

COPING CAPACITY: REMOTENESS

Coping Capacity in the INFORM-framework consists of infrastructural and institutional capacity. The first is reflected here through remoteness: the traveltime to the nearest hospital, secondary school and trading centre. Together, these are all important facilities, the proximity of which enables coping capacity. Moreover, it is expected that these remoteness indicators are also good proxy indicators of even more facilities: if the closest hospital is far away, it is likely that the closest Red Cross branch is also far away for example. The travel times are calculated for each Enumeration Zones by combining point data on all hospitals, schools and trading centres in Malawi, with full human settlement data, as well as the road network of Malawi. More information can be found here (<https://www.510.global/developing-and-field-testing-a-remoteness-indicator-in-malawi/>).

Institutional capacity is reflected through NGO presence. Per district it is measured how many leading organizations are active, and is believed to be a good proxy for overall NGO presence and thus capacity in an area. Consequence of this is that districts where more NGOs are active already, will score higher on Coping Capacity and thus lower on Risk and be less likely to be prioritized by this model.

