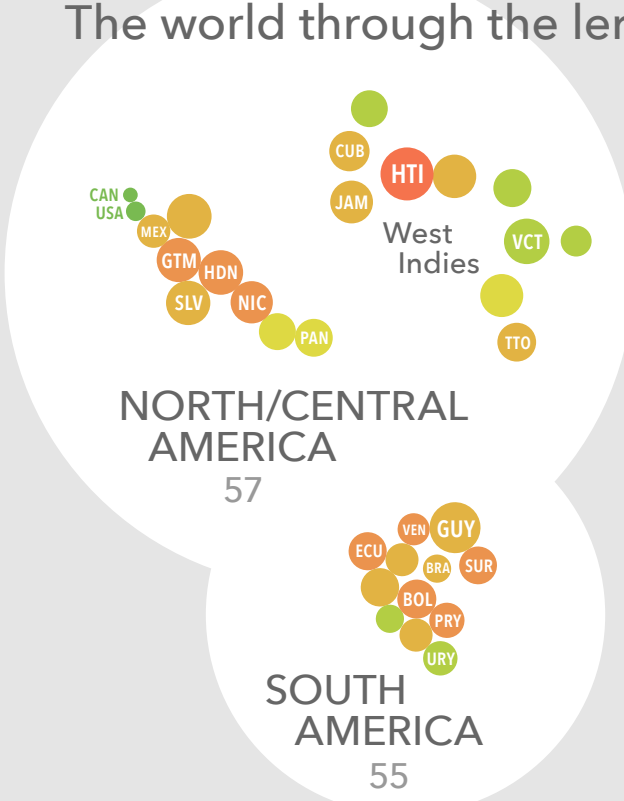


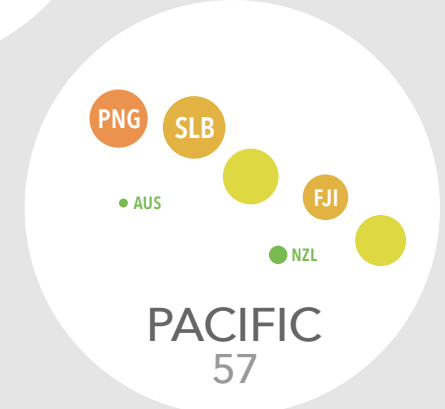
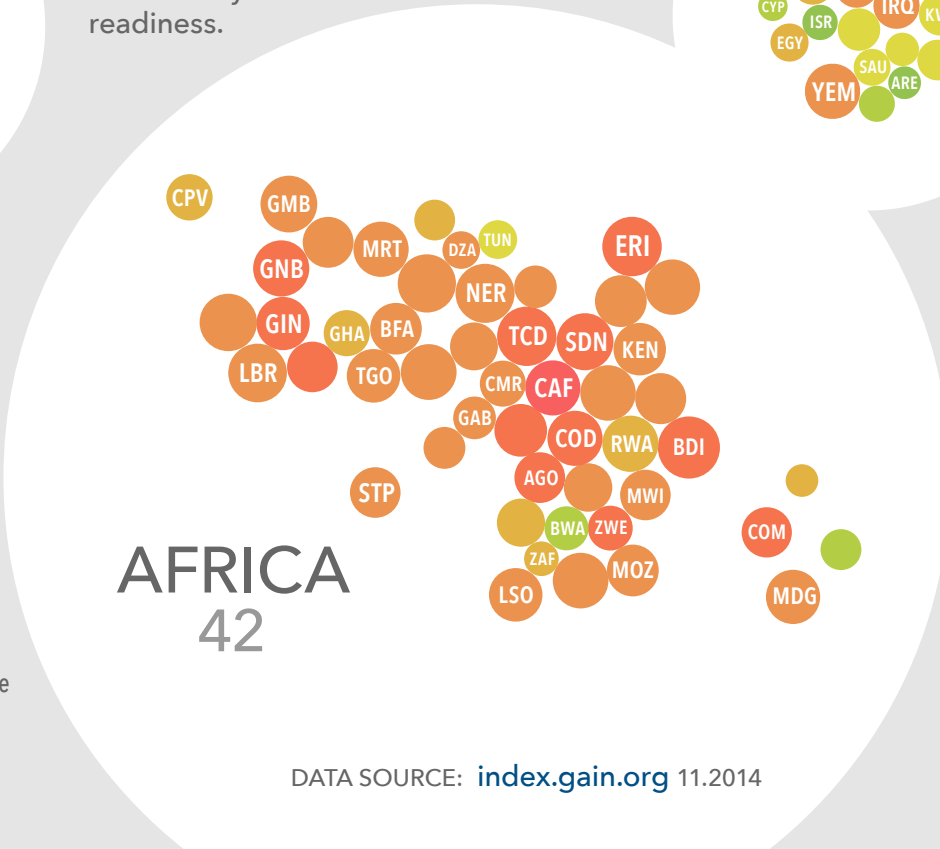
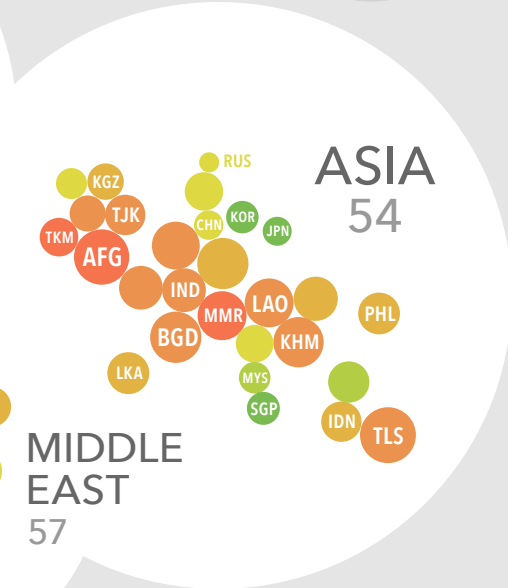
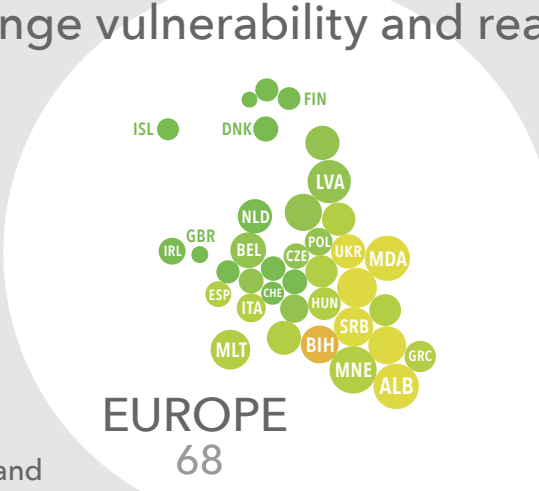
DISPROPORTIONATE RISK

The world through the lens of climate change vulnerability and readiness



Here, the 175 countries included in the ND-GAIN Index are redrawn as circles. The size of a circle is proportional to that country's vulnerability score, while the color encodes its readiness to accept adaptation investment.

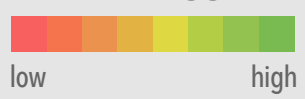
Many countries in Africa and Asia exhibit the dangerous combination of high vulnerability and low readiness.



Size indicates a Country's **VULNERABILITY**



Color indicates a Country's **READINESS**



ND-GAIN Index scores, which combine vulnerability and readiness to illustrate comparative resilience, are given for each region defined by large white circles.

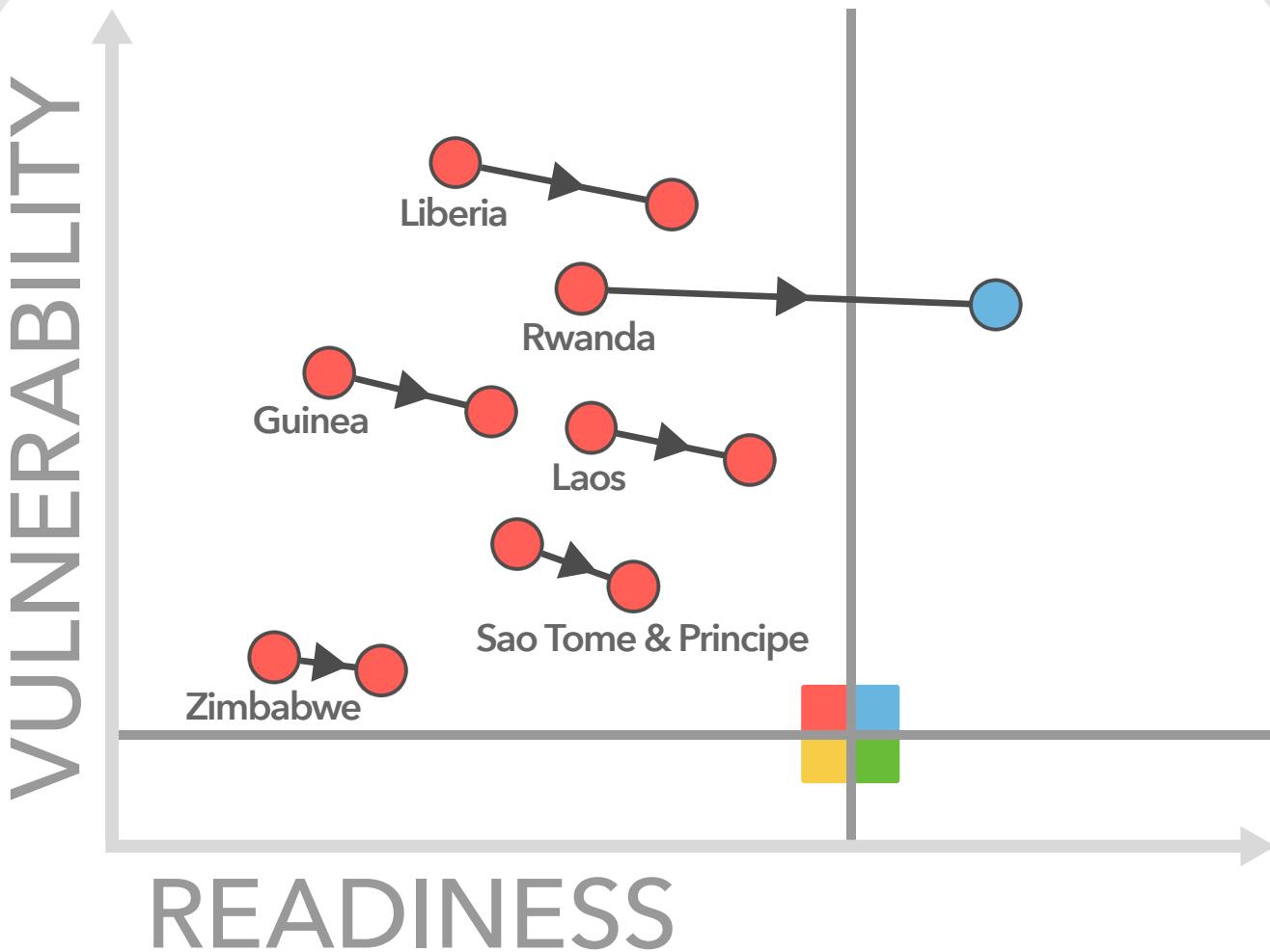
ISO3 codes are given for a subset of countries.

DATA SOURCE: index.gain.org 11.2014



READINESS UPGRADES

Examining a six year trend, a number of vulnerable countries have made great strides in readiness. Their positions on the ND-GAIN Matrix in 2013, compared to 2008, demonstrate the improvements possible with smart investment.

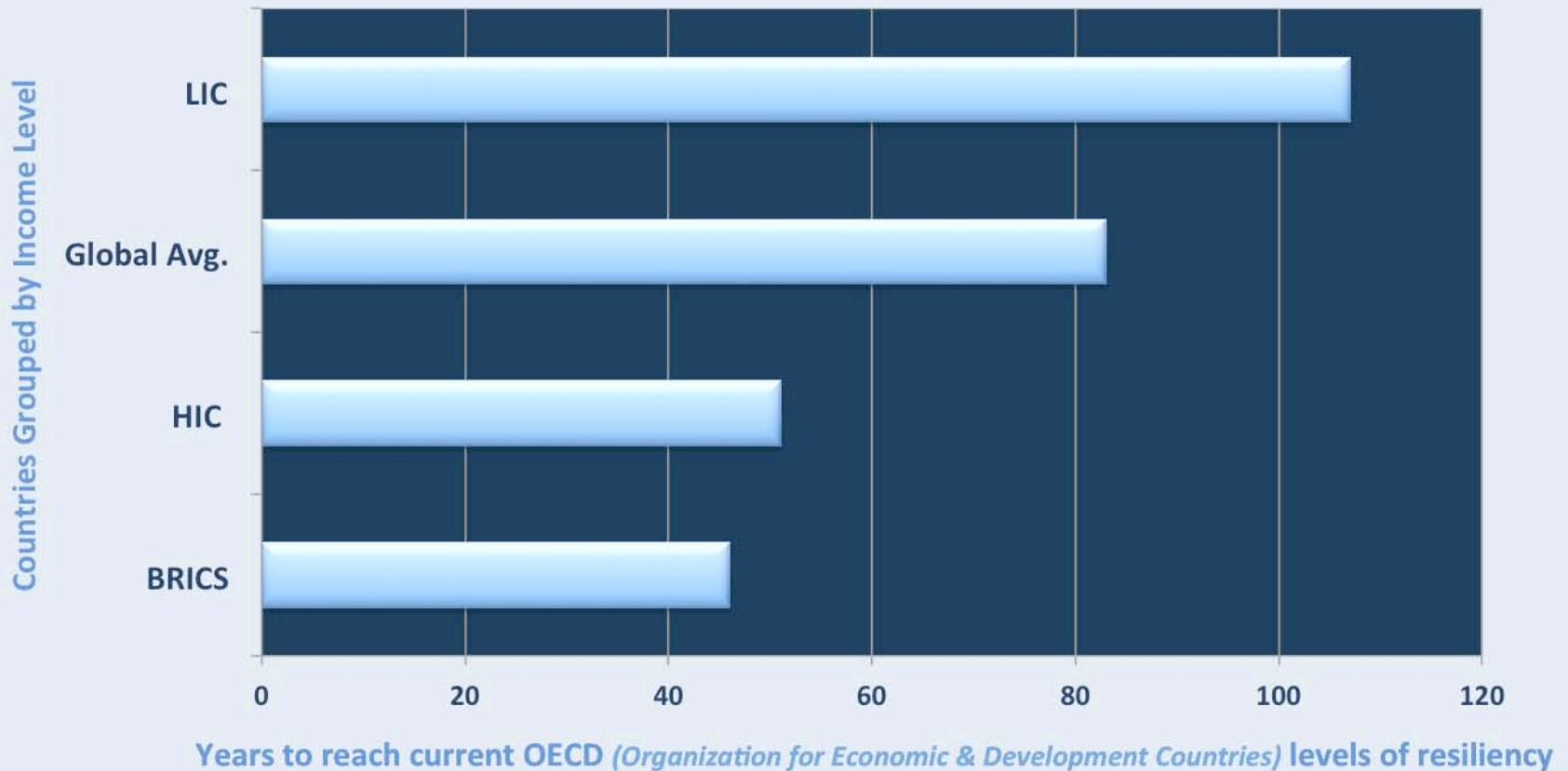


The ND-GAIN Matrix illustrates the comparative resilience of countries to climate. The vertical axis shows the vulnerability score and the horizontal axis shows the readiness score.

Countries in the red quadrant have a high vulnerability to climatic change, and a low level of readiness. Countries in both red and blue quadrants are a priority for investment.

As a country improves its readiness (moving left to right across the matrix), it increases its ability to accept adaptation investment to address the urgent need for action.

It will take more than 100 years at current rates for lower income countries to reach the current resiliency of OECD countries.



LIC: *Low income countries*

HIC: *High income countries*

BRICS: *Emerging national economies:
Brazil, Russia, India, China, South Africa*