

DriverCategory	DriverExample	Description
Environmental	Natural resource scarcity	Decline in the quality, availability, or productivity of natural resources
	Water scarcity	Lack of sufficient available water resources to meet the demands of water usage within a region
	Pasture scarcity	Lack of pasture land (land covered with grass and other low plants suitable for grazing animals)
	Land degradation	Process in which the value of the biophysical environment is affected by a combination of human-induced processes acting upon the land
	Pollution	Introduction of contaminants into the natural environment that cause adverse change
	Erosion	Geological process in which earthen materials are worn away and transported by natural forces such as wind or water.
	Deforestation	Removal of a forest from land which is then converted to a non-forest use (e.g. building, fuel, agriculture, livestock)
	Climate change and variability	See definitions here
	Temperature anomaly	Difference (positive/negative, monthly, seasonal, annual) from average / baseline temperature (averaging 30 or more years of temperature data)
	Climate oscillation	Any recurring cyclical oscillation (El Niño/a, ENSO) within global or regional climate, and is a mode of climate variability
	Precipitation anomaly	Difference (positive/negative, monthly, seasonal, annual) from average precipitation (averaging 30 or more years of precipitation data)
	Drought	Natural hazard, caused by large-scale climatic variability.
	Floods	Overflow of water (from water bodies, such as a river, lake, or ocean, or due to an accumulation of rainwater), that submerges land that is usually dry.
	Climate change adaptation & mitigation	Process of adjustment to actual or expected climate and its effects

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Economic	Commodity price	Price fluctuations of a commodity
	Economic shock	Unexpected or unpredictable event that affects an economy, either positively or negatively.
	Production costs	Costs incurred by a business from manufacturing a product or providing a service
	Recession	Significant decline in economic activity, lasting more than a few months. Measured in a drop in economic indicators: GDP, income, employment, manufacturing, and retail sales
	Income	Amount of money an individual or entity makes after accounting for inflation
	GDP	Total monetary or market value of all the finished goods and services produced within a country's borders in a specific time period
	Industrial production	Measure of output of the industrial sector of the economy, including manufacturing, mining, and utilities
	Unemployment	Persons above a specified age (usually above 15)[2] not being in paid employment or self-employment but currently available for work during the reference period.

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Agronomic	Agricultural production costs	Monetary value of all inputs (seed, fertilizer, irrigation water, labor and machinery time, etc.) for growing a specific crop
	Agricultural outputs	Livestock and crop are the main product categories of agricultural output. Agricultural output comprises: output sold (including trade between agricultural holdings); changes in stocks; output for own final consumption; output produced for further process
	Animal & plant health	Health of livestock and crops
	Animal feed resources	Animal feed is food given to domestic animals in the course of animal husbandry.

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Social	Overpopulation/overcrowding	Overpopulated: Place has insufficient resources to maintain the population. Overcrowded: people in place are physically too close together
	Rural livelihoods & poverty	Rural livelihood comprises mostly agriculture, with part of the population diversifying into non-farm activities. Populations of rural livelihood are often in a state of poverty
	Food insecurity	Inadequate access to food in both quality and quantity
	Social inequality	Occurs when resources in a given society are distributed unevenly, typically through norms of allocation, that engender specific patterns along lines of socially defined categories of persons
	Land ownership Inequality	Inequality in the distribution of land ownership
	Gender inequality	Legal, social and cultural situation in which sex and/or gender determine different rights and dignity for women and men, which are reflected in their unequal access to or enjoyment of rights, as well as the assumption of stereotyped social and cultural roles
	Fragmentation of society	Absence / underdevelopment of connections between the society and the groupings of some members of that society on the lines of a common culture, nationality, race, language, occupation, religion, income level, or other common interests
	Migration & Displacement	Migration: Change of place of residence either by crossing an international border or by moving within a country of origin to another region, district or municipality. Displacement: particular form of migration, in which individuals are forced to move aga

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Institutional/Political	Weak governance	Governance: Traditions and institutions by which authority in a country is exercised, including the process by which governments are selected, monitored and replaced; the capacity of the government to effectively formulate and implement sound policies; a
	Failing institutions	Institutions may reflect asymmetries in power and perpetuate inequities. Over time, even well-functioning institutions can begin to fail or become dysfunctional.
	Weak health systems	Public health has been defined as "the science and art of preventing disease", prolonging life and improving quality of life through organized efforts and informed choices of society, organizations, public and private, communities and individuals"
	Outbreak of infectious diseases	Caused by pathogenic microorganisms (bacteria, viruses, parasites, fungi) that can be spread, directly or indirectly, from one person to another
	Poor infrastructure	Infrastructure = basic equipment and structures such as roads and bridges that are needed for a country, region, or organization to function properly, contributing to economic development by increasing productivity and providing services, which enhance th
	Democratization	Transition to a democratic political regime, e.g. from an authoritarian regime to a full democracy
	Adaptive capacity	Component of vulnerability, i.e. the propensity to be adversely affected by climatic perturbations. Ability of a system to adjust to change and recuperate from its effects
	Fragile state-citizen relations	Eg. Discrimination of citizens by the state or lack of trust to the state