



Maplecroft & the Global Focus Model

Risk, responsibility and reputation

Helen Hodge, Associate Director - 5th April 2012

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www.maplecroft.com





Global Risks Portfolio

Over 500 risk indices and indicators, 100+ interactive maps, plus scorecards, briefings and in-depth reports for all countries and risk issues.

Our expertise and extensive vault of data sets offers us the flexibility to develop custom indices, maps and qualitative analysis tailored by issue, sector, company or region.

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Maplecroft indexes and ratings

ESG Atlas and Risk Calculator

49 ESG risks, 197 countries

Maplecroft Climate Innovation Indexes Cycle 3 results coming soon

Climate innovation rating for top 350 US companies

ESG rating and emerging markets research

Investing in future growth environments

Maplecroft news

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Maplecroft releases Global Risks Atlas 2012



New reports highlight country risks for companies in Angola, Cameroon, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Gabon, Greenland, India, Romania and Sierra Leone

Maplecroft in focus



Maplecroft blog

VISIT BLOG

Maplecroft's new Greenland report explains high investor interest

This morning Maplecroft issued a new Country Risks Report on Greenland, focusing

- **Analyse, index and map global risks**
- **Risk calculators and dashboards – off the shelf / tailored**
 - Environmental
 - Social
 - Governance
 - Economic
 - Political
 - Natural hazards
- **Countries** – national and sub-national reports and ratings
- **Companies** – across their value chain – reports and ratings
- **100 employees** – software, GIS mapping, indices, research
- **Professor Alyson Warhurst and Ed Cole**, founding directors
- **Senior management team of 10 directors / associate directors**

Ground level data sets

Meticulous expert analysis

GIS and earth observation

Compelling visuals and interactive maps

Technology driven, proprietary Maplecroft software inside

About Maplecroft

“Maplecroft is on track to become a clear leader of global risks intelligence within the next three years”

Jim O’Neill, Chairman of Goldman Sachs Asset Management



Our partners and clients

- Maplecroft's clients use our country risk products to help in decisions on new market entry, to assess risks in existing operations and monitor trends that impact their operations, strategy and reputation in short- and long-term
- Worked extensively with UN agencies and leading NGOs, evaluating and mapping key humanitarian risks – UNOCHA, UNICEF, UN Coalition for Adolescent Girls, UN Global Compact Human Rights and Business Dilemmas Forum, UN Global Compact Supply Chain risk tools
- Ongoing advisory to US, Canada and UK-based energy companies on risks in emerging energy producers (sub-Saharan Africa, south East Asia, etc.); established oil and gas producers (Middle East, Latin America, etc.); as well as unconventional energy sources (shale gas in the US, Australia, Europe)
- Provision of analysis to UK and US-based financial institutions on their decision-making process in lending for large projects in infrastructure, mining and energy
- Assessment of key risks of relevance to the agribusiness sector, including key concerns related to societal and environment risks, as well as the regulatory and business environment in key emerging
- Ongoing advisory to engineering groups and consumer goods companies in assessing key risks in selected countries and quarterly monitoring



Our clients: extractives and pharmaceuticals – strategy and operational



Our clients: automotive, technology and retail – ethical supply



Finance, export credit & multilateral organisations

- Major US, UK and European institutions rely on Maplecroft to assist them with provision of country risk analysis
- Maplecroft works with governmental and multi-lateral institutions to assess key environmental and social risks based on IFC Performance Standards
- Maplecroft has provided products and risk calculators to export credit agencies of several countries
- Maplecroft's founder and CEO, Professor Alyson Warhurst, is a board member of Transparency International



Some Stability Index evaluates the risk to business of political turmoil and disruption of governance by examining the peaceful or violent nature of the last regime change and potential for unrest. The index also examines the recent history of coups, forced resignations of the executive and changes in the constitution as well as levels of democratic governance.

2011
8.49 (low)
2010
8.49 (low)
Regional average
7.88

Rank 153 (of 196 countries, where 1 is worst)

Risk comparisons - Relative position of Brazil compared with

Product Matrix	Global	Political	Legal and regulatory	Economic	Social issues (human rights)	Environmental
Atlas (all countries)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Indices (over 500)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Maps (over 100)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Scorecards (1-4 pages)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Briefings (3-10 pages)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Reports (25+ pages)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

Register at maplecroft.com for trial access to see samples of indices, maps, scorecards, briefings and in-depth reports

Risk

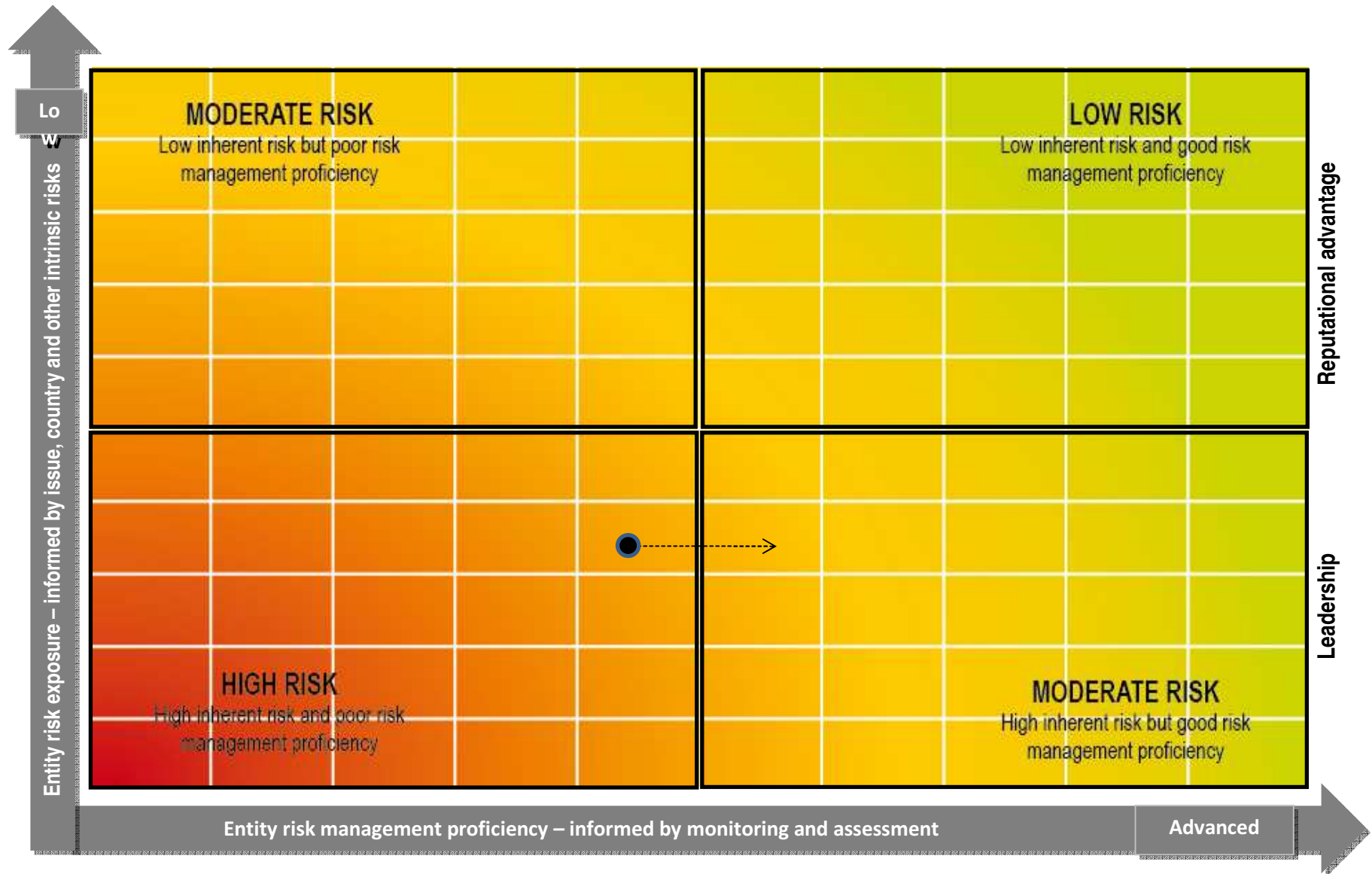
... identifying, analysing and assessing risks at country and global level ...



Maplecroft's Global Risks Portfolio scope – our dashboard


Political	Economic	Social	Environment
Dynamic Risk	Legal and Regulatory Environment	Human Rights Risk	Carbon Resources
Governance framework	Business Integrity and Corruption	Human Security	Climate Change Vulnerability
Political Violence	Corporate Governance	Labour Rights and Protection	CO2 Energy Emissions
Conflict intensity	Debt	Civil Liberties and Freedoms	CO2 Land Use Emissions
Terrorism	Digital Inclusion	Redress	Geophysical risks
Business and Macroeconomics	Economic Diversity	OTHER	Hydro-meteorological risks
Resource Nationalism	Emerging Powers (BRICS)	Capacity to Contain Infectious Disease	Natural Hazards Economic Exposure
Forced Regime Change Risk	Energy Security	Disappearances	Socio-economic disaster resilience
Structural Risk	Financial Inclusion	Displacement	Sustainable energy
Complicity with Oppressive Regimes	Financial Market Risk	Education	Biofuels
Supply Chain Complicity Risk	Fiscal Risk	Food Security	Water Security
Societal Resilience	Growth Competitiveness	Health and Safety	
Resource Security	Macroeconomic Stability	HIV/AIDS, Malaria, TB	
Infrastructure Readiness	Regulatory Framework	Poverty	
Economic Diversification	Transport and communications		

Maplecroft risk exposure / management proficiency



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Maps, indices and scorecards

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Briefings

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[Policy Bank](#)

Same day risk analysis

[Human Rights Quarterly Monitor](#)

[Political Risks Quarterly Outlook](#)

[Global Risks Forecast](#)

[Ethical Insight](#)

[Client documents](#)

Atlases



Global Risks Atlas 2012

[Video introduction](#)



Political Risk Atlas 2012

[Video introduction](#)



Legal and Regulatory Environment Risk Atlas 2012

[Video introduction](#)



Human Rights Risk Atlas 2012

[Video introduction](#)



Climate Change and Environmental Risk Atlas 2012

[Video introduction](#)



Natural Hazards Risk Atlas 2011

[Video introduction](#)

Political risk...including GIS mapping of terrorist incidents...

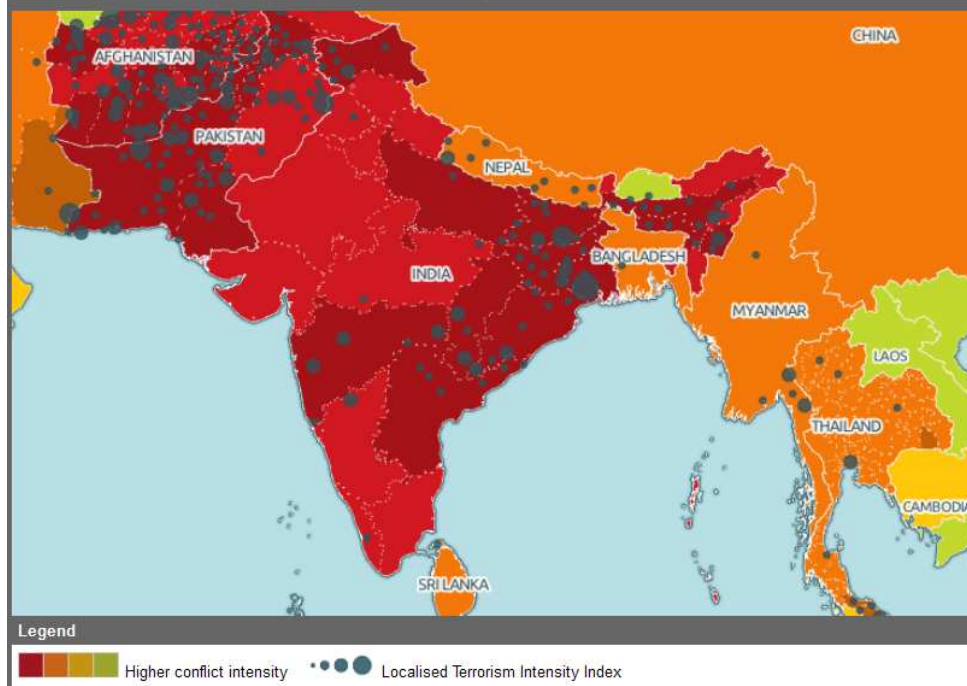
Home > Global > Political > Atlas > Scorecards > India

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India scorecard (Southern Asia)

Political Risk (Dynamic) Index		Political Risk (Structural) Index	
Rank	35	Rank	39
Risk category	high	Risk category	high
2012 score	3.98	2012 score	3.68
Regional average	4.18	Regional average	3.76

Sub-national Conflict and Political Violence Index map



Political risk (structural) indices					
Risk area	2009 Score	2010 Score	2011 Score	2012 Score	2012 Rank
Political Risk (Structural) Index	—	4.19	3.49	→ 3.68	39
Complicity with Oppressive Regimes Index	4.55	4.56	5.03	↗ 4.23	74
Democratic Governance Index	10.00	10.00	10.00	↗ 8.00	86
Civil and Political Rights Index	1.34	1.37	1.62	↘ 2.32	40
Judicial Independence Index	5.43	5.43	6.45	→ 6.43	106
Security Forces and Human Rights Index	1.43	1.43	1.95	→ 2.43	63
Arbitrary Arrest and Detention Index	0.43	0.43	0.45	→ 0.43	38
Supply Chain Complicity Risk Index	—	1.11	0.58	↘ 1.53	16
Freedom of Association and Collective Bargaining Index	4.43	4.43	3.45	↗ 2.43	44
Child Labour Index	0.00	0.00	0.00	↘ 0.93	27
Forced or Involuntary Labour Index	0.00	0.00	0.00	↘ 0.93	15
Discrimination in Society Index	0.00	0.00	0.00	↘ 1.43	26
Working Conditions Index	0.43	1.43	1.45	→ 1.93	23
Societal Resilience Index	—	2.98	3.35	→ 2.98	20
Adaptive Capacity Index	—	—	3.34	↘ 4.29	69
Digital Inclusion Index	—	1.98	2.48	→ 2.68	53
Human Rights Risk Index	1.94	2.01	1.95	→ 1.89	19

Political risk (dynamic) indices					
Risk area	2009 Score	2010 Score	2011 Score	2012 Score	2012 Rank
Political Risk (Dynamic) Index	—	3.50	3.72	→ 3.98	35
Diversification	4.90	4.50	4.77	→ 4.76	81
Resource	7.10	7.04	7.83	→ 7.89	101
Resource	3.90	3.68	4.07	→ 4.06	65
Energy Security	7.28	5.36	4.74	→ 4.49	103
Water Security	1.43	1.93	2.45	→ 2.43	67
Food Security	2.00	1.88	2.02	→ 1.90	13
Infrastructure	1.30	1.36	1.48	↘ 2.43	16
Transport	—	—	2.27	↗ 1.40	14
Education	2.72	2.62	2.40	↗ 1.59	12
Business and Macroeconomics Risk Index	—	5.60	5.08	→ 4.93	88
Regulatory Framework Index	3.50	3.38	3.95	→ 3.63	33
Business Environment Index	5.50	5.00	5.00	→ 5.00	85
Macroeconomic Environment Index	5.87	5.73	5.41	↘ 6.15	180
Emerging Powers Integration Index	—	5.89	5.97	↘ 6.59	121
Forced Regime Change Risk Index	—	—	—	5.07	82
Resource Nationalism Index	—	—	—	5.32	84

Societal risk, human rights and labour standards

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China scorecard (Eastern Asia)

Sub-national GIS map

Access to Remedy Risk Index

Legend

- Extreme (0.0 - 2.5)
- High (>2.5 - 5.0)
- Medium (>5.0 - 7.5)
- Low (>7.5 - 10.0)

Place labels

Country ratifications

International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, 1966	✓
International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, 1966	✓
International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, 1966	✓
Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, 1979	✓
Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, 1984	✓
Convention on the Rights of the Child, 1989	✓
C87 Freedom of Association and Protection of the Right to Organise Convention, 1948	✗
C98 Right to Organise and Collective Bargaining Convention	✗
C29 Forced Labour Convention, 1930	✗
C100 Equal Remuneration Convention, 1951	✓
C105 Abolition of Forced Labour Convention, 1957	✗
C111 Discrimination (Employment and Occupation) Convention, 1958	✓
C138 Minimum Age Convention	✓
C182 Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention, 1999	✓

Ratification status: Ratified or signed Not ratified and not signed No data

Risk area	2009 Score	2010 Score	2011 Score	2012 Score	2012 Rank
Human Rights Risk Atlas 2012					
Human Rights Risk Index	2.11	1.86	1.05	1.30	11
Complicity and Lack of Rule of Law Index	2.79	2.01	0.82	1.23	13
Human Security Risk Index	3.95	4.08	2.52	1.92	17
Arbitrary Arrest and Detention Index	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.12	8
Extrajudicial or Unlawful Killings Index	2.03	1.50	0.52	0.62	16
Disappearances Index	8.03	1.00	1.02	0.62	7
Kidnapping Index	8.03	9.00	5.02	3.12	19
Torture and Other Ill-Treatment Index	0.03	1.00	1.02	0.62	16
Internal Displacement and Refugees Index	1.03	1.00	1.02	1.12	13
Child Soldiers Index	9.03	9.00	8.02	8.12	60
Security Forces and Human Rights Index	4.03	3.00	0.02	0.62	17
Labour Rights and Protection Index	0.56	0.29	0.09	0.66	6
Discrimination in the Workplace Index	—	—	—	1.12	14
Child Labour Index	1.03	0.00	0.02	1.12	36
Forced or Involuntary Labour Index	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.62	10
Trafficking Index	0.53	0.00	0.02	0.00	1
Freedom of Association and Collective Bargaining Index	0.03	0.00	0.02	0.12	5
Working Conditions Index	0.03	1.00	1.02	1.62	17
Civil and Political Rights Index	0.42	0.50	0.00	0.75	9
Discrimination in Society Index	3.03	2.00	2.02	2.12	45
Freedom of Thought, Conscience and Religion Index	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.12	7
Freedom of Opinion and Expression Index	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.12	10
Human Rights Defenders Index	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.62	13
Women's and Girls' Rights Index	—	2.50	2.02	1.12	29
Indigenous Peoples' Rights Index	—	—	—	—	—
Minority Rights Index	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.12	7
Access to Remedy Risk Index	—	1.20	0.82	1.37	21
Corruption Risk Index	4.03	3.00	3.02	3.12	86
Judicial Effectiveness Index	6.03	0.00	0.02	0.49	8
Judicial Independence Index	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.12	10
Reporting Environment Index	—	0.00	0.17	1.17	10

Indices developed by Maplecroft through systematic evaluation of all reported human rights violations

Legal and regulatory environment risks

Home > Global ... > Legal ... > Atlas > Scorecards > Brazil



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Brazil scorecard (South America)

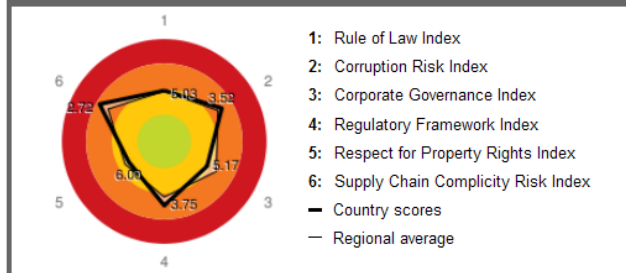
Description of legal system

Based on Roman codes; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

LRE Index overview

Rank	82
Risk category	high
2012 score	4.44

Risks at a glance



Risk index

Risk area	2010 Score	2011 Score	2012 Score	2012 Rank
Legal and Regulatory Environment Index	4.13	4.14	4.44	82
Rule of Law Index	4.48	4.65	5.03	88
Efficacy of the Regulatory System Index	5.00	5.00	5.00	96
Judicial Effectiveness (contract enforcement) Index	5.18	4.62	4.06	49
Judicial Independence Index	4.32	4.32	6.02	98
Corruption Risk Index	3.32	3.32	3.52	90
Corporate Governance Index	4.84	4.33	5.17	114
Efficacy of Corporate Boards Index	6.71	4.96	6.93	86
Ethical Behaviour of Firms Index	5.14	2.61	3.44	52
Investor Protection Index	5.30	5.30	5.30	80
Strength of Auditing and Reporting Standards Index	6.71	5.37	6.55	90
Regulatory Framework Index	4.34	4.21	3.75	35
Regulatory Burden: Cost Index	6.38	5.94	4.95	63
Regulatory Burden: Number of Procedures Index	3.30	3.59	3.42	32
Regulatory Burden: Time Index	3.52	3.25	2.88	25
Respect for Property Rights Index	6.00	6.00	6.00	83
Supply Chain Complicity Risk Index	1.82	1.69	2.72	43
Child Labour Index	1.32	1.32	1.52	53
Forced or Involuntary Labour Index	1.32	1.82	2.52	48
Freedom of Association and Collective Bargaining Index	2.32	1.32	3.02	56
Discrimination in Society Index	2.32	2.32	4.52	128
Working Conditions Index	2.32	2.32	2.02	24

Regional map



Implementation of key legal instruments

- Convention on Establishing the Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency Index
- Convention on the Recognition and Enforcement of Foreign Arbitral Awards Index
- Convention on the Service Abroad of Judicial and Extrajudicial Documents in Civil or Commercial Matters Index
- Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes Index
- Financial Action Task Force (FATF) Recommendations Index
- Member of World Trade Organisation Index
- OECD Convention on Combating Bribery of Foreign Public Officials in International Business Transactions Index
- Right to Organise and Collective Bargaining Convention, C98, 1949 Index
- UN Convention Against Corruption Index
- Universal Copyright Convention/Berne Convention Index

Climate change risk: global to sub-national

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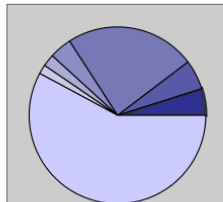
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Mexico scorecard (Central America)

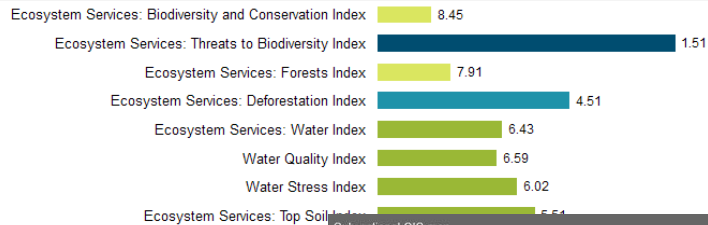
Energy by source



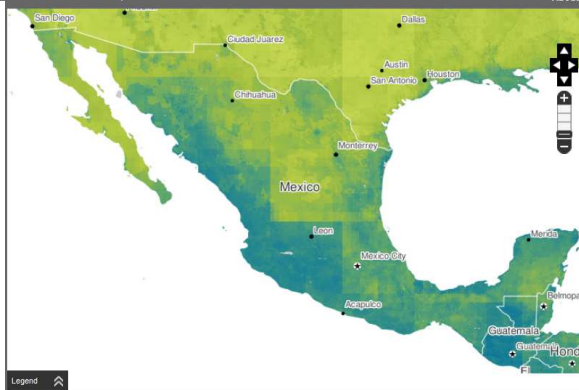
Coal and peat 2008

Percentage of energy generated from coal and peat.
4.88%

Ecosystem Services



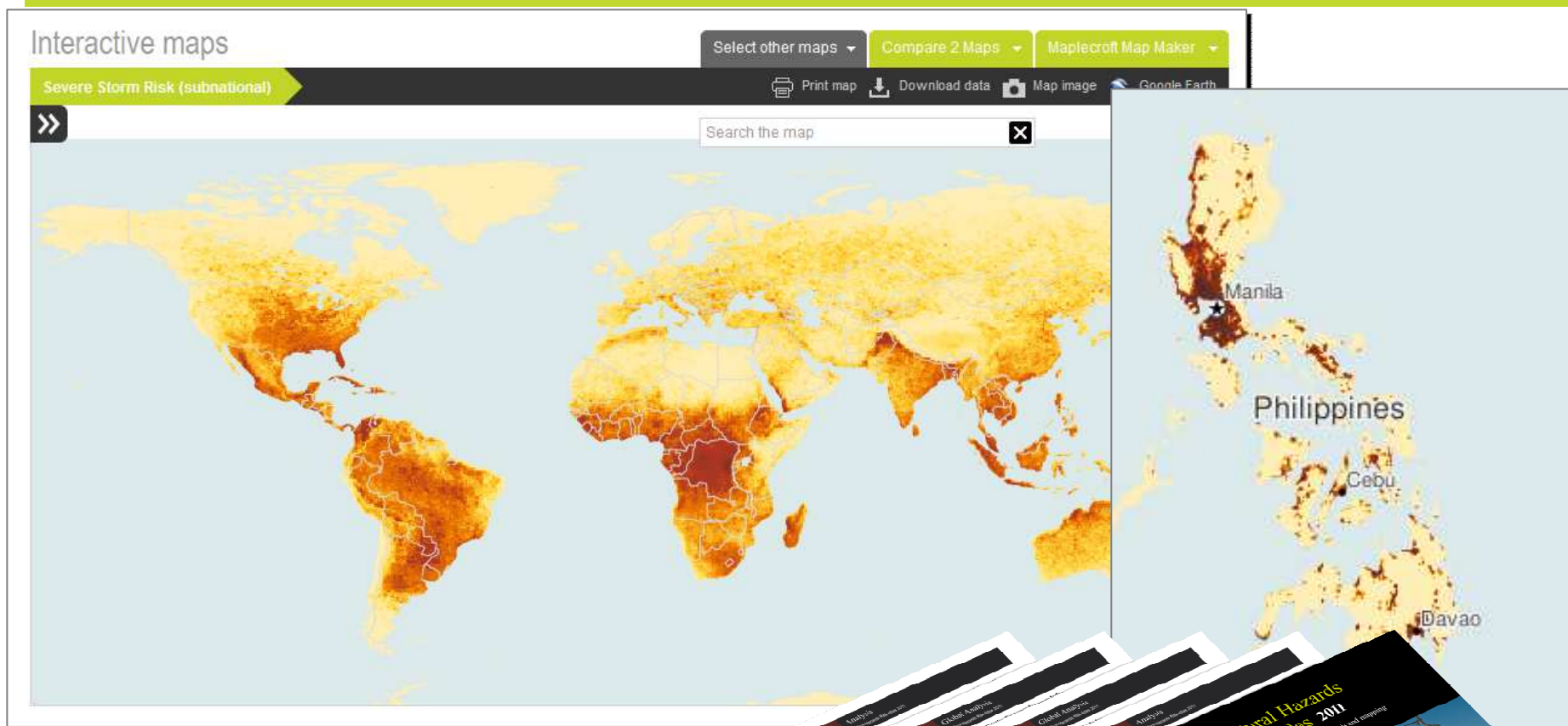
Sub-national GIS map



Climate change and environmental risk indices

Risk area	2012 Score	Regional average	2012 Rank
Climate Change and Environment Risk Atlas 2012			
Vulnerability and adaptation			
Climate Change Vulnerability Index	6.14	5.21	87
Exposure Index	2.89	2.15	99
Sensitivity Index	7.08	5.98	100
Adaptive Capacity Index	6.10	4.87	120
Population Density Change Index	9.53	8.86	142
Emissions and energy use			
CO ₂ Emissions from Energy Index	4.35	8.71	27
Total GHG Emissions Index	1.72	8.60	12
Sustainable Energy Index	4.50	6.88	85
CO ₂ Emissions from Land Use Change Index	1.79	4.03	14
Ecosystem services			
Biodiversity			
Ecosystem Services: Biodiversity and Conservation Index	8.45	6.14	192
Ecosystem Services: Threats to Biodiversity Index	1.51	4.06	2
Forests			
Ecosystem Services: Forests Index	7.91	6.27	161
Ecosystem Services: Deforestation Index	4.51	4.80	38
Water			
Ecosystem Services: Water Index	6.43	6.52	112
Water Quality Index	6.59	5.81	122
Water Stress Index	6.02	8.41	52
Soil			
Ecosystem Services: Top Soil Index	5.51	3.53	92
Regulatory environment			
Environmental Regulatory Framework Index	7.40	6.16	172
Commitment to International Environmental Standards Index	8.95	7.04	180
National Environmental Regulation and Protection Index	5.85	5.28	139
Environmental Impact Assessment Index	5.48	4.85	111
GHG Emissions Reduction: Progress Towards Targets Index	5.00	5.00	15
Renewable Energy Generation: Progress Towards Targets Index	4.00	2.00	14

Natural hazards risk, exposure and resilience



- **Compare risk** across 12 key natural hazards.
- **Map** down to 22km² across 196 countries.
- **Identify** key concentrations of economic exposure to natural hazards
- **Insight** into natural hazard risk, exposure and resilience



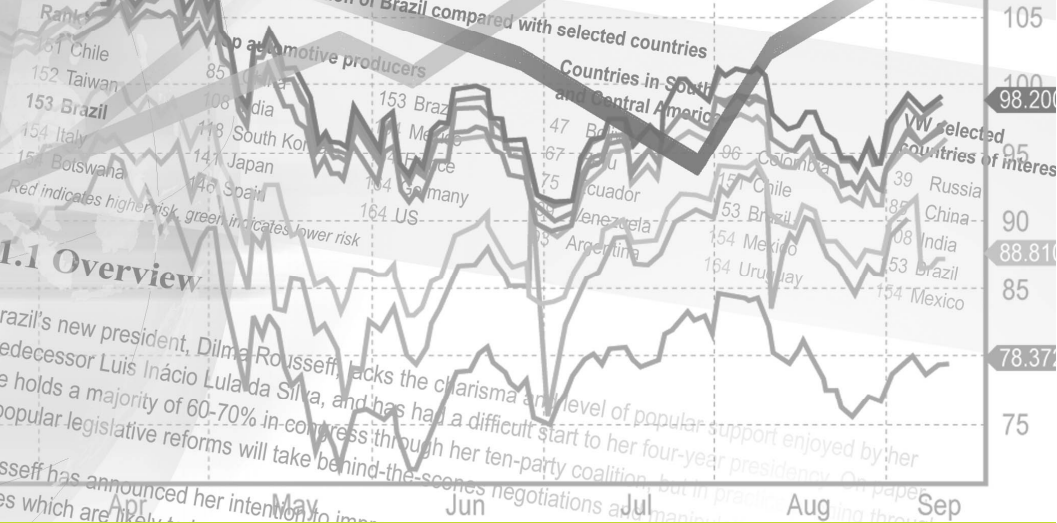
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2010
8.49 (low)
1 = highest risk, 10 = lowest risk

Regional average
7.88

Rank 153 (of 196 countries, where 1 is worst)

Risk comparisons – Relative position of Brazil compared with selected countries



1.1 Overview

Brazil's new president, Dilma Rousseff, lacks the charisma and level of popular support enjoyed by her predecessor Luis Inácio Lula da Silva, and has had a difficult start to her four-year presidency. On paper she holds a majority of 60-70% in congress through her ten-party coalition, but in practice, many of the unpopular legislative reforms will take place behind-the-scenes negotiations and moves which are likely to...

Global Focus Model

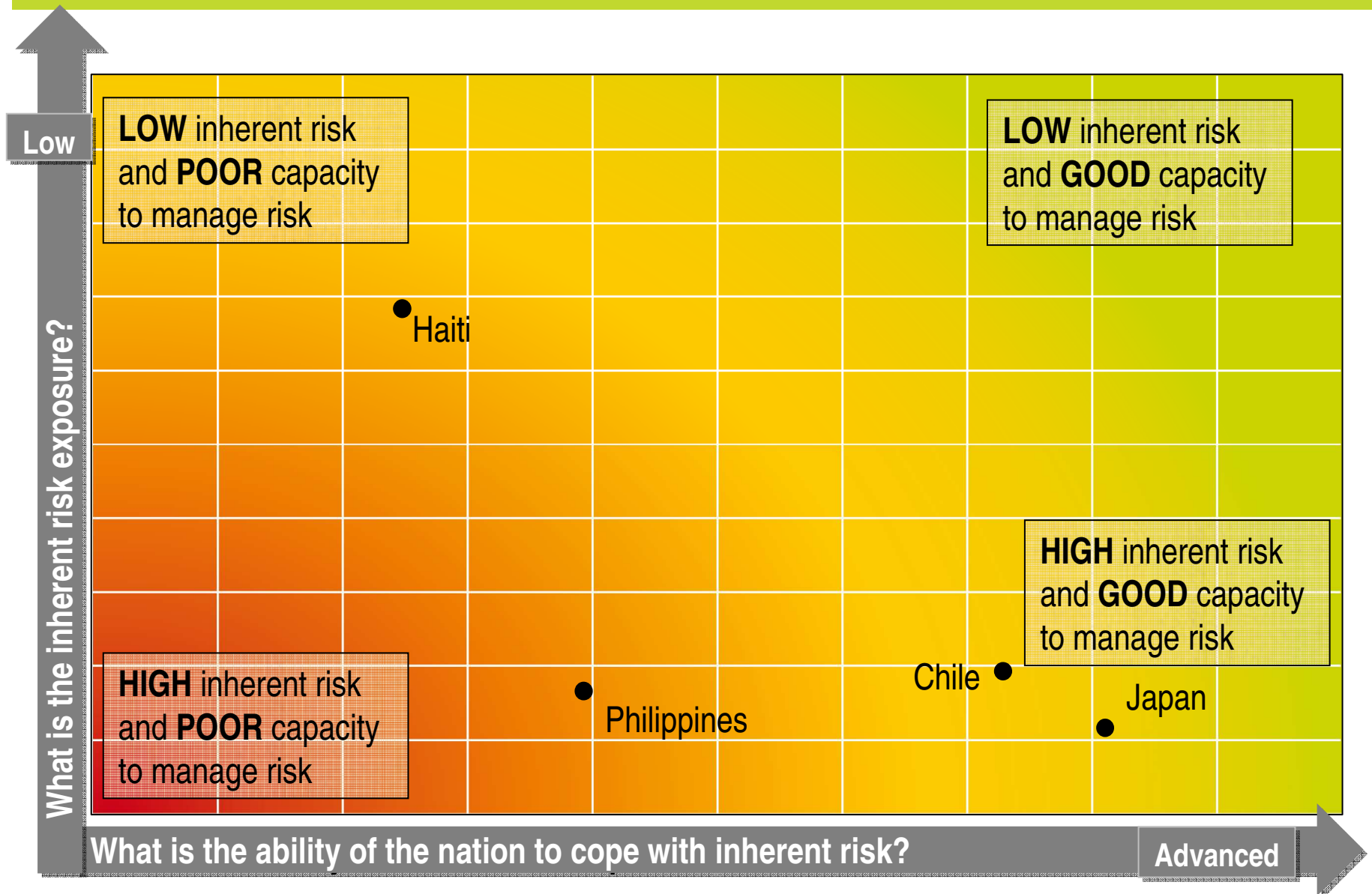


Why build a Global Focus Model?



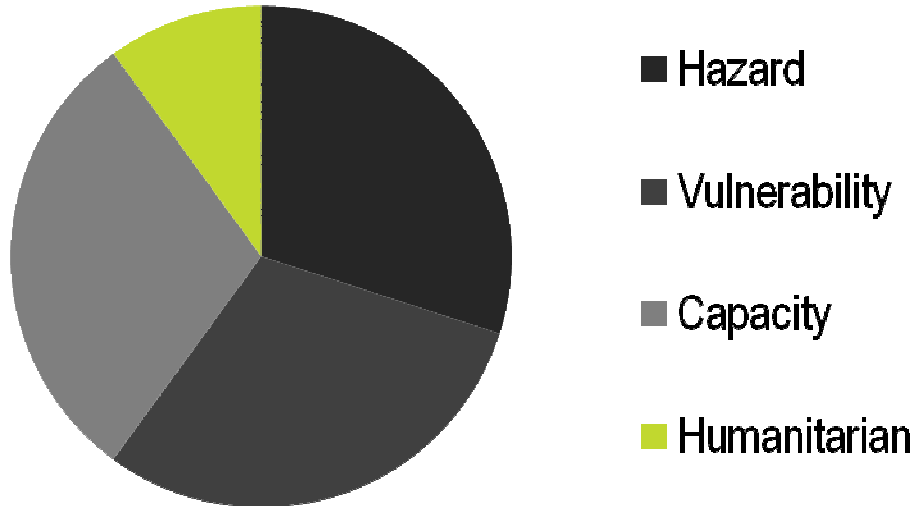
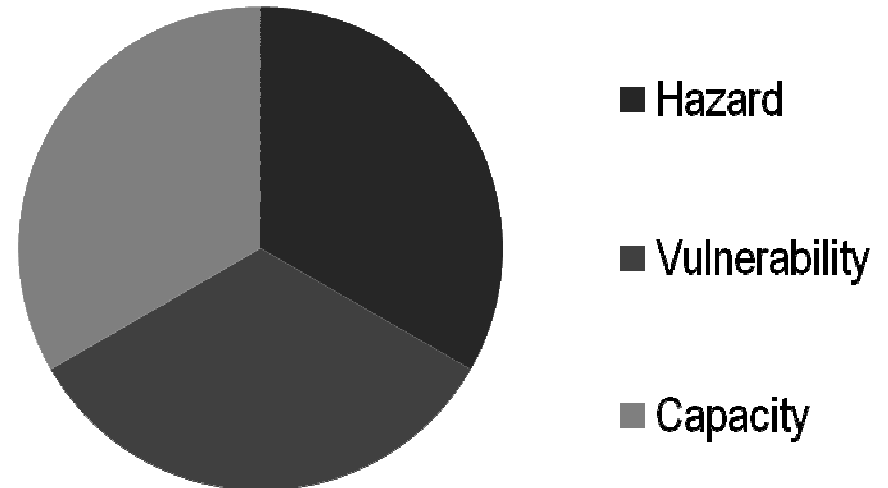
- Humanitarian sector faces challenge to ensure **resources are allocated** in an impartial, equitable and transparent manner **where most needed**. Need to balance immediate need of ongoing emergencies whilst ensuring preparedness for future events.
- ROAP developed a risk model in 2007 to analyze hazards, vulnerabilities and response capacity. Maplecroft engaged to undertake a major revision for the 2012 model.
- The model provides an **objective basis for measuring risk** and identifying countries with a higher likelihood for humanitarian need by allowing for comparison across a set of indicators.
- Model is a useful tool but it can not fully reflect the many complex and local factors which might influence need or indeed the decision of a government to request international assistance.

Conceptualising disaster risk: Risk vs Resilience



Defining risk

Risk is defined as a combination of hazards and vulnerability offset by a country's capacity to cope with and respond to disasters



Focus considers humanitarian in addition to risk; giving a more nuanced analysis of data according to OCHAs mandate and priorities to identify those countries where the agency is likely to play a significant role.

Methodology overview

- Model is comprised of four categories: **hazard, vulnerability, capacity & humanitarian**
- Each category made of a series of indices.
- Each index is given a weighting, indicative of significance within the category
- Category totals are derived from their component indices proportional to their weight.



BACKGROUND

Why a Global Focus Model?

A challenge faced by OCHA, and indeed all humanitarian organisations, is how to ensure that resources are allocated where they are most needed, and in an impartial, equitable and transparent manner.

Although the model provides an objective basis for measuring risk and identifying countries with a higher likelihood for needing humanitarian assistance, it cannot fully reflect the many complex and local factors that might influence such a need, or indeed the decision of a government to request international assistance. The model should not therefore be seen as a final and binding list of country priorities, but rather

This allocation is based on a set of indicators that are weighted to reflect their relative importance. To address OCHA's need to develop a vulnerability level using then, the model and work plan Global Focus regions for Coordination (Fig. 1).

Country	Density of	Population	Per capita	Score	Number of	Number of	Number of	Number of	Number of	Number of	Number of	Number of	Number of	Number of	Number of	Number of	Number of	Number of	Number of	Number of
Zimbabwe	233	16	0	15	355	62	0	4.79	1438	59.7	57.8	62	46							
Haiti	155.6	36.2	0	15	6.09	48	0	1.26	43054	214.9	59.8	63	9							
Bahamas	2	0.4	0	104	5.01	16	4	1.73	681050	299.7	2.6	98	51							
Ireland	178.7	23	0	101	7.34	38	22	1.75	1008841	216.4	7	100	89							
Belize	3.8	0.5	0	48	5.19	48	0	4.04	81588	72.4	24.5	59	100							
Lebanon	5.9	0.4	0	85	8.74	7	2	4.19	0	2	8.6	100	100							
Italy	535	31.5	0	89	7.96	32	210	4.33	1300943	424.9	3.5	100	100							
Lithuania	7	6.6	0	51	6.85	19	11	4.56	97467	76.4	0.7	60	64							
Saint Kitts	76.8	25.9	0	81																
Ghana	28.8	0.3	0	4																
Ghana	10.7	1	0	12																
Fiji	34.7	7.9	0	41																
Spain	64.1	52.2	0	111																
Jamaica	83.7	17.2	0	62																
Denmark	41.7	323.4	0	111																
Madagascar	19.8	2.3	0	12																
Nicaragua	32.6	3.9	0	16																
United Kingdom	184.6	19.9	0	81																
Estonia	7.2	8.1	0	61																
New Zealand	180.2	1.3	0	107																
Portugal	61.4	25	0	81																
Japan	12	26.7	0	41																
Hungary	23.5	44.4	0	81																
Togo	69.8	10.1	0	7																
Cameroon	29.9	7.8	0	14																

OCHA Interactive Dashboard

Global Focus Model

The Global Focus Model identifies hazard prone, vulnerable institutional and infrastructural incapacities, which are there in the international community. The model is designed to be a practical more effective use of resources and guide the work of staff who are on the ground.

Select countries: click country name or category to add

List by Region | List A-Z

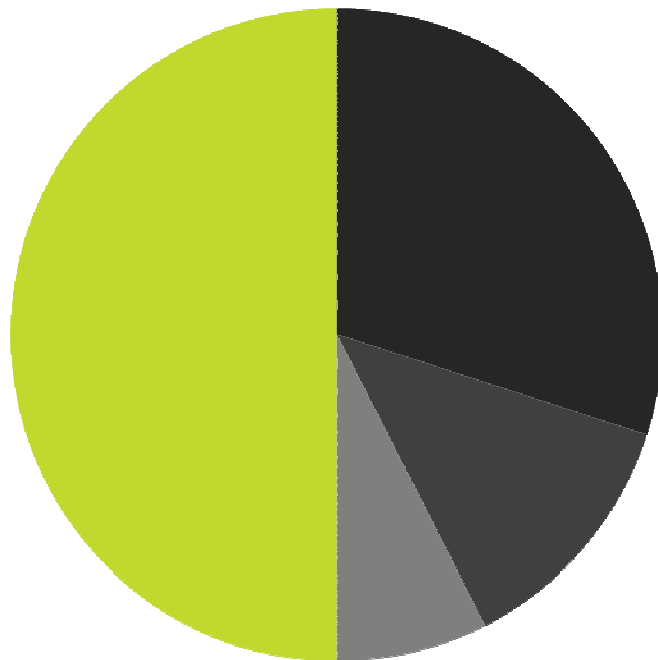
- Asia and the Pacific (ROAP)
- Latin America and the Caribbean (ROLAC)
- Middle East, North Africa & Central Asia (ROMENACA)
- Other Countries
- Southern and Eastern Africa (ROSEA)
- Western and Central Africa (ROWCA)

Country	Hazard	Vulnerability	Capacity	Humanitarian	Focus										
Alghanistan	5.9	9.4	7.8	8.9	9.1	3.4	7.9	7.9	7.5	8.8	7.4	7.2	7.8	8.9	7.8
Albania	5.9	1.5	3.2	2.8	3.7	1.7	2.3	2.8	4.4	6.5	2.2	4.4	3.5	—	—
Algeria	4.8	8.7	5.7	4.9	4.1	7.0	4.9	5.1	5.9	6.0	4.6	5.8	5.8	2.3	5.2
Angola	2.5	4.7	3.6	9.4	9.0	3.2	8.9	7.6	5.5	7.0	8.0	7.2	5.1	4.5	5.0
Antigua and Barbuda	3.5	1.2	2.3	2.0	5.6	1.3	2.4	3.1	4.4	6.1	1.2	3.9	3.1	0.0	2.8
Argentina	4.1	1.9	3.0	3.4	2.5	1.9	2.7	2.7	3.1	4.5	2.9	3.5	3.1	2.0	3.0
Armenia	4.6	4.6	4.5	3.1	5.5	3.6	3.2	4.2	4.2	6.8	2.8	4.6	4.5	2.7	4.3
Australia	2.4	1.2	1.8	1.8	1.3	1.8	2.8	1.7	2.0	2.3	2.5	2.2	1.9	1.0	1.8
Austria	3.2	1.1	2.2	1.5	1.6	1.8	1.6	1.6	3.0	2.0	1.1	2.0	2.0	—	—
Azerbaijan	5.1	5.0	5.0	4.5	4.4	4.8	7.1	4.7	7.2	8.3	2.8	5.8	5.0	2.7	4.8
Bahamas	2.1	1.3	1.7	2.2	2.6	1.5	1.8	2.1	3.8	4.5	2.4	3.6	2.4	0.0	2.2
Bahrain	6.3	4.3	2.3	1.8	2.6	1.4	3.5	2.1	6.0	2.9	1.4	3.4	2.6	1.0	2.5
Bangladesh	8.6	5.8	7.2	7.2	7.8	4.4	8.4	6.6	6.0	9.7	5.1	5.8	5.8	3.0	5.2

Hazard

“A potentially damaging physical event, phenomenon or human activity that may cause the loss of life or injury, property damage, social and economic disruption or environmental degradation.”

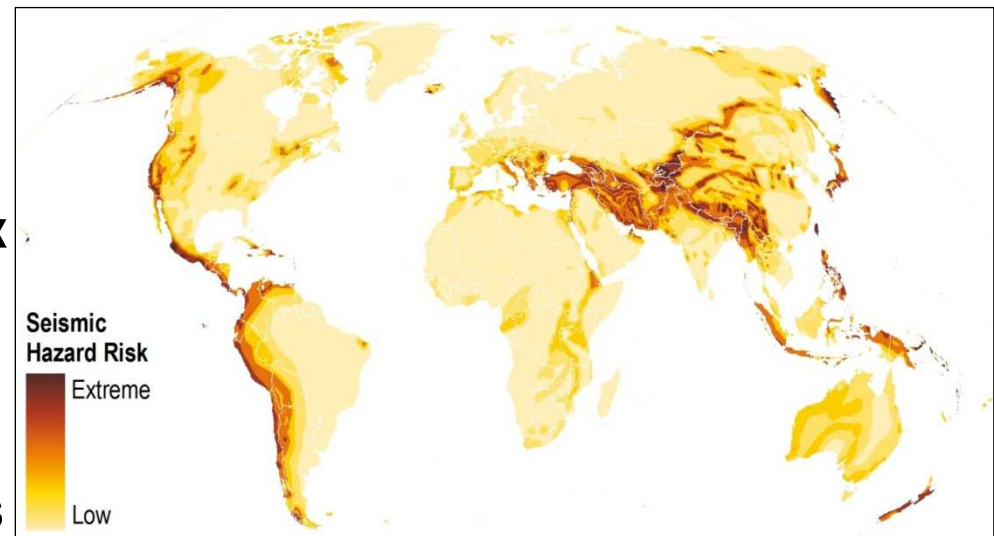
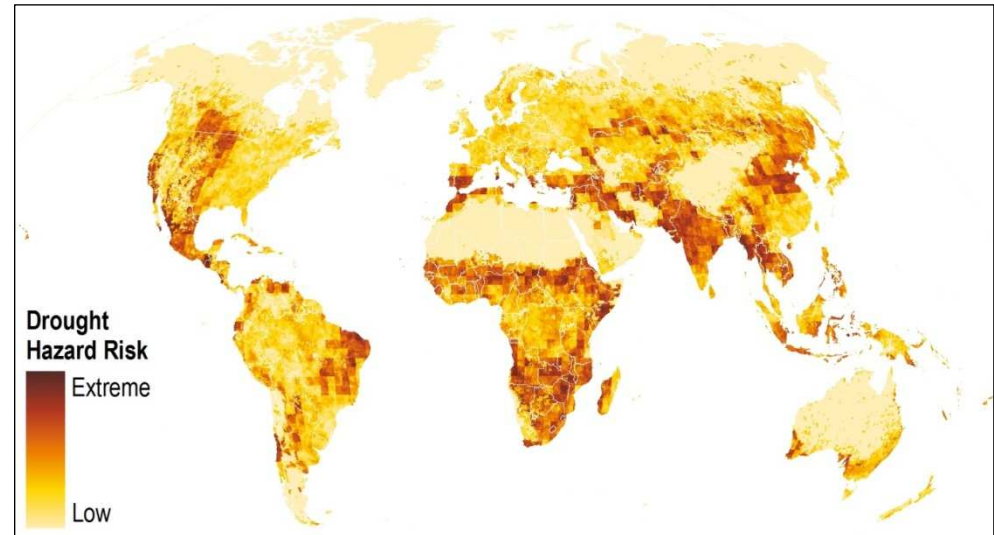
International Strategy for Disaster Reduction



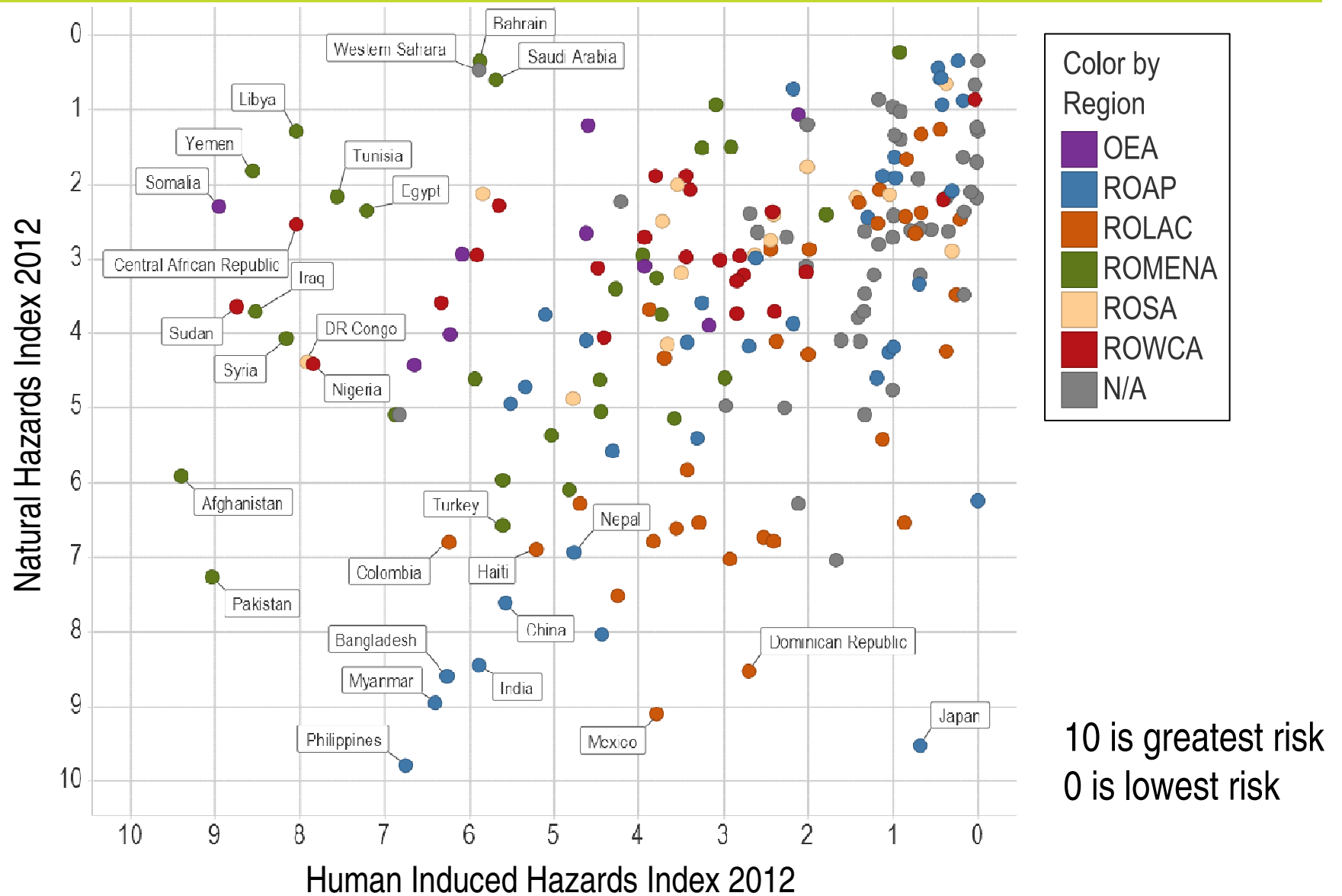
- Natural Hazards - Sudden onset, most destructive and often resulting in large humanitarian caseloads.
- Natural Hazards - Sudden onset but with a more limited geographic extent.
- Natural Hazards - Slow onset hazards
- Human Induced Hazards

Where are the risks?

- Twelve major **natural hazards** mapped against ambient population
- **Human induced hazards** considers the relative risk of conflicts measured using:
 - **Conflict Intensity Index** - includes data on conflict-related deaths and casualties, levels of societal violence and political differences.
 - **Regime Stability Index** evaluates the risk stemming from political turmoil and disruption of governance.
 - **Extrajudicial/Unlawful Killings Index** indicates the risk of exposure to, extrajudicial or unlawful killings.
 - Overall hazard component calculated using both natural and human hazards



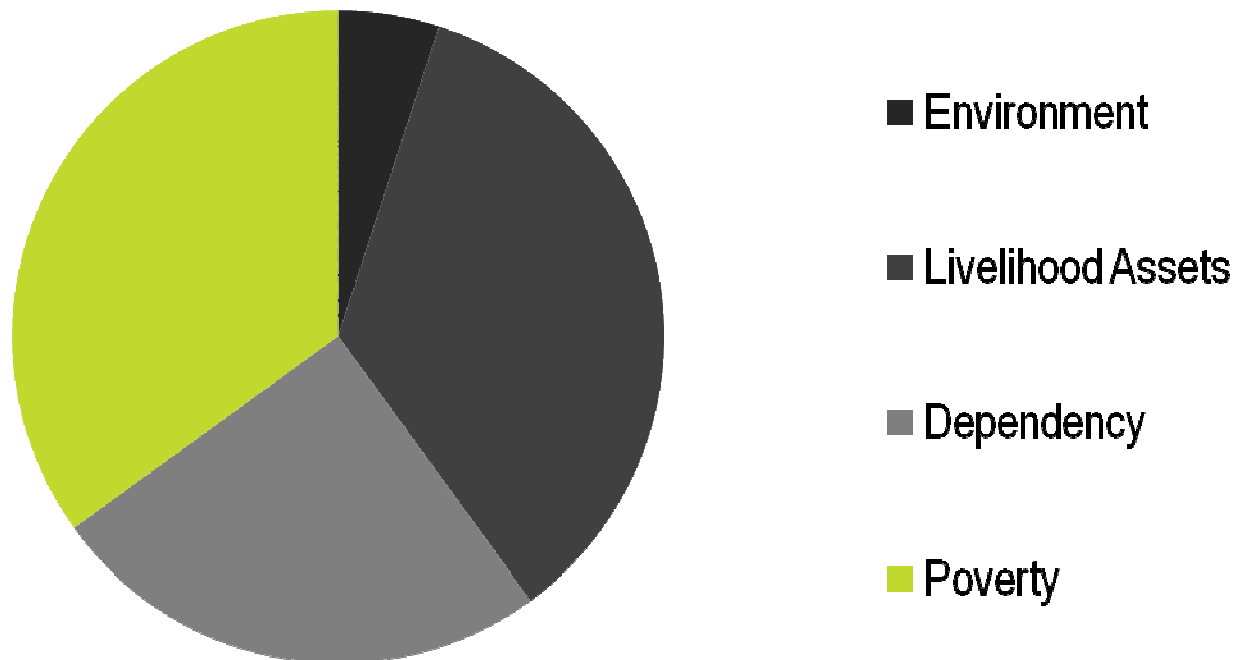
Results comparing human vs natural hazard risks



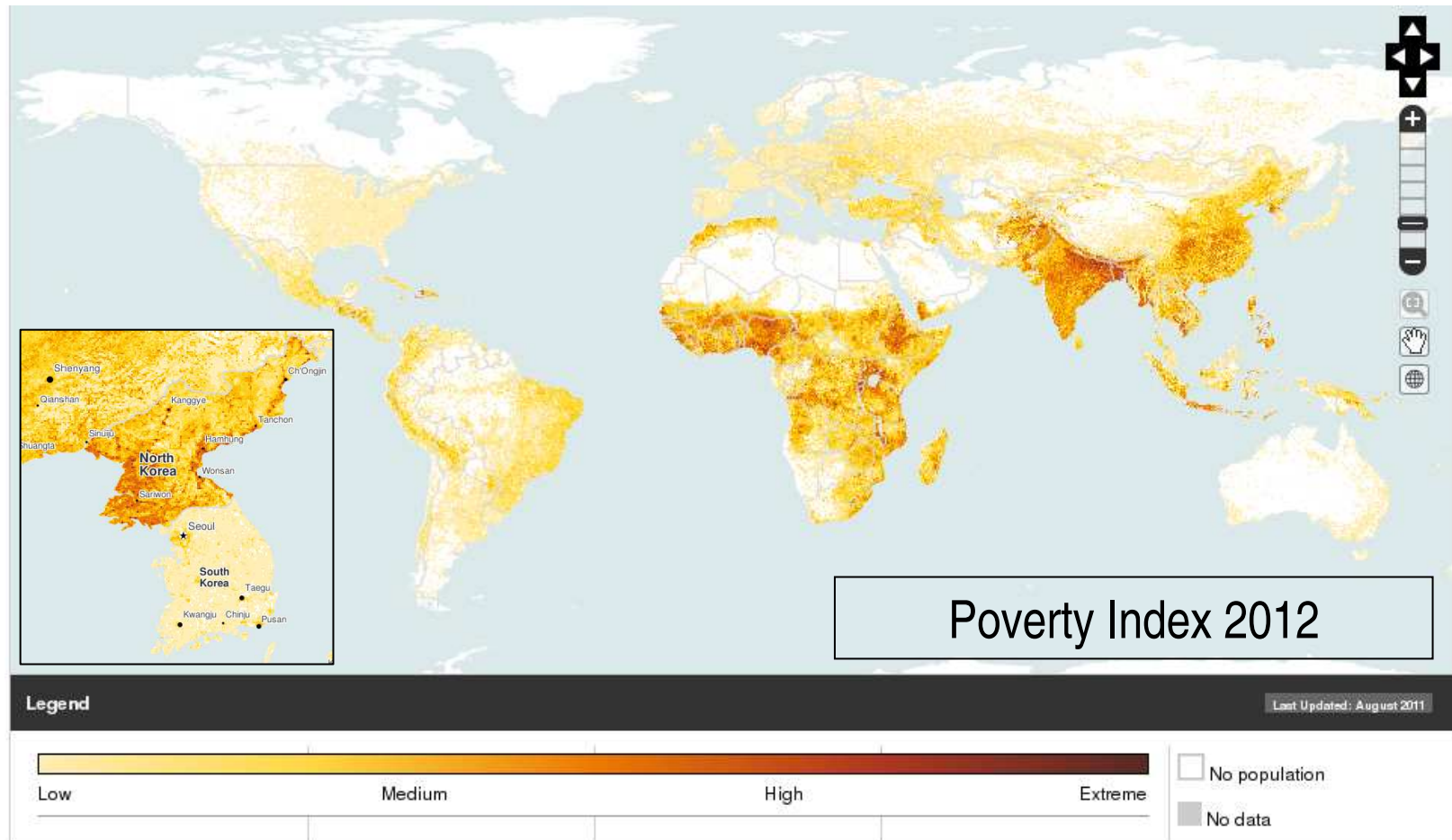
Vulnerability

““The conditions determined by physical, social, economic and environmental factors or processes which increase the susceptibility of a community to the impact of hazards.”

International Strategy for Disaster Reduction



Which populations have the greatest vulnerability?



"Poor households tend to be far less resilient to loss than wealthier households, are pushed deeper into poverty, and have more difficulty recovering."

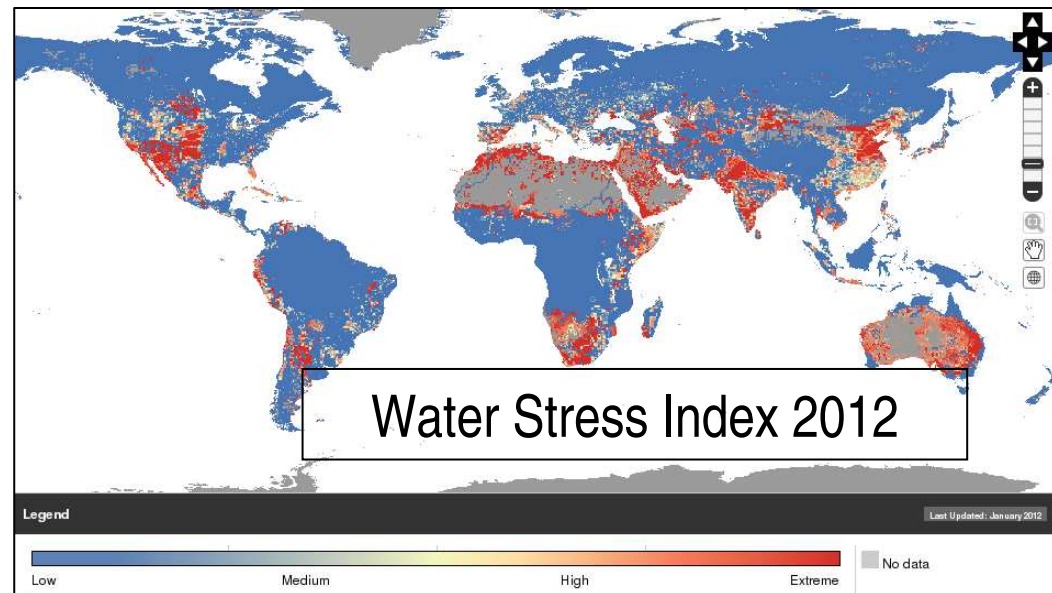
Global Assessment Report on Disaster Risk Reporting, 2009

Vulnerability: beyond poverty



Elderly man evacuated from Tagajo Japan

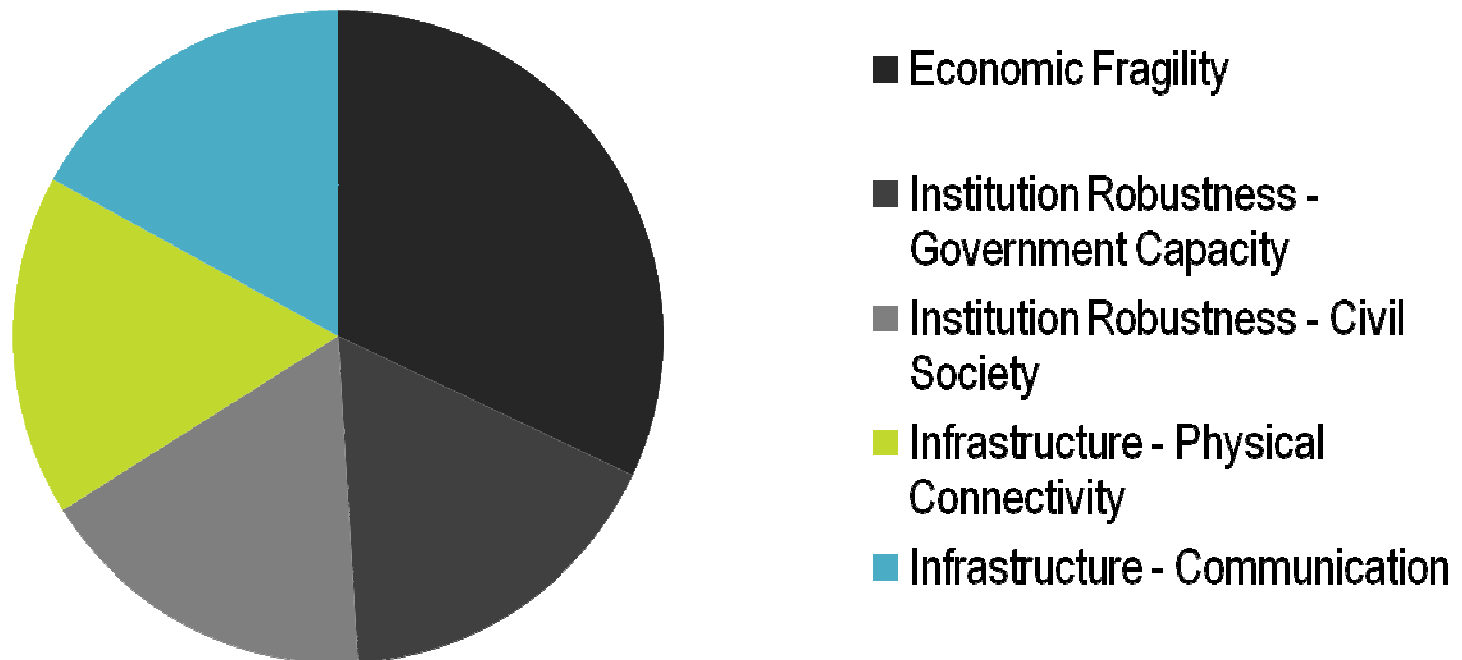
- Access to Livelihoods Index – measures where livelihood assets are at greatest risk, and hence where livelihoods are most vulnerable to external factors
- Dependency Index - relative and absolute scale of populations who are most vulnerable: refugees, IDPs, old and young
- Pre-existing environmental factors: access to sanitation, access to improved water and water stress.



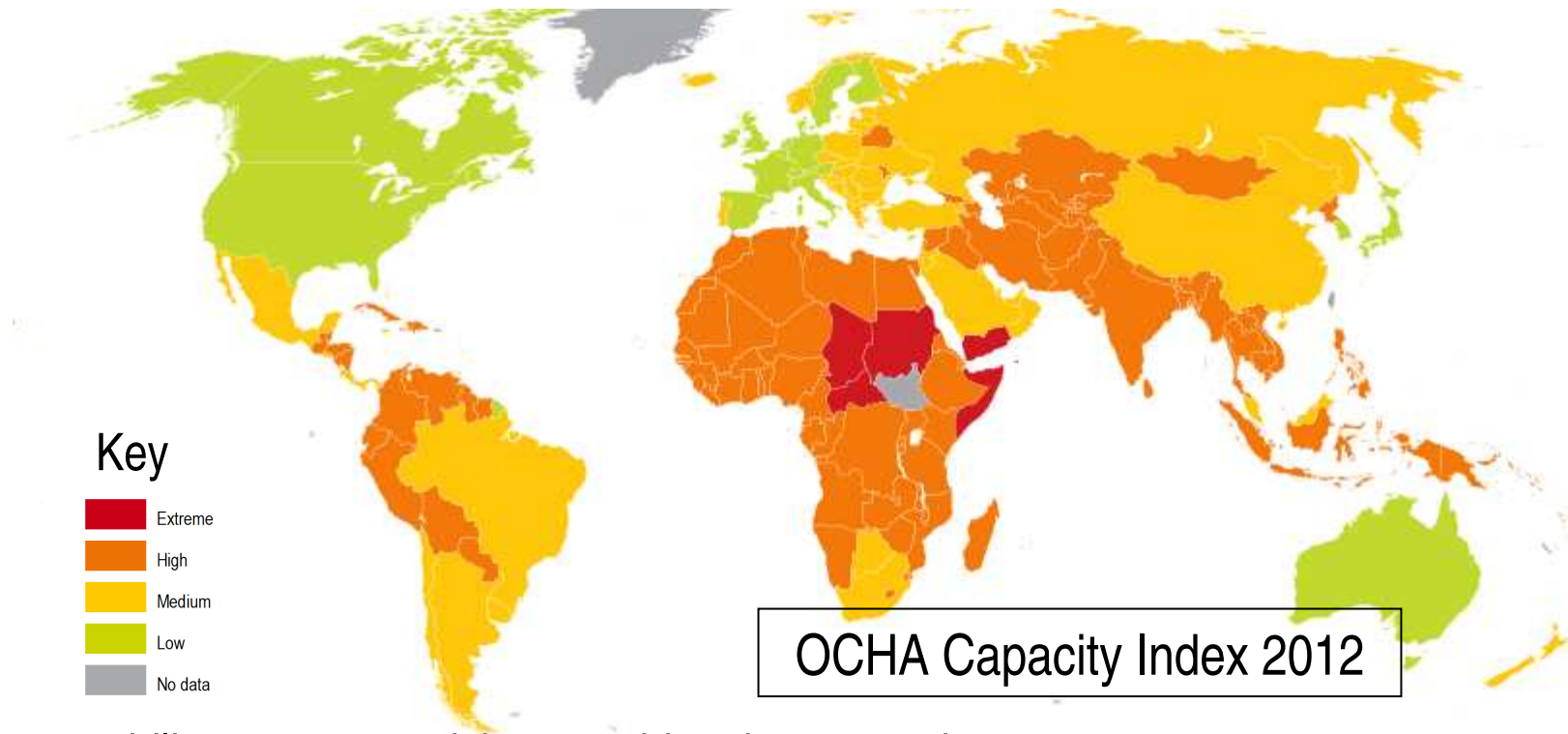
Capacity

“A combination of all the strengths and resources available within a community, society or organization that can reduce the level of risk, or the effects of a disaster”

International Strategy for Disaster Reduction



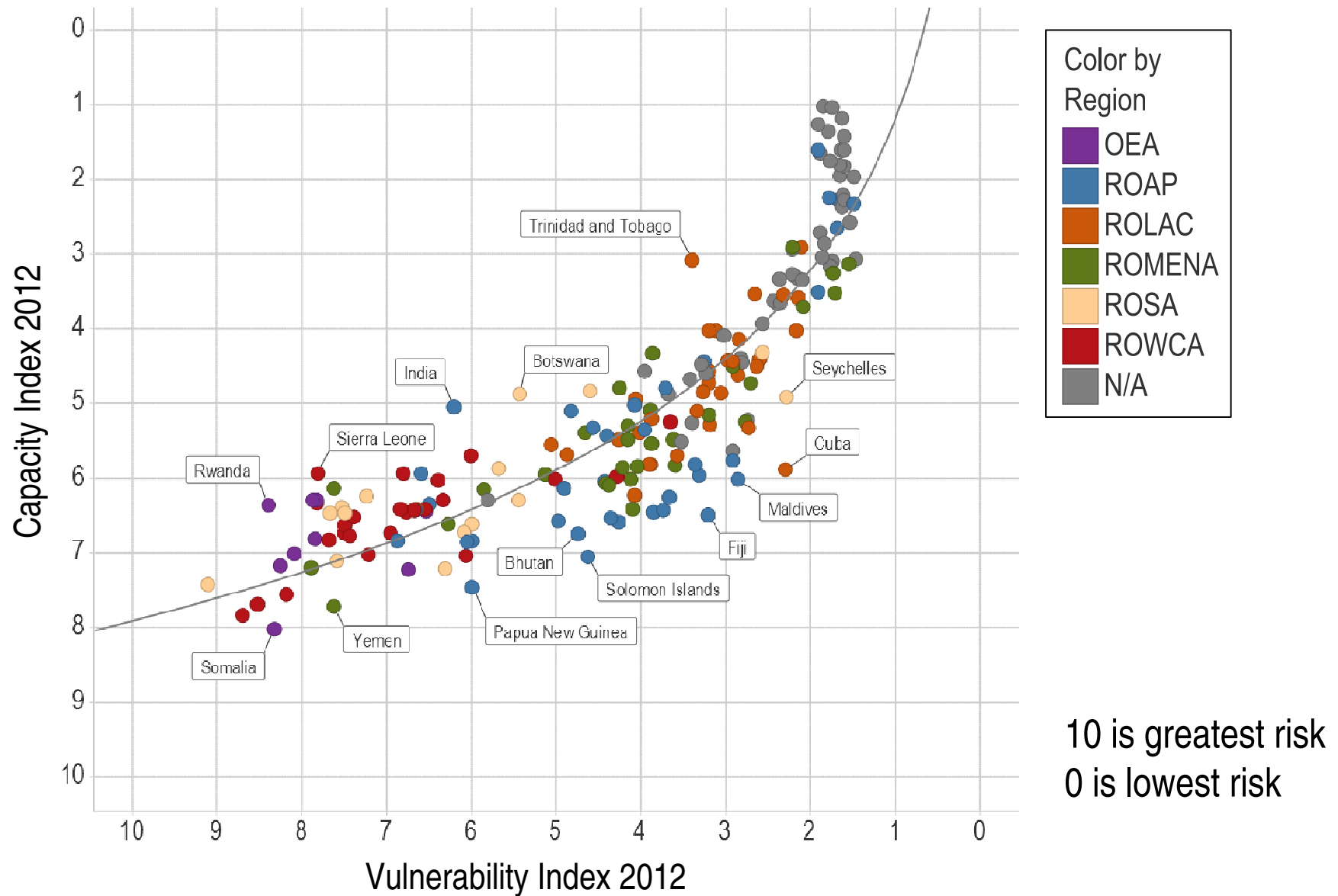
How able is government to mitigate and manage risk?



Evaluates ability to manage risk - considers issues such as:

- **Physical connectivity:** - is a significant proportion of population remote? Road / rail access
- **Communication** – can population understand and access information?
- How robust is the **economy** - capable of withstanding economic impact of a disaster?
- How effective is the **government**? Is there a large **military** to assist in a disaster?
- How large is the **Civil Society**? Can Civil Society operate without hindrance from the state?

Strong correlation between Capacity & Vulnerability



OCHA Global Focus Model

Hazard

- Natural hazards (earthquakes, tsunamis, floods, storm surge, tropical cyclones, wildfire, volcanoes, landslides, severe local storm)
- Human induced hazards (conflict, regime stability, extrajudicial and unlawful killings)

Vulnerability

- Poverty
- Livelihood Assets
- Dependency
- Environment

Capacity

- Infrastructure (communication, physical connectivity)
- Economic fragility
- Institutional resilience (governmental response capacity, civil society)

Humanitarian

- Presence of a lead agency
- Clusters activated

Humanitarian: how likely is OCHA to be involved?



- Model includes a fourth component designed to capture the extent to which OCHA is likely to be involved in disaster preparedness and response.
- Reflects internal priorities and activities of OCHA
- Category considers recent clusters activated and presence of a lead agency

OCHA – Global Focus Model

- Presentation of model:
 - Report
 - Spreadsheets
 - Presentations
 - Interactive dashboard



BACKGROUND

Why a Global Focus Model?

A challenge
humanitarian
resources a
and in an in
This allocat

Although the model provides an objective basis for measuring risk and identifying countries with a higher likelihood for needing humanitarian assistance, it cannot fully reflect the many complex and local factors that might influence such a need, or indeed the

The screenshot displays the OCHA Interactive Dashboard interface. On the left, there is a navigation menu with 'Global Focus Model' selected. Below it, a legend indicates risk levels: Extreme (7.5-10), High (5-7.5), Medium (2.5-5), and Low (0-2.5). The main area features a table with columns for various indicators and a world map on the right showing risk levels by country.

Country	Density of c	Density of s	Avian flu	ca	Meat cons	Education	Rural popu	Swine flu	di	GDP base	Live domes	Density of f	Agricultural	Access to i	Access to improved	sanitation	2008
Zimbabwe	23.3	1.6	0	15	3.55	62	0	-6.79	1436	59.7	57.8	82	46				
Haiti	155.6	36.2	0	15	6.09	48	0	1.29	43054	214.9	59.8	63	9				
Bahamas	2	0.4	0	104	5.01	16	4	1.73	881050	299.7	2.6	98	51				



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