quintile
Brazil	Latin America & Caribbean	Upper middle income	2nd Quintile	2nd Quintile	2nd Quintile	2nd Quintile	4th Quintile	1st Quintile
Brunei Darussalam	East Asia & Pacific	High income: nonOECD	Insufficient Data	4th Quintile	3rd Quintile	2nd Quintile	Insufficient Data	5th Quintile
Bulgaria	Europe & Central Asia	Upper middle income	2nd Quintile	3rd Quintile	4th Quintile	1st Quintile	4th Quintile	2nd Quintile
Burkina Faso	Sub-Saharan Africa	Low income	4th Quintile	5th Quintile	4th Quintile	5th Quintile	5th Quintile	3rd Quintile
Burundi	Sub-Saharan Africa	Low income	5th Quintile	3rd Quintile	5th Quintile	5th Quintile	3rd Quintile	4th Quintile
Cabo Verde	Sub-Saharan Africa	Lower middle income	4th Quintile	5th Quintile	4th Quintile	4th Quintile	1st Quintile	3rd Quintile
Cambodia	East Asia & Pacific	Low income	5th Quintile	4th Quintile	2nd Quintile	4th Quintile	2nd Quintile	5th Quintile
Cameroon	Sub-Saharan Africa	Lower middle income	4th Quintile	3rd Quintile	1st Quintile	4th Quintile	5th Quintile	5th Quintile
Canada	North America	High income: OECD	1st Quintile	1st Quintile	1st Quintile	1st Quintile	1st Quintile	1st Quintile
Central African Republic	Sub-Saharan Africa	Low income	5th Quintile	5th Quintile	3rd Quintile	5th Quintile	5th Quintile	Insufficient Data
Chad	Sub-Saharan Africa	Low income	5th Quintile	5th Quintile	4th Quintile	5th Quintile	5th Quintile	Insufficient Data
Channel Islands	Europe & Central Asia	High income: nonOECD	Insufficient Data	Insufficient Data	5th Quintile	1st Quintile	Insufficient Data	Insufficient Data
Chile	Latin America & Caribbean	High income: OECD	2nd Quintile	1st Quintile	1st Quintile	3rd Quintile	3rd Quintile	2nd Quintile
China	East Asia & Pacific	Upper middle income	2nd Quintile	1st Quintile	3rd Quintile	4th Quintile	4th Quintile	4th Quintile
Colombia	Latin America & Caribbean	Upper middle income	2nd Quintile	2nd Quintile	1st Quintile	4th Quintile	2nd Quintile	2nd Quintile
Comoros	Sub-Saharan Africa	Low income	5th Quintile	5th Quintile	2nd Quintile	4th Quintile	2nd Quintile	5th Quintile
Congo, Dem. Rep.	Sub-Saharan Africa		5th Quintile	4th Quintile	1st Quintile	5th Quintile	4th Quintile	Insufficient Data
Congo, Rep.	Sub-Saharan Africa	Lower middle income	4th Quintile	4th Quintile	1st Quintile	5th Quintile	5th Quintile	Insufficient Data
Costa Rica	Latin America & Caribbean	Upper middle income	2nd Quintile	2nd Quintile	1st Quintile	2nd Quintile	1st Quintile	1st Quintile
Cote d'Ivoire	Sub-Saharan Africa	Lower middle income	3rd Quintile	5th Quintile	2nd Quintile	5th Quintile	4th Quintile	5th Quintile
Croatia	Europe & Central Asia	High income: nonOECD	1st Quintile	2nd Quintile	4th Quintile	1st Quintile	4th Quintile	2nd Quintile
Cuba	Latin America & Caribbean	Upper middle income	5th Quintile	1st Quintile	1st Quintile	3rd Quintile	3rd Quintile	1st Quintile
Curacao	Latin America & Caribbean	High income: nonOECD	Insufficient Data	Insufficient Data	5th Quintile	3rd Quintile	Insufficient Data	Insufficient Data
Cyprus	Europe & Central Asia	High income: nonOECD	1st Quintile	3rd Quintile	5th Quintile	2nd Quintile	3rd Quintile	1st Quintile
Czech Republic	Europe & Central Asia	High income: OECD	1st Quintile	2nd Quintile	5th Quintile	1st Quintile	5th Quintile	3rd Quintile
Denmark	Europe & Central Asia	High income: OECD	1st Quintile	1st Quintile	4th Quintile	1st Quintile	2nd Quintile	1st Quintile
Djibouti	Middle East & North Africa	Lower middle income	5th Quintile	5th Quintile	5th Quintile	4th Quintile	3rd Quintile	Insufficient Data
Dominican Republic	Latin America & Caribbean	Upper middle income	3rd Quintile	4th Quintile	3rd Quintile	3rd Quintile	3rd Quintile	4th Quintile
Ecuador	Latin America & Caribbean	Upper middle income	3rd Quintile	2nd Quintile	1st Quintile	3rd Quintile	3rd Quintile	3rd Quintile
Egypt, Arab Rep.	Middle East & North Africa	Lower middle income	3rd Quintile	3rd Quintile	5th Quintile	2nd Quintile	3rd Quintile	4th Quintile
El Salvador	Latin America & Caribbean	Lower middle income	4th Quintile	3rd Quintile	2nd Quintile	3rd Quintile	3rd Quintile	4th Quintile
Equatorial Guinea	Sub-Saharan Africa	High income: nonOECD	5th Quintile	5th Quintile	2nd Quintile	4th Quintile	5th Quintile	Insufficient Data
Eritrea	Sub-Saharan Africa	Low income	5th Quintile	5th Quintile	4th Quintile	5th Quintile	5th Quintile	Insufficient Data
Estonia	Europe & Central Asia	High income: OECD	1st Quintile	2nd Quintile	2nd Quintile	1st Quintile	5th Quintile	2nd Quintile
Ethiopia	Sub-Saharan Africa	Low income	3rd Quintile	3rd Quintile	2nd Quintile	5th Quintile	4th Quintile	5th Quintile
Fiji	East Asia & Pacific	Upper middle income	5th Quintile	5th Quintile	1st Quintile	4th Quintile	5th Quintile	5th Quintile
Finland	Europe & Central Asia	High income: OECD	1st Quintile	1st Quintile	2nd Quintile	1st Quintile	1st Quintile	1st Quintile
France	Europe & Central Asia	High income: OECD	1st Quintile	1st Quintile	3rd Quintile	1st Quintile	1st Quintile	1st Quintile
French Polynesia	East Asia & Pacific	High income: nonOECD	Insufficient Data	Insufficient Data	3rd Quintile	2nd Quintile	Insufficient Data	Insufficient Data
Gabon	Sub-Saharan Africa	Upper middle income	4th Quintile	4th Quintile	1st Quintile	3rd Quintile	4th Quintile	Insufficient Data
Gambia, The	Sub-Saharan Africa	Low income	5th Quintile	5th Quintile	4th Quintile	4th Quintile	5th Quintile	Insufficient Data
Georgia	Europe & Central Asia	Lower middle income	2nd Quintile	2nd Quintile	3rd Quintile	3rd Quintile	3rd Quintile	3rd Quintile
Germany	Europe & Central Asia	High income: OECD	1st Quintile	1st Quintile	4th Quintile	1st Quintile	1st Quintile	1st Quintile
Ghana	Sub-Saharan Africa	Lower middle income	3rd Quintile	4th Quintile	3rd Quintile	4th Quintile	3rd Quintile	2nd Quintile
Greece	Europe & Central Asia	High income: OECD	1st Quintile	2nd Quintile	3rd Quintile	2nd Quintile	4th Quintile	2nd Quintile
Guam	East Asia & Pacific	High income: nonOECD	Insufficient Data	Insufficient Data	5th Quintile	3rd Quintile	Insufficient Data	Insufficient Data
Guatemala	Latin America & Caribbean	Lower middle income	4th Quintile	3rd Quintile	1st Quintile	3rd Quintile	2nd Quintile	4th Quintile
Guinea	Sub-Saharan Africa	Low income	5th Quintile	4th Quintile	2nd Quintile	5th Quintile	5th Quintile	Insufficient Data
Guinea-Bissau	Sub-Saharan Africa	Low income	5th Quintile	5th Quintile	2nd Quintile	5th Quintile	5th Quintile	5th Quintile
Guyana	Latin America & Caribbean	Lower middle income	5th Quintile	4th Quintile	1st Quintile	4th Quintile	2nd Quintile	Insufficient Data



Country Classifications (2 of 3)

Country	Region	Income Group	Financial Capital	Human Capital	Natural Capital	Physical Capital	Social Capital	Governance Structures
Haiti	Latin America & Caribbean	Low income	4th Quintile	5th Quintile	2nd Quintile	5th Quintile	2nd Quintile	Insufficient Data
Honduras	Latin America & Caribbean	Lower middle income	4th Quintile	2nd Quintile	1st Quintile	4th Quintile	2nd Quintile	2nd Quintile
Hong Kong SAR, China	East Asia & Pacific	High income: nonOECD	1st Quintile	5th Quintile	5th Quintile	3rd Quintile	1st Quintile	3rd Quintile
Hungary	Europe & Central Asia	Upper middle income	1st Quintile	1st Quintile	4th Quintile	2nd Quintile	3rd Quintile	1st Quintile
Iceland	Europe & Central Asia	High income: OECD	2nd Quintile	2nd Quintile	2nd Quintile	1st Quintile	3rd Quintile	Insufficient Data
India	South Asia	Lower middle income	3rd Quintile	3rd Quintile	3rd Quintile	4th Quintile	2nd Quintile	4th Quintile
Indonesia	East Asia & Pacific	Lower middle income	4th Quintile	1st Quintile	1st Quintile	4th Quintile	1st Quintile	3rd Quintile
Iran, Islamic Rep.	Middle East & North Africa	Upper middle income	2nd Quintile	3rd Quintile	4th Quintile	4th Quintile	1st Quintile	5th Quintile
Iraq	Middle East & North Africa	Upper middle income	3rd Quintile	4th Quintile	5th Quintile	4th Quintile	4th Quintile	4th Quintile
Ireland	Europe & Central Asia	High income: OECD	1st Quintile	3rd Quintile	2nd Quintile	1st Quintile	2nd Quintile	Insufficient Data
Israel	Middle East & North Africa	High income: OECD	1st Quintile	2nd Quintile	5th Quintile	1st Quintile	2nd Quintile	Insufficient Data
Italy	Europe & Central Asia	High income: OECD	2nd Quintile	1st Quintile	3rd Quintile	2nd Quintile	1st Quintile	2nd Quintile
Jamaica	Latin America & Caribbean	Upper middle income	2nd Quintile	4th Quintile	1st Quintile	3rd Quintile	2nd Quintile	2nd Quintile
Japan	East Asia & Pacific	High income: OECD	1st Quintile	1st Quintile	2nd Quintile	2nd Quintile	2nd Quintile	1st Quintile
Jordan	Middle East & North Africa	Upper middle income	2nd Quintile	2nd Quintile	5th Quintile	2nd Quintile	4th Quintile	3rd Quintile
Kazakhstan	Europe & Central Asia	Upper middle income	2nd Quintile	2nd Quintile	3rd Quintile	2nd Quintile	1st Quintile	4th Quintile
Kenya	Sub-Saharan Africa	Low income	3rd Quintile	3rd Quintile	2nd Quintile	5th Quintile	3rd Quintile	4th Quintile
Korea, Dem. Rep.	East Asia & Pacific	Low income	5th Quintile	1st Quintile	4th Quintile	5th Quintile	1st Quintile	3rd Quintile
Korea, Rep.	East Asia & Pacific	High income: OECD	1st Quintile	1st Quintile	4th Quintile	3rd Quintile	1st Quintile	1st Quintile
Kosovo	Europe & Central Asia		2nd Quintile	Insufficient Data	5th Quintile	1st Quintile	Insufficient Data	Insufficient Data
Kuwait	Middle East & North Africa	High income: nonOECD	3rd Quintile	4th Quintile	5th Quintile	1st Quintile	2nd Quintile	5th Quintile
Kyrgyz Republic	Europe & Central Asia	Lower middle income	4th Quintile	1st Quintile	4th Quintile	3rd Quintile	3rd Quintile	4th Quintile
Lao PDR	East Asia & Pacific	Lower middle income	4th Quintile	5th Quintile	3rd Quintile	4th Quintile	4th Quintile	5th Quintile
Latvia	Europe & Central Asia	High income: nonOECD	2nd Quintile	2nd Quintile	2nd Quintile	1st Quintile	5th Quintile	Insufficient Data
Lebanon	Middle East & North Africa	Upper middle income	2nd Quintile	2nd Quintile	5th Quintile	3rd Quintile	2nd Quintile	4th Quintile
Lesotho	Sub-Saharan Africa	Lower middle income	5th Quintile	4th Quintile	3rd Quintile	5th Quintile	3rd Quintile	5th Quintile
Liberia	Sub-Saharan Africa	Low income	5th Quintile	5th Quintile	2nd Quintile	5th Quintile	4th Quintile	5th Quintile
Libya	Middle East & North Africa	Upper middle income	5th Quintile	3rd Quintile	5th Quintile	2nd Quintile	2nd Quintile	4th Quintile
Lithuania	Europe & Central Asia	High income: nonOECD	2nd Quintile	3rd Quintile	3rd Quintile	1st Quintile	5th Quintile	Insufficient Data
Luxembourg	Europe & Central Asia	High income: OECD	1st Quintile	2nd Quintile	5th Quintile	1st Quintile	1st Quintile	Insufficient Data
Macao SAR, China	East Asia & Pacific	High income: nonOECD	Insufficient Data	4th Quintile	5th Quintile	3rd Quintile	Insufficient Data	Insufficient Data
Macedonia, FYR	Europe & Central Asia	Upper middle income	2nd Quintile	2nd Quintile	4th Quintile	3rd Quintile	3rd Quintile	3rd Quintile
Madagascar	Sub-Saharan Africa	Low income	5th Quintile	5th Quintile	1st Quintile	5th Quintile	4th Quintile	4th Quintile
Malawi	Sub-Saharan Africa	Low income	5th Quintile	5th Quintile	3rd Quintile	5th Quintile	3rd Quintile	4th Quintile
Malaysia	East Asia & Pacific	Upper middle income	2nd Quintile	2nd Quintile	2nd Quintile	1st Quintile	3rd Quintile	3rd Quintile
Maldives	South Asia	Upper middle income	4th Quintile	3rd Quintile	5th Quintile	1st Quintile	2nd Quintile	5th Quintile
Mali	Sub-Saharan Africa	Low income	5th Quintile	5th Quintile	3rd Quintile	4th Quintile	5th Quintile	Insufficient Data
Malta	Middle East & North Africa	High income: nonOECD	1st Quintile	4th Quintile	5th Quintile	1st Quintile	5th Quintile	Insufficient Data
Mauritania	Sub-Saharan Africa	Lower middle income	4th Quintile	5th Quintile	4th Quintile	4th Quintile	5th Quintile	Insufficient Data
Mauritius	Sub-Saharan Africa	Upper middle income	2nd Quintile	5th Quintile	1st Quintile	2nd Quintile	5th Quintile	3rd Quintile
Mexico	Latin America & Caribbean	Upper middle income	2nd Quintile	1st Quintile	2nd Quintile	3rd Quintile	2nd Quintile	2nd Quintile
Moldova	Europe & Central Asia	Lower middle income	3rd Quintile	1st Quintile	5th Quintile	2nd Quintile	3rd Quintile	4th Quintile
Mongolia	East Asia & Pacific	Lower middle income	2nd Quintile	2nd Quintile	2nd Quintile	3rd Quintile	1st Quintile	4th Quintile
Montenegro	Europe & Central Asia	Upper middle income	2nd Quintile	3rd Quintile	5th Quintile	2nd Quintile	4th Quintile	Insufficient Data
Morocco	Middle East & North Africa	3rd Quintile	3rd Quintile	4th Quintile	4th Quintile	3rd Quintile	3rd Quintile	4th Quintile
Mozambique	Sub-Saharan Africa	Low income	3rd Quintile	5th Quintile	1st Quintile	5th Quintile	4th Quintile	1st Quintile
Myanmar	East Asia & Pacific	Low income	3rd Quintile	4th Quintile	2nd Quintile	5th Quintile	1st Quintile	5th Quintile
Namibia	Sub-Saharan Africa	Upper middle income	4th Quintile	4th Quintile	4th Quintile	4th Quintile	3rd Quintile	1st Quintile
Nepal	South Asia	Low income	4th Quintile	4th Quintile	3rd Quintile	4th Quintile	3rd Quintile	5th Quintile
Netherlands	Europe & Central Asia	High income: OECD	1st Quintile	1st Quintile	4th Quintile	1st Quintile	1st Quintile	1st Quintile
New Caledonia	East Asia & Pacific	High income: nonOECD	Insufficient Data	2nd Quintile	1st Quintile	3rd Quintile	Insufficient Data	Insufficient Data
New Zealand	East Asia & Pacific	High income: OECD	1st Quintile	3rd Quintile	1st Quintile	1st Quintile	1st Quintile	1st Quintile
Nicaragua	Latin America & Caribbean	Lower middle income	4th Quintile	4th Quintile	1st Quintile	4th Quintile	4th Quintile	3rd Quintile
Niger	Sub-Saharan Africa	Low income	5th Quintile	5th Quintile	5th Quintile	5th Quintile	5th Quintile	Insufficient Data
Nigeria	Sub-Saharan Africa	Lower middle income	4th Quintile	5th Quintile	3rd Quintile	5th Quintile	2nd Quintile	3rd Quintile
Norway	Europe & Central Asia	High income: OECD	1st Quintile	1st Quintile	2nd Quintile	1st Quintile	1st Quintile	1st Quintile
Oman	Middle East & North Africa	High income: nonOECD	3rd Quintile	4th Quintile	5th Quintile	2nd Quintile	Insufficient Data	Insufficient Data
Pakistan	South Asia	Lower middle income	4th Quintile	4th Quintile	2nd Quintile	5th Quintile	2nd Quintile	4th Quintile
Panama	Latin America & Caribbean	Upper middle income	3rd Quintile	3rd Quintile	1st Quintile	3rd Quintile	2nd Quintile	4th Quintile
Papua New Guinea	East Asia & Pacific	Lower middle income	5th Quintile	4th Quintile	1st Quintile	4th Quintile	5th Quintile	Insufficient Data
Paraguay	Latin America & Caribbean	Lower middle income	4th Quintile	3rd Quintile	2nd Quintile	2nd Quintile	2nd Quintile	2nd Quintile
Peru	Latin America & Caribbean	Upper middle income	3rd Quintile	2nd Quintile	1st Quintile	4th Quintile	4th Quintile	2nd Quintile
Philippines	East Asia & Pacific	Lower middle income	3rd Quintile	3rd Quintile	1st Quintile	4th Quintile	1st Quintile	2nd Quintile
Poland	Europe & Central Asia	High income: OECD	1st Quintile	1st Quintile	3rd Quintile	2nd Quintile	4th Quintile	2nd Quintile
Portugal	Europe & Central Asia	High income: OECD	1st Quintile	3rd Quintile	1st Quintile	1st Quintile	2nd Quintile	1st Quintile
Puerto Rico	Latin America & Caribbean	High income: nonOECD	Insufficient Data	3rd Quintile	2nd Quintile	3rd Quintile	Insufficient Data	Insufficient Data
Qatar	Middle East & North Africa	High income: nonOECD	2nd Quintile	4th Quintile	5th Quintile	1st Quintile	3rd Quintile	4th Quintile
Romania	Europe & Central Asia		1st Quintile	1st Quintile	3rd Quintile	3rd Quintile	3rd Quintile	2nd Quintile
Russian Federation	Europe & Central Asia	High income: nonOECD	2nd Quintile	1st Quintile	2nd Quintile	2nd Quintile	4th Quintile	5th Quintile
Rwanda	Sub-Saharan Africa	Low income	4th Quintile	3rd Quintile	2nd Quintile	5th Quintile	2nd Quintile	3rd Quintile



Country Classifications (3 of 3)

Country	Region	Income Group	Financial Capital	Human Capital	Natural Capital	Physical Capital	Social Capital	Governance Structures
Samoa	East Asia & Pacific	Lower middle income	5th Quintile	2nd Quintile	4th Quintile	3rd Quintile	5th Quintile	3rd Quintile
Sao Tome and Principe	Sub-Saharan Africa	Lower middle income	5th Quintile	4th Quintile	2nd Quintile	4th Quintile	4th Quintile	Insufficient Data
Saudi Arabia	Middle East & North Africa	High income: nonOECD	4th Quintile	3rd Quintile	4th Quintile	2nd Quintile	4th Quintile	Insufficient Data
Senegal	Sub-Saharan Africa	Lower middle income	4th Quintile	5th Quintile	4th Quintile	4th Quintile	3rd Quintile	4th Quintile
Serbia	Europe & Central Asia	Upper middle income	2nd Quintile	1st Quintile	4th Quintile	2nd Quintile	1st Quintile	Insufficient Data
Sierra Leone	Sub-Saharan Africa	Low income	4th Quintile	4th Quintile	2nd Quintile	5th Quintile	5th Quintile	5th Quintile
Singapore	East Asia & Pacific	High income: nonOECD	1st Quintile	3rd Quintile	5th Quintile	1st Quintile	2nd Quintile	2nd Quintile
Slovak Republic	Europe & Central Asia	High income: OECD	1st Quintile	2nd Quintile	4th Quintile	2nd Quintile	4th Quintile	Insufficient Data
Slovenia	Europe & Central Asia	High income: OECD	1st Quintile	2nd Quintile	2nd Quintile	1st Quintile	1st Quintile	2nd Quintile
Solomon Islands	East Asia & Pacific	Lower middle income	5th Quintile	5th Quintile	1st Quintile	4th Quintile	5th Quintile	5th Quintile
Somalia	Sub-Saharan Africa	Low income	3rd Quintile	5th Quintile	4th Quintile	5th Quintile	5th Quintile	Insufficient Data
South Africa	Sub-Saharan Africa	Upper middle income	2nd Quintile	2nd Quintile	4th Quintile	3rd Quintile	1st Quintile	3rd Quintile
South Sudan	Sub-Saharan Africa	Lower middle income	Insufficient Data	5th Quintile	5th Quintile	5th Quintile	5th Quintile	Insufficient Data
Spain	Europe & Central Asia	High income: OECD	1st Quintile	1st Quintile	3rd Quintile	1st Quintile	2nd Quintile	2nd Quintile
Sri Lanka	South Asia	Lower middle income	2nd Quintile	3rd Quintile	3rd Quintile	4th Quintile	2nd Quintile	3rd Quintile
St. Lucia	Latin America & Caribbean	Upper middle income	5th Quintile	3rd Quintile	3rd Quintile	4th Quintile	2nd Quintile	3rd Quintile
Sudan	Sub-Saharan Africa	Lower middle income	4th Quintile	5th Quintile	3rd Quintile	5th Quintile	2nd Quintile	Insufficient Data
Suriname	Latin America & Caribbean	Upper middle income	5th Quintile	3rd Quintile	1st Quintile	2nd Quintile	4th Quintile	Insufficient Data
Swaziland	Sub-Saharan Africa	Lower middle income	4th Quintile	4th Quintile	3rd Quintile	5th Quintile	2nd Quintile	Insufficient Data
Sweden	Europe & Central Asia	High income: OECD	1st Quintile	1st Quintile	2nd Quintile	1st Quintile	2nd Quintile	1st Quintile
Switzerland	Europe & Central Asia	High income: OECD	1st Quintile	1st Quintile	3rd Quintile	1st Quintile	1st Quintile	1st Quintile
Syrian Arab Republic	Middle East & North Africa	Lower middle income	3rd Quintile	3rd Quintile	5th Quintile	3rd Quintile	3rd Quintile	3rd Quintile
Tajikistan	Europe & Central Asia	Low income	4th Quintile	3rd Quintile	5th Quintile	4th Quintile	1st Quintile	Insufficient Data
Tanzania	Sub-Saharan Africa	Low income	4th Quintile	4th Quintile	1st Quintile	5th Quintile	4th Quintile	3rd Quintile
Thailand	East Asia & Pacific	Upper middle income	2nd Quintile	1st Quintile	3rd Quintile	2nd Quintile	3rd Quintile	1st Quintile
Timor-Leste	Europe & Central Asia		5th Quintile	5th Quintile	2nd Quintile	5th Quintile	4th Quintile	Insufficient Data
Togo	Sub-Saharan Africa	Low income	5th Quintile	3rd Quintile	3rd Quintile	5th Quintile	4th Quintile	Insufficient Data
Trinidad and Tobago	Latin America & Caribbean	High income: nonOECD	3rd Quintile	3rd Quintile	2nd Quintile	2nd Quintile	2nd Quintile	1st Quintile
Tunisia	Middle East & North Africa	Upper middle income	3rd Quintile	2nd Quintile	4th Quintile	2nd Quintile	4th Quintile	4th Quintile
Turkey	Europe & Central Asia	Upper middle income	2nd Quintile	1st Quintile	4th Quintile	3rd Quintile	3rd Quintile	2nd Quintile
Turkmenistan	Europe & Central Asia	Upper middle income	5th Quintile	1st Quintile	5th Quintile	3rd Quintile	2nd Quintile	Insufficient Data
Uganda	Sub-Saharan Africa	Low income	4th Quintile	3rd Quintile	4th Quintile	5th Quintile	4th Quintile	5th Quintile
Ukraine	Europe & Central Asia	Lower middle income	1st Quintile	1st Quintile	4th Quintile	2nd Quintile	1st Quintile	3rd Quintile
United Arab Emirates	Middle East & North Africa	High income: nonOECD	3rd Quintile	4th Quintile	5th Quintile	2nd Quintile	Insufficient Data	1st Quintile
United Kingdom	Europe & Central Asia	High income: OECD	1st Quintile	1st Quintile	2nd Quintile	1st Quintile	1st Quintile	1st Quintile
United States	North America	High income: OECD	2nd Quintile	1st Quintile	2nd Quintile	2nd Quintile	1st Quintile	2nd Quintile
Uruguay	Latin America & Caribbean	High income: nonOECD	3rd Quintile	2nd Quintile	1st Quintile	1st Quintile	4th Quintile	2nd Quintile
Uzbekistan	Europe & Central Asia	Lower middle income	4th Quintile	2nd Quintile	5th Quintile	2nd Quintile	1st Quintile	4th Quintile
Vanuatu	East Asia & Pacific	Lower middle income	5th Quintile	5th Quintile	2nd Quintile	3rd Quintile	5th Quintile	4th Quintile
Venezuela, RB	Latin America & Caribbean	Upper middle income	3rd Quintile	2nd Quintile	3rd Quintile	3rd Quintile	3rd Quintile	5th Quintile
Vietnam	East Asia & Pacific	Lower middle income	3rd Quintile	2nd Quintile	1st Quintile	3rd Quintile	2nd Quintile	2nd Quintile
West Bank and Gaza	Middle East & North Africa		3rd Quintile	4th Quintile	5th Quintile	3rd Quintile	Insufficient Data	Insufficient Data
Yemen	Middle East & North Africa	Lower middle income	4th Quintile	5th Quintile	5th Quintile	4th Quintile	4th Quintile	5th Quintile
Zambia	Sub-Saharan Africa	Lower middle income	4th Quintile	5th Quintile	1st Quintile	5th Quintile	5th Quintile	3rd Quintile
Zimbabwe	Sub-Saharan Africa	Low income	2nd Quintile	4th Quintile	3rd Quintile	5th Quintile	1st Quintile	5th Quintile



Annex 3: Methodology and Data Availability

Approach for Selecting Indicators

1. **Extracted indicators from the resilience literature:**
 - a. Completed a desk review of resilience literature and selected indicators which could be used to assess one or more capitals of resilience;
 - b. Removed any indicators for which there is no publically available data;
 - c. Aligned remaining indicators to the capitals and the assets.
2. **Extracted indicators from additional targeted data sources:**
 - a. Ensured coverage of all assets by adding indicators from publically available data sources.
3. **Selected indicators for the initial mapping exercise:**
 - a. Identified categories for the indicators grouped under each asset;
 - b. Selected one or two indicators per category by prioritizing indicators which are: overarching, have broad geographic coverage and have recent quantitative data available.
 - c. Refined the list of indicators through discussions with staff at the IFRC.

Resilience Specific Resources

- EM-DAT Database (CRED)
- Community resilience framework (IFRC)
- Measuring resilience: a concept note on the resilience tool (FAO)
- Guidelines for Resilience Systems Analysis (OECD)
- Human Development Report 2014. Sustaining Human Progress: Reducing Vulnerabilities and Building Resilience (UNDP)
- Hyogo framework for action (UNISDR)
- Country disaster loss databases (UNISDR)
- Community resilience performance measurement methodology and standard indicators (URD)

General Development Resources

- Federation Wide Reporting System (IFRC)
- Global Road Safety Partnership (IFRC)
- FAOSTAT (FAO)
- Global Green Growth Institute Database (GGGI)
- Logistics performance index and number of natural disasters (Humanitarian data exchange)
- OECD Database (OECD)
- Household economy approach (Save the Children)
- UNICEF website (UNICEF)
- Global health observatory (WHO)
- Gender indicators (World Bank)
- Living Standards Measurement (World Bank)
- Prospects data: migration and remittances (World Bank)
- World Development Indicators (World Bank)
- World Values Survey

Data Availability (1 of 3)

Capital	Asset	Indicator	Source	# of Countries with Indicator	# of People Covered by Indicator (millions)	Percent of Total Population
Financial capital	Means to cover basic needs	% of population living under \$1.25	World Bank	116	4,210	59%
		% social insurance coverage	World Bank	85	3,346	47%
		% population which has an account at a formal financial institution	World Bank	122	4,170	59%
		% female population with an account at a formal financial institution	World Bank	122	4,170	59%
	Financial aid	Average financial aid received 2008-2014	OECD	130	4,633	65%
Human capital	Formal Education	% children of primary school age attending school	UNICEF	97	3,605	51%
		% adult population who are literate	World Bank	127	4,043	57%
	Vocational training	# vocational pupils at secondary school	World Bank	147	4,636	65%
	Informal training	# of people who are indirect health recipients of IFRC programmes	IFRC	39	740	10%
Natural capital	Environmental conservation	Level of air pollution	GGGI	155	5,394	76%
		Renewable water available within a country per capita	World Bank	165	5,459	77%
		Average carbon content in the topsoil (% total weight)	FAO	178	5,688	80%
		Combustible renewables and waste (% of total energy)	World Bank	136	6,813	96%
		Score on the GEF benefits index for biodiversity	World Bank	173	5,734	81%

Data Availability (2 of 3)

Capital	Asset	Indicator	Source	# of Countries with Indicator	# of People Covered by Indicator (millions)	Percent of Total Population
Physical capital	Services	% of the population with access to sanitation	World Bank	166	5,606	79%
		% of the population with access to a clean water source	World Bank	167	5,573	78%
		% population access with access to electricity	World Bank	179	5,781	81%
		Health expenditure per year per capita	World Bank	158	5,442	77%
		# nurses and midwives per capita	World Bank	158	5,444	77%
		# mobile subscriptions per capita	World Bank	170	5,600	79%
	Resources	Food production index (2012) (2004-2006 = 100)	World Bank	182	7,086	100%
		# people who are undernourished (2010-2012)	FAO	128	6,015	85%
		# of people made homeless by a disaster between 2008-2014	CRED	99	2,531	36%
Social capital	Principles and values	% of women 15-19 who have ever experienced sexual violence	UNICEF	33	1,987	28%
		% of men who consider a husband to be justified in hitting or beating his wife	UNICEF	52	2,730	38%
		% of women 20-24 who were first married or in union before the age of 20	UNICEF	96	3,756	53%
		% of children in employment	World Bank	77	3,098	44%
	Links and social networks: voluntary service	# people volunteering for the National Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies	IFRC	149	5,261	74%
		% population volunteering for any kind of organisation	WVS	107	3,806	54%
		% of the adult population who are a member of a group in the community	WVS	46	1,078	15%

Data Availability (3 of 3)

Capital	Asset	Indicator	Source	# of Countries with Indicator	# of People Covered by Indicator (millions)	Percent of Total Population
Institutional and Governance	Participation in politics	% of the population who always vote in national elections	WVS	45	1,012	14%
	Policy and planning for disasters	World Justice Project Overall Score (2014)	WJP	79	3,101	44%
	Policy and planning for disasters	DRM legal frameworks score	IFRC	26	486	7%
	Policy and planning for disasters	Score on the disaster risk reduction progress scale	World Bank	72	1,914	27%