FRAGILE STATES INDEX 2016

FFP

THE FUND FOR PEACE

Report Edited by
J. J. Messner

Assessment Directed by
Nate Haken

The Fragile States Index Team
J. J. Messner, Nate Haken, Patricia Taft, Hannah Blyth, Kendall Lawrence, Charlotte Bellm, Sagal Hashi, Nicole Patierno, Leo Rosenberg

Circulation: PUBLIC

The Fund for Peace
1101 14th Street NW, Suite 1020
Washington, D.C. 20005

T: +1 202 223 7940
F: +1 202 223 7947
www.fundforpeace.org

Foreign Policy magazine is the media partner of
the Fragile States Index
www.foreignpolicy.com

www.fundforpeace.org

Fragile States Index 2016: Overview

Contents

Fragile States Index 2016

2016 Map 4
2016 Scores and Rankings 6
2016 Scores by Indicator 19

Analysis: 14
- Europe's Refugee Crisis Underscores
- Global Interconnectedness

Decade Trends 2007-2016

Decade Trends Map 8
Decade Trends Rankings 10

Good to Know

Methodology and Indicators 12
About The Fund for Peace 23

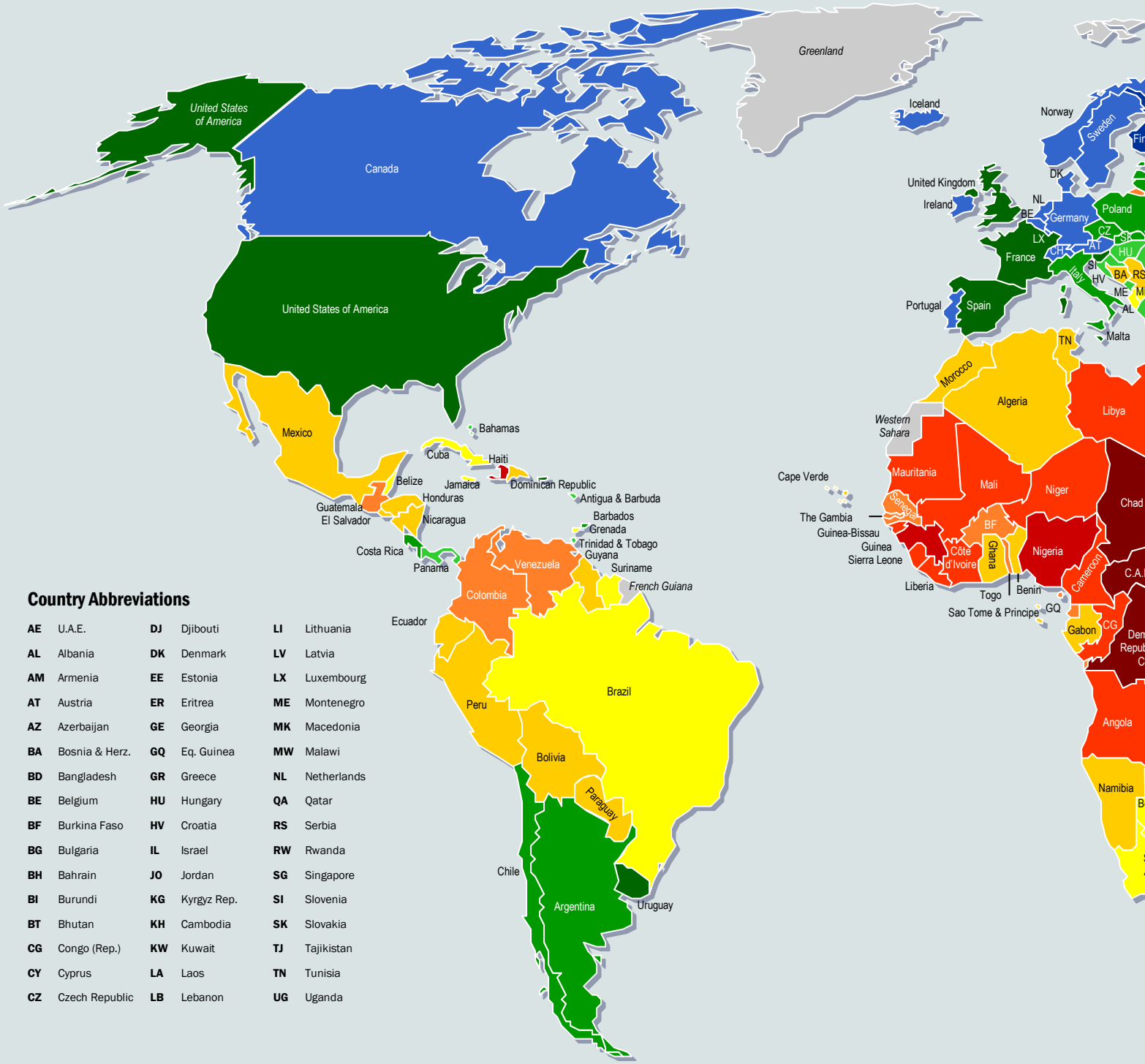
The Fragile States Index is an annual ranking of 178 nations based on their levels of stability and the pressures they face. The Index is based on The Fund for Peace's proprietary Conflict Assessment System Tool (CAST) analytical platform. Based on comprehensive social science methodology, data from three primary sources is triangulated and subjected to critical review to obtain final scores for the Fragile States Index. Millions of documents are analyzed every year, and by applying highly specialized search parameters, scores are apportioned for every country based on twelve key political, social and economic indicators and over 100 sub-indicators that are the result of years of painstaking expert social science research.

The 2016 Fragile States Index, the 12th edition of the annual Index, comprises data collected between January 1, 2015 and December 31, 2015 — thus, certain well-publicized events that have occurred since January 1, 2016 are not covered by the 2016 Index.

Interpreting the Fragile States Index Findings

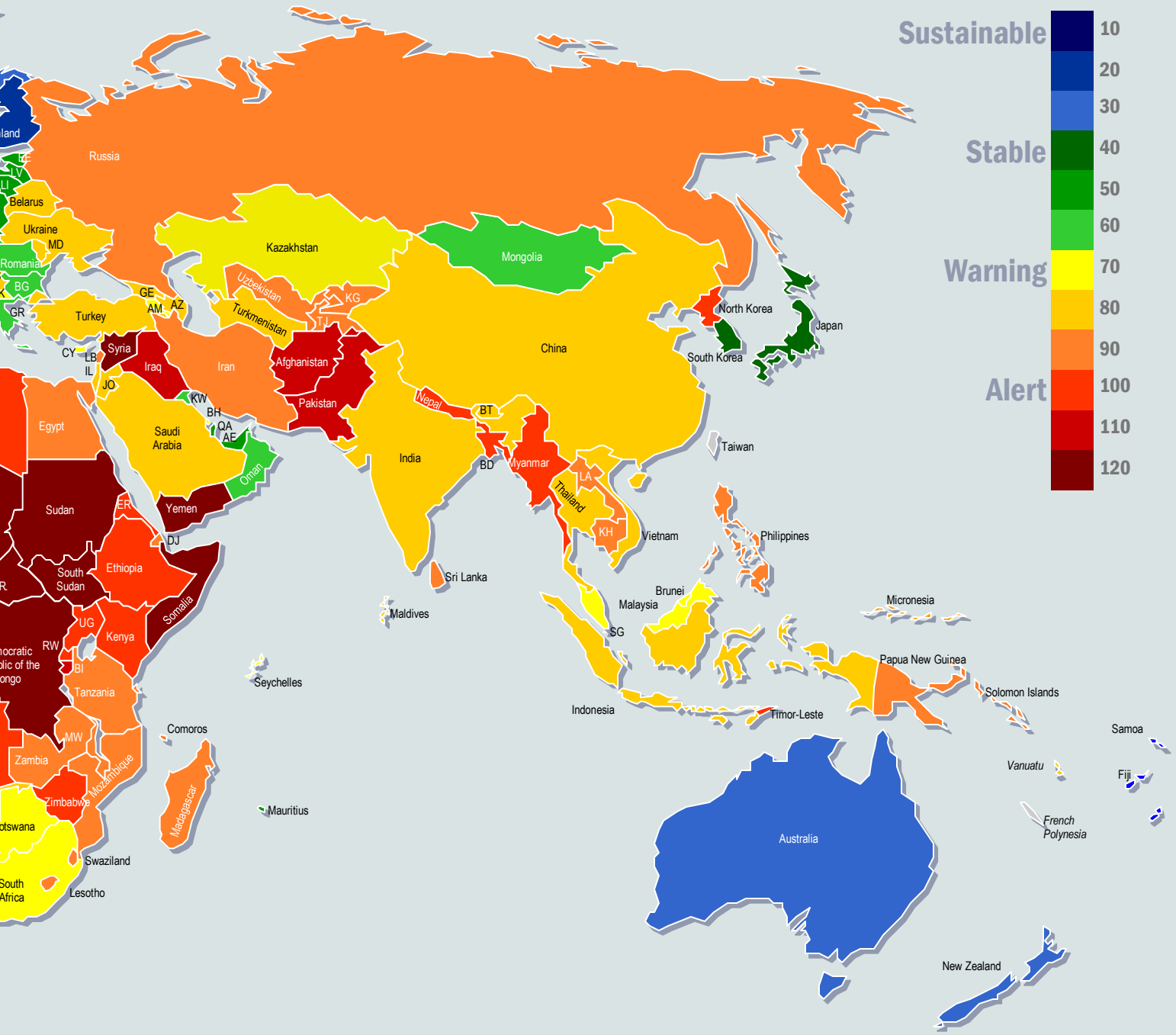
The Fragile States Index scores should be interpreted with the understanding that the lower the score, the better. Therefore, a reduced score indicates an improvement, just as a higher score indicates greater instability. For an explanation of the various indicators and their icons, please refer to page **12**. Also, in a departure from previous years, readers will notice a significant de-emphasis on rankings, as it is our firm belief that a country's score (and indeed, its indicator scores) are a far more important and accurate indicator of a country's performance, and that as much as countries should be compared against other countries, it is more useful to compare a country against itself, over time. Hence, our rankings are now printed in reverse order, and our analysis now focuses more on broad categories rather than specific rankings. We have also changed our "Heat Map", whereby "cooler" colors are now applied to more less at-risk categories. We trust this will provide a less alarming view of the globe.

Fragile States Index: Fragility in the World 2016



Country Abbreviations

AE	U.A.E.	**DJ**	Djibouti	**LI**	Lithuania
AL	Albania	**DK**	Denmark	**LV**	Latvia
AM	Armenia	**EE**	Estonia	**LX**	Luxembourg
AT	Austria	**ER**	Eritrea	**ME**	Montenegro
AZ	Azerbaijan	**GE**	Georgia	**MK**	Macedonia
BA	Bosnia & Herz.	**GQ**	Eq. Guinea	**MW**	Malawi
BD	Bangladesh	**GR**	Greece	**NL**	Netherlands
BE	Belgium	**HU**	Hungary	**QA**	Qatar
BF	Burkina Faso	**HV**	Croatia	**RS**	Serbia
BG	Bulgaria	**IL**	Israel	**RW**	Rwanda
BH	Bahrain	**JO**	Jordan	**SG**	Singapore
BI	Burundi	**KG**	Kyrgyz Rep.	**SI**	Slovenia
BT	Bhutan	**KH**	Cambodia	**SK**	Slovakia
CG	Congo (Rep.)	**KW**	Kuwait	**TJ**	Tajikistan
CY	Cyprus	**LA**	Laos	**TN**	Tunisia
CZ	Czech Republic	**LB**	Lebanon	**UG**	Uganda


Sustainable
10
20
30
Stable
40
50
60
Warning
70
80
90
Alert
100
110
120
Russia
Belarus
Ukraine
MD
Romania
BG
GR
Turkey
GE
AM
AZ
Kazakhstan
Uzbekistan
Turkmenistan
KG
TJ
Mongolia
China
North Korea
South Korea
Japan
Taiwan
Syria
Iraq
Iran
Afghanistan
Pakistan
CY
LB
IL
JO
KW
BH
QA
AE
Saudi Arabia
Oman
Yemen
Egypt
Sudan
ER
DJ
Ethiopia
South Sudan
Somalia
UG
Kenya
RW
BI
Tanzania
MW
Zambia
Mozambique
Zimbabwe
Swaziland
Lesotho
South Africa
Madagascar
Comoros
Mauritius
Seychelles
Nepal
BT
India
BD
Myanmar
LA
Thailand
KH
Vietnam
Sri Lanka
Maldives
Brunei
Malaysia
SG
Philippines
Micronesia
Papua New Guinea
Solomon Islands
Indonesia
Timor-Leste
Australia
Vanuatu
Samoa
Fiji
French Polynesia
New Zealand

Fragile States Index: Assessing State Fragility in 2016

Very Sustainable

18.8	Finland (178) ▼	

Sustainable

21.2	Norway (177) ▼	
21.3	New Zealand (176) ▲	
21.5	Denmark (175) =	
21.8	Switzerland (174) ▲	
22.5	Australia (173) ▲	
22.5	Ireland (172) ▲	
22.6	Sweden (171) ▼	
22.8	Iceland (170) ▲	
23.8	Canada (169) ▲	
24.1	Luxembourg (168) ▼	
27.5	Austria (167) ▼	
28.2	Netherlands (166) ▼	
28.6	Germany (165) ▼	
29.0	Belgium (164) ▲	
29.2	Portugal (163) ▲	

Very Stable

32.4	United Kingdom (162) ▲	
32.9	Singapore (161) ▲	
33.9	Slovenia (160) ▼	
34.0	United States (159) ▲	
34.5	France (158) ▼	
35.1	Japan (157) ▲	
36.1	South Korea (156) =	
36.2	Uruguay (155) ▲	
39.6	Malta (154) ▲	
39.8	Spain (153) ▲	

More Stable

40.7	Poland (152) ▼	
40.8	Czech Republic (151) ▼	
41.9	Chile (150) ▼	
42.4	Lithuania (149) ▲	
43.1	Italy (148) =	
43.2	Mauritius (147) ▲	
43.4	Estonia (146) ▲	
44.5	U.A.E. (145) ▲	
44.9	Slovak Republic (144) ▼	
45.1	Costa Rica (=142) ▲	
45.1	Qatar (=142) ▲	
47.4	Latvia (141) ▲	
48.4	Argentina (140) ▼	
49.0	Barbados (139) ▲	

Stable

51.6	Bahamas (=137) =	
51.6	Oman (=137) ▲	
52.4	Croatia (136) ▼	
52.7	Hungary (135) ▼	
52.9	Romania (134) ▲	
53.2	Panama (133) ▲	
53.7	Bulgaria (132) ▲	
55.2	Montenegro (131) ▼	
55.9	Greece (130) ▼	
56.2	Antigua & Barb. (129) ▲	
56.6	Mongolia (128) ▲	
57.8	Trinidad & Tob. (127) ▲	
58.5	Kuwait (126) ▼	

Warning

60.2	Seychelles (125) ▲	
61.2	Albania (124) ▲	
62.0	Brunei (123) ▲	
63.0	Grenada (122) ▲	
63.4	Bahrain (121) ▲	
63.5	Botswana (120) ▼	
64.0	Cyprus (121) ▲	
65.0	Jamaica (120) ▼	
65.3	Brazil (119) ▼	
66.0	Belize (116) ▼	
66.1	Malaysia (115) =	
66.3	Cuba (114) ▲	
66.5	Kazakhstan (113) ▲	
66.7	Suriname (112) ▲	
67.0	Macedonia (111) ▼	
67.6	Samoa (110) ▲	
69.6	Armenia (109) =	
69.9	South Africa (108) ▼	

Elevated Warning

70.4	Mexico (107) ▲	
70.7	Vietnam (106) ▲	
70.8	Dominican Rep. (105) ▲	
70.9	Guyana (104) ▼	
71.1	Namibia (103) ▼	
71.2	Ghana (102) ▲	
71.5	Cape Verde (101) ▲	
72.0	Gabon (=98) ▼	
72.0	Peru (=98) =	
72.0	Serbia (=98) ▲	
72.2	Saudi Arabia (97) ▼	
72.5	El Salvador (96) ▼	
72.6	Paraguay (95) ▼	
72.9	Sao Tome & Princ. (94) ▲	
73.2	Moldova (93) =	
73.9	Belarus (92) ▲	
74.0	Maldives (91) =	
74.2	Morocco (90) ▲	
74.6	Tunisia (=88) ▲	
74.6	Bosnia & Herz. (=88) ▲	

Elevated Warning

74.9	China (=86)	▲
74.9	Indonesia (=86)	▲
75.5	Ukraine (85)	▲
75.6	Ecuador (84)	▲
76.0	Turkmenistan (83)	▲
76.2	Fiji (82)	▲
76.3	Azerbaijan (81)	▲
77.1	Micronesia (80)	▼
77.3	Turkey (79)	▼
77.6	Bhutan (78)	▲
78.0	Jordan (77)	▼
78.3	Algeria (76)	▲
78.5	Bolivia (75)	▼
78.8	Thailand (74)	▲
78.9	Georgia (73)	▲
78.9	Benin (72)	=
79.0	Nicaragua (71)	=
79.6	India (70)	=
79.7	Israel / West Bank (69)	▼
79.8	Honduras (68)	▼

High Warning

80.2	Colombia (67)	▲
80.9	Lesotho (66)	▼
81.0	Russia (65)	▼
81.1	Kyrgyz Republic (64)	▲
81.6	Venezuela (63)	▼
81.8	Tanzania (62)	▼
83.2	Guatemala (61)	▼
83.5	Uzbekistan (60)	▲
83.6	Senegal (59)	▼
83.8	Comoros (=57)	▼
83.8	Tajikistan (=57)	▼
84.2	Madagascar (56)	▼
84.4	Laos (55)	=
84.7	Philippines (54)	▲
85.2	Equatorial Guinea (53)	▼
85.3	Solomon Islands (52)	▲
85.8	Togo (51)	▼
86.2	Papua N. Guinea (50)	▼
86.3	Zambia (49)	▼
86.8	Gambia (48)	▼
86.9	Iran (47)	▲
87.4	Cambodia (46)	▲
87.6	Malawi (=44)	▼
87.6	Swaziland (=44)	▼
87.7	Sri Lanka (43)	▲
87.8	Mozambique (42)	▼
89.4	Burkina Faso (41)	=
89.6	Lebanon (40)	▼
89.7	Djibouti (39)	▼

Alert

90.2	Egypt (38)	=
90.5	Angola (37)	▼
90.7	Bangladesh (36)	▲
90.8	Timor-Leste (35)	=
91.0	Sierra Leone (34)	▲
91.2	Nepal (33)	▼
91.3	Rwanda (32)	▼
92.2	Congo (Republic) (31)	▼
93.9	North Korea (30)	=
95.2	Mali (29)	▼
95.4	Mauritania (26)	▼
95.5	Liberia (27)	▲
96.3	Myanmar (Burma) (26)	▼
96.4	Libya (25)	▼
97.2	Ethiopia (24)	▲
97.7	Uganda (23)	▼
97.8	Cameroon (22)	▼
97.9	Cote d'Ivoire (21)	▲
98.3	Kenya (20)	▼
98.4	Niger (19)	▼
98.6	Eritrea (18)	▼
99.8	Guinea Bissau (17)	=

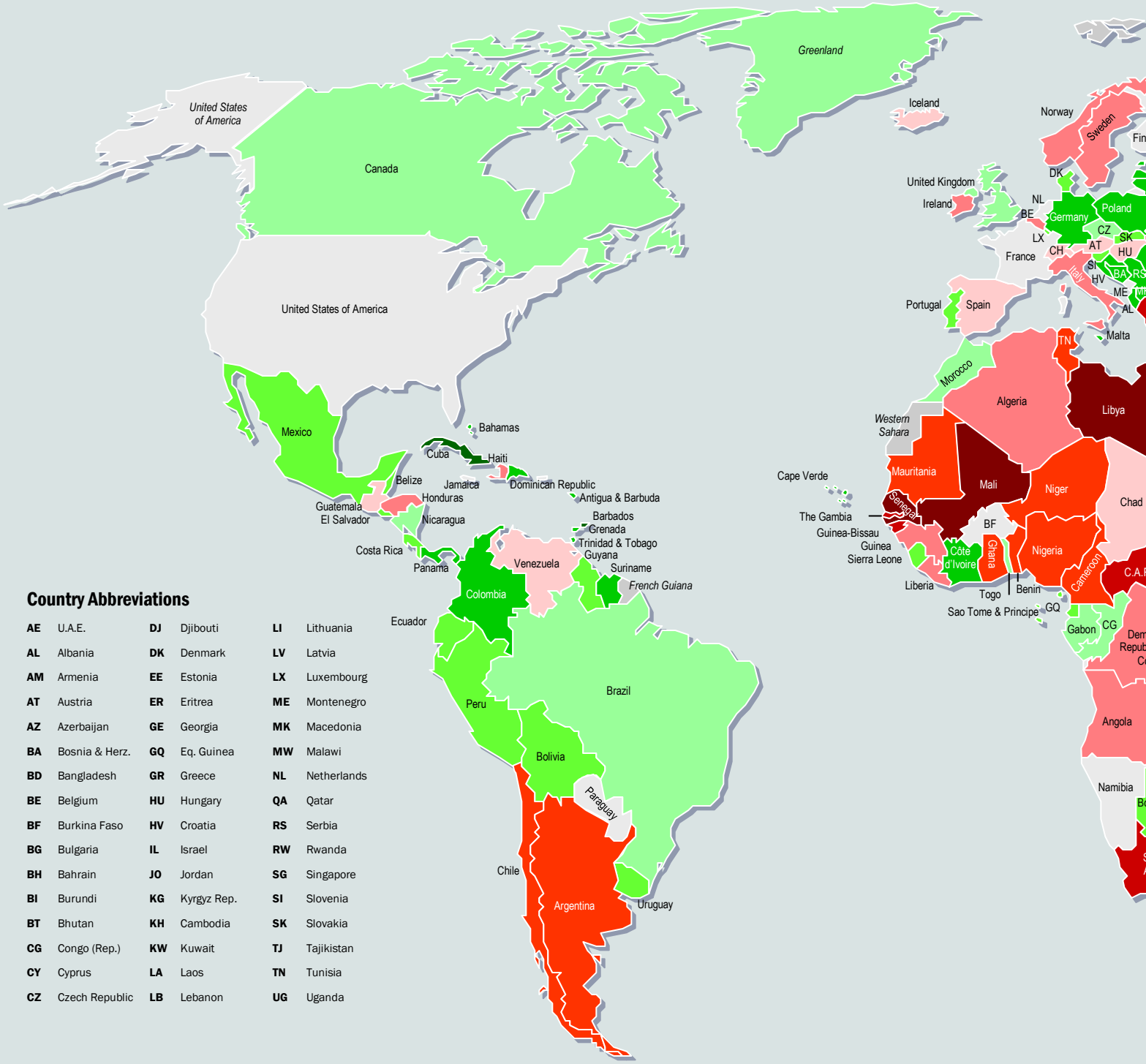
High Alert

100.5	Zimbabwe (16)	▼
100.7	Burundi (15)	▼
101.7	Pakistan (14)	▲
103.5	Nigeria (13)	▼
103.8	Guinea (12)	▲
104.7	Iraq (11)	=
105.1	Haiti (10)	▼
107.9	Afghanistan (9)	=

Very High Alert

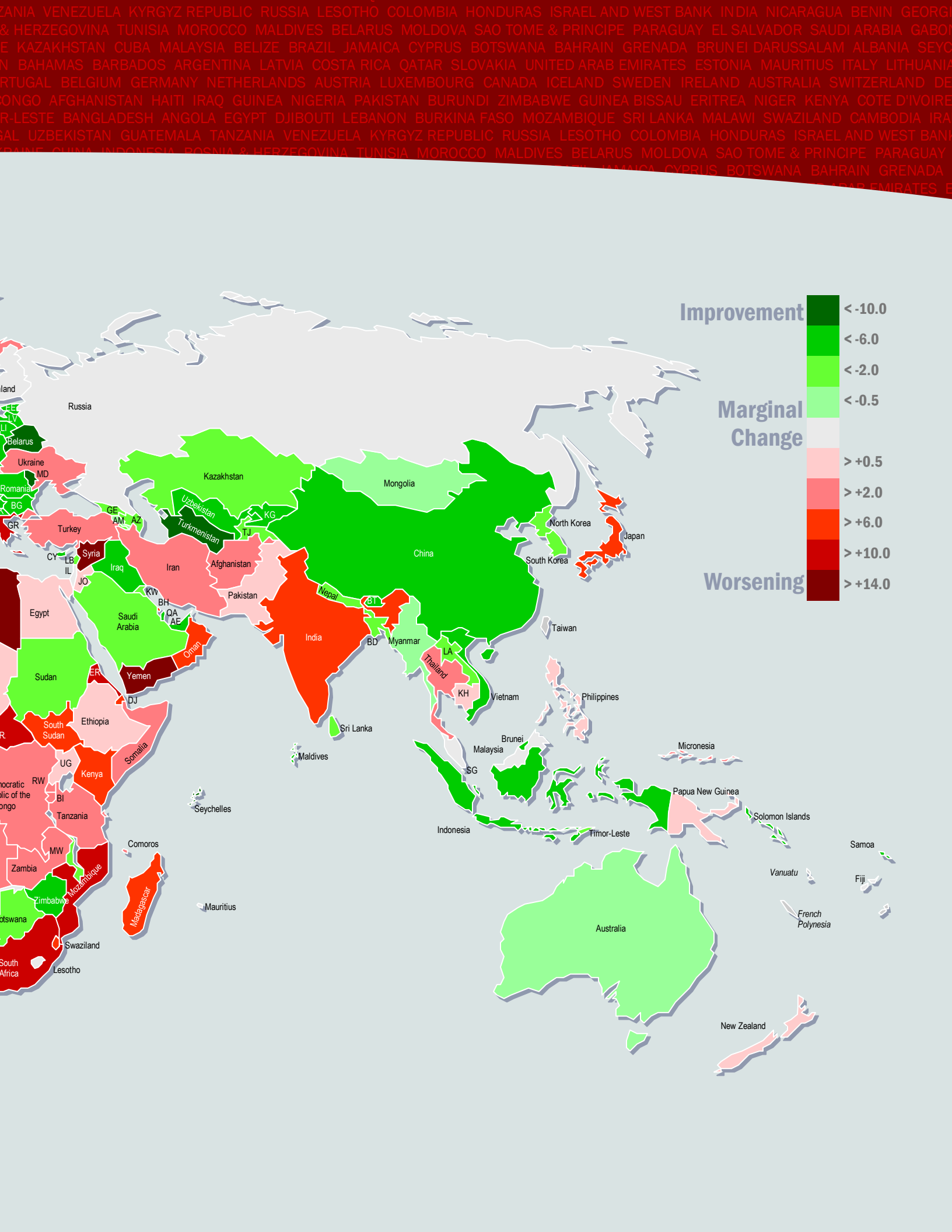
110.0	Congo (D. R.) (8)	▼
110.1	Chad (7)	▼
110.8	Syria (6)	▼
111.5	Sudan (=4)	▼
111.5	Yemen (=4)	▼
112.1	Central African R. (3)	=
113.8	South Sudan (2)	▲
114.0	Somalia (1)	=

Fragile States Index: Decade Trends, 2007-2016



Country Abbreviations

AE	U.A.E.	**DJ**	Djibouti	**LI**	Lithuania
AL	Albania	**DK**	Denmark	**LV**	Latvia
AM	Armenia	**EE**	Estonia	**LX**	Luxembourg
AT	Austria	**ER**	Eritrea	**ME**	Montenegro
AZ	Azerbaijan	**GE**	Georgia	**MK**	Macedonia
BA	Bosnia & Herz.	**GQ**	Eq. Guinea	**MW**	Malawi
BD	Bangladesh	**GR**	Greece	**NL**	Netherlands
BE	Belgium	**HU**	Hungary	**QA**	Qatar
BF	Burkina Faso	**HV**	Croatia	**RS**	Serbia
BG	Bulgaria	**IL**	Israel	**RW**	Rwanda
BH	Bahrain	**JO**	Jordan	**SG**	Singapore
BI	Burundi	**KG**	Kyrgyz Rep.	**SI**	Slovenia
BT	Bhutan	**KH**	Cambodia	**SK**	Slovakia
CG	Congo (Rep.)	**KW**	Kuwait	**TJ**	Tajikistan
CY	Cyprus	**LA**	Laos	**TN**	Tunisia
CZ	Czech Republic	**LB**	Lebanon	**UG**	Uganda


Improvement
< -10.0
< -6.0
< -2.0
< -0.5
Marginal Change
> +0.5
> +2.0
> +6.0
> +10.0
Worsening
> +14.0
Russia
Belarus
Ukraine
MD
Romania
BG
GR
Turkey
GE
AM
AZ
Kazakhstan
Uzbekistan
Turkmenistan
KG
TJ
Mongolia
China
North Korea
South Korea
Japan
Taiwan
Syria
CY
LB
IL
JO
Iraq
Iran
Afghanistan
Pakistan
KW
BH
QA
AE
Saudi Arabia
Egypt
Nepal
BT
India
BD
Myanmar
LA
Thailand
KH
Vietnam
Philippines
Oman
Yemen
Sudan
ER
DJ
Ethiopia
South Sudan
Somalia
Kenya
UG
RW
BI
Tanzania
Sri Lanka
Maldives
Brunei
Malaysia
SG
Micronesia
Papua New Guinea
Solomon Islands
Indonesia
Timor-Leste
Seychelles
Comoros
Mauritius
Madagascar
MW
Zambia
Mozambique
Zimbabwe
Swaziland
Lesotho
South Africa
Australia
Samoa
Vanuatu
Fiji
French Polynesia
New Zealand

Fragile States Index: Decade Trends, 2007-2016

Significant Improvement

−12.5	Moldova
−12.3	Cuba
−11.5	Turkmenistan
−11.3	Belarus
−11.1	Seychelles
−10.9	Barbados

Strong Improvement

−10.0	Uzbekistan
−9.9	Bosnia & Herz.
−9.8	Dominican Rep.
−9.8	Germany
−9.8	Trinidad & Tob.
−9.6	Cape Verde
−9.6	Zimbabwe
−9.5	Antigua & Bar.
−9.5	Colombia
−9.5	Indonesia
−9.4	Cote d'Ivoire
−9.3	Albania
−9.3	Latvia
−9.2	Brunei Dar.
−9.1	Serbia
−8.9	Malta
−8.8	Bhutan
−8.6	Grenada
−8.5	Bahamas
−8.5	Qatar
−8.1	Croatia
−8.0	Romania
−7.2	Suriname
−7.1	Estonia
−7.1	Kyrgyz Rep.
−7.1	Macedonia
−7.1	Maldives
−7.1	U.A.E.
−7.1	Vietnam
−6.9	Poland
−6.7	Iraq
−6.7	Solomon Is.
−6.6	Bulgaria
−6.6	Lithuania
−6.3	China
−6.2	Cyprus
−6.2	Panama
−6.2	Samoa

Some Improvement

−5.8	Kazakhstan
−5.7	Sao Tome
−5.4	Costa Rica
−5.4	Sri Lanka
−5.2	Bangladesh
−4.9	Azerbaijan
−4.9	Tajikistan
−4.7	Uruguay
−4.6	Malawi
−4.4	Peru
−4.4	Slovak Rep.
−4.3	Ecuador
−4.3	Saudi Arabia
−4.1	Timor-Leste
−4.0	Luxembourg
−3.8	Belize
−3.8	North Korea
−3.6	Kuwait
−3.6	Slovenia
−3.6	South Korea
−3.5	Bolivia
−3.4	Georgia
−3.2	Portugal
−3.0	Eq. Guinea
−2.9	Botswana
−2.8	Laos
−2.8	Lebanon
−2.4	El Salvador
−2.4	Guyana
−2.4	Nepal
−2.4	Sierra Leone
−2.2	Mexico
−2.2	Sudan

Marginal Improvement

−1.8	Mongolia
−1.8	Morocco
−1.7	United Kingdom
−1.6	Brazil
−1.3	Canada
−1.3	Czech Republic
−1.3	Gabon
−1.0	Nicaragua
−0.8	Congo (Rep.)
−0.8	Togo
−0.7	Armenia
−0.7	Australia
−0.7	Denmark
−0.7	Myanmar

Marginal Worsening

+0.6	Spain
+0.8	New Zealand
+1.0	Egypt
+1.1	P.N.G.
+1.3	Chad
+1.3	Uganda
+1.4	Jordan
+1.5	Austria
+1.5	Hungary
+1.5	Philippines
+1.6	Pakistan
+1.6	Switzerland
+1.7	Cambodia
+1.7	Iceland
+1.8	Guatemala
+1.8	Venezuela
+1.9	Ethiopia

Some Worsening

+2.1	Rwanda
+2.4	Algeria
+2.4	Turkey
+2.5	Guinea
+2.5	Tanzania
+2.6	Liberia
+2.8	Thailand
+2.9	Somalia
+3.0	Ireland
+3.3	Sweden
+3.5	Belgium
+3.6	Micronesia
+4.1	Iran
+4.1	Norway
+4.1	Ukraine
+4.2	Haiti
+4.5	Congo (D.R.)
+5.0	Honduras
+5.5	Burundi
+5.6	Afghanistan
+5.6	Angola
+5.7	Zambia
+6.0	Comoros
+6.0	Italy

Worsening

+6.1	Oman
+6.3	Swaziland
+6.4	Bahrain
+6.6	Japan
+6.9	Benin
+7.0	Argentina
+7.0	Kenya
+7.2	Niger
+7.7	Madagascar
+7.9	Nigeria
+8.1	Chile
+8.4	Cameroon
+8.7	Mauritania
+8.8	India
+9.0	Tunisia
+9.3	Ghana
+9.4	Djibouti

Significant Worsening

+10.8	Gambia
+10.9	Mozambique
+11.0	Guinea Bissau
+11.1	C.A.R.
+12.4	Greece
+12.5	South Africa
+13.1	Eritrea

Critical Worsening

+16.7	Senegal
+18.3	Yemen
+19.7	Mali
+22.2	Syria
+27.1	Libya

Insignificant Change

−0.4	Montenegro
−0.4	Netherlands
−0.3	Burkina Faso
−0.3	Lesotho
−0.3	Paraguay
−0.2	Namibia
−0.2	Russia
−0.1	Jamaica
−0.1	Singapore
+0.1	Israel & W.B.
+0.2	Malaysia
+0.2	Finland
+0.4	France
+0.4	United States
+0.5	Fiji
+0.5	Mauritius

The Methodology Behind the Fragile States Index

Weak and failing states pose a challenge to the international community. In a highly interconnected world, pressures on one fragile state can have serious repercussions not only for that state and its people, but also for its neighbors and other states halfway across the globe. Since the end of the Cold War, a number of states have erupted into mass violence stemming from internal conflict. Some of these crises are ethnic conflicts; some are civil wars; others take on the form of revolutions; and many result in complex humanitarian emergencies.

Fault lines emerge between identity groups, defined by language, religion, race, ethnicity, nationality, class, caste, clan or area of origin. Tensions can deteriorate into conflict through a variety of circumstances, such as competition over resources, predatory or fractured leadership, corruption, or unresolved group grievances. The reasons for state weakness and failure are complex but not unpredictable. It is critically important that the international community understand and closely monitor the conditions that contribute to fragility — and be prepared to take the necessary actions to deal with the underlying issues or otherwise mitigate the negative effects.

To have meaningful early warning, and effective policy responses, assessments must go beyond specialized area knowledge, narrative case studies and anecdotal evidence to identify and grasp broad social trends. A mixed approach using qualitative and quantitative techniques is needed to establish patterns and trends. With the right data and analysis it is possible to identify problems that may be festering below the radar. Decision makers need access to this kind of information to implement effective policies.

The Fragile States Index (FSI) produced by the Fund for Peace (FFP), is a critical tool in highlighting not only the normal pressures that all states experience, but also in identifying when those pressures are pushing a state towards the brink of failure. By highlighting pertinent issues in weak and failing states, the Index — and the

Social Indicators

Demographic Pressures

Pressures on the population such as disease and natural disasters make it difficult for the government to protect its citizens or demonstrate a lack of capacity or will.

Includes pressures and measures related to:

- Natural Disasters
- Disease
- Environment
- Pollution
- Food Scarcity
- Malnutrition
- Water Scarcity
- Population Growth
- Youth Bulge
- Mortality

Refugees and IDPs

Pressures associated with population displacement. This strains public services and has the potential to pose a security threat.

Includes pressures and measures related to:

- Displacement
- Refugee Camps
- IDP Camps
- Disease related to Displacement
- Refugees per capita
- IDPs per capita
- Capacity to absorb

Group Grievance

When tension and violence exists between groups, the state's ability to provide security is undermined and fear and further violence may ensue.

Includes pressures and measures related to:

- Discrimination
- Powerlessness
- Ethnic Violence
- Communal Violence
- Sectarian Violence
- Religious Violence

Human Flight & Brain Drain

When there is little opportunity, people migrate, leaving a vacuum of human capital. Those with resources also often leave before, or just as, conflict erupts.

Includes pressures and measures related to:

- Migration per capita
- Human Capital
- Emigration of Educated Citizens

Economic Indicators

Uneven Economic Development

When there are ethnic, religious, or regional disparities, governments tend to be uneven in their commitment to the social contract.

Includes pressures and measures related to:

- GINI Coefficient
- Income Share of Highest 10%
- Income Share of Lowest 10%
- Rural v. Urban Distribution of Services
- Improved Service Access
- Slum Population

Poverty & Economic Decline

Poverty and economic decline strain the ability of the state to provide for its citizens if they cannot provide for themselves and can create friction between "haves" and "have nots".

Includes pressures and measures related to:

- Economic Deficit
- Government Debt
- Unemployment
- Youth Employment
- Purchasing Power
- GDP per capita
- GDP Growth
- Inflation

social science framework and the data analysis tools upon which it is built — makes political risk assessment and early warning of conflict accessible to policy-makers and the public at large.

The strength of the FSI is its ability to distill millions of pieces of information into a form that is relevant as well as easily digestible and informative. Daily, FFP collects thousands of reports and information from around the world, detailing the existing social, economic and political pressures faced by each of the 178 countries that we analyze. The Index is based on FFP's proprietary Conflict Assessment System Tool (CAST) analytical platform. Based on comprehensive social science methodology, data from three primary sources is triangulated and subjected to critical review to obtain final scores for the Index. Millions of documents are analyzed every year. By applying highly specialized search parameters, scores are apportioned for every country based on twelve key political, social and economic indicators (which in turn include over 100 sub-indicators) that are the result of years of painstaking expert social science research.

Through both integration and triangulation techniques, the CAST platform separates the relevant data from the irrelevant. Guided by the indicators, we first use content analysis using specialized search terms that flag relevant items. This analysis is then converted into a score representing the significance of each of the various pressures for a given country. The content analysis is further juxtaposed against quantitative analysis and qualitative inputs based on major events in the countries examined. This approach also helps to ensure that inherent weaknesses, gaps, or biases in one source checked by the others. Though the basic data underpinning of the Index is already freely and widely available electronically, the strength of the analysis is in the methodological rigor and the systematic integration of a wide range of data sources.

Political and Military Indicators

State Legitimacy

Corruption and lack of representativeness in the government directly undermine social contract.

Includes pressures and measures related to:

- Corruption
- Government Effectiveness
- Political Participation
- Electoral Process
- Level of Democracy
- Illicit Economy
- Drug Trade
- Protests and Demonstrations
- Power Struggles

Public Services

The provision of health, education, and sanitation services, among others, are key roles of the state.

Includes pressures and measures related to:

- Policing
- Criminality
- Education Provision
- Literacy
- Water & Sanitation
- Infrastructure
- Quality Healthcare
- Telephony
- Internet Access
- Energy Reliability
- Roads

Human Rights & Rule of Law

When human rights are violated or unevenly protected, the state is failing in its ultimate responsibility.

Includes pressures and measures related to:

- Press Freedom
- Civil Liberties
- Political Freedoms
- Human Trafficking
- Political Prisoners
- Incarceration
- Religious Persecution
- Torture
- Executions

Security Apparatus

The security apparatus should have a monopoly on use of legitimate force. The social contract is weakened where affected by competing groups.

Includes pressures and measures related to:

- Internal Conflict
- Small Arms Proliferation
- Riots and Protests
- Fatalities from Conflict
- Military Coups
- Rebel Activity
- Militancy
- Bombings
- Political Prisoners

Factionalized Elites

When local and national leaders engage in deadlock and brinksmanship for political gain, this undermines the social contract.

Includes pressures and measures related to:

- Power Struggles
- Defectors
- Flawed Elections
- Political Competition

External Intervention

When the state fails to meet its international or domestic obligations, external actors may intervene to provide services or to manipulate internal affairs.

Includes pressures and measures related to:

- Foreign Assistance
- Presence of Peacekeepers
- Presence of UN Missions
- Foreign Military Intervention
- Sanctions
- Credit Rating

Europe's Refugee Crisis Underscores Global Interconnectedness

Most Improved, 2015 to 2016

-2.9	Sri Lanka (43)	87.7	↓
-2.8	Bosnia & Herz. (88)	74.6	↓
-2.3	Colombia (67)	80.2	↓
-2.2	Ireland (172)	22.5	↓
-2.2	Cyprus (121)	64.0	↓
-2.1	Cote d'Ivoire (21)	97.9	↓
-2.0	Mauritius (147)	43.2	↓
-2.0	Cape Verde (101)	71.5	↓
-1.9	Seychelles (125)	60.2	↓
-1.9	Uzbekistan (60)	83.5	↓
-1.9	Canada (169)	23.8	↓
-1.8	Serbia (98)	72.0	↓
-1.8	Australia (173)	22.5	↓
-1.8	Liberia (27)	95.5	↓
-1.8	Kazakhstan (113)	66.5	↓

Most Worsened, 2015 to 2016

+3.6	Hungary (135)	52.7	↑
+3.5	Cameroon (22)	97.8	↑
+3.5	Micronesia (80)	77.1	↑
+3.4	Yemen (4)	111.5	↑
+3.4	Czech Republic (151)	40.8	↑
+3.0	Greece (130)	55.9	↑
+2.9	Venezuela (63)	81.6	↑
+2.9	South Africa (108)	69.9	↑
+2.8	Syria (6)	110.8	↑
+2.8	Guatemala (61)	83.2	↑
+2.8	Papua N. Guinea (50)	86.2	↑

Points change between 2015 and 2014 scores.
Red arrows signify worsening year-on-year; green arrows signify improvement.

J.J. Messner

As the civil war in Syria enters its sixth year, its effects continue to wreak havoc not only on its own war-ravaged population, but also upon countries farther afield. In the 2016 Fragile States Index, Syria was again one of the most worsened countries year-on-year, catapulting them into the list of the top ten most fragile countries on the planet.

To date, thousands of Syrians have made treacherous and uncertain journeys across land and sea to the relative safety of Europe, and it is likely that many more will continue to do so. The countries of Europe – particularly those situated on a trajectory between Turkey and Germany and Scandinavia – have found themselves overwhelmed by the influx, and have responded to these pressures with attempts to close previously open borders. At the same time, ultra-nationalistic, right-wing, anti-immigrant political parties in multiple countries across the continent have taken the opportunity to politically manipulate the crisis and further destabilize domestic politics.

Most-Worsened Country for 2016: Hungary

Given these spreading waves of instability, it is perhaps no surprise that the most worsened country for 2016 is European. Hungary worsened by 3.6 points on its score from 2015, its score heavily influenced by its performance on its Refugees and Human Rights indicators. Of the 20 most-worsened countries since 2015, nearly half are European: Hungary is joined by the Czech Republic, Greece, Turkey, Macedonia, Sweden, Slovakia, and Slovenia – all of which happen to lie on that same fated trajectory to northwest Europe.

Notably, of all countries worldwide, the top 18 most worsened scores on the Refugees Indicator since 2015 are European. Though, on overall Refugees Indicator scores, the pressure experienced by European countries with regard to refugee flows should be placed in perspective: only two European nations, Serbia and Turkey, even rank in the top 30 for pressures from refugees, with the highest scores reserved for countries primarily in Africa and the Middle East.

But it would be way too easy to blame Hungary's (or Europe's) woes on refugee flows. Throughout history, many countries have been confronted with the challenge posed by an influx of desperate people fleeing en masse from war, violence, and persecution in their own fragile states. Kenya, for example, is a current example of the pressures that significant refugee inflows from another country – in this case, Somalia – can impose upon a country.

Similarly, for Pakistan and its large populations of refugees fleeing war torn Afghanistan; for Lebanon, where 1 in 5 of its population are refugees from either Syria or Palestine; or for Turkey, for whom the Syrian civil war is on its doorstep. However, no one would suggest that refugee flows are the only cause of any of these countries' current levels of fragility. Similarly, although Hungary's policy responses to the refugee crisis have been restrictive and protectionist, this year's worsening in Hungary is merely an accelerated trend based on largely domestic issues.

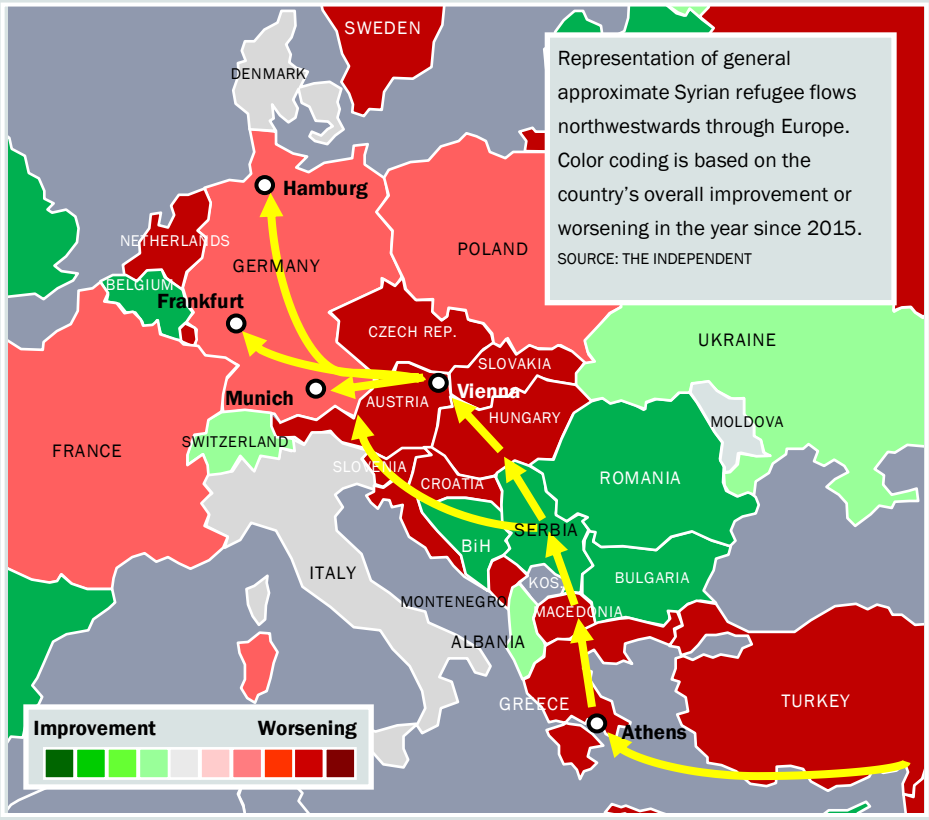
Hungary's five year trends demonstrate a worsening in the indicators that measure Group Grievance, State Legitimacy, Human Rights, and Factionalized Elites, which suggests that many of Hungary's pressures are home-grown. Prime Minister Viktor Orban's ruling Fidesz government has limited the powers of judiciary and stacked it with political allies. There are allegations that a change in the electoral system allowed the party to sweep to victory again in 2014. As restrictions on the freedom of the press have increased, Hungary's public television channels have been packed with pro-Fidesz journalists.

These measures have all culminated in a rapidly shrinking space for civil society and threats to the rights and freedoms of Hungarians. It is therefore little coincidence that after Refugees, the worst indicator score for Hungary is for State Legitimacy.

Going with the Flow
Refugee Indicator Scores and European Refugee Transit Routes

Most Worsened Refugee Indicator scores worldwide since 2015:

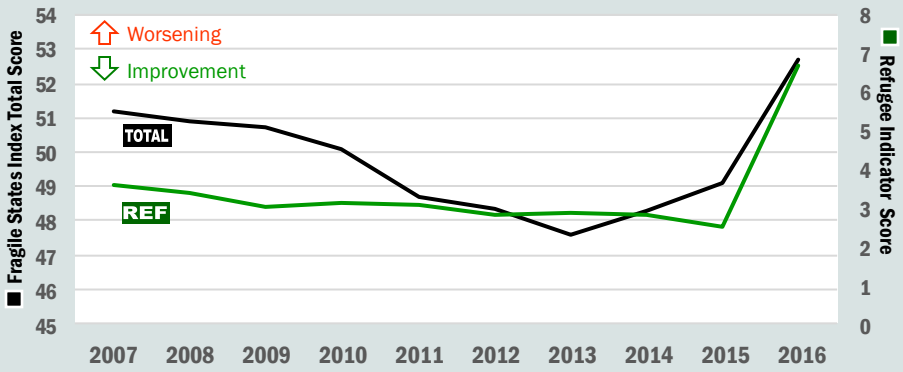
+4.2	Hungary (135)	6.7	+2.0	Slovakia (144)	4.0
+4.1	Austria (167)	6.1	+1.9	Netherlands (166)	4.0
+3.4	Greece (130)	5.0	+1.7	Macedonia (111)	7.0
+3.2	Sweden (171)	5.5	+1.6	Serbia (98)	8.6
+3.1	Slovenia (160)	4.5	+1.3	Italy (148)	5.0
+2.7	Germany (165)	5.7	+1.3	Turkey (79)	8.8
+2.6	Croatia (136)	7.5	+1.1	Norway (177)	3.0
+2.0	Czech Rep. (151)	4.0	+1.0	Finland (178)	2.5
+2.0	Luxembourg (168)	3.7	+1.0	Poland (152)	3.8



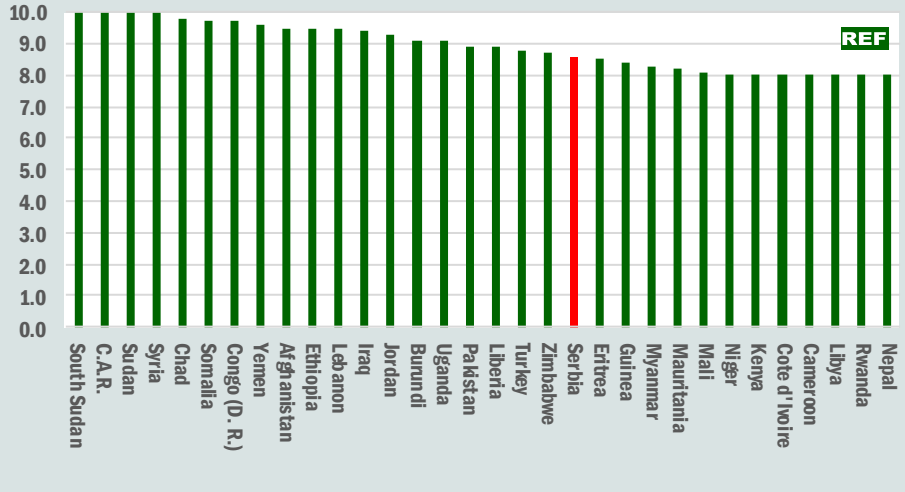
Continent-Wide Struggles

Beyond Hungary, the outlook for Europe remains concerning. Though many countries in Europe have, perhaps predictably, recorded worsening in their indicator scores for Refugees, this has been accompanied by similar worsening in Group Grievance and Factionalized Elites scores, suggesting deepening rifts within society, particularly along sectarian lines. The increasing fragility in Europe is further fueled by rapidly increasing Euroscepticism, which manifested itself in the June 2016 "Brexit" referendum, wherein British voters elected to leave the European Union, no doubt severely undermining the political and economic alliance going forward and potentially leading to a far less cohesive Europe. Although much of the former Yugoslavia and Eastern Bloc countries have seen great improvements in the past decade, the Fragile States Index shows that much of "Old Europe" has at best stagnated, or has significantly worsened. Indeed, Greece remains the eighth most worsened country over the past decade, in no small part due to its economic woes and continued political dysfunction which saw the country as the third most worsened European country – and sixth overall – over the past year.

Going Hungary
Overall Country Score Versus Refugee Indicator Score, 2007-2016



Keeping Europe's Refugee Crisis in Global Perspective
Highest Refugee Indicator Scores by Country, 2016



Nigeria and Regional Instability

Interconnectedness and cross-border pressures have been felt significantly as a result of the civil war in Syria. However, another example of destabilizing cross-border effects can be seen clearly in the West African powerhouse nation, Nigeria. Beset by a tumultuous electoral campaign in 2015 that saw the administration of Goodluck Jonathan unseated by the return to power of Muhammadu Buhari, Nigeria's standing in the Fragile States Index has worsened, as the economy is deeply impacted by falling oil prices and the north of the country is terrorized by Boko Haram insurgency.

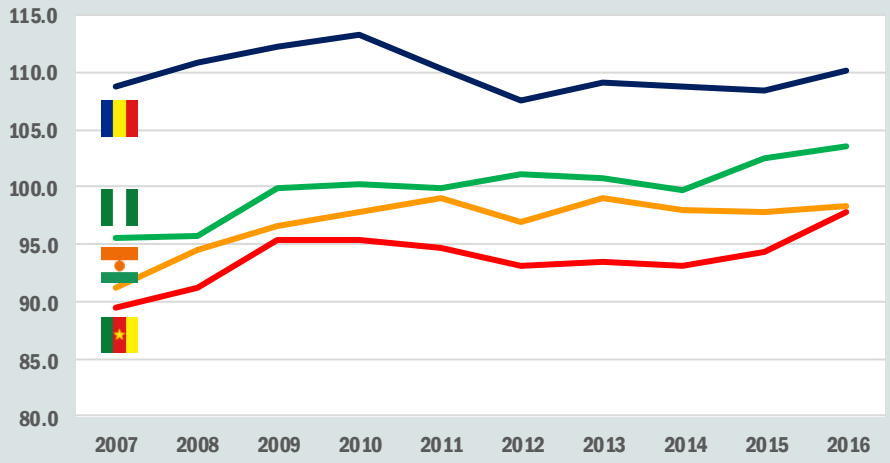
As with the crisis in Syria, pressures have bled across Nigeria's borders to its neighbors. The second most worsened

country in 2016 is Cameroon, which has seen a marked increase in cross-border violence perpetrated by Boko Haram – violence that has generally originated in Nigeria.

These pressures have been experienced in multiple ways. Firstly, and most visibly, Boko Haram have widened their campaign beyond Nigeria's borders and are now kidnapping and ambushing Cameroonian security forces, as well as targeting Cameroonian civilians. Cameroon is also experiencing increasing pressures from Nigerian refugees fleeing into Cameroon to escape the violence in their own country, in turn placing intense pressure on food and medical supplies in Cameroon. The World Food Programme has estimated that as many as 100,000 people find themselves displaced in Cameroon as a result of the Boko Haram-generated instability, including both Nigerian refugees and internally-displaced Cameroonians.

Niger, to Nigeria's north, is similarly under pressure as a result of the Boko Haram insurgency. Though Niger has not worsened as much in the past year as has Cameroon, it is nevertheless still experiencing intense pressures. In late 2015, the Nigerien government declared a state of emergency in the border region of Diffa, adjacent to Nigeria, to deal with the continued cross-border attacks by Boko Haram, that has already claimed a growing number of civilian casualties. Adding further pressure on Niger – which is one of the world's poorest countries and finds itself at the bottom of UNDP's annual development report – it is estimated by UNHCR that in 2015 alone, 150,000 Nigerian refugees had fled across the border into Niger to escape the violence perpetrated by Boko Haram.

A Regional Spread
Overall Country Scores, 2007-2016 for Cameroon, Chad, Niger, and Nigeria



Notably, Chad has also seen clear worsening over the past year, however it is less clear as to how much of that worsening was contributed by the spillover from Nigeria, particularly as Chadian troops find themselves heavily involved in engaging Boko Haram, even within Nigeria's borders. Regardless, it is clear that Cameroon and Niger – and to a lesser extent, Chad – are coming under intense pressure induced by violence and instability in its larger neighbor, demonstrating again the extensive interconnectedness evident in the Fragile States Index scores.

Most-Improved Country for 2016: Sri Lanka

Meanwhile, the most improved country in 2016, Sri Lanka, is a country that until recently was wracked by civil war and extensive violence along ethnic lines. Sri Lanka's performance demonstrates that improvement within the Fragile States Index must be interpreted in context. The improvements in Sri Lanka should not be taken to be a wholesale endorsement of government policy or for the government's widely-criticized strategy towards the end of the civil war, but rather a recognition that economic development, along with political stability, has improved since the conclusion of the war. Indeed, Sri Lanka's ranking of 43rd, and its place in the "High Warning" category of the Index, cannot be ignored. Even more concerning for a post-conflict country, indicators such as Group

Grievance and Factionalized Elites (along with Human Rights), which suggest deep schisms within society, remain perilously high.

Historical Trends

The 10-year trends of the Fragile States Index demonstrate a mix of near self-evident cases, as well as a number of other negative trends that bear further monitoring. The four most worsened countries over the past decade probably come as little surprise – Libya, Syria, Mali, and Yemen, which have all experienced internal conflict and strife. But the performance of some other countries that have worsened the most in the past decade should perhaps serve as a warning. South Africa, for example, long heralded as an economic engine of Africa and certainly the most developed nation on the continent, is also demonstrating significantly worsening trends in line with deepening political divisions and social unease, including increasing protests and civil disturbances. Though Eritrea's shaky performance under the isolationist dictatorship of Isaias Afwerki may not come as much of a surprise, the significant worsening of other African countries such as Senegal, Guinea Bissau, Mozambique, Gambia, Djibouti, and Ghana should be cause for alarm – in particular for Ghana, which is often cited as a shining light of democracy and development in a frequently conflicted region.

At the other end of the spectrum, Moldova, as the most improved country of the last decade, is one of 23 former Eastern Bloc or post-Soviet countries to have demonstrated an improving trend. (Interestingly, the only Eastern Bloc or post-Soviet country to have worsened over the past 10 years is Ukraine, which worsened largely as a result of its conflict with Russia that involved its larger neighbor occupying the Ukrainian region of Crimea). The second most improved country of the past decade is Cuba, which despite continued pressures as regards human rights, has nevertheless seen improvements under the leadership of Raul Castro, a trend that is likely to be even more pronounced when the recent warming of relations with the United States is captured by the 2017 Fragile States Index.

* * *

In 2016, 78 countries improved upon their previous year's score, while 77 countries recorded worsened scores. In addition, a further 23 countries recorded either no change or a very marginal movement. This is a reversal of a positive trend last year that saw 108 countries improve on the previous year, and only 52 worsen. Over the decade, 91 countries have improved upon their position of a decade ago, while 70 countries have worsened over the same period. Finally, a further 16 countries recorded insignificant changes over the period.

There is much to be concerned about in the findings of the 2016 Fragile States Index, as Europe confronts a refugee crisis of massive proportions and increasing political illiberalism, as civil wars rage on in Syria, Yemen, and Libya, and as insurgents continue to terrorize civilian populations such as Boko Haram in Nigeria, Niger, Cameroon, and Chad and Daesh throughout parts of the Middle East and North Africa. The opening six months of 2016 suggest justified pessimism for the outlook for much of the world as continuing crises show little indication of resolution, and new threats begin to arise. Nevertheless, despite the doom and gloom that tends to occupy the current news cycle, countries like Moldova, Cuba, Turkmenistan, Belarus, the Seychelles, and Barbados demonstrate that away from the headlines, there are plenty of countries that are quietly making long-term progress. It is that steady, largely unsung progress that should give us hope that for every crisis wracked country we read of in the headlines, there is another country that is moving well in the right direction.

Fragile States Index 2016: Country Indicator Scores

Rankings in order of fragility and risk		DP	REF	GG	HF	UED	ECO	SL	PS	HR	SEC	FE	EXT	Total
9th	Afghanistan	9.5	9.5	8.6	8.4	7.5	8.5	9.1	9.6	8.7	10.0	8.6	9.9	**107.9**
124th	Albania	4.2	3.3	4.7	7.6	3.8	5.5	5.9	4.2	5.0	4.4	6.2	6.4	**61.2**
76th	Algeria	5.4	6.5	7.9	5.4	6.3	6.8	7.8	5.5	6.8	7.7	7.1	5.1	**78.3**
37th	Angola	9.0	7.3	7.7	6.3	9.6	6.1	8.8	9.2	7.5	6.2	7.2	5.6	**90.5**
129th	Antigua & Barbuda	4.3	2.8	3.9	7.0	4.7	4.7	5.6	4.0	4.6	5.4	3.7	5.5	**56.2**
140th	Argentina	4.0	2.5	4.7	2.7	5.1	5.5	5.0	4.0	3.8	4.0	2.8	4.3	**48.4**
109th	Armenia	3.3	6.7	5.6	5.9	4.7	6.5	7.2	3.8	7.0	5.0	7.0	6.9	**69.6**
172nd	Australia	1.5	2.0	4.1	1.0	2.4	1.8	1.0	1.7	2.5	1.8	1.7	1.0	**22.5**
167th	Austria	2.1	6.1	4.0	1.2	3.1	1.9	1.1	1.3	1.4	1.2	2.7	1.4	**27.5**
81st	Azerbaijan	4.8	7.9	6.7	4.0	5.6	3.8	8.9	5.1	8.6	6.4	7.9	6.6	**76.3**
137th	Bahamas	6.6	2.7	4.1	4.7	4.7	4.5	4.0	4.8	3.3	4.3	4.5	3.4	**51.6**
121st	Bahrain	4.3	2.5	7.9	3.2	4.8	3.5	8.4	2.0	8.3	6.4	7.1	5.0	**63.4**
36th	Bangladesh	8.0	6.3	8.9	7.5	6.9	6.3	8.0	7.8	7.6	7.8	9.6	6.0	**90.7**
139th	Barbados	4.1	2.6	4.1	5.1	4.8	6.0	2.7	2.7	2.6	4.4	4.2	5.7	**49.0**
92nd	Belarus	5.3	3.8	7.1	3.1	4.9	6.2	8.9	4.4	8.1	6.3	8.3	7.5	**73.9**
164th	Belgium	2.2	2.1	4.4	1.6	2.9	4.4	1.6	1.8	1.0	1.9	3.9	1.2	**29.0**
116th	Belize	5.6	3.8	4.1	6.7	5.9	6.4	5.4	6.1	4.4	6.1	4.3	7.2	**66.0**
72nd	Benin	8.5	5.7	3.6	7.1	7.8	6.3	5.9	8.9	5.4	5.9	7.0	6.8	**78.9**
78th	Bhutan	6.3	7.2	7.6	7.2	6.6	5.2	4.5	6.3	6.3	4.7	7.5	8.2	**77.6**
75th	Bolivia	6.4	4.1	6.2	6.7	8.8	5.1	7.0	7.0	6.2	6.7	8.3	6.0	**78.5**
88th	Bosnia & Herzegovina	4.0	7.8	7.0	5.2	5.3	5.7	6.7	3.8	6.1	5.9	8.7	8.4	**74.6**
120th	Botswana	7.9	4.7	5.1	5.2	8.0	6.0	3.5	7.0	4.7	3.8	3.3	4.3	**63.5**
117th	Brazil	7.6	2.9	5.7	4.3	8.0	4.5	5.9	6.0	6.1	6.4	4.9	3.0	**65.3**
123rd	Brunei Darussalam	3.9	2.4	5.9	4.3	7.8	3.0	8.3	2.0	7.9	5.3	7.4	3.8	**62.0**
132nd	Bulgaria	3.9	4.0	5.3	4.3	4.6	5.9	4.7	3.9	3.5	3.8	5.3	4.5	**53.7**
41st	Burkina Faso	9.4	6.8	4.7	7.2	8.4	6.5	7.3	8.9	6.3	8.1	8.1	7.7	**89.4**
15th	Burundi	9.5	9.1	8.1	6.5	7.4	8.2	9.0	8.2	8.5	9.0	8.5	8.7	**100.7**
46th	Cambodia	7.2	5.9	7.1	7.8	6.8	5.9	8.5	8.0	7.9	6.4	8.3	7.6	**87.4**
22nd	Cameroon	8.3	8.0	8.5	7.8	8.1	6.3	8.7	8.9	7.7	8.1	9.4	8.0	**97.8**
169th	Canada	2.1	2.0	3.6	1.9	2.7	1.9	1.0	1.7	1.5	1.9	2.5	1.0	**23.8**
101st	Cape Verde	7.2	4.4	4.1	8.2	7.3	5.7	5.5	6.2	4.2	5.4	5.5	7.8	**71.5**
3rd	Central African Republic	8.7	10.0	9.3	7.2	9.9	8.6	9.8	10.0	9.9	9.2	10.0	9.5	**112.1**
7th	Chad	9.9	9.8	8.5	8.9	9.3	8.0	9.2	9.8	9.3	9.1	9.8	8.5	**110.1**
150th	Chile	5.4	2.2	3.8	3.5	5.4	3.3	3.5	4.2	3.2	2.9	2.2	2.3	**41.9**
86th	China	6.9	5.1	8.1	4.6	7.5	4.1	8.3	5.9	8.7	5.6	7.2	2.9	**74.9**
67th	Colombia	6.7	7.9	7.0	6.3	7.8	3.9	6.5	6.1	7.2	7.0	7.6	6.2	**80.2**
57th	Comoros	7.5	4.7	5.0	7.6	7.2	8.2	6.8	8.4	6.5	6.9	7.5	7.5	**83.8**
8th	Congo (Democratic Republic)	9.1	9.7	9.7	6.8	8.9	8.1	9.3	9.7	10.0	9.2	9.8	9.7	**110.0**
31st	Congo (Republic)	8.1	7.9	6.9	7.1	8.3	6.7	9.1	9.2	8.2	6.7	6.7	7.3	**92.2**
142nd	Costa Rica	3.8	3.6	4.4	3.8	5.5	4.2	2.6	4.1	1.7	3.3	3.8	4.3	**45.1**
21st	Cote d'Ivoire	8.2	8.0	8.3	7.0	8.2	6.8	8.1	8.7	8.1	7.7	9.4	9.4	**97.9**
136th	Croatia	3.3	7.5	6.0	4.2	3.5	5.5	3.1	2.6	3.8	3.7	4.4	4.8	**52.4**
114th	Cuba	5.7	4.2	4.2	5.4	5.6	4.2	7.3	4.3	7.7	5.4	7.0	5.3	**66.3**
119th	Cyprus	3.7	5.0	6.5	4.2	6.1	6.4	5.0	2.7	3.2	4.1	7.9	9.2	**64.0**
151st	Czech Republic	1.6	4.0	5.0	2.5	2.9	4.3	4.9	2.8	2.6	2.3	5.0	2.9	**40.8**

Rankings in order of fragility and risk

		DP	REF	GG	HF	UED	ECO	SL	PS	HR	SEC	FE	EXT	Total
175th	Denmark	2.2	1.8	4.6	1.6	1.8	2.2	0.6	1.1	1.7	1.4	1.4	1.1	**21.5**
39th	Djibouti	8.5	7.5	6.7	5.5	8.1	7.1	7.9	8.1	7.5	6.6	7.3	8.9	**89.7**
105th	Dominican Republic	7.0	3.5	6.0	7.3	6.0	5.2	5.7	6.8	6.0	5.5	6.2	5.6	**70.8**
84th	Ecuador	6.0	5.4	7.5	5.9	6.9	5.5	6.7	6.0	5.2	6.5	8.2	5.8	**75.6**
38th	Egypt	6.8	7.0	9.0	4.4	6.2	8.4	8.4	5.1	9.7	8.3	8.8	8.1	**90.2**
96th	El Salvador	6.6	5.0	6.2	7.5	6.6	5.6	5.0	6.6	6.5	7.0	4.3	5.6	**72.5**
53rd	Equatorial Guinea	7.7	3.6	6.3	5.7	8.9	6.2	9.9	7.4	9.4	6.7	8.2	5.2	**85.2**
18th	Eritrea	9.1	8.5	6.6	8.0	7.5	8.3	9.5	8.6	9.1	7.4	8.1	7.9	**98.6**
146th	Estonia	3.0	2.6	6.8	3.7	3.4	3.7	2.9	3.1	1.8	2.9	5.5	4.0	**43.4**
24th	Ethiopia	9.3	9.5	8.6	7.3	6.7	6.7	7.7	8.3	8.5	8.1	8.3	8.2	**97.2**
82nd	Fiji	4.4	3.3	7.1	7.9	6.5	6.7	7.1	4.5	6.6	6.8	7.9	7.4	**76.2**
178th	Finland	1.3	2.5	2.0	2.0	1.2	3.7	0.6	1.0	1.0	1.4	1.1	1.0	**18.8**
158th	France	3.0	2.7	7.0	1.9	3.4	4.5	1.5	1.3	2.3	3.0	1.9	2.0	**34.5**
98th	Gabon	6.8	4.7	4.0	5.8	6.7	5.0	7.7	6.9	7.2	4.7	7.1	5.4	**72.0**
48th	Gambia	8.5	6.5	3.4	8.4	6.9	8.1	8.1	8.0	8.9	6.0	6.8	7.2	**86.8**
72nd	Georgia	4.2	7.7	8.1	5.1	5.7	5.6	8.5	4.5	5.8	7.0	9.1	7.6	**78.9**
165th	Germany	2.2	5.7	4.8	1.8	3.0	2.4	1.0	1.3	1.3	1.8	2.3	1.0	**28.6**
102nd	Ghana	7.1	5.2	4.6	7.9	6.8	6.6	4.7	7.4	5.3	3.8	4.9	6.9	**71.2**
130th	Greece	3.9	5.0	5.1	3.5	3.9	7.0	6.2	4.0	3.2	4.2	3.8	6.1	**55.9**
122nd	Grenada	4.9	3.2	3.8	8.6	5.0	6.2	5.6	4.0	3.4	5.9	5.6	6.8	**63.0**
61st	Guatemala	7.4	5.8	8.2	7.0	8.3	5.7	6.7	7.7	6.9	7.3	6.8	5.4	**83.2**
12th	Guinea	8.9	8.4	8.8	7.5	7.4	9.4	9.8	9.2	7.9	9.0	9.9	7.6	**103.8**
17th	Guinea Bissau	8.3	7.5	5.4	8.3	8.7	8.5	8.9	9.5	7.5	9.1	9.6	8.5	**99.8**
104th	Guyana	5.5	3.8	6.4	9.4	5.9	6.1	5.6	6.4	3.6	6.1	5.1	7.0	**70.9**
10th	Haiti	9.2	7.9	6.7	9.0	9.5	8.9	9.4	9.4	7.7	7.9	9.6	9.9	**105.1**
68th	Honduras	6.5	4.0	6.1	6.6	7.9	6.6	7.0	7.0	6.6	7.0	6.8	7.7	**79.8**
135th	Hungary	2.0	6.7	5.0	3.0	4.0	5.6	6.3	3.4	4.9	2.4	5.3	4.1	**52.7**
170th	Iceland	1.8	1.7	1.3	2.5	1.3	3.5	1.0	1.4	1.0	1.2	1.8	4.3	**22.8**
70th	India	8.1	5.5	8.5	5.8	7.2	5.3	4.9	7.6	6.2	7.6	7.3	5.6	**79.6**
86th	Indonesia	6.8	5.6	7.3	6.6	6.0	5.5	5.3	6.1	7.4	5.9	7.0	5.4	**74.9**
47th	Iran	5.1	6.7	8.8	6.5	5.8	6.6	9.2	4.7	9.5	7.7	9.6	6.7	**86.9**
11th	Iraq	8.1	9.4	9.8	7.9	7.5	6.8	9.2	7.8	8.9	10.0	9.6	9.7	**104.7**
172nd	Ireland	1.9	1.7	1.6	2.5	2.4	3.6	1.2	1.6	1.1	1.8	1.5	1.6	**22.5**
69th	Israel (and West Bank)	5.7	7.5	9.8	3.5	7.0	4.0	6.6	5.0	7.7	7.1	8.1	7.7	**79.7**
148th	Italy	2.8	5.0	5.0	1.7	3.1	5.5	3.9	2.3	2.2	4.2	4.9	2.5	**43.1**
118th	Jamaica	4.9	3.1	3.6	8.1	5.6	7.1	5.0	6.1	5.2	6.6	3.7	6.0	**65.0**
157th	Japan	4.5	3.4	3.9	2.9	1.8	4.3	1.4	1.8	3.2	1.3	2.6	4.0	**35.1**
77th	Jordan	6.7	9.3	7.7	3.9	5.6	6.6	6.4	4.4	8.0	5.2	6.9	7.3	**78.0**
113th	Kazakhstan	4.7	3.2	7.3	3.3	4.4	6.6	8.0	4.2	7.4	5.4	7.6	4.4	**66.5**
20th	Kenya	9.1	8.0	9.1	7.8	8.0	7.4	7.8	8.2	7.2	8.5	8.9	8.3	**98.3**
126th	Kuwait	5.2	3.7	5.2	3.3	4.4	2.7	7.4	2.8	7.6	4.2	7.5	4.5	**58.5**
64th	Kyrgyz Republic	5.7	5.5	8.6	6.7	6.1	7.2	7.9	5.3	7.0	6.5	8.0	6.6	**81.1**
55th	Laos	7.4	5.3	6.6	7.7	7.1	5.4	9.3	7.2	8.1	5.7	8.3	6.3	**84.4**
141st	Latvia	3.1	3.0	7.7	4.5	4.3	3.7	3.6	3.1	2.8	3.2	4.3	4.1	**47.4**
40th	Lebanon	5.8	9.5	8.7	5.1	5.8	6.1	7.8	5.9	7.4	8.9	9.3	9.3	**89.6**

Rankings in order of fragility and risk

		DP	REF	GG	HF	UED	ECO	SL	PS	HR	SEC	FE	EXT	Total
66th	Lesotho	8.2	4.8	4.1	7.7	7.6	8.2	6.1	8.3	4.7	5.9	7.3	8.0	**80.9**
27th	Liberia	9.2	8.9	6.0	6.9	8.6	8.3	7.0	9.5	6.7	6.6	8.3	9.5	**95.5**
25th	Libya	5.1	8.0	8.3	6.5	5.8	8.0	9.5	7.2	9.3	9.6	9.4	9.7	**96.4**
149th	Lithuania	3.0	2.4	4.6	4.1	4.7	4.7	2.9	3.7	2.7	3.1	3.0	3.5	**42.4**
168th	Luxembourg	1.7	3.7	3.1	1.8	1.7	1.2	1.0	2.3	1.0	1.9	3.4	1.3	**24.1**
111th	Macedonia	3.0	7.0	7.1	5.2	5.4	6.0	6.0	4.1	4.0	5.7	7.3	6.2	**67.0**
56th	Madagascar	8.8	3.6	4.3	6.4	8.8	7.8	7.3	9.3	5.8	7.3	7.8	7.0	**84.2**
44th	Malawi	9.3	6.3	5.1	8.1	8.5	8.6	6.6	8.1	6.4	4.5	7.7	8.4	**87.6**
115th	Malaysia	5.5	3.9	6.7	4.7	5.2	3.3	7.4	4.4	7.7	6.5	6.8	4.0	**66.1**
91st	Maldives	5.5	4.4	4.8	5.9	3.8	6.1	8.7	5.8	7.7	6.6	8.0	6.7	**74.0**
29th	Mali	8.7	8.1	7.9	8.7	7.6	7.9	6.3	9.0	7.0	9.2	5.2	9.6	**95.2**
154th	Malta	2.7	4.1	3.9	3.9	2.8	4.2	3.8	2.2	3.2	3.3	2.0	3.5	**39.6**
28th	Mauritania	8.9	8.2	7.2	6.6	7.0	7.9	8.2	9.2	8.1	7.1	8.8	8.2	**95.4**
147th	Mauritius	3.8	2.4	3.8	4.1	4.0	4.2	3.2	3.5	3.6	2.5	3.2	4.9	**43.2**
107th	Mexico	6.2	4.1	6.7	5.5	6.3	4.4	6.2	6.5	6.2	8.0	5.1	5.2	**70.4**
80th	Micronesia	7.6	3.6	4.0	9.5	8.5	9.0	5.7	6.2	3.4	4.8	5.6	9.2	**77.1**
93rd	Moldova	5.0	4.1	7.0	6.3	5.0	6.6	6.8	5.1	5.1	6.3	8.3	7.6	**73.2**
128th	Mongolia	5.3	2.7	4.0	3.0	6.1	5.0	4.2	5.6	4.7	3.7	5.5	6.8	**56.6**
131st	Montenegro	3.0	4.8	7.6	3.7	2.6	4.9	4.8	3.3	4.1	3.7	6.5	6.2	**55.2**
89th	Morocco	5.0	5.6	7.4	7.9	6.4	5.0	6.8	5.4	7.0	5.4	6.6	5.7	**74.2**
42nd	Mozambique	9.5	5.5	5.6	7.7	8.9	7.7	6.7	9.2	5.8	6.7	6.9	7.6	**87.8**
26th	Myanmar	7.3	8.3	9.9	6.0	7.9	6.4	8.7	8.7	8.6	8.4	8.6	7.5	**96.3**
103rd	Namibia	7.3	5.2	6.0	6.8	8.4	7.0	3.5	7.6	4.0	5.2	3.5	6.6	**71.1**
33rd	Nepal	8.8	8.0	9.5	6.7	7.2	7.0	7.1	7.4	7.4	6.7	8.3	7.1	**91.2**
166th	Netherlands	2.7	4.0	4.4	2.3	2.4	2.9	1.5	1.2	1.1	1.7	3.1	0.9	**28.2**
176th	New Zealand	1.6	1.5	3.8	1.8	2.5	3.8	0.6	1.6	0.7	1.4	1.1	0.9	**21.3**
71st	Nicaragua	5.5	4.2	6.7	8.3	8.2	5.9	7.6	6.9	5.4	5.7	7.1	7.5	**79.0**
19th	Niger	9.5	8.0	7.7	7.2	8.2	8.0	7.8	9.2	6.7	8.9	8.9	8.3	**98.4**
13th	Nigeria	9.1	7.7	9.4	7.4	8.8	7.7	8.8	9.4	9.1	9.7	9.9	6.5	**103.5**
30th	North Korea	7.9	4.6	6.0	4.1	7.7	8.9	10.0	8.8	9.6	8.5	8.5	9.3	**93.9**
177th	Norway	1.7	3.0	3.8	1.3	1.7	1.7	0.5	1.1	1.6	2.2	1.1	1.5	**21.2**
137th	Oman	5.0	2.2	3.1	2.2	4.3	4.2	6.5	3.7	7.4	4.4	6.6	2.0	**51.6**
14th	Pakistan	8.9	8.9	9.7	7.3	7.0	7.4	8.3	8.2	8.2	9.3	8.9	9.6	**101.7**
133rd	Panama	5.4	3.2	5.3	4.3	7.6	3.1	3.7	5.3	4.5	5.4	2.5	2.9	**53.2**
50th	Papua New Guinea	7.9	4.7	6.5	7.4	9.3	5.8	7.0	9.2	7.1	7.2	7.1	7.0	**86.2**
95th	Paraguay	6.2	2.8	6.0	5.5	8.1	5.2	7.2	6.4	6.1	6.8	7.8	4.5	**72.6**
98th	Peru	5.2	4.5	7.6	7.0	7.6	3.4	7.4	6.9	4.5	7.3	6.9	3.7	**72.0**
54th	Philippines	7.7	7.1	8.1	6.5	5.9	5.7	7.2	6.9	5.6	9.4	8.0	6.6	**84.7**
152nd	Poland	3.0	3.8	4.9	4.2	3.2	3.8	3.5	2.5	2.9	2.0	3.8	3.1	**40.7**
163rd	Portugal	2.3	1.9	2.7	1.9	2.7	5.0	1.8	2.4	2.0	1.5	2.5	2.5	**29.2**
142nd	Qatar	4.0	2.0	4.6	2.8	4.9	2.3	6.3	1.5	6.5	2.3	5.0	2.9	**45.1**
134th	Romania	3.4	3.0	7.0	4.2	4.4	4.9	5.7	4.0	3.9	3.2	5.4	3.8	**52.9**
65th	Russia	4.8	6.0	9.0	4.2	6.4	5.4	8.2	4.4	9.4	9.2	8.1	5.9	**81.0**
32nd	Rwanda	8.2	8.0	9.1	7.6	8.5	6.2	6.8	7.6	7.4	5.9	8.3	7.7	**91.3**
110th	Samoa	5.9	2.4	4.5	9.2	5.1	6.5	5.7	5.1	4.3	4.9	5.1	8.9	**67.6**

Rankings in order of fragility and risk

		DP	REF	GG	HF	UED	ECO	SL	PS	HR	SEC	FE	EXT	Total
94th	Sao Tome & Principe	6.4	4.4	4.5	8.2	6.2	8.7	5.8	6.1	3.5	5.2	6.3	7.6	**72.9**
97th	Saudi Arabia	5.5	4.9	7.5	3.5	5.5	4.7	8.1	4.0	8.9	6.5	8.2	4.9	**72.2**
59th	Senegal	8.3	7.5	6.6	7.7	7.6	7.6	5.2	7.6	6.2	5.9	6.6	6.8	**83.6**
98th	Serbia	4.5	8.6	7.8	5.0	5.0	6.6	5.4	4.4	4.6	5.7	8.0	6.4	**72.0**
125th	Seychelles	4.8	2.9	4.5	5.6	5.7	4.3	5.7	2.9	4.3	6.3	6.0	7.2	**60.2**
34th	Sierra Leone	9.2	7.9	5.9	8.7	8.5	8.8	7.1	9.0	5.5	4.5	7.8	8.1	**91.0**
161st	Singapore	2.7	1.4	2.8	3.0	4.0	2.2	3.9	1.5	4.3	1.7	4.0	1.4	**32.9**
144th	Slovakia	2.5	4.0	6.5	3.9	3.7	4.8	4.5	2.6	2.7	2.0	4.2	3.5	**44.9**
160th	Slovenia	2.5	4.5	4.2	2.8	3.6	4.0	2.9	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.7	2.5	**33.9**
52nd	Solomon Islands	8.2	4.6	6.5	6.6	9.2	7.3	7.0	7.9	5.4	6.1	8.2	8.3	**85.3**
1st	Somalia	9.7	9.7	9.4	9.5	9.3	9.0	9.5	9.0	9.7	9.7	10.0	9.5	**114.0**
108th	South Africa	7.3	5.6	6.3	5.2	7.7	6.6	5.0	7.2	4.4	5.8	5.6	3.2	**69.9**
156th	South Korea	3.3	1.7	3.1	3.6	3.2	2.1	3.4	2.1	2.9	1.8	3.8	5.1	**36.1**
2nd	South Sudan	9.9	10.0	9.9	6.6	9.0	9.3	9.7	10.0	9.7	10.0	9.7	10.0	**113.8**
153rd	Spain	2.2	2.0	5.9	2.1	3.7	5.2	3.0	2.4	2.0	3.0	6.3	2.0	**39.8**
43rd	Sri Lanka	5.7	7.9	9.2	7.9	7.3	5.6	7.4	5.3	8.5	7.6	8.8	6.5	**87.7**
4th	Sudan	9.0	10.0	9.8	9.1	7.6	8.7	9.8	9.1	9.3	9.2	10.0	9.9	**111.5**
112th	Suriname	5.0	3.0	5.8	7.0	6.3	6.8	5.2	5.8	4.8	5.1	5.8	6.1	**66.7**
44th	Swaziland	8.9	4.8	3.4	7.2	8.4	9.4	8.8	7.8	8.8	6.0	6.8	7.3	**87.6**
171st	Sweden	2.2	5.5	1.7	1.2	1.5	2.0	1.0	1.3	1.3	1.8	1.8	1.3	**22.6**
174th	Switzerland	1.7	2.2	3.8	1.8	2.4	2.5	1.0	1.1	2.0	1.3	1.0	1.0	**21.8**
6th	Syria	8.4	10.0	10.0	8.6	7.4	7.8	10.0	8.9	9.8	10.0	9.9	10.0	**110.8**
57th	Tajikistan	8.1	4.5	7.6	6.4	5.3	7.5	9.3	5.8	7.9	6.9	8.4	6.1	**83.8**
62nd	Tanzania	8.9	6.9	5.4	7.3	7.3	6.4	6.1	8.8	6.1	5.2	6.0	7.4	**81.8**
74th	Thailand	6.6	6.1	9.0	4.4	5.5	3.8	7.7	4.6	8.2	9.2	9.7	4.0	**78.8**
35th	Timor-Leste	9.2	6.5	6.7	7.3	7.0	8.1	7.1	8.7	5.5	7.4	8.3	9.0	**90.8**
51st	Togo	8.0	6.8	4.8	7.6	8.4	6.5	8.0	8.3	6.9	6.7	7.6	6.2	**85.8**
127th	Trinidad & Tobago	4.7	2.8	4.4	7.8	5.1	4.6	4.7	4.5	4.3	6.0	5.6	3.3	**57.8**
88th	Tunisia	4.4	4.2	7.9	5.8	5.1	6.9	6.7	4.6	6.7	7.9	7.8	6.6	**74.6**
79th	Turkey	5.1	8.8	9.5	3.6	5.9	4.8	6.6	4.6	7.4	7.8	7.6	5.6	**77.3**
83rd	Turkmenistan	5.6	3.7	6.8	4.8	6.9	5.1	9.8	5.8	8.9	6.5	7.8	4.3	**76.0**
23rd	Uganda	8.7	9.1	9.0	7.6	7.6	6.7	8.3	8.5	8.0	7.3	8.9	8.0	**97.7**
85th	Ukraine	4.4	4.3	6.9	5.4	4.4	7.0	8.4	3.9	6.2	7.8	8.0	8.8	**75.5**
145th	United Arab Emirates	4.2	2.2	3.6	2.2	3.9	2.6	6.9	2.4	7.5	2.8	3.6	2.6	**44.5**
162nd	United Kingdom	2.6	2.2	5.9	1.8	3.8	3.8	1.7	1.8	1.9	2.4	3.5	1.0	**32.4**
159th	United States	3.0	2.1	5.1	1.4	4.5	2.5	2.1	1.8	3.4	2.9	4.3	0.9	**34.0**
155th	Uruguay	4.0	2.2	2.7	4.1	4.3	3.3	1.1	3.1	2.5	3.5	2.7	2.7	**36.2**
60th	Uzbekistan	5.8	5.7	7.3	6.0	7.1	6.5	9.7	5.1	9.4	7.3	8.8	4.8	**83.5**
63rd	Venezuela	5.2	4.8	7.4	5.2	6.9	7.0	8.7	7.2	8.6	6.8	8.2	5.6	**81.6**
106th	Vietnam	5.8	4.4	6.2	5.9	5.2	5.3	8.4	4.9	7.5	4.8	6.9	5.4	**70.7**
4th	Yemen	9.5	9.6	9.5	7.5	8.4	9.4	9.4	9.3	9.4	10.0	9.5	10.0	**111.5**
49th	Zambia	9.5	6.6	5.4	8.1	8.9	8.1	7.2	8.1	7.1	4.7	5.7	6.9	**86.3**
16th	Zimbabwe	8.6	8.7	7.5	8.1	8.2	8.3	8.9	8.5	8.4	7.8	9.8	7.7	**100.5**

The Fund for Peace: Promoting Sustainability Since 1957

The Fund for Peace (FFP) works to prevent conflict and promote sustainable security by building relationships and trust across diverse sectors and by developing innovative technologies and tools. FFP has worked in over 60 countries with a wide range of partners in all sectors: governments, international organizations, the military, non-governmental organizations, academics, journalists, civil society networks, and the private sector. Our projects include supporting grassroots organizations, developing national dialogues, and taking leadership roles in international initiatives.

Our objective is to create practical tools and approaches for conflict mitigation that are useful to those who can help create greater stability. Combining social science techniques with information technology, we have produced the patented Conflict Assessment System Tool (CAST), a content analysis software product that provides a conceptual framework and a data gathering technique for measuring conflict risk. Annually, we produce The Fragile States Index, a ranking of 178 countries across 12 indicators that is published by *Foreign Policy* magazine.

We build early warning networks in complex environments to collect data and make this data available publicly for decision and policy makers to develop better informed and better coordinated approaches to peace-building. We advise companies operating in complex environments on how to ensure they operate responsibly, respecting and even promoting human rights and greater stability. Most importantly, in all our work we strive to build capacity among local actors so they can ultimately develop and implement the solutions needed in their local context, because we believe that is key to truly sustainable human security.

Founded in 1957, FFP is an independent, nonpartisan, 501(c)(3) non-profit organization based in Washington, D.C.

Harnessing Data for Conflict and Risk Assessment at the Fund for Peace

FFP's CAST framework has been used to perform analysis at the national level for many years, with FFP now possessing over a decade of social, economic, and political data and trends for 178 countries. This data can be visualized to demonstrate overall trends as well as allowing "drill-down" analysis on individual indicators. CAST has been used at the national level, but also at a sub-regional level, from providing an assessment following the floods in Pakistan's Sindh province to demonstrating how the situations in Mindanao in the south of the Philippines and Luzon in the north can be significantly different.

Drawing upon the CAST conflict assessment framework, FFP uses content analysis in triangulation with other data sets and methodologies in the generation of conflict assessment reports for a variety of clients. FFP also performs assessments at community and site levels (however a modified methodology is utilized with a proportionally lower input from content analysis and a greater emphasis on information and data from local sources).

Content analysis is a unique tool that uses computer technology (including proprietary algorithms and Boolean search terms) to scan thousands – or even millions – of news reports and track trends in pressures at the national and provincial levels. These reports can be used to evaluate historical context, current or potential risks, as well as progress in stabilization and development activities by understanding key aspects of the social, economic, and political environment, and over time, overall longer-term trends. This in-depth analysis allows for the evaluation of the circumstances behind spikes in trend lines, and for identifying correlations between indicator trends to generate hypotheses about the unique circumstances in the conflict landscape of concern.

For more information regarding FFP's conflict and risk assessment work, contact Nate Haken, Director of Conflict Assessment, Data and Analysis, at nhaken@fundforpeace.org.

www.fundforpeace.org