

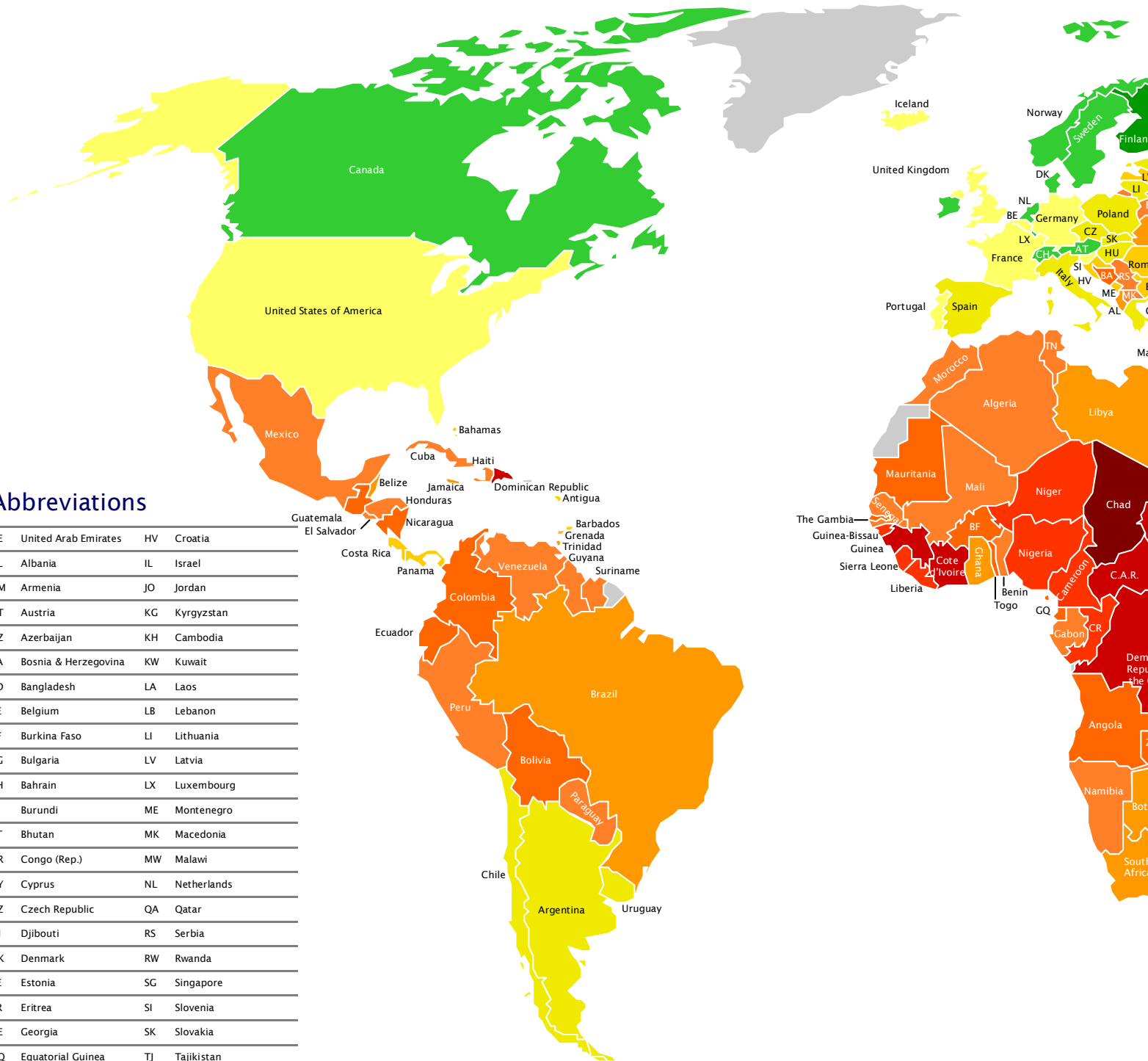


The Failed States Index 2011

THE FUND FOR PEACE

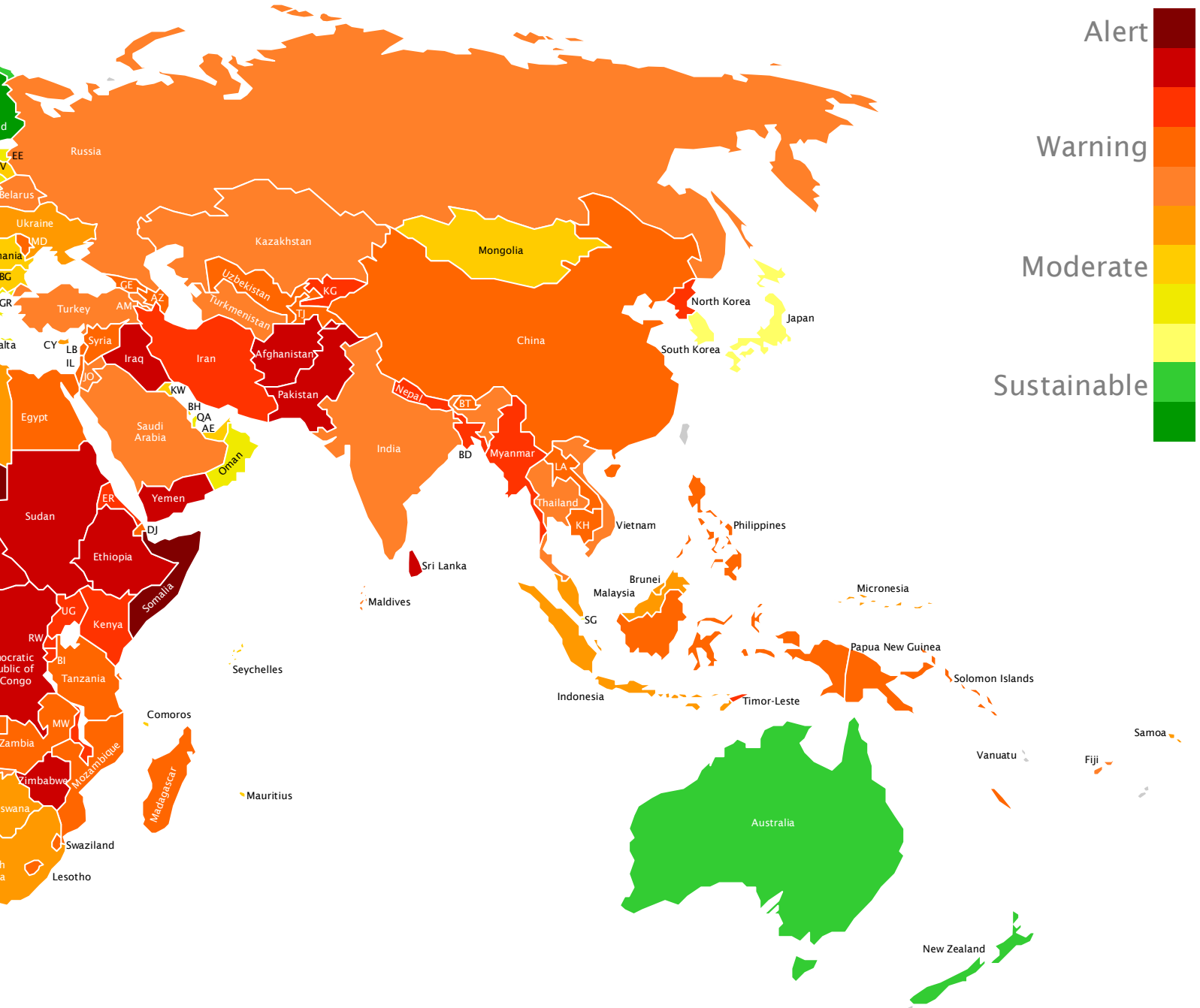


Failed States Index 2011



Abbreviations

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



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The Failed States Index is an annual ranking of 177 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 Software 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 Failed 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 2011 Failed States Index, the seventh edition of the annual Index, is comprised of data collected between January 1, 2010

and December 31, 2010—thus, certain well-publicized events that have occurred since January 1, 2011 are not covered by the 2011 Index.

An Important Note

The Failed 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 a full explanation of the various indicators and their icons, please refer to page 29.

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Failed States Index 2011

| | | | |
|-----|---|----------------------|-------|
| 1. |  | Somalia | 113.4 |
| 2. |  | Chad | 110.3 |
| 3. |  | Sudan | 108.7 |
| 4. |  | Congo (D. R.) | 108.2 |
| 5. |  | Haiti | 108.0 |
| 6. |  | Zimbabwe | 107.9 |
| 7. |  | Afghanistan | 107.5 |
| 8. |  | Central African Rep. | 105.0 |
| 9. |  | Iraq | 104.8 |
| 10. |  | Cote d'Ivoire | 102.8 |
| 11. |  | Guinea | 102.5 |
| 12. |  | Pakistan | 102.3 |
| 13. |  | Yemen | 100.3 |
| 14. |  | Nigeria | 99.9 |
| 15. |  | Niger | 99.1 |
| 16. |  | Kenya | 98.7 |
| 17. |  | Burundi | 98.6 |
| 18. |  | Myanmar | 98.3 |
| = |  | Guinea Bissau | 98.3 |
| 20. |  | Ethiopia | 98.2 |
| 21. |  | Uganda | 96.3 |
| 22. |  | North Korea | 95.6 |
| 23. |  | Timor-Leste | 94.9 |
| 24. |  | Cameroon | 94.6 |
| 25. |  | Bangladesh | 94.4 |
| 26. |  | Liberia | 94.0 |
| 27. |  | Nepal | 93.7 |
| 28. |  | Eritrea | 93.6 |
| 29. |  | Sri Lanka | 93.1 |
| 30. |  | Sierra Leone | 92.1 |
| 31. |  | Kyrgyzstan | 91.8 |
| 32. |  | Congo (Republic) | 91.4 |
| 33. |  | Malawi | 91.2 |
| 34. |  | Rwanda | 91.0 |
| 35. |  | Iran | 90.2 |
| 36. |  | Togo | 89.4 |
| 37. |  | Burkina Faso | 88.6 |
| 38. |  | Cambodia | 88.5 |
| 39. |  | Tajikistan | 88.3 |
| = |  | Uzbekistan | 88.3 |
| 41. |  | Equatorial Guinea | 88.1 |
| 42. |  | Mauritania | 88.0 |
| 43. |  | Lebanon | 87.7 |
| 44. |  | Colombia | 87.0 |
| 45. |  | Egypt | 86.8 |
| 46. |  | Laos | 86.7 |
| 47. |  | Georgia | 86.4 |
| 48. |  | Solomon Islands | 85.9 |
| = |  | Syria | 85.9 |
| 50. |  | Bhutan | 85.0 |
| = |  | Philippines | 85.0 |
| 52. |  | Angola | 84.6 |
| 53. |  | Israel and West Bank | 84.4 |
| 54. |  | Papua New Guinea | 84.2 |
| 55. |  | Zambia | 83.8 |
| = |  | Comoros | 83.8 |
| 57. |  | Mozambique | 83.6 |
| 58. |  | Madagascar | 83.2 |
| 59. |  | Bolivia | 82.9 |
| 60. |  | Djibouti | 82.6 |
| 61. |  | Swaziland | 82.5 |
| 62. |  | Ecuador | 82.2 |
| 63. |  | Azerbaijan | 81.9 |
| 64. |  | Indonesia | 81.6 |
| 65. |  | Tanzania | 81.3 |
| 66. |  | Moldova | 81.2 |
| = |  | Nicaragua | 81.2 |
| 68. |  | Fiji | 81.1 |
| 69. |  | Bosnia & Herzegovina | 80.9 |
| = |  | Gambia | 80.9 |
| 71. |  | Lesotho | 80.4 |
| 72. |  | China | 80.1 |
| = |  | Guatemala | 80.1 |
| 74. |  | Benin | 80.0 |
| 75. |  | Turkmenistan | 79.7 |
| 76. |  | India | 79.3 |
| = |  | Mali | 79.3 |
| 78. |  | Honduras | 78.3 |
| = |  | Thailand | 78.3 |
| 80. |  | Venezuela | 78.2 |
| 81. |  | Algeria | 78.0 |
| 82. |  | Russia | 77.7 |
| = |  | Belarus | 77.6 |
| 84. |  | Dominican Republic | 76.9 |
| 85. |  | Senegal | 76.8 |
| 86. |  | Cuba | 76.6 |
| 87. |  | Morocco | 76.3 |
| 88. |  | Vietnam | 76.1 |
| 89. |  | El Salvador | 76.0 |
| 90. |  | Cape Verde | 75.8 |

| | | | |
|------|---|---------------------|------|
| 91. |  | Maldives | 75.6 |
| 92. |  | Gabon | 75.3 |
| 93. |  | Saudi Arabia | 75.2 |
| 94. |  | Mexico | 75.1 |
| 95. |  | Jordan | 74.5 |
| = |  | Sao Tome & Principe | 74.5 |
| 97. |  | Serbia | 74.4 |
| 98. |  | Peru | 73.6 |
| 99. |  | Guyana | 72.6 |
| 100. |  | Paraguay | 72.4 |
| 101. |  | Armenia | 72.3 |
| 102. |  | Micronesia | 71.9 |
| 103. |  | Namibia | 71.7 |
| 104. |  | Turkey | 71.5 |
| 105. |  | Suriname | 71.1 |
| 106. |  | Macedonia | 71.0 |
| 107. |  | Kazakhstan | 70.2 |
| 108. |  | Tunisia | 70.1 |
| 109. |  | Samoa | 69.5 |
| 110. |  | Ukraine | 69.0 |
| 111. |  | Libya | 68.7 |
| = |  | Malaysia | 68.7 |
| 113. |  | Botswana | 67.9 |
| 114. |  | Belize | 67.7 |
| = |  | Ghana | 67.7 |
| 116. |  | Cyprus | 67.6 |
| = |  | South Africa | 67.6 |
| 118. |  | Jamaica | 67.1 |
| 119. |  | Seychelles | 67.0 |
| 120. |  | Grenada | 66.4 |

| | | | |
|------|---|----------------------|------|
| 121. |  | Albania | 66.1 |
| 122. |  | Brunei | 65.8 |
| 123. |  | Brazil | 65.1 |
| 124. |  | Trinidad & Tobago | 63.7 |
| 125. |  | Antigua | 59.9 |
| 126. |  | Romania | 59.8 |
| 127. |  | Mongolia | 59.6 |
| 128. |  | Kuwait | 59.5 |
| 129. |  | Bahrain | 59.0 |
| = |  | Bulgaria | 59.0 |
| 131. |  | Panama | 57.8 |
| 132. |  | Croatia | 57.3 |
| 133. |  | Bahamas | 56.5 |
| 134. |  | Montenegro | 56.3 |
| 135. |  | Latvia | 54.2 |
| 136. |  | Barbados | 52.8 |
| 137. |  | Costa Rica | 50.6 |
| 138. |  | United Arab Emirates | 50.4 |
| 139. |  | Qatar | 49.5 |
| 140. |  | Estonia | 49.3 |
| = |  | Oman | 49.3 |
| 142. |  | Hungary | 48.7 |
| 143. |  | Greece | 47.4 |
| 144. |  | Slovakia | 47.1 |
| 145. |  | Argentina | 46.8 |
| = |  | Poland | 46.8 |
| 147. |  | Italy | 45.8 |
| 148. |  | Malta | 45.4 |
| 149. |  | Lithuania | 45.3 |
| 150. |  | Mauritius | 44.2 |

| | | | |
|------|---|----------------|------|
| 151. |  | Spain | 43.1 |
| 152. |  | Czech Republic | 42.4 |
| 153. |  | Chile | 40.7 |
| 154. |  | Uruguay | 40.4 |
| 155. |  | South Korea | 38.8 |
| 156. |  | Slovenia | 35.5 |
| 157. |  | Singapore | 35.1 |
| 158. |  | United States | 34.8 |
| 159. |  | Belgium | 34.1 |
| = |  | United Kingdom | 34.1 |
| 161. |  | France | 34.0 |
| 162. |  | Germany | 33.9 |
| 163. |  | Portugal | 32.3 |
| 164. |  | Japan | 31.0 |
| 165. |  | Iceland | 30.1 |
| 166. |  | Netherlands | 28.3 |
| 167. |  | Australia | 28.1 |
| 168. |  | Canada | 27.7 |
| 169. |  | Austria | 27.3 |
| 170. |  | Luxembourg | 26.1 |
| 171. |  | Ireland | 25.3 |
| 172. |  | New Zealand | 24.8 |
| 173. |  | Denmark | 23.8 |
| 174. |  | Switzerland | 23.2 |
| 175. |  | Sweden | 22.8 |
| 176. |  | Norway | 20.4 |
| 177. |  | Finland | 19.7 |

Failed States: Why They Matter



Photo: Eskinder Debebe/UN

W *Weak and failing states pose a challenge to the international community. In today's world, with its highly globalized economy, information systems and interlaced security, 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. Witness in recent times, for example, the negative ripple-effects from weak and failing states such as Somalia, Libya, Yemen, Haiti, Cote d'Ivoire and the Balkan states.

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. Many result in complex humanitarian emergencies. Though the dynamics may differ in each case, all of these conflicts stem from social, economic, and political pressures that have not been managed by professional, legitimate, and representative state institutions.

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 create weak and failed states—and be prepared to take the necessary actions to deal with the underlying issues or otherwise mitigate the negative effects of state failure.

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. An interdisciplinary combination of qualitative research and quantitative methodologies is needed to establish patterns and acquire predictive value. Without the right data, it is impossible to identify problems that may be festering 'below the radar.' Decision makers need access to this kind of information to implement effective policies.

The Failed States Index, produced by The Fund for Peace, 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 Failed States Index—and the social science framework and software application upon which it is built—makes political risk assessment and early warning of conflict accessible to policy-makers and the public at large. ■

Somalia Tops the Failed States Index for the Fourth Year Running

J. J. Messner



Photo: Milton Grant/UN

If the Failed States Index were a championship, then Somalia would be the undisputed four-time champion (or cellar-dweller, depending on how you look at it). In the seven years of the Failed States Index, Somalia has had the ignominious distinction of occupying the

worst spot for the past four years straight. Despite having a relatively functional and pretty much autonomous 'state' in the north, Somaliland, the country as a whole still manages to score badly enough to make up for that glimmer of unrecognized hope. Worse still, the country is in no danger of losing its position anytime soon. A combination of widespread lawlessness, ineffective government, terrorism, insurgency, crime, abysmal development and a penchant for inconveniencing the rest of the world by taking their merchant vessels hostage has given Somalia a score that – much as they seem to try – neither **Chad**, **Sudan**, **Zimbabwe** nor the **Democratic Republic of Congo** can hope to match.

Though **Somalia's** reign atop the Failed States Index has been noteworthy (though definitely not in a any kind of positive fashion), the inverse and legitimately impressive reign at the other end of the scale as the least at-risk of failure has, for the life of the Index, been exclusively held by **Norway**. Until now. In the Failed States Index 2011, Norway has ceded the most enviable spot to its Nordic neighbor, **Finland**. That is not to say that **Norway** is sliding towards state failure. Indeed, Scandinavia has collectively ruled the stable end of the Failed States Index since its inception, and **Finland's** ascendancy

largely represents what could be considered a rearrangement of the desks in a classroom for the gifted and talented.

A color coded map of the world, as defined through the lens of the Failed States Index (with green representing sustainable and increasingly menacing shades of red representing the reverse), continues to demonstrate immense regional disparity. Save for a few outposts of relative order, Western Europe, the north and south extremes of the Americas, north-east Asia and **Australia** and **New Zealand** represent the hubs of sustainability and relative stability. But between those areas of green and yellow is an awful lot of red and orange. With some exceptions, the deepest of those shades of red are to be found in South Asia and as a band across Africa's middle where conflict is frequent and human suffering all too common. Sadly, the colors have not changed much over the years.

But it would be wrong to assume that one year's Failed States Index map is a carbon copy of its predecessors. This year, Mother Nature was to blame for some of the most significant worsening. **Haiti**, which saw a devastating earthquake in January 2010, suffered the most, climbing to the fifth spot on the index. Another massive temblor shook **Chile** in February, killing

Somalia Tops the Failed States Index for the Fourth Year Running



Photo: Tim McKulka/UN

as many as 500 people and destroying buildings and infrastructure. Deadly floods in Benin, the worst since 1963, displaced nearly 700,000 people and led to significant outbreaks of cholera. At the other end of the spectrum, drought and poor harvests led to a food crisis in **Niger**. Though natural disasters affecting major population centers will almost always have a significant impact on countries, the capacity of the state to adequately respond to such crises will either mitigate or add to the human suffering.

Elsewhere in Africa, ethnic violence in northern **Liberia** and renewed separatist troubles in **Senegal's** Casamance region led to setbacks in both countries' progress. In **Rwanda**, the increasing authoritarianism of Paul Kagame -- including further restrictions on the media and opposition groups -- did no favors for the country's scorecard. But the picture in Africa is not all bad; three of the top 10 most improved countries for 2011 are in Africa. **Sudan** and **Chad** improved slightly largely due to minor abatements of existing conflicts in both countries; **Algeria** also improved substantially, partly due to the government's more effective combating of regional terrorist groups.

Interestingly, the second-most significant drop was experienced by **Kyrgyzstan** in the wake of the mid-2010 revolution, one that has largely been forgotten as the world's attention has been diverted to the upheavals of the Arab spring. Speaking of which, though the Arab spring was largely not captured by the 2011 Failed States Index (which closed out on December 31, before the heating up of January's turmoil), one of the largest drops recorded was actually by **Tunisia**, the one country whose Arab spring began within the Index's catchment period.

The biggest drops this year were not necessarily the reserve of countries that we may otherwise think of as badly-off. Indeed, two of the ten-most significant declines were experienced in

Western Europe: by **Ireland** (a victim of severe economic woes and recipient of an EU bail-out) and **Belgium** (where even the threat of senior politicians' wives abstaining from connubial duties failed to inspire the formation of a government).

There are, thankfully, some good news stories from this year's Index. Though only 2½ years ago the world looked on as **Russia** attacked **Georgia**, the small Black Sea country experienced the largest improvement of any state in the 2011 Index, although much of it was recovered ground following the conflict with **Russia** that uprooted thousands. **Georgia** has profited from significant government reforms to the security apparatus, including greater transparency and accountability, as well as a clamp-down on endemic corruption. Both policies have led to a reduction in organized crime and thus greater internal stability.

Serbia's score improved the second-most, helped by more arrests of war crimes suspects and a continued path towards European integration. The decision of The Fund for Peace to remove **Kosovo** from **Serbia's** calculations and thus relieve Serbia of what had become -- statistically, at least -- somewhat of a millstone around its neck, also contributed to the country's improvement.

With annual rates of growth of 10% and 8.7% respectively, continued economic growth saw the scores of **China** and **Peru** improve markedly. Other significant improvements reflected situations that may not by any stretch of the imagination be good, but nevertheless represent situations becoming a little less bad. In the case of **Sudan**, **Chad** and **Timor-Leste**, all three countries continue to experience significant hardship, however the Failed States Index indicates that things might be getting slightly less awful. Just as interesting as the worsening scores for **Tunisia**, two countries of the region largely untouched by much of the recent uprising, **Algeria** and **Lebanon**, also happened to be two of the most improved countries on the Index.

Looking forward to 2012, and given the events of 2011 so far, it is fairly safe to assume that the likes of **Egypt**, **Libya**, **Tunisia** and **Yemen** will probably be the source of much discussion in next year's Index. The March earthquake in **Japan** and the subsequent deadly aftershocks in **New Zealand** will likely undermine the scores of these two highly developed nations. And let's not forget that on July 9, it is widely expected that **South Sudan** will be recognized as an independent country and UN member state. Again, if the Failed States Index were a championship, would we consider the new country to be an expansion team? ■

The Troubled Ten: The Failed States Index's Worst Performers

Kristen Blandford, Annie Janus and Kendall Lawrence



Photo: Stuart Price/UN.

★ 1. Somalia

On this year's Failed States Index, Somalia scored as the worst offender for Refugees and IDPs, Economic Decline, Human rights and Security Apparatus. The absence of a permanent national government for almost twenty years has led to ongoing civil violence, economic hardship, poor social conditions, and the displacement of several million Somali citizens. It has become increasingly difficult for international agencies to provide aid to Somalia in light of the recent troubles with piracy and hostility towards foreigners. An upsurge of civil violence in the southern part of the nation has created further destabilization and threatens any potential improvements to Somalia's condition.

🇧🇪 2. Chad

Chad is threatened by regional and domestic instability. Rebel forces remain a destabilizing force in the country, though cross-border attacks between Sudanese and Chadian militias have decreased following a peace agreement between the two countries. Around 450,000 refugees and IDPs remain in the eastern region of Chad. The humanitarian crisis has been exacerbated by continued pressure on food and water supplies in the region. Although Chad's oil revenues have the potential to contribute to poverty reduction, they are just as likely to be siphoned off by corruption, perpetuating the Deby government's illegitimacy and unaccountability.

🇸🇩 3. Sudan

Instability and violence continue to define Sudan. The southern half of the country voted to secede from the north in January 2011. Though this process has been partially successful, new clashes are now being reported between the North and the South, especially in and around Abyei. The discovery of oil in southern Sudan in 2005 exacerbated an already complex secession crisis and it remains to be seen how peaceful the planned separation will be. Violence also continues in Darfur, sending refugees into central Sudan and neighboring states, giving the conflict a regional dimension. Leaders in the North and the South will have to exercise restraint in the use of violence by fringe rebel groups if the fragile peace is to be kept.

🇨🇩 4. Congo (D.R.)

The D.R. Congo continues to struggle, with poverty remaining widespread throughout the country and violence and instability continuing in the east. In addition to a lack of capacity, the Congolese security forces lack credibility due to their widespread human rights abuses. There is a need for the government to better hold accountable members of the security forces and to punish those who are committing human rights abuses. Fighting corruption, ending the impunity of the security forces and creating a more capable and professional military are also key priorities. The need for increasing the capacity and legitimacy of government security forces has become increasingly urgent.

5. Haiti

Following the devastating earthquake in January 2010, Haiti's situation has deteriorated rapidly, with complete dependence on international humanitarian relief and the presence of foreign security forces. Haiti faces great challenges in rebuilding, a task further complicated by the country's previously weak institutions and widespread extreme poverty. Haiti's security forces are woefully unprepared to take over policing duties, and serious reforms will need to be implemented. Haiti's government should work to demonstrate its commitment to the rebuilding process. In addition, leaders, especially recently elected President Michel Martelly, should make an effort to stem political instability and factionalism to create a government capable of guiding the country through the disaster recovery.

6. Zimbabwe

Despite the power-sharing agreement between ZANU-PF and the Movement for Democratic Change (MDC), Zimbabwe remains a highly unstable country, suffering from government repression, rigged elections, and poor economic performance. The power-sharing agreement has been undermined by arrests and intimidation of opposition leaders. The failure to fully implement the power-sharing agreement, and satisfactorily devolving power to Prime Minister Morgan Tsvangirai and the MDC, severely undermines the government's credibility. ZANU-PF also continues to use the state security apparatus as a political tool to harass opposition voices. The creation of a friendlier business environment, capable of luring émigrés home and attracting foreign investment will be necessary to help improve the economy.

7. Afghanistan

Afghanistan has ranked in the top ten on the Failed States Index for the past five years. The country faces many security challenges, including attacks on the American security forces and the widespread violence resulting from Taliban insurgent groups. Insurgents and illegally armed anti-American groups continue to undermine efforts to forge a functioning government capable of providing access to basic necessities and able to implement public services. Moreover, pervasive political corruption and the prominence of drug lords challenge state legitimacy. The government's inability to control regions in which drug lords operate has made it difficult to combat the country's robust drug trade and the growing black market. Until Afghanistan has the capacity to suppress its many security challenges, improves stability is unlikely.

8. Central African Republic

The Central African Republic remains one of the least stable countries in the world, with spillover from neighboring conflicts likely to continue to destabilize the area. The country's economy has stagnated under poor policies since independence. A history of coups d'état has destabilized the government and allowed the rest of the country to fall into disorder. The government is unable to exert any substantive control over the more remote provinces and poor infrastructure prevents effective rule within the areas the government does control. A truce between the government and rebel forces in June 2008 led to the establishment of a more inclusive coalition government in January 2009. However, the postponement by almost a year of elections originally scheduled for early 2010 has undermined trust in the government and highlighted problems with the country's political polarization.

9. Iraq

The 2010 parliamentary elections marked the most comprehensive turn out in the country's history. Shia, Sunni and Kurds turned out in large numbers despite sporadic violence. The initially positive but inconclusive results however, served to underscore the monumental challenges facing the central government. While the Kurds remain the king makers for the position of Prime Minister, contentious political battles between Shia and Sunni went on for months following the elections. Revenue sharing from the oil fields of Kirkut has yet to be resolved. Despite a Constitutional requirement that 1/4 of parliamentary seats be assigned to women, they were allotted only a single vague state ministerial position. Foreign state influence continues to play a decisive role in political coalition formation inside Iraq.

10. Cote d'Ivoire

Côte d'Ivoire's movement on the 2011 Failed State Index can be attributed to the destabilizing post-election crisis that followed the 2010 elections. The incumbent Laurent Gbagbo's refusal to cede power rekindled the country's long-standing political, religious, and ethnic tensions. After approximately five months of fighting, Gbagbo agreed to transfer power to the internationally recognized president-elect, Alassane Ouattara. Unfortunately, the political crisis caused the country to relapse after improving on the 2009 and 2010 Failed States Index. By weakening governance and inflaming social tensions, the crisis has left the country vulnerable to a resurgence of violence. Concentrated efforts to improve governance, strengthen institutions, and invoke reconciliation processes are sorely needed to mitigate Côte d'Ivoire's fragile condition. ■

Most-Worsened for 2011: Haiti

J. J. Messner



Photo: Marco Dominio/UN.

The collapse of the Presidential Palace on Port-au-Prince after the January 2010 earthquake was sadly symbolic of the overall collapse of the Haitian state’s capacity to deal with that disaster, a lack of capacity that had become endemic across all aspects

of Haiti’s governance. Though the exact figures are disputed, the earthquake claimed between 80,000 and 300,000 lives and displaced countless hundreds of thousands of Haitians. In the weeks and months following the disaster, scenes of human suffering poured out of Haiti, capturing the attention of the international community.

Though the 2010 earthquake clearly contributed significantly to Haiti’s poor score in this year’s Failed States Index, it should be understood that the country was hardly starting from a position of strength. Indeed, though Haiti shot to 5th on the 2011 Failed States Index, it ranked not much better in 11th position last year.

Nevertheless, it is clear that the earthquake, along with the resulting chaos and humanitarian catastrophe has catapulted Haiti into an even worse position than it had been before. Some of the most significant movements within Haiti’s indicator scores are consistent with the earthquake and its aftermath. The country’s Demographic Pressures score rose 0.7 points to a maximum 10.0, though this increase was overshadowed by the massive jump in the country’s Refugee and IDP score, which nearly doubled, from 5.6 to 9.2, an almost unprecedented single-year indicator increase of 4.6 points. Both of these indicators

| | | Total Scores: | | | | | |
|--|-------|---------------|-------|--------|-------|--------|--------|
| | | 2011 | 2010 | | | | |
| | Haiti | 108.0 | 101.6 | ▼ 10.0 | ▼ 8.3 | ▼ 10.0 | ▼ 10.0 |

Refer to page 29 for an explanation of individual indicators

point to the significant pressures felt by the population, including displacement and disease.

The immense scale of destruction and the stunningly poor response of the state also impacted the country’s Public Services indicator score, which rose 0.5 points to its maximum level possible, of 10.0. The significant international response led to a 0.4 point increase in the country’s External Intervention indicator score (also to a maximum possible 10.0), which was already high due to the presence of the MINUSTAH peacekeeping mission.

Sadly, the situation is unlikely to improve anytime soon for Haiti. Last year’s most-worsened country, Honduras, managed to bounce-back in 2011, with only a slight slip in rank, but an overall improvement in score. Though Haiti has every chance of improving its rank and score in 2012, its record of never ranking outside of the Failed States Index “Worst 15” indicates that it is probably going to stay there for some time to come. ■

Most-Improved for 2011: Georgia

J. J. Messner



Photo: Nicolai Bangsgaard

It is less than three years since Russia attacked Georgia, ostensibly over the disputed regions of Abkhazia and South Ossetia. In the 2009 Failed States Index, Georgia ranked 33rd and into the Alert category. Though the country has definitely performed better in

the past (ranking as well as 60th in 2006), the fact that it has rebounded to 47th in this year's Index is somewhat remarkable. Even more remarkable, Georgia is this year's most improved nation in the 2011 Failed States Index, having improved by 10 positions and by a score of 4.0.

As Georgia and Russia moved away from conflict, and as relations between the government in Tbilisi and its separatist regions stabilized, this reversal of hostilities – both internal and external – are reflected in the country's scores. The Demographic Pressures and Group Grievance scores have improved by 0.4 points each; the other two social indicators (Refugees/IDPs and Brain Drain) have also marginally improved. Similarly, the External Intervention indicator, which reached a high point of 9.5 in 2009 as a result of the Russian incursion, has now settled back to 8.5—although this is not a good score by any means, it marks a significant improvement of 1.0 points in just 2 years.

Though it would be easy to view Georgia's resurgence as related to reduced saber-rattling by its sizeable neighbor, the small Black Sea country is actually reaping the benefits of more deep-seated institutional reforms. Though the lessened risk of another Russian incursion has no doubt contributed to Georgia's

| | | Total Scores: | | | | | |
|--|---------|---------------|------|---|-------|-------|-------|
| | | 2011 | 2010 | | | | |
| | Georgia | 86.4 | 90.4 | ▲ | 8.0 ▲ | 6.0 ▲ | 8.4 ▲ |

Refer to page 29 for an explanation of individual indicators

improved External Intervention score, it is ultimately the government's reforms, such as those increasing transparency and accountability within the security apparatus, as well as clamp-downs on endemic corruption, that are most sustainably benefiting its overall score.

These reforms have been reflected in a number of indicators. The State Legitimacy indicator has improved by a remarkable 0.6 points, while the Public Services and Human Rights and Rule of Law indicators both improved by 0.4 points. The clamp-down on corruption has also likely created a better commercial environment, and may go some way to accounting for the significant 0.5 point improvement in the country's Economy indicator.

The example of Georgia should not be seen as the country miraculously turning around to complete stability. But it can be seen that Georgia is on track for continued improvement, by dealing with issues that really matter for national stability. ■

The Arab Spring: Where Did That Come From?

Nate Haken



Photo: State Department

On December 17th, 2010, a fruit vendor named Mohamed Bouazizi started a fire in Tunisia which quickly spread with riots and revolutions across the Middle East and North Africa. The “contagion” began in late 2010 with the fall of the Tunisian

leader, Zine El Abidine Ben Ali. So far, the turbulence has led to the ousting of two long-standing dictators, a war in one country and serious violence in at least three others. The Failed States Index did not predict this and nor does it try. The Failed States Index measures social, economic, and political and military pressures on states. Its data collection period extends from January to December of the previous year, especially notable in this instance since much of the tumult in the region did not manifest itself in violence and severe instability until after the sample period for the 2011 Index had closed.

Clearly the overall rankings (which in the case of **Tunisia**, **Egypt**, **Yemen**, **Syria** and **Libya** range from 13th most at risk of failure to 111th most at risk) have little to say about the probability of protest or regime change at any particular point in time. But setting aside the issue of timing, the definition of state failure (as distinct from, though not unrelated to, mass protest), and the technicalities of forecasting research, the Index does put the events of these five countries into context.

Prior to the outbreak of political instability, out of those five countries, Demographic Pressures were very severe in **Yemen** with a score of 8.7 out of 10. Refugees and IDPs were a serious concern in **Yemen** (8.4) and **Syria** (8.5), but not so much in the other three (below 7.0). Group Grievance was a major concern in

| | | Total Scores: | | | | | | | |
|--|---------|---------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|---|
| | | 2011 | 2010 | | | | | | |
| | Bahrain | 59.0 | 58.8 | ▼ 4.5 | = 6.8 | ▼ 6.9 | ▼ 4.8 | ▼ 6.6 | ▼ |
| | Egypt | 86.8 | 87.6 | ▲ 7.1 | ▲ 8.3 | ▼ 8.6 | ▼ 6.8 | ▲ 8.0 | ▲ |
| | Libya | 68.7 | 69.1 | ▲ 5.5 | ▲ 6.0 | ▼ 7.3 | = 5.9 | ▼ 7.1 | ▲ |
| | Syria | 85.9 | 87.9 | ▲ 5.6 | ▲ 8.7 | ▼ 8.3 | ▲ 7.5 | ▼ 7.9 | ▼ |
| | Tunisia | 70.1 | 67.5 | ▼ 5.5 | ▲ 5.6 | ▼ 7.2 | ▼ 7.0 | ▼ 6.8 | ▼ |
| | Yemen | 100.3 | 100.0 | ▼ 8.7 | ▼ 8.6 | ▲ 8.6 | ▼ 9.3 | ▼ 9.3 | ▼ |

Syria (8.7), **Egypt** (8.3), and **Yemen** (8.6), but not in **Tunisia** or **Libya** (below 7.0). **Libya** had severe Human Rights (8.3), State Legitimacy (7.3), and Factionalized Elites (7.0) issues, but the other 9 indicators were comparatively low in terms of the pressure they were putting on the Libyan state.

Analysis of this kind will go a long way in unpacking the context in which these upheavals took place. Certainly, deeper quantitative analysis of the indicators or sub-indicators could potentially generate models to predict various forms of instability. Indeed the FFP is in the early stages of that research. But in the meantime, this Index should serve as a reminder that every state has areas of relative weakness that need to be addressed for the sake of sustainable security. ■

Kyrgyzstan's Forgotten Revolution

Annie Janus



Photo: EPPA/UN

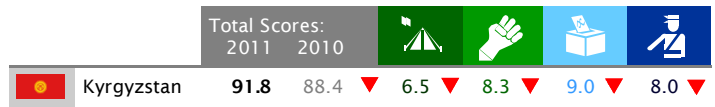
With much of the world's attention turned to the Arab Spring, Kyrgyzstan's 2010 revolution seems to have been forgotten. Nevertheless, Kyrgyzstan's politically tumultuous year has seen it worsen significantly in the Failed States Index,

moving from 45th position to a more serious 31st, and into the Alert category.

Kyrgyzstan's worsening in this year's index reflects dramatic reversals in several scores that tend to indicate the state's susceptibility to internal conflict, and as such, these worsening scores are largely result of the 2010 revolutions.

For instance, Kyrgyzstan's group grievance score, which has been relatively high for several years, surged 0.9 points, from 7.4 in 2010 up to 8.3 in 2011. What is particularly troubling about this score is that group tensions between the majority Kyrgyz and the minority Uzbeks have not waned; indeed, efforts to mitigate them and seek justice for the crimes committed during the revolution's ensuing revolts appear to intensify them.

In May 2011, the Kyrgyz Inquiry Commission, which was tasked with investigating the violence between ethnic Kyrgyz and Uzbeks in June 2010, released its official report. The Commission found that the interethnic violence, in which the Uzbeks experienced 90 percent of the property losses and 75 percent of the casualties, concluded that the conflict did not qualify as genocide. Although the Commission averred that the Uzbeks



were disproportionately attacked and may have suffered crimes against humanity, the Uzbeks object to the report's findings.

Reconciliation efforts are also hampered by the aggressive revenge-seeking behavior of the victim's relatives, most of whom are Uzbek. Many have engaged in threatening judges, lawyers, and defendants involved in the trials for crimes committed during the revolts. As Kyrgyzstan's high group grievance reflects, the history of violence against the Uzbeks and their response to the Commission's report leaves Kyrgyzstan vulnerable to a resurgence of violence by revenge-seeking relatives and victims who do not feel adequately compensated for past atrocities.

Kyrgyzstan's Legitimacy of the State score, which rose to nine in this year's index, is another indicator that can be considered to have worsened due to the 2010 revolutions. Over the past three years, this indicator has progressively risen, but its most

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Natural Disasters and Their Effect on State Capacity

J. J. Messner and Melody Knight



Photo: Marco Dormino/UN

From the earthquake in Haiti to the volcano in Iceland, 2010 was a big year for natural disasters. Over a quarter million people were killed last year, and millions displaced, as a result of blizzards, droughts, earthquakes, floods, heat waves, landslides, and super

typhoons, making it the deadliest year in more than a generation. These disasters claimed the lives of over 290,000 people in 2010, compared with just 11,000 in 2009, according to Munich Re.

Though conflict and poverty tend to be the domain of countries at the worst end of the Failed States Index, natural disasters are non-discriminating, terrorizing the “rich” and “poor” alike. But their actual effect can be particularly damaging for developing states. Poor infrastructure and urban crowding maximize fatalities and disrupt the ability to provide service to survivors. Displacement can also exacerbate existing tensions between groups and strains on supplies.

Earthquakes have especially dominated the headlines over the past 18 months, with tragic images of death, destruction, chaos and human suffering emanating from countries as diverse as Chile, China, Haiti, Indonesia, Japan and New Zealand. Though the March 11 Japanese earthquake and the February 22 New Zealand aftershocks (which were far more destructive than the initial 2010 temblor) occurred after the Failed States Index sample period during 2010, these events will almost undoubtedly play a role in both countries’ scores in 2012.

| | | Total Scores: | | | | | |
|--|-------------|---------------|---------|--------|-------|--------|--------|
| | | 2011 | 2010 | | | | |
| | Chile | 40.7 | 38.0 ▼ | 5.0 ▼ | 3.0 ▼ | 4.3 ▼ | 3.8 = |
| | Haiti | 108.0 | 101.6 ▼ | 10.0 ▼ | 9.2 ▼ | 10.0 ▼ | 10.0 ▼ |
| | Indonesia | 81.6 | 83.1 ▲ | 7.4 ▼ | 6.6 ▼ | 6.5 ▲ | 6.5 ▲ |
| | New Zealand | 24.8 | 23.9 ▼ | 2.0 ▼ | 1.7 ▼ | 1.9 ▼ | 0.9 ▲ |

Haiti (Léogâne, January 12), China (Qinghai, April 14), Chile (Maule, February 27), and Indonesia (Sumatra, October 25) were the scenes of the most lethal earthquakes of 2010. Though Chile’s was by far the largest in magnitude, the death toll of just over 500, though tragic, was surprisingly low in comparison to the toll elsewhere as a result of smaller magnitude quakes.

Of course, there are seismological reasons for this—the location of the epicenter versus the location of significant population areas, or the depth of the earthquake, or even the deaths caused not by the temblor itself, but by any resultant tsunami. But compare the toll in Chile versus the toll of between 80,000 and 300,000 in Haiti, a 7.0 magnitude earthquake. Seismology tells only part of the story. In the wake of the earthquake in Chile, there was relative calm and a generally organized response from



Photo: Marco Dormino/UN

authorities, requiring little external assistance. Haiti, by comparison, witnessed the complete collapse of the state's ability to deal with the disaster. In this sense, natural disasters provide an insight into the ability of the state to handle sudden and large-scale disaster.

The first Christchurch earthquake, on September 4, claimed zero casualties, despite hitting close to a major population center with magnitude 7.1. Though the subsequent February 2011, 6.3 magnitude, after shock claimed nearly 200 lives, the miraculous aversion from tragedy after the initial temblor may have a lot to do both with the capacity of the state to regulate and enforce adequate building standards appropriate to an earthquake-prone area, as well as the rescue capacity of local authorities to respond immediately within those critical first few hours after such a disaster. Though the February after shock did claim a significant number of lives, much of the loss was wrought by infrastructure already weakened in the previous quake.

The ability of the state to recover from disaster is also clearly evident in the aftermath of such events. In both **Chile** and **New Zealand**, the state continued to function normally throughout the disaster and reconstruction was able to begin immediately after the rescue phase had wound up. **Haiti**, however, continues to struggle nearly 18 months on, with thousands displaced and many of **Haiti's** pre-existing troubles magnified.

Chile, Haiti, Indonesia and **New Zealand** all experienced a worsening in their Demographic Pressures scores for 2011, no surprise given that Indicator's sub-set of Natural Disasters. The Public Services and Refugee/IDP scores for all but **Indonesia** also suffered. Similarly, the total score for all but Indonesia also worsened, with a strong likelihood that the worsening was at least in part linked to the earthquakes.

Though natural disasters are non-discriminating, affecting the rich and poor alike, the ability of the state to prepare for such events, to execute successful rescue efforts when they occur and to competently manage the reconstruction effort, is a critical factor in mitigating the ultimate loss—both of life and property—in any such disaster. Though such pressures can bear upon many diverse countries, it is the ability of these countries to deal with these pressures that sets them apart. ■



Photo: Marco Dormino/UN

Kyrgyzstan's Forgotten Revolution

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dramatic increase occurred between 2010 to 2011.

Last year's revolution drastically affected Kyrgyzstan's stability and has left the country with many challenges ahead of it.

Upcoming elections threaten to aggravate preexisting tensions and could cast the country into another state of turmoil. Ensuring peaceful elections and shoring up the nation's stability will require effective reconciliation efforts and increasing civil liberties so that all Kyrgyzstan citizens feel politically recognized, represented, and respected. ■

Crisis in the Midst of Recovery

Nate Haken







After having contracted by 0.5% in 2009, global GDP is now very much in recovery mode, with growth of around 5% in 2010. However, this does not mean smooth sailing either for developing or developed countries. In the last year there have been

massive protests against governments' economic stewardship in countries as disparate as **Greece** and **Burkina Faso**, illustrating the sobering truth that under certain conditions recovery can be even more destabilizing than recession.

In 2009, economies in the developed world took a nosedive, as debt crises spread like wildfire, hopping through the Eurozone from **Iceland**, to **Ireland**, to **Greece**, and **Portugal**. Looking ahead, people are now turning their concern toward **Spain**. All of these countries, whether or not they have been, or will be, bailed out to stabilize their economies, are facing the necessity of austerity measures to prevent such crises from repeating themselves in the future. These austerity measures are being imposed as economies are now deemed strong enough to withstand them. Nevertheless, they have sparked protests, which have sometimes turned violent. Meanwhile, the recovering global economy is contributing to rising food and fuel prices, which have sparked massive protests and military crackdowns in **Mozambique**, **Uganda**, and **Burkina Faso**.

As viewed through the Failed States Index, Ireland had the sharpest downward trend among the developed countries which were slammed by the economic crisis over the last few

| | | Total Scores: | | | | |
|---|----------|---------------|--------|-------|-------|-------|
| | | 2011 | 2010 | | | |
|  | Greece | 47.4 | 45.9 ▼ | 5.1 ▼ | 4.9 ▼ | 3.8 ▼ |
|  | Ireland | 25.3 | 22.4 ▼ | 3.9 ▼ | 2.0 ▼ | 2.2 ▲ |
|  | Portugal | 32.3 | 33.1 ▲ | 4.8 ▼ | 1.6 ▲ | 3.3 ▲ |
|  | Spain | 43.1 | 43.5 ▲ | 4.5 ▼ | 2.1 ▼ | 2.4 = |

years. One of the Index's 12 indicators provides useful insight for just how bad things became: Ireland's score on Poverty and Economic Decline (PED) worsened by almost two full points on a 10-point scale over the past five years, jumping from 2.1 in the 2007 Failed States Index (which looks at the year 2006) to 3.9 in the 2011 Index. Like **Ireland**, **Greece's** scores show a similar downward trajectory beginning in 2006. That year, the country scored 3.5 for PED, with an unemployment rate of around 8.7%; today **Greece** has an unemployment rate of around 14% and a PED score of 5.1. Portugal's PED score also worsened by a full point. In each of these cases, the decline reflected rising unemployment and declining economic growth.

The Failed States Index, however, is not so much a deep economic analysis as it is a broader overview of the linkages

Crisis in the Midst of Recovery



Photo: Tim McKulka/UN

between economic, social, and political drivers of instability. Viewed through this lens it becomes clear that the crisis in the Eurozone is not just economic; it has had severe political ramifications as well. Countries across Europe have been compelled to implement austerity measures to cut government spending and relieve the burden on stretched state finances.

Not surprisingly, such measures are unpopular and often create frustration and political problems for governments. **Greece** was by far the poorest performer with respect to deterioration in the political indicators. This reflects a general lack of confidence in the government's ability to handle the crisis. In a recent poll, 77% of Greek respondents said they did not trust the Prime Minister to solve the problem. Eighty percent said they did not trust the Finance Minister. There have been massive protests which have at times turned violent. In one incident, several people were killed in clashes with police, during which protesters set fire to a bank in Athens. In **Portugal**, Prime Minister Jose Socrates resigned in the midst of crisis there.

Meanwhile, in the developing world, the global economic recovery has proven to be no less challenging. In 2008, food prices soared. This negatively impacts stability, especially in countries with high poverty and population growth. There were food riots and other forms of civil unrest in North Africa, Central Africa, Southern Africa, South Asia, Asia Pacific, Latin America, and the Middle East. In Cameroon, dozens were killed in protests. In **Haiti**, five were killed, including a UN peacekeeper. The prime minister was forced to resign. In **Egypt**, six were killed in breadlines. The situation became so dire that President Hosni Mubarak ordered the army to get to work baking bread. In **Senegal**, there were also clashes with police.

Then the global economy took a nosedive and prices came back down. The food riots stopped. Now, the global economy is recovering. Consequently, protests over high food prices have resumed, and in September 2010, 13 people were killed in food riots in **Mozambique**.

In **Uganda**, food protests occurred around the time of a disputed election in February of this year. Opposition leader Kizza Besigye lost and tried to mobilize the population to protest as he claimed was a stolen election. The Ugandan people were not interested in taking up that cause. But when he suggested that people protest high food and fuel prices, they came out by the thousands in multiple cities. By the time the protests subsided, at least five people had been shot dead. There were reported lynchings. Hundreds were arrested. Meanwhile, in **Burkina Faso** protests over rising prices turned chaotic when soldiers staged a mutiny and ran wild in the streets, before finally being suppressed. Some analysts have suggested that rising food prices contributed to the revolution in **Egypt**.

In each of these cases, people debate whether the root cause of civil unrest was really food prices or whether the price of food was used as a justification by politically motivated actors to incite the population. In **Uganda**, food protests coincided with the electoral period. In **Burkina Faso**, protests were one piece of a wider combination of factors. In **Egypt** there was a "contagion" of uprisings moving across the broader region.

As viewed through the lens of the Failed States Index, however, the social, economic, and political dimensions of instability are all interdependent. Economic and demographic pressures have political implications and vice versa. It is certainly a relief that the Great Recession is over. But recovery has not been smooth, in either the developed or developing worlds. The lesson for policy makers is that maintaining stability in the context of economic recovery can be just as challenging as doing so during a decline. ■

African Elections and the Failed States Index

Joelle Burbank



Photo: Tim Mekulka/UN

This will be the year of the African election, with 27 countries scheduled to choose their presidential, legislative or local leadership at the polls. Elections can be tumultuous times, particularly in conflict-affected countries, as demonstrated in recent years in








Cote d'Ivoire, Kenya, Zimbabwe, and elsewhere. Given the challenges inherent in democratization, this year's elections in Africa are being watched very closely. Here is a glimpse at a few of the African countries that have recently held, or are planning to hold, presidential elections this year and how they fared on the Failed States Index.

Uganda

Elections: General, February 2011

Failed States Index Rank: 21st; *Total Score:* 96.3

In February 2011, Uganda's president Yoweri Museveni won reelection in a landslide, extending his time in power to thirty years. Many stakeholders noted that harassment and intimidation were less of a problem than in previous elections. On the other hand, the use of state resources for partisan campaigning was reported to be a major problem. The opposition candidates refused to accept the results and attempted to spark protests in the spirit of the so-called Arab Spring. These protests did not gain any traction. However, when the protests were re-cast as demonstrations against rising food and fuel prices, people came out by the thousands. Several people were killed and many arrested. Among those arrested

| | | Total Scores: | | | | |
|---|--------------|---------------|---------|---|---|---|
| | | 2011 | 2010 |  |  |  |
|  | Congo (D.R.) | 108.2 | 109.9 ▲ | 9.0 ▼ | 9.2 ▲ | 9.5 ▲ |
|  | Liberia | 94.0 | 91.7 ▼ | 7.0 ▲ | 8.8 ▼ | 8.1 = |
|  | Nigeria | 99.9 | 100.2 ▲ | 9.0 ▲ | 8.6 ▲ | 9.5 ▼ |
|  | Uganda | 96.3 | 97.5 ▲ | 7.7 ▲ | 7.5 ▲ | 8.6 = |

were opposition leaders Kizza Besigye (who was shot in the hand) and Norbert Mao.

According to the Failed States Index 2011 (based on events from 2010), the Ugandan state is under a great deal of pressure, especially with respect to Demographic Pressures (8.8), Uneven Development (8.4), Security Apparatus (8.6) and Factionalized Elites (8.6). Widespread poverty, particularly in rural areas, was exacerbated by the rising costs of food and fuel. Although the conflict with the Lord's Resistance Army has ended, Uganda still faces challenges from militant groups, including Al-Shabab, which staged bombing attacks in Kampala during the 2010 World Cup that killed at least 74 people. There are also strong divisions among the political elites, with opposition leader Besigye charged with treason (charges were later dismissed by

the Constitutional Court) and ongoing tensions between the kingdom of the Buganda and the elected government.

■ ■ Nigeria

Elections: Presidential, Legislative and Regional, April 2011

Failed States Index Rank: 14th; Total Score: 99.9

The Nigerian elections, held in April 2011, were declared by international observers to be the most credible in the country's history. However, turbulence comes with the broadening of the political space. Indeed, in the weeks after the election, it became clear that this election was also among the most violent in Nigeria's history. In addition to local-level candidates who were abducted, killed, or otherwise intimidated prior to the election, post election violence led to the death of hundreds and the displacement of thousands.

Nigeria's worst scoring indicators for the Failed States Index 2011 were Group Grievance (9.6), Uneven Development (9.0), Legitimacy of the State (9.0), Public Services (9.0), Security Apparatus (9.1), and Factionalized Elites (9.5). The country's deep grievances along religious and communal lines have resulted in violence in the Niger Delta region, the Middle Belt, and the North. There is also endemic corruption and deep distrust of the state, inadequate public services, and security forces that often operate with impunity. The country is also subject to campaigns of violence by a number of militant and militia groups, including the Movement for the Emancipation of the Niger Delta (MEND).

Finally, there are deep divisions among the political elites. In this year's elections, there was controversy over whether the incumbent president, Goodluck Jonathan, a southerner who took over after the death of Umaru Yar'Adau in May, should receive his party's nomination. Traditionally, power has rotated between politicians from the North and South. President Jonathan was successful both in receiving the nomination and in winning re-election.

🇱🇮 Liberia

Elections: General, October 2011

Failed States Index Rank: 26; Total Score: 94.0

Liberia's elections, scheduled for October 2011, are the second presidential elections since the country's 14-year civil war which ended in 2003. They are widely viewed as a test of whether the country can maintain its trajectory towards greater stability and democracy.

For the Failed States Index 2011, some of the areas Liberia struggled with the most were Demographic Pressures (8.3), Refugees and IDPs (8.6), Poverty and Economic Decline (8.4), Public Services (8.8), and External Intervention (9.3).

In terms of Demographic Pressures, land conflict is a serious issue that has frequently resulted in violence. There have been numerous disputes between families or individuals over a lack of records on land ownership, and there have also been disputes over the demarcation of town, district or county boundaries that have complicated the voter registration process. Liberia has also been inundated with a major influx of refugees fleeing violence in neighboring Cote d'Ivoire that has put pressure on border communities. Continued widespread poverty and insufficient public services – including education, health care and basic infrastructure such as roads and electricity – are also contributing to the pressure.

Finally, Liberia's highest indicator score, for External Intervention, is a result of the country's dependence on the international community for support, including the continued presence of a UN peacekeeping mission.

🇨🇩 Democratic Republic of Congo

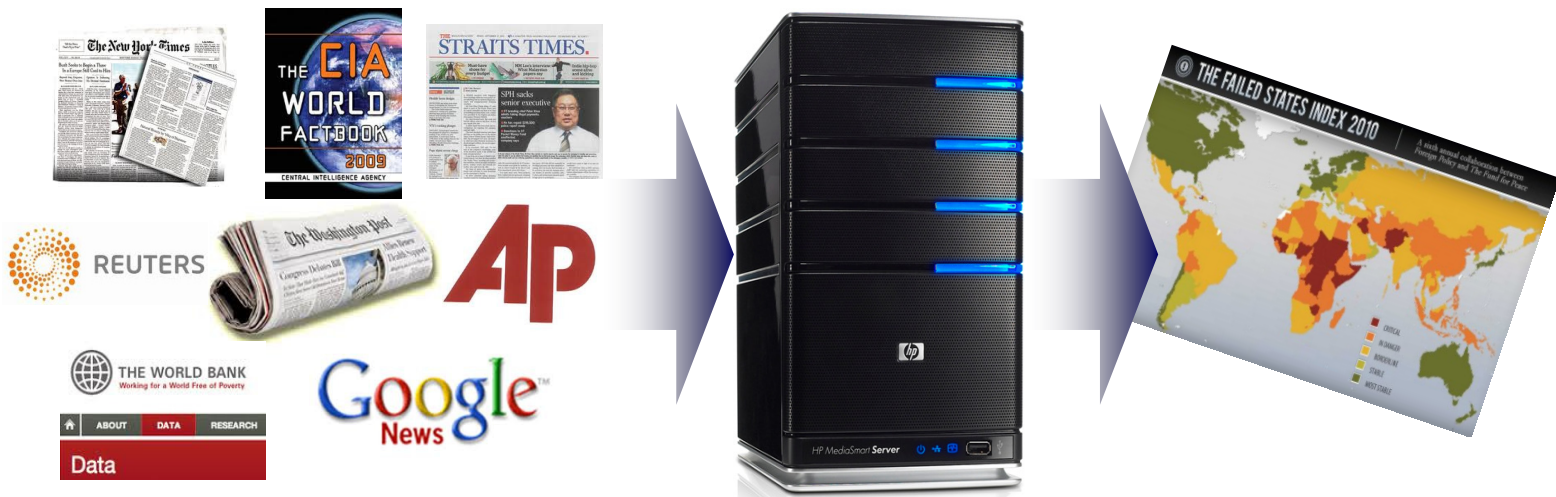
Elections: General, November 2011

Failed States Index Rank: 4; Total Score: 108.2

The Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) is ranked as the world's fourth most unstable country on the Failed States Index 2011. Presidential elections in the country have been scheduled for November 2011. These will be the second presidential elections since the end of a civil war that drew in most of the country's neighbors and killed an estimated three million people. Despite an official end to the conflict in 2003, violence continues to this day, especially in the east of the country.

DRC's worst scoring indicators include Demographic Pressures (9.7), Refugees and IDPs (9.6), Security Apparatus (9.6) and External Intervention (9.5). The DRC continues to suffer from a humanitarian crisis, particularly in the east. Over 2 million people are displaced within the country, according to UNHCR. Rebel and militia groups still operate within the country, including the Lord's Resistance Army, which has been driven out of neighboring Uganda. The army has also been implicated in abuses against civilians, including rape and violence. The DRC is also currently host to one of the world's largest UN peacekeeping missions, based primarily in the eastern provinces. ■

How is the Failed States Index Composed and Applied?



The strength of the Failed States Index is its ability to distill millions of pieces of information into a form that is relevant as well as easily digestible and informative. Daily, the Fund for Peace collects thousands of reports and information from around

the world, detailing the existing social, economic and political pressures faced by each of the 177 countries that we analyze.

The Failed States Index is based on The Fund for Peace's proprietary Conflict Assessment Software 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 Failed States 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.

The Fund for Peace's software performs content analysis on this collected information. Through sophisticated search parameters and algorithms, the CAST software separates the relevant data

from the irrelevant. Guided by twelve primary social, economic and political indicators (each split into an average of 14 sub-indicators), the CAST software analyzes the collected information using specialized search terms that flag relevant items. Using various algorithms, 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 triangulated with two other key aspects of the overall assessment process: quantitative analysis and qualitative inputs based on major events in the countries examined. The scores produced by the Fund for Peace's software are then compared with a comprehensive set of vital statistics—as well as human analysis—to ensure that the software has not misinterpreted the raw data. Though the basic data underpinning the Failed States 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. ■

The Big Movers for 2011

Changes from 2010 to 2011 (by Score)



* Countries whose scores changed by less than 0.3 are considered to have remained steady to account for any margin of error.

Changes from 2010 to 2011 (by Rank)



Most Improved (by Score)

| Move | | | 2010 Score | 2011 Score |
|--------|--|--------------|------------|------------|
| ▲ -4.0 | | Georgia | 90.4 | 86.4 |
| ▲ -3.4 | | Serbia | 77.8 | 74.4 |
| ▲ -3.3 | | Timor-Leste | 98.2 | 94.9 |
| ▲ -3.3 | | Peru | 76.9 | 73.6 |
| ▲ -3.3 | | Algeria | 81.3 | 78.0 |
| ▲ -3.2 | | Lebanon | 90.9 | 87.7 |
| ▲ -3.1 | | Sudan | 111.8 | 108.7 |
| ▲ -3.0 | | Chad | 113.3 | 110.3 |
| ▲ -2.9 | | China | 83.0 | 80.1 |
| ▲ -2.8 | | Turkmenistan | 82.5 | 79.7 |

Most Improved (by Rank)

| Move | | | 2010 Position | 2011 Position |
|-------|--|----------------------|---------------|---------------|
| ▲ +11 | | Serbia | 86th | 97th |
| ▲ +10 | | Georgia | 37th | 47th |
| ▲ +10 | | Algeria | 71st | 81st |
| ▲ +10 | | China | 62nd | 72nd |
| ▲ +10 | | Bosnia & Herzegovina | 60th | 70th |
| ▲ +9 | | Lebanon | 34th | 43rd |
| ▲ +9 | | Turkmenistan | 65th | 75th |
| ▲ +9 | | Cuba | 77th | 86th |
| ▲ +8 | | Moldova | 66th | 58th |
| ▲ +8 | | Azerbaijan | 63rd | 55th |

Most Worsened (by Score)

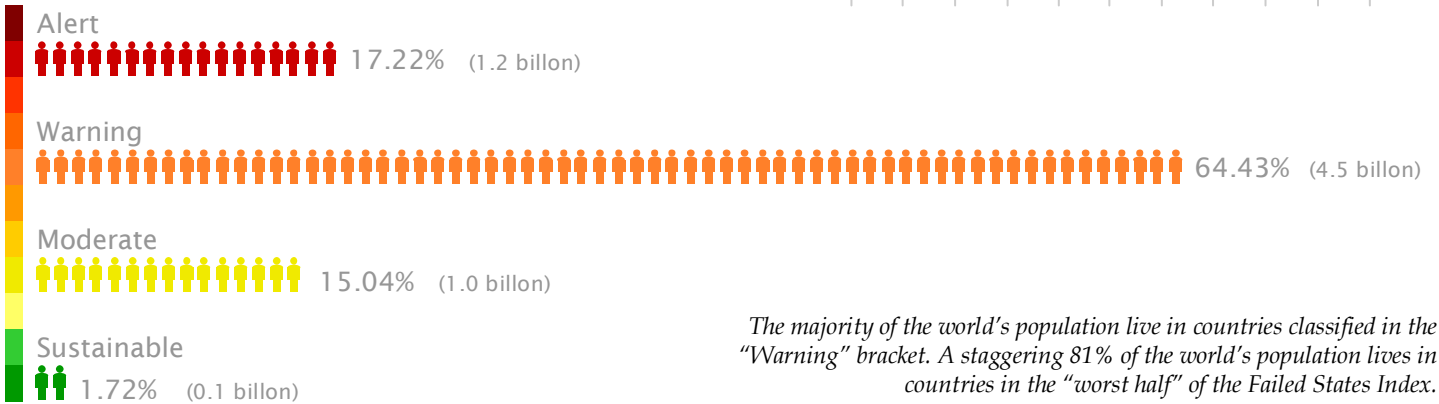
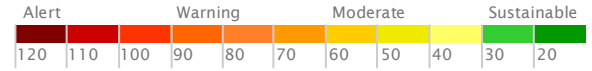
| Move | | | 2010 Score | 2011 Score |
|--------|--|------------|------------|------------|
| ▼ +6.4 | | Haiti | 101.6 | 108.0 |
| ▼ +3.4 | | Kyrgyzstan | 88.4 | 91.8 |
| ▼ +3.2 | | Benin | 76.8 | 80.0 |
| ▼ +2.9 | | Ireland | 22.4 | 25.3 |
| ▼ +2.7 | | Chile | 38.0 | 40.7 |
| ▼ +2.6 | | Tunisia | 67.5 | 70.1 |
| ▼ +2.3 | | Liberia | 91.7 | 94.0 |
| ▼ +2.3 | | Rwanda | 88.7 | 91.0 |
| ▼ +2.2 | | Senegal | 74.6 | 76.8 |
| ▼ +2.1 | | Belgium | 32.0 | 34.1 |

Most Worsened (by Rank)

| Move | | | 2010 Position | 2011 Position |
|-------|--|--------------------|---------------|---------------|
| ▼ -19 | | Benin | 93rd | 74th |
| ▼ -14 | | Kyrgyzstan | 45th | 31st |
| ▼ -14 | | Senegal | 99th | 85th |
| ▼ -12 | | Mozambique | 69th | 57th |
| ▼ -11 | | Togo | 47th | 36th |
| ▼ -10 | | Tunisia | 118th | 108th |
| ▼ -9 | | Dominican Republic | 93rd | 84th |
| ▼ -8 | | Djibouti | 68th | 60th |
| ▼ -8 | | Ecuador | 69th | 62nd |
| ▼ -7 | | Liberia | 33rd | 26th |

Comparisons with Other Demographic and Economic Measures

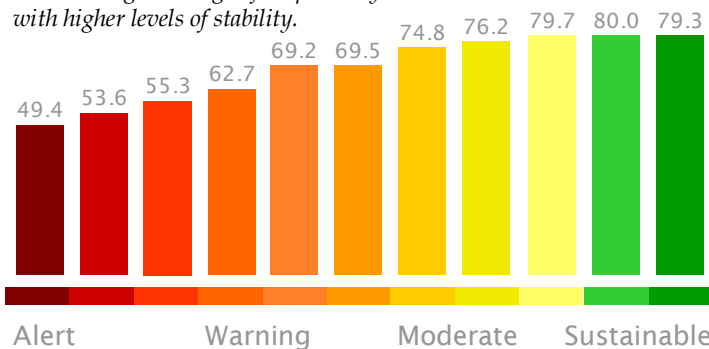
In what kind of country do we live?



The majority of the world's population live in countries classified in the "Warning" bracket. A staggering 81% of the world's population lives in countries in the "worst half" of the Failed States Index.

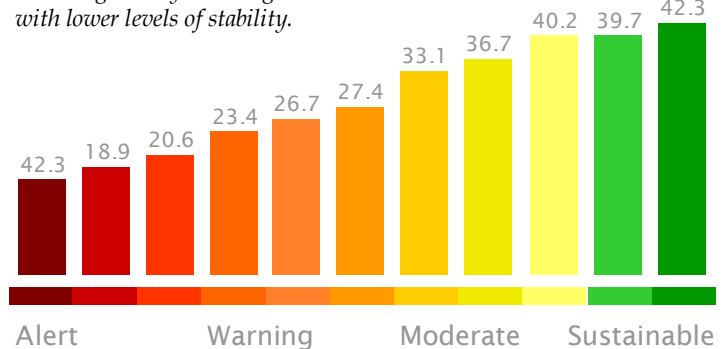
Where do we live the longest?

The average life expectancy for each bracket demonstrates a trend where a longer average life expectancy exists in countries with higher levels of stability.

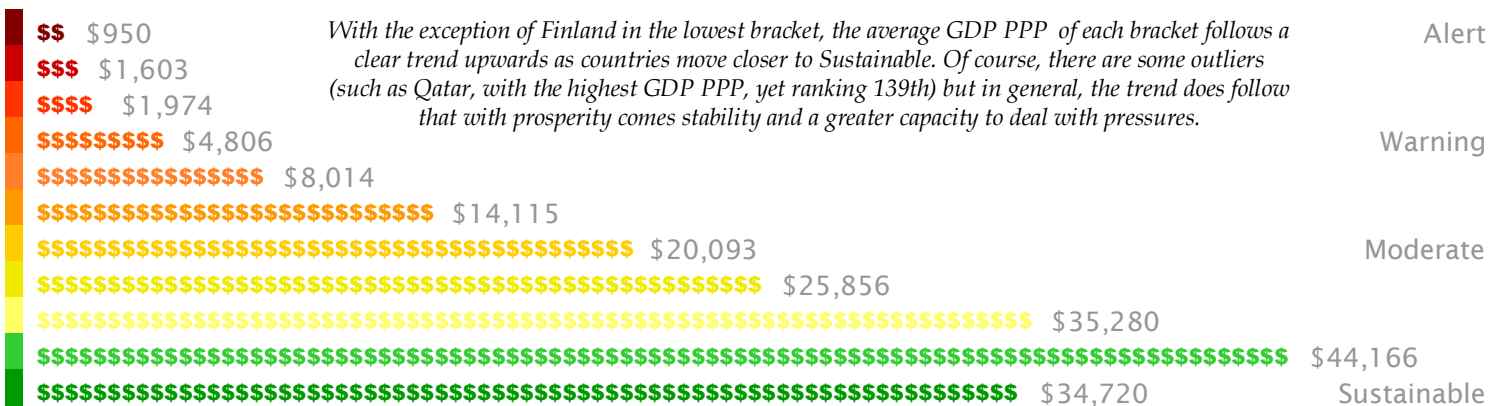


Where are the youth?

The average median age for each bracket demonstrates a trend where a greater youth bulge exists in countries with lower levels of stability.

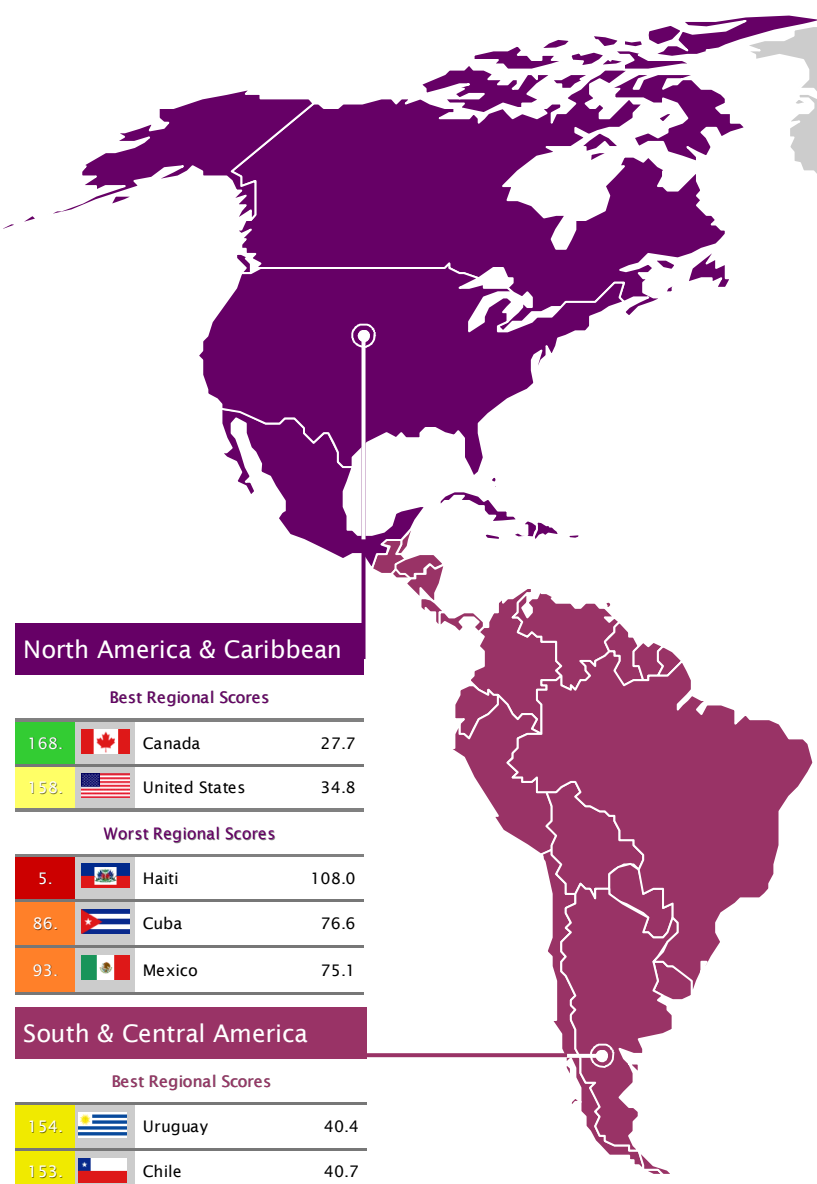


How much do we earn?



With the exception of Finland in the lowest bracket, the average GDP PPP of each bracket follows a clear trend upwards as countries move closer to Sustainable. Of course, there are some outliers (such as Qatar, with the highest GDP PPP, yet ranking 139th) but in general, the trend does follow that with prosperity comes stability and a greater capacity to deal with pressures.

Failed States Index 2011: Performance by Region



North America & Caribbean

| Best Regional Scores | | |
|-----------------------|--|--------------------|
| 168. | | Canada 27.7 |
| 158. | | United States 34.8 |
| Worst Regional Scores | | |
| 5. | | Haiti 108.0 |
| 86. | | Cuba 76.6 |
| 93. | | Mexico 75.1 |

South & Central America

| Best Regional Scores | | |
|-----------------------|--|---------------|
| 154. | | Uruguay 40.4 |
| 153. | | Chile 40.7 |
| Worst Regional Scores | | |
| 44. | | Colombia 87.0 |
| 59. | | Bolivia 82.9 |
| 62. | | Ecuador 82.2 |

Western Europe

| Best Regional Scores | | |
|-----------------------|--|--------------|
| 177. | | Finland 19.7 |
| 176. | | Norway 20.4 |
| 175. | | Sweden 22.8 |
| Worst Regional Scores | | |
| 147. | | Italy 45.8 |
| 151. | | Spain 43.1 |

Middle East & North Africa

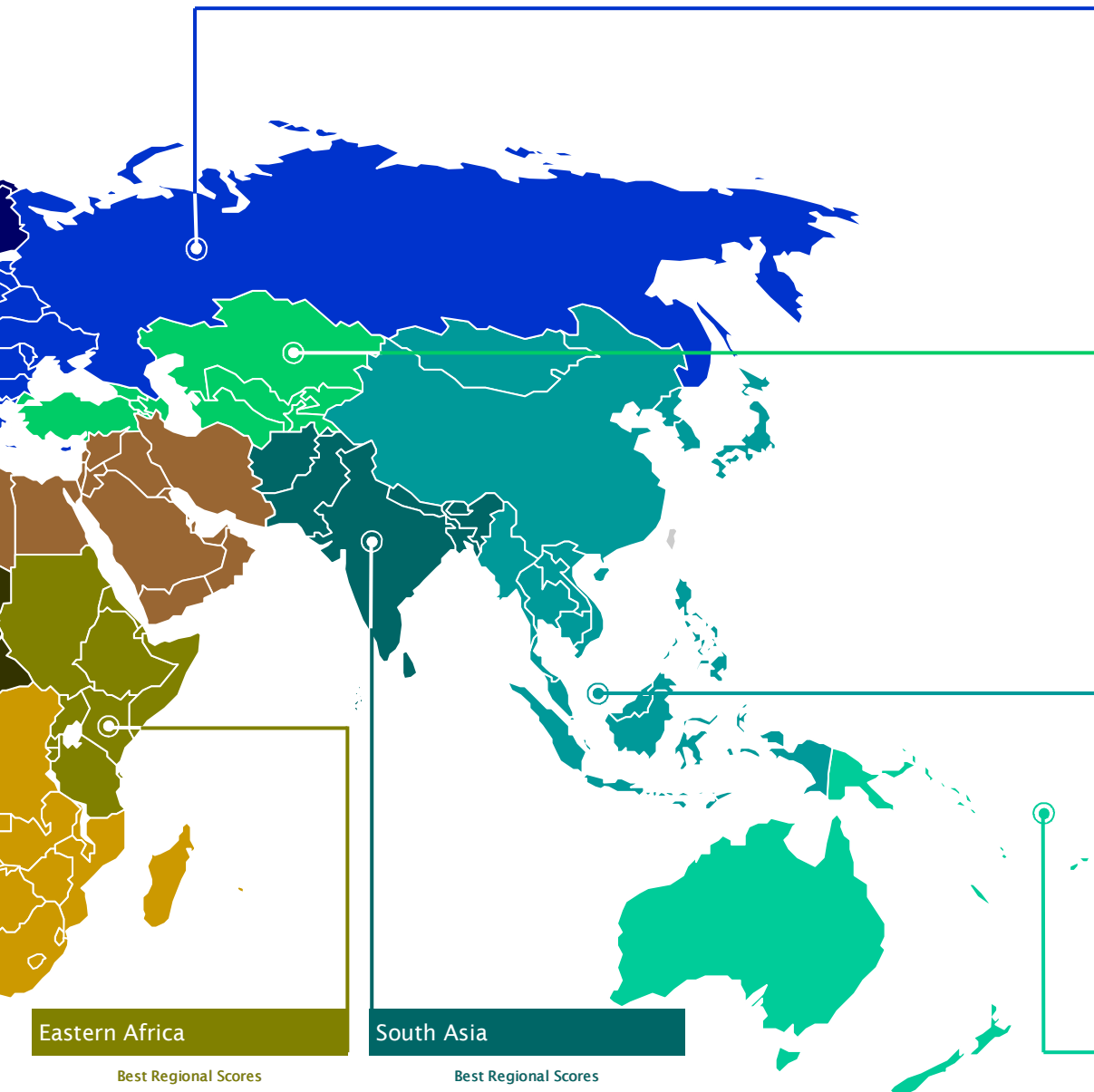
| Best Regional Scores | | |
|-----------------------|--|-----------------|
| 141. | | Oman 49.3 |
| 139. | | Qatar 49.5 |
| Worst Regional Scores | | |
| 9. | | Iraq 104.8 |
| 13. | | Yemen 100.3 |
| 40. | | Mauritania 88.0 |

Western and Central Africa

| Best Regional Scores | | |
|-----------------------|--|--------------------------|
| 115. | | Ghana 67.7 |
| Worst Regional Scores | | |
| 2. | | Chad 110.3 |
| 8. | | Central African R. 105.0 |
| 10. | | Cote d'Ivoire 102.8 |
| 11. | | Guinea 102.5 |

Southern Africa

| Best Regional Scores | | |
|-----------------------|--|-----------------------|
| 150. | | Mauritius 44.2 |
| Worst Regional Scores | | |
| 4. | | Congo (D. R.) 108.2 |
| 6. | | Zimbabwe 107.9 |
| 32. | | Congo (Republic) 91.4 |
| 33. | | Malawi 91.2 |



Eastern and Central Europe

Best Regional Scores

| | | | |
|------|--|----------------|------|
| 156. | | Slovenia | 35.5 |
| 152. | | Czech Republic | 42.4 |

Worst Regional Scores

| | | | |
|-----|--|----------------|------|
| 69. | | Bosnia & Herz. | 80.9 |
| 82. | | Russia | 77.7 |
| 83. | | Belarus | 77.6 |

Central Asia and Caucasus

Best Regional Scores

| | | | |
|------|--|----------|------|
| 127. | | Mongolia | 59.6 |
|------|--|----------|------|

Worst Regional Scores

| | | | |
|-----|--|------------|------|
| 31. | | Kyrgyzstan | 91.8 |
| 35. | | Iran | 90.2 |
| 39. | | Tajikistan | 88.3 |
| 40. | | Uzbekistan | 88.3 |

South-East Asia

Best Regional Scores

| | | | |
|------|--|-----------|------|
| 164. | | Japan | 31.0 |
| 157. | | Singapore | 35.1 |

Worst Regional Scores

| | | | |
|-----|--|-------------|------|
| 18. | | Myanmar | 98.3 |
| 22. | | North Korea | 95.6 |
| 23. | | Timor-Leste | 94.9 |

Oceania

Best Regional Scores

| | | | |
|------|--|-------------|------|
| 172. | | New Zealand | 24.8 |
| 166. | | Australia | 28.1 |

Worst Regional Scores

| | | | |
|-----|--|------------------|------|
| 49. | | Solomon Islands | 85.9 |
| 54. | | Papua New Guinea | 84.2 |
| 68. | | Fiji | 81.1 |

Eastern Africa

Best Regional Scores

| | | | |
|------|--|------------|------|
| 119. | | Seychelles | 67.0 |
|------|--|------------|------|

Worst Regional Scores

| | | | |
|-----|--|---------|-------|
| 1. | | Somalia | 113.4 |
| 3. | | Sudan | 108.7 |
| 16. | | Kenya | 98.7 |
| 17. | | Burundi | 98.6 |

South Asia

Best Regional Scores

| | | | |
|-----|--|----------|------|
| 90. | | Maldives | 75.6 |
|-----|--|----------|------|

Worst Regional Scores

| | | | |
|-----|--|-------------|-------|
| 7. | | Afghanistan | 107.5 |
| 12. | | Pakistan | 102.3 |
| 25. | | Bangladesh | 94.4 |
| 26. | | Nepal | 93.7 |

Best and Worst by Indicator

Demographic Pressures

| Best Performer | | |
|------------------|--|------------------|
| 177.* | | Iceland 1.6 |
| Worst Performers | | |
| 1.* | | Haiti 10.0 |
| 2.* | | Niger 9.8 |
| = | | Somalia 9.7 |
| 3.* | | Congo (D.R.) 9.7 |
| 5.* | | Zimbabwe 9.3 |

Refugees and IDPs

| Best Performer | | |
|------------------|--|------------------------|
| 177.* | | Singapore 0.9 |
| Worst Performers | | |
| 1.* | | Somalia 10.0 |
| | | Congo (D.R.) 9.6 |
| = | | Sudan 9.6 |
| | | Central African R. 9.6 |
| 5.* | | Chad 9.5 |

Group Grievance

| Best Performer | | |
|------------------|--|----------------------|
| 177.* | | Iceland 1.0 |
| Worst Performers | | |
| 1.* | | Sudan 9.9 |
| = | | Israel/West Bank 9.6 |
| 2.* | | Nigeria 9.6 |
| 4.* | | Somalia 9.5 |
| = | | Chad 9.4 |
| 5.* | | Sri Lanka 9.4 |

Human Flight and Brain Drain

| Best Performer | | |
|------------------|--|-------------------|
| 177.* | | United States 1.1 |
| Worst Performers | | |
| 1.* | | Zimbabwe 9.3 |
| | | Haiti 8.9 |
| = | | Iraq 8.9 |
| 4.* | | Guyana 8.4 |
| | | Cape Verde 8.3 |
| = | | Guinea 8.3 |
| | | Samoa 8.3 |

* Ranks indicate position relative to individual indicator only and do not reflect overall Failed States Index ranking.

Uneven Economic Development

| Best Performer | | |
|------------------|--|-----------------------|
| 177.* | | Finland 1.3 |
| Worst Performers | | |
| = | | Congo (D.R.) 9.2 |
| | | Zimbabwe 9.2 |
| | | Sudan 9.1 |
| = | | Equatorial Guinea 9.1 |
| 3.* | | Papua New Guinea 9.1 |

Economy and Poverty

| Best Performer | | |
|------------------|--|-----------------|
| 177.* | | Sweden 1.9 |
| Worst Performers | | |
| 1.* | | Somalia 9.3 |
| | | Haiti 9.2 |
| = | | North Korea 9.2 |
| 4.* | | Zimbabwe 9.0 |
| 5.* | | Niger 8.9 |

Legitimacy of the State

| Best Performer | | |
|------------------|--|-----------------|
| 177.* | | Sweden 0.9 |
| Worst Performers | | |
| 1.* | | North Korea 9.9 |
| | | Somalia 9.8 |
| = | | Chad 9.8 |
| 2.* | | Chad 9.8 |
| = | | Afghanistan 9.7 |
| 4.* | | Myanmar 9.7 |

Public Services

| Best Performer | | |
|------------------|--|-----------------|
| 177.* | | Norway 1.4 |
| Worst Performers | | |
| 1.* | | Haiti 10.0 |
| 2.* | | Chad 9.6 |
| 3.* | | Niger 9.5 |
| 4.* | | Somalia 9.4 |
| 5.* | | North Korea 9.3 |

Human Rights and Rule of Law

| Best Performers | | |
|------------------|--|-----------------------|
| = | | Luxembourg 1.0 |
| 176.* | | Netherlands 1.0 |
| Worst Performers | | |
| = | | Somalia 9.7 |
| 1.* | | Sudan 9.7 |
| 3.* | | North Korea 9.5 |
| 4.* | | Equatorial Guinea 9.4 |
| 5.* | | Chad 9.3 |

Security Apparatus

| Best Performers | | |
|------------------|--|------------------------|
| = | | Finland 1.0 |
| 176.* | | Iceland 1.0 |
| Worst Performers | | |
| 1.* | | Somalia 10.0 |
| 2.* | | Afghanistan 9.8 |
| 3.* | | Central African R. 9.7 |
| = | | Sudan 9.6 |
| 4.* | | Congo (D.R.) 9.6 |

Factionalization of Elites

| Best Performers | | |
|------------------|--|-----------------|
| = | | Denmark 1.0 |
| 176.* | | Switzerland 1.0 |
| Worst Performers | | |
| 1.* | | Sudan 9.9 |
| | | Somalia 9.8 |
| = | | Chad 9.8 |
| 2.* | | Chad 9.8 |
| = | | Zimbabwe 9.6 |
| 4.* | | Iraq 9.6 |

External Intervention

| Best Performer | | |
|------------------|--|------------------------|
| 177.* | | New Zealand 1.1 |
| Worst Performers | | |
| = | | Haiti 10.0 |
| | | Afghanistan 10.0 |
| | | Cote d'Ivoire 9.7 |
| = | | Somalia 9.7 |
| 3.* | | Somalia 9.7 |
| 5.* | | Central African R. 9.6 |

Performance by Indicator

The Failed States Index scores for every country are based on twelve key indicators, the result of years of social science research. The analysis of the individual indicators is just as important as the overall ranking.

Social Indicators



Mounting Demographic Pressures

Pressures on the population such as disease and natural disasters that make it difficult for the government to meet its social obligations.



Massive Movement of Refugees or IDPs

Pressures associated with population displacement. This strains public services, and has the potential to pose a security threat as groups are susceptible to politicization.



Vengeance-Seeking Group Grievance

When tension and violence exists between groups, it undermines the state's ability to provide security. When security is not guaranteed, violence and fear may ensue.



Chronic and Sustained Human Flight

When there is little opportunity, people migrate, leaving a vacuum of human capital.

Economic Indicators



Uneven Economic Development

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



Poverty, Sharp or Severe Economic Decline

Poverty and economic decline strain the ability of the state to meet its social obligations. Includes such things as inflation and unemployment.

Political and Military Indicators



Legitimacy of the State

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



Progressive Deterioration of Public Services

The provision of health, education, and sanitation services are a key aspect of the social contract.



Violation of Human Rights and Rule of Law

When human rights are violated or unevenly enforced, the social contract is weakened.



Security Apparatus

The security apparatus should have a monopoly on the use of legitimate force. When the security apparatus is fractured or when competing or parallel groups exist, this weakens the social contract.



Rise of Factionalized Elites

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



Intervention of External Actors

When the state cannot meet its obligations under the social contract, external actors often intervene to provide services or to manipulate the internal affairs for economic and political gain.

Performance by Indicators

| Alert | Warning | | | | Moderate | | | | Sustainable | | | | Social | | | | Economic | | Political and Military | | | |
|-------|---------|--------------------------|-----|-----|----------|-----|-----|-----|-------------|-----|-----|-----|--------|------|-------|--|----------|--|------------------------|--|--|--|
| | 120 | 110 | 100 | 90 | 80 | 70 | 60 | 50 | 40 | 30 | 20 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 7. | | Afghanistan | 9.1 | 9.3 | 9.3 | 7.2 | 8.4 | 8.0 | 9.7 | 8.5 | 8.8 | 9.8 | 9.4 | 10.0 | 107.5 | | | | | | | |
| 121. | | Albania | 5.5 | 3.1 | 5.1 | 6.8 | 5.4 | 5.9 | 6.4 | 5.0 | 5.0 | 5.4 | 6.3 | 6.3 | 66.1 | | | | | | | |
| 81. | | Algeria | 6.4 | 6.1 | 7.8 | 5.7 | 6.8 | 5.2 | 7.1 | 6.1 | 7.5 | 7.2 | 6.8 | 5.3 | 78.0 | | | | | | | |
| 52. | | Angola | 8.6 | 6.6 | 6.2 | 5.9 | 8.8 | 4.5 | 8.5 | 8.2 | 7.5 | 6.2 | 7.0 | 6.7 | 84.6 | | | | | | | |
| 125. | | Antigua & Barbuda | 5.2 | 3.0 | 4.1 | 7.6 | 5.9 | 5.1 | 5.8 | 4.3 | 4.5 | 4.9 | 3.7 | 5.8 | 59.9 | | | | | | | |
| 145. | | Argentina | 4.4 | 2.6 | 4.9 | 3.5 | 6.0 | 4.4 | 4.0 | 3.5 | 4.0 | 2.7 | 3.0 | 3.8 | 46.8 | | | | | | | |
| 101. | | Armenia | 5.5 | 6.6 | 6.0 | 6.6 | 6.2 | 5.3 | 6.6 | 5.0 | 6.5 | 5.2 | 7.0 | 5.8 | 72.3 | | | | | | | |
| 166. | | Australia | 3.3 | 2.8 | 3.6 | 1.6 | 3.9 | 2.9 | 1.6 | 1.8 | 1.9 | 1.7 | 1.6 | 1.4 | 28.1 | | | | | | | |
| 168. | | Austria | 2.6 | 2.6 | 3.8 | 1.6 | 4.4 | 2.3 | 1.2 | 1.6 | 1.5 | 1.1 | 2.4 | 2.2 | 27.3 | | | | | | | |
| 63. | | Azerbaijan | 5.8 | 7.9 | 7.5 | 5.4 | 6.9 | 5.5 | 7.7 | 5.7 | 7.2 | 7.0 | 7.8 | 7.5 | 81.9 | | | | | | | |
| 133. | | Bahamas | 5.8 | 2.8 | 4.4 | 6.2 | 6.2 | 4.8 | 5.2 | 4.2 | 3.2 | 4.3 | 4.5 | 4.9 | 56.5 | | | | | | | |
| 129. | | Bahrain | 4.5 | 2.9 | 6.8 | 3.1 | 6.0 | 3.4 | 6.9 | 2.7 | 5.9 | 4.8 | 6.6 | 5.3 | 59.0 | | | | | | | |
| 25. | | Bangladesh | 8.3 | 6.5 | 9.2 | 8.1 | 8.4 | 7.7 | 8.0 | 8.0 | 7.1 | 7.9 | 8.9 | 6.2 | 94.4 | | | | | | | |
| 135. | | Barbados | 4.3 | 2.9 | 4.4 | 6.8 | 6.3 | 5.0 | 3.9 | 2.9 | 2.5 | 4.2 | 4.2 | 5.4 | 52.8 | | | | | | | |
| 83. | | Belarus | 6.3 | 3.6 | 6.8 | 4.5 | 6.3 | 6.2 | 8.8 | 5.8 | 8.0 | 6.3 | 8.0 | 7.0 | 77.6 | | | | | | | |
| 160. | | Belgium | 2.5 | 2.1 | 4.4 | 1.6 | 4.4 | 3.6 | 2.7 | 2.5 | 1.6 | 2.0 | 4.0 | 2.6 | 34.1 | | | | | | | |
| 114. | | Belize | 6.7 | 5.4 | 4.4 | 7.0 | 6.8 | 5.7 | 6.0 | 5.8 | 3.8 | 5.5 | 4.3 | 6.3 | 67.7 | | | | | | | |
| 74. | | Benin | 8.1 | 7.1 | 3.9 | 6.6 | 7.2 | 7.9 | 6.7 | 8.5 | 5.7 | 6.0 | 5.0 | 7.3 | 80.0 | | | | | | | |
| 50. | | Bhutan | 6.6 | 6.9 | 7.8 | 6.8 | 8.2 | 6.9 | 6.6 | 6.9 | 7.6 | 6.2 | 7.5 | 7.0 | 85.0 | | | | | | | |
| 59. | | Bolivia | 7.2 | 4.6 | 7.7 | 6.4 | 8.9 | 6.5 | 6.8 | 7.1 | 6.3 | 6.5 | 8.0 | 6.9 | 82.9 | | | | | | | |
| 69. | | Bosnia | 5.0 | 6.8 | 8.4 | 5.9 | 6.8 | 5.2 | 7.6 | 5.0 | 6.1 | 7.0 | 9.2 | 8.0 | 80.9 | | | | | | | |
| 113. | | Botswana | 8.9 | 6.4 | 4.5 | 5.6 | 7.4 | 6.3 | 5.0 | 6.0 | 5.0 | 4.1 | 3.3 | 5.4 | 67.9 | | | | | | | |
| 123. | | Brazil | 6.1 | 3.5 | 6.5 | 4.5 | 8.5 | 3.9 | 5.9 | 5.8 | 5.1 | 6.5 | 4.9 | 3.9 | 65.1 | | | | | | | |
| 122. | | Brunei | 5.1 | 3.9 | 6.2 | 4.1 | 7.8 | 3.4 | 7.7 | 3.2 | 6.7 | 5.6 | 7.4 | 4.7 | 65.8 | | | | | | | |
| 130. | | Bulgaria | 4.1 | 3.6 | 4.3 | 5.5 | 5.7 | 5.3 | 5.9 | 4.6 | 4.3 | 4.9 | 5.3 | 5.5 | 59.0 | | | | | | | |
| 37. | | Burkina Faso | 8.9 | 6.2 | 5.5 | 6.3 | 8.5 | 8.0 | 7.7 | 8.7 | 6.4 | 7.0 | 7.3 | 8.0 | 88.6 | | | | | | | |
| 17. | | Burundi | 9.1 | 8.7 | 8.2 | 6.2 | 8.1 | 8.5 | 8.2 | 8.8 | 8.0 | 7.7 | 8.2 | 9.0 | 98.6 | | | | | | | |
| 38. | | Cambodia | 7.7 | 5.6 | 7.2 | 7.6 | 6.8 | 7.2 | 8.5 | 8.4 | 8.0 | 6.2 | 8.0 | 7.4 | 88.5 | | | | | | | |
| 24. | | Cameroon | 8.0 | 7.3 | 7.8 | 7.8 | 8.4 | 7.0 | 8.8 | 8.3 | 8.1 | 7.8 | 8.5 | 6.8 | 94.6 | | | | | | | |
| 168. | | Canada | 2.9 | 2.5 | 3.3 | 2.4 | 4.1 | 2.4 | 1.2 | 1.9 | 1.6 | 1.5 | 2.5 | 1.4 | 27.7 | | | | | | | |
| 90. | | Cape Verde | 7.3 | 4.3 | 4.2 | 8.3 | 6.3 | 6.3 | 6.9 | 6.9 | 5.7 | 5.7 | 5.7 | 8.2 | 75.8 | | | | | | | |
| 8. | | Central African Republic | 8.9 | 9.6 | 8.6 | 5.8 | 8.9 | 8.1 | 9.1 | 9.0 | 8.6 | 9.7 | 9.1 | 9.6 | 105.0 | | | | | | | |
| 2. | | Chad | 9.2 | 9.5 | 9.4 | 8.0 | 8.9 | 8.5 | 9.8 | 9.6 | 9.3 | 9.2 | 9.8 | 9.1 | 110.3 | | | | | | | |
| 153. | | Chile | 5.0 | 3.0 | 3.5 | 2.8 | 5.0 | 4.6 | 2.1 | 4.3 | 3.3 | 2.5 | 1.4 | 3.3 | 40.7 | | | | | | | |
| 72. | | China | 8.2 | 6.2 | 7.9 | 5.6 | 8.6 | 4.4 | 7.9 | 6.6 | 8.8 | 5.7 | 6.9 | 3.3 | 80.1 | | | | | | | |
| 44. | | Colombia | 6.7 | 8.7 | 7.5 | 7.9 | 8.6 | 4.1 | 7.5 | 5.6 | 7.2 | 7.5 | 8.0 | 7.7 | 87.0 | | | | | | | |
| 56. | | Comoros | 7.5 | 4.0 | 5.3 | 6.6 | 5.8 | 7.6 | 8.0 | 8.2 | 6.6 | 7.5 | 8.0 | 8.7 | 83.8 | | | | | | | |
| 4. | | Congo (D. R.) | 9.7 | 9.6 | 8.3 | 7.7 | 9.2 | 8.7 | 9.0 | 8.9 | 9.2 | 9.6 | 8.8 | 9.5 | 108.2 | | | | | | | |
| 32. | | Congo (Republic) | 8.5 | 7.7 | 6.0 | 6.7 | 8.2 | 7.3 | 8.9 | 8.3 | 7.5 | 7.3 | 6.7 | 8.2 | 91.4 | | | | | | | |
| 137. | | Costa Rica | 5.1 | 4.3 | 4.1 | 4.1 | 6.5 | 4.9 | 3.5 | 4.2 | 3.0 | 2.5 | 3.5 | 4.9 | 50.6 | | | | | | | |
| 10. | | Cote d'Ivoire | 8.1 | 8.5 | 8.7 | 7.9 | 8.0 | 7.7 | 9.5 | 8.4 | 8.6 | 8.6 | 9.1 | 9.7 | 102.8 | | | | | | | |
| 132. | | Croatia | 4.3 | 5.5 | 5.5 | 4.9 | 5.0 | 5.9 | 4.4 | 3.4 | 4.3 | 4.4 | 4.7 | 5.0 | 57.3 | | | | | | | |
| 86. | | Cuba | 6.3 | 5.4 | 5.1 | 6.9 | 6.3 | 6.0 | 6.6 | 5.3 | 7.4 | 6.9 | 6.9 | 7.5 | 76.6 | | | | | | | |
| 115. | | Cyprus | 4.4 | 4.4 | 7.6 | 5.3 | 7.3 | 5.0 | 5.0 | 3.3 | 3.3 | 5.3 | 7.9 | 8.8 | 67.6 | | | | | | | |
| 152. | | Czech Republic | 3.0 | 2.8 | 3.8 | 4.0 | 3.8 | 4.6 | 3.7 | 3.9 | 3.0 | 2.1 | 3.8 | 3.8 | 42.4 | | | | | | | |

Performance by Indicators

| Alert | Warning | | | | Moderate | | | | Sustainable | | | | Social | | | | Economic | | Political and Military | | | |
|-------|---------|--------------------|------|-----|----------|-----|-----|-----|-------------|------|-----|-----|--------|------|-------|--|----------|--|------------------------|--|--|--|
| | 120 | 110 | 100 | 90 | 80 | 70 | 60 | 50 | 40 | 30 | 20 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 173. | | Denmark | 2.9 | 2.1 | 3.3 | 2.1 | 1.7 | 2.5 | 1.2 | 1.6 | 1.3 | 1.5 | 1.0 | 2.6 | 23.8 | | | | | | | |
| 60. | | Djibouti | 7.8 | 7.2 | 6.2 | 5.2 | 6.8 | 6.0 | 7.2 | 7.2 | 7.0 | 6.2 | 7.5 | 8.3 | 82.6 | | | | | | | |
| 84. | | Dominican Republic | 6.5 | 5.5 | 6.1 | 7.9 | 7.5 | 5.6 | 5.8 | 6.8 | 6.3 | 5.8 | 6.8 | 6.2 | 76.9 | | | | | | | |
| 62. | | Ecuador | 5.9 | 6.4 | 6.9 | 7.1 | 7.7 | 6.3 | 7.5 | 7.2 | 5.7 | 7.0 | 8.2 | 6.3 | 82.2 | | | | | | | |
| 45. | | Egypt | 7.1 | 6.4 | 8.3 | 5.7 | 7.4 | 6.5 | 8.6 | 5.9 | 8.3 | 6.8 | 8.0 | 7.8 | 86.8 | | | | | | | |
| 89. | | El Salvador | 7.6 | 5.3 | 5.8 | 7.1 | 7.6 | 6.3 | 6.5 | 6.9 | 6.7 | 7.0 | 4.3 | 4.9 | 76.0 | | | | | | | |
| 40. | | Equatorial Guinea | 8.5 | 2.7 | 6.6 | 7.2 | 9.1 | 4.5 | 9.6 | 8.1 | 9.4 | 8.1 | 8.2 | 6.0 | 88.1 | | | | | | | |
| 28. | | Eritrea | 8.3 | 6.8 | 6.1 | 7.4 | 6.5 | 8.3 | 8.5 | 8.4 | 8.9 | 7.7 | 8.1 | 8.5 | 93.6 | | | | | | | |
| 140. | | Estonia | 4.1 | 3.9 | 5.4 | 4.5 | 4.9 | 4.3 | 4.1 | 2.9 | 3.0 | 2.9 | 5.5 | 3.9 | 49.3 | | | | | | | |
| 19. | | Ethiopia | 9.1 | 8.2 | 8.4 | 7.2 | 8.2 | 7.7 | 7.5 | 8.4 | 8.5 | 7.9 | 9.0 | 8.1 | 98.2 | | | | | | | |
| 68. | | Fiji | 5.9 | 3.9 | 7.6 | 6.9 | 7.7 | 7.0 | 8.6 | 5.5 | 6.5 | 7.0 | 7.9 | 6.6 | 81.1 | | | | | | | |
| 177. | | Finland | 2.0 | 2.1 | 1.7 | 2.5 | 1.3 | 2.8 | 1.0 | 1.5 | 1.1 | 1.0 | 1.2 | 1.5 | 19.7 | | | | | | | |
| 161. | | France | 3.3 | 2.8 | 5.9 | 1.8 | 4.9 | 3.5 | 1.6 | 1.9 | 2.5 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 2.0 | 34.0 | | | | | | | |
| 92. | | Gabon | 6.8 | 6.2 | 3.3 | 6.1 | 7.9 | 5.5 | 7.5 | 6.7 | 6.7 | 5.7 | 7.1 | 5.8 | 75.3 | | | | | | | |
| 69. | | Gambia | 7.9 | 6.4 | 4.0 | 6.5 | 6.6 | 7.1 | 7.5 | 7.0 | 7.5 | 6.1 | 6.8 | 7.5 | 80.9 | | | | | | | |
| 47. | | Georgia | 5.8 | 7.5 | 8.0 | 5.5 | 6.9 | 6.0 | 8.4 | 6.0 | 6.9 | 7.9 | 9.0 | 8.5 | 86.4 | | | | | | | |
| 162. | | Germany | 2.9 | 4.2 | 4.7 | 2.6 | 4.4 | 2.9 | 1.9 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 2.2 | 2.1 | 2.0 | 33.9 | | | | | | | |
| 115. | | Ghana | 6.8 | 5.5 | 5.5 | 7.6 | 6.3 | 6.1 | 4.8 | 7.7 | 4.5 | 3.0 | 4.2 | 5.6 | 67.7 | | | | | | | |
| 143. | | Greece | 4.1 | 2.6 | 4.5 | 4.4 | 4.3 | 5.1 | 4.9 | 3.8 | 3.1 | 3.8 | 2.5 | 4.3 | 47.4 | | | | | | | |
| 119. | | Grenada | 5.8 | 3.2 | 3.9 | 8.0 | 6.5 | 5.7 | 6.2 | 4.2 | 4.3 | 5.3 | 5.6 | 7.7 | 66.4 | | | | | | | |
| 72. | | Guatemala | 7.3 | 5.6 | 6.9 | 6.5 | 7.7 | 6.5 | 6.8 | 6.9 | 6.9 | 7.6 | 6.0 | 5.3 | 80.1 | | | | | | | |
| 11. | | Guinea | 8.2 | 7.7 | 7.9 | 8.3 | 8.4 | 8.6 | 9.4 | 8.7 | 9.2 | 9.3 | 9.2 | 7.6 | 102.5 | | | | | | | |
| 19. | | Guinea Bissau | 8.7 | 7.2 | 5.4 | 7.4 | 8.1 | 8.7 | 9.2 | 8.4 | 7.8 | 9.3 | 9.2 | 8.8 | 98.3 | | | | | | | |
| 99. | | Guyana | 6.4 | 3.6 | 5.9 | 8.4 | 7.4 | 6.4 | 6.5 | 5.5 | 5.0 | 6.3 | 5.1 | 6.0 | 72.6 | | | | | | | |
| 5. | | Haiti | 10.0 | 9.2 | 7.3 | 8.9 | 8.8 | 9.2 | 9.4 | 10.0 | 8.0 | 8.4 | 8.8 | 10.0 | 108.0 | | | | | | | |
| 78. | | Honduras | 7.6 | 3.9 | 5.3 | 6.6 | 8.1 | 7.0 | 7.3 | 6.6 | 6.3 | 6.5 | 6.3 | 6.9 | 78.3 | | | | | | | |
| 142. | | Hungary | 3.1 | 3.1 | 3.5 | 4.5 | 5.5 | 5.4 | 5.4 | 3.7 | 3.0 | 2.5 | 4.7 | 4.3 | 48.7 | | | | | | | |
| 165. | | Iceland | 1.6 | 1.5 | 1.0 | 3.3 | 2.2 | 6.2 | 2.0 | 1.9 | 1.6 | 1.0 | 1.8 | 6.0 | 30.1 | | | | | | | |
| 76. | | India | 8.0 | 5.0 | 8.2 | 6.2 | 8.5 | 5.4 | 5.8 | 7.2 | 5.9 | 7.8 | 6.8 | 4.5 | 79.3 | | | | | | | |
| 64. | | Indonesia | 7.4 | 6.6 | 6.6 | 6.9 | 7.5 | 6.4 | 6.7 | 6.5 | 6.3 | 7.1 | 7.0 | 6.5 | 81.6 | | | | | | | |
| 35. | | Iran | 6.1 | 7.9 | 8.5 | 6.7 | 7.0 | 5.4 | 9.1 | 5.6 | 9.0 | 8.6 | 9.2 | 7.0 | 90.2 | | | | | | | |
| 9. | | Iraq | 8.3 | 9.0 | 9.0 | 8.9 | 9.0 | 7.0 | 8.7 | 8.0 | 8.6 | 9.5 | 9.6 | 9.3 | 104.8 | | | | | | | |
| 171. | | Ireland | 2.3 | 2.0 | 1.3 | 2.4 | 2.6 | 3.9 | 2.0 | 2.2 | 1.2 | 1.6 | 1.4 | 2.4 | 25.3 | | | | | | | |
| 53. | | Israel/West Bank | 6.8 | 7.6 | 9.6 | 3.8 | 7.8 | 4.3 | 7.3 | 6.5 | 7.9 | 7.0 | 8.1 | 7.8 | 84.4 | | | | | | | |
| 147. | | Italy | 3.6 | 3.5 | 5.3 | 3.2 | 4.1 | 4.2 | 4.7 | 2.8 | 3.1 | 4.9 | 4.4 | 2.0 | 45.8 | | | | | | | |
| 118. | | Jamaica | 6.2 | 3.4 | 4.3 | 6.7 | 6.2 | 6.3 | 6.5 | 5.9 | 5.3 | 6.3 | 3.7 | 6.3 | 67.1 | | | | | | | |
| 164. | | Japan | 3.6 | 1.1 | 3.9 | 1.8 | 2.3 | 3.5 | 2.0 | 1.7 | 3.0 | 2.0 | 2.6 | 3.5 | 31.0 | | | | | | | |
| 95. | | Jordan | 6.4 | 7.6 | 6.7 | 4.7 | 6.9 | 5.8 | 5.7 | 4.9 | 6.8 | 6.0 | 6.3 | 6.8 | 74.5 | | | | | | | |
| 107. | | Kazakhstan | 5.5 | 3.8 | 6.0 | 3.8 | 5.9 | 6.2 | 7.2 | 5.1 | 6.9 | 6.2 | 7.7 | 5.9 | 70.2 | | | | | | | |
| 16. | | Kenya | 8.8 | 8.5 | 8.7 | 7.6 | 8.5 | 7.0 | 8.9 | 7.8 | 7.7 | 7.9 | 8.8 | 8.5 | 98.7 | | | | | | | |
| 128. | | Kuwait | 5.1 | 3.8 | 4.9 | 4.3 | 5.9 | 4.0 | 5.7 | 2.9 | 6.2 | 4.5 | 7.2 | 5.0 | 59.5 | | | | | | | |
| 31. | | Kyrgyzstan | 7.6 | 6.5 | 8.3 | 7.0 | 7.6 | 7.6 | 9.0 | 6.0 | 8.0 | 8.0 | 8.3 | 7.9 | 91.8 | | | | | | | |
| 46. | | Laos | 7.6 | 5.8 | 6.5 | 6.8 | 5.7 | 7.2 | 8.0 | 7.7 | 8.5 | 7.1 | 8.6 | 7.2 | 86.7 | | | | | | | |
| 135. | | Latvia | 4.2 | 3.9 | 4.9 | 4.8 | 5.7 | 5.8 | 5.3 | 3.9 | 3.6 | 3.3 | 4.3 | 4.4 | 54.2 | | | | | | | |
| 43. | | Lebanon | 6.5 | 8.5 | 8.7 | 6.6 | 6.8 | 5.7 | 7.0 | 5.8 | 6.6 | 8.7 | 8.8 | 8.0 | 87.7 | | | | | | | |

Performance by Indicators

| Alert | Warning | | | | Moderate | | | | Sustainable | | | | Social | | | | Economic | | Political and Military | | | |
|-------|---------|------------------|-----|-----|----------|-----|-----|-----|-------------|-----|-----|-----|--------|-----|-------|--|----------|--|------------------------|--|--|--|
| | 120 | 110 | 100 | 90 | 80 | 70 | 60 | 50 | 40 | 30 | 20 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 71. | | Lesotho | 9.0 | 4.6 | 5.0 | 6.8 | 6.1 | 8.1 | 6.9 | 8.2 | 6.0 | 5.5 | 7.0 | 7.2 | 80.4 | | | | | | | |
| 26. | | Liberia | 8.3 | 8.6 | 6.8 | 7.0 | 8.0 | 8.4 | 7.0 | 8.8 | 6.3 | 7.3 | 8.1 | 9.3 | 94.0 | | | | | | | |
| 111. | | Libya | 5.5 | 4.6 | 6.0 | 3.9 | 6.9 | 4.6 | 7.3 | 4.3 | 8.3 | 5.9 | 7.0 | 4.4 | 68.7 | | | | | | | |
| 149. | | Lithuania | 4.1 | 3.2 | 3.7 | 4.6 | 5.7 | 5.3 | 3.6 | 2.9 | 3.1 | 2.5 | 2.8 | 3.8 | 45.3 | | | | | | | |
| 170. | | Luxembourg | 1.7 | 2.1 | 2.8 | 1.5 | 2.0 | 2.3 | 2.5 | 1.9 | 1.0 | 2.3 | 3.4 | 2.6 | 26.1 | | | | | | | |
| 106. | | Macedonia | 4.5 | 4.6 | 7.4 | 6.7 | 6.8 | 6.2 | 6.7 | 4.2 | 5.0 | 6.0 | 6.7 | 6.2 | 71.0 | | | | | | | |
| 58. | | Madagascar | 8.3 | 4.6 | 5.2 | 4.9 | 7.8 | 7.6 | 7.1 | 8.6 | 6.0 | 6.8 | 8.0 | 8.3 | 83.2 | | | | | | | |
| 33. | | Malawi | 9.1 | 6.5 | 6.0 | 8.1 | 8.0 | 8.8 | 7.9 | 8.2 | 7.0 | 5.2 | 7.6 | 8.7 | 91.2 | | | | | | | |
| 112. | | Malaysia | 6.0 | 4.8 | 6.7 | 4.2 | 6.7 | 4.9 | 6.0 | 5.1 | 6.9 | 6.0 | 6.4 | 5.0 | 68.7 | | | | | | | |
| 90. | | Maldives | 6.0 | 5.9 | 4.9 | 6.8 | 5.0 | 6.7 | 7.4 | 6.9 | 7.0 | 5.7 | 7.6 | 5.8 | 75.6 | | | | | | | |
| 77. | | Mali | 8.8 | 5.3 | 6.0 | 7.3 | 6.7 | 7.8 | 5.5 | 8.2 | 4.9 | 7.1 | 4.5 | 7.2 | 79.3 | | | | | | | |
| 148. | | Malta | 3.4 | 5.4 | 4.0 | 4.4 | 4.1 | 4.1 | 3.7 | 2.9 | 3.4 | 3.7 | 2.0 | 4.4 | 45.4 | | | | | | | |
| 40. | | Mauritania | 8.2 | 6.8 | 7.8 | 5.5 | 6.5 | 7.3 | 7.3 | 7.9 | 7.0 | 7.9 | 7.9 | 7.9 | 88.0 | | | | | | | |
| 150. | | Mauritius | 3.3 | 1.6 | 3.5 | 3.0 | 5.4 | 4.5 | 4.7 | 3.9 | 3.5 | 3.6 | 3.2 | 4.0 | 44.2 | | | | | | | |
| 93. | | Mexico | 6.5 | 4.2 | 6.1 | 6.5 | 7.7 | 6.0 | 6.6 | 5.8 | 5.9 | 7.9 | 5.2 | 6.7 | 75.1 | | | | | | | |
| 102. | | Micronesia | 7.1 | 3.5 | 4.2 | 8.0 | 7.2 | 6.7 | 6.3 | 6.9 | 2.5 | 5.4 | 5.6 | 8.5 | 71.9 | | | | | | | |
| 65. | | Moldova | 6.1 | 4.4 | 6.6 | 7.5 | 6.5 | 6.7 | 7.6 | 6.3 | 6.5 | 7.8 | 8.0 | 7.2 | 81.2 | | | | | | | |
| 127. | | Mongolia | 5.5 | 1.6 | 4.0 | 1.9 | 6.2 | 5.3 | 5.9 | 5.6 | 6.0 | 5.0 | 5.5 | 7.1 | 59.6 | | | | | | | |
| 134. | | Montenegro | 4.5 | 4.5 | 6.4 | 2.4 | 4.1 | 5.2 | 4.3 | 3.6 | 5.0 | 4.8 | 6.2 | 5.3 | 56.3 | | | | | | | |
| 87. | | Morocco | 6.4 | 6.5 | 6.4 | 6.4 | 7.5 | 6.0 | 6.9 | 6.6 | 6.4 | 5.9 | 6.3 | 4.9 | 76.3 | | | | | | | |
| 56. | | Mozambique | 9.0 | 4.0 | 4.6 | 7.7 | 7.4 | 8.2 | 7.6 | 8.6 | 7.0 | 7.1 | 5.6 | 6.7 | 83.6 | | | | | | | |
| 18. | | Myanmar | 8.2 | 8.0 | 8.7 | 6.0 | 9.0 | 7.9 | 9.7 | 8.3 | 9.0 | 8.5 | 8.3 | 6.7 | 98.3 | | | | | | | |
| 103. | | Namibia | 7.2 | 5.6 | 5.3 | 7.1 | 8.5 | 6.3 | 4.4 | 6.7 | 5.5 | 5.5 | 3.5 | 6.2 | 71.7 | | | | | | | |
| 26. | | Nepal | 7.8 | 7.4 | 9.0 | 5.9 | 8.7 | 7.9 | 7.9 | 7.7 | 8.5 | 7.8 | 8.0 | 7.1 | 93.7 | | | | | | | |
| 166. | | Netherlands | 3.0 | 3.0 | 4.4 | 2.2 | 2.9 | 3.2 | 1.1 | 1.7 | 1.0 | 1.4 | 2.4 | 2.1 | 28.3 | | | | | | | |
| 172. | | New Zealand | 2.0 | 1.7 | 3.5 | 2.4 | 4.0 | 3.8 | 1.1 | 1.9 | 1.2 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 24.8 | | | | | | | |
| 67. | | Nicaragua | 6.9 | 4.9 | 6.0 | 7.2 | 8.2 | 7.3 | 7.3 | 7.3 | 6.0 | 6.2 | 6.8 | 7.1 | 81.2 | | | | | | | |
| 15. | | Niger | 9.8 | 6.6 | 7.8 | 6.2 | 7.9 | 8.9 | 8.9 | 9.5 | 8.2 | 8.0 | 8.6 | 8.7 | 99.1 | | | | | | | |
| 14. | | Nigeria | 8.3 | 6.0 | 9.6 | 7.7 | 9.0 | 7.3 | 9.0 | 9.0 | 8.6 | 9.1 | 9.5 | 6.9 | 99.9 | | | | | | | |
| 22. | | North Korea | 8.2 | 5.3 | 6.9 | 4.7 | 8.5 | 9.2 | 9.9 | 9.3 | 9.5 | 8.1 | 7.4 | 8.6 | 95.6 | | | | | | | |
| 176. | | Norway | 2.0 | 2.0 | 1.3 | 1.5 | 2.1 | 2.9 | 1.0 | 1.4 | 1.9 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.9 | 20.4 | | | | | | | |
| 141. | | Oman | 5.1 | 1.5 | 3.0 | 1.5 | 3.0 | 3.8 | 5.9 | 4.4 | 6.9 | 5.3 | 6.3 | 2.4 | 49.3 | | | | | | | |
| 12. | | Pakistan | 8.8 | 9.2 | 9.3 | 7.5 | 8.5 | 6.6 | 8.6 | 7.3 | 8.7 | 9.4 | 9.1 | 9.3 | 102.3 | | | | | | | |
| 131. | | Panama | 6.0 | 3.9 | 4.6 | 4.9 | 7.4 | 4.9 | 4.6 | 5.2 | 4.5 | 5.7 | 2.5 | 3.6 | 57.8 | | | | | | | |
| 54. | | Papua New Guinea | 7.4 | 4.5 | 6.9 | 7.4 | 9.1 | 6.4 | 7.5 | 8.7 | 6.3 | 6.6 | 7.1 | 6.4 | 84.2 | | | | | | | |
| 100. | | Paraguay | 5.9 | 1.9 | 6.5 | 5.5 | 8.3 | 5.9 | 7.9 | 5.5 | 6.4 | 6.4 | 7.7 | 4.5 | 72.4 | | | | | | | |
| 98. | | Peru | 6.1 | 4.1 | 6.8 | 6.7 | 8.0 | 5.1 | 6.6 | 6.1 | 5.2 | 7.2 | 6.6 | 5.1 | 73.6 | | | | | | | |
| 51. | | Philippines | 7.3 | 6.5 | 7.2 | 6.7 | 7.1 | 5.6 | 8.3 | 6.1 | 7.3 | 8.3 | 8.5 | 6.1 | 85.0 | | | | | | | |
| 146. | | Poland | 4.3 | 3.5 | 3.5 | 5.6 | 4.7 | 4.3 | 4.2 | 3.3 | 3.5 | 2.5 | 3.6 | 3.9 | 46.8 | | | | | | | |
| 163. | | Portugal | 3.3 | 2.0 | 2.5 | 2.5 | 3.6 | 4.8 | 1.6 | 3.3 | 3.3 | 1.6 | 1.4 | 2.5 | 32.3 | | | | | | | |
| 139. | | Qatar | 4.2 | 2.7 | 4.9 | 3.1 | 5.0 | 3.7 | 6.0 | 2.3 | 5.0 | 3.0 | 5.0 | 4.6 | 49.5 | | | | | | | |
| 126. | | Romania | 5.1 | 3.2 | 6.0 | 5.0 | 5.8 | 5.8 | 5.9 | 4.5 | 4.0 | 4.1 | 5.2 | 5.2 | 59.8 | | | | | | | |
| 82. | | Russia | 6.3 | 5.1 | 7.6 | 5.7 | 7.6 | 4.6 | 7.8 | 5.3 | 8.1 | 7.2 | 7.8 | 4.6 | 77.7 | | | | | | | |
| 34. | | Rwanda | 8.9 | 7.3 | 8.2 | 6.8 | 7.4 | 7.0 | 7.1 | 7.8 | 8.2 | 5.8 | 8.4 | 8.0 | 91.0 | | | | | | | |
| 109. | | Samoa | 7.0 | 2.7 | 4.8 | 8.3 | 6.6 | 5.9 | 6.2 | 4.7 | 4.2 | 5.5 | 5.1 | 8.6 | 69.5 | | | | | | | |

Performance by Indicators

| Alert | Warning | | | | | | | | Moderate | | | | Sustainable | | Social | | | | Economic | | Political and Military | | | |
|-------|---------|----------------------|-----|------|-----|-----|-----|-----|----------|-----|-----|------|-------------|-----|--------|--|--|--|----------|--|------------------------|--|--|--|
| | 120 | 110 | 100 | 90 | 80 | 70 | 60 | 50 | 40 | 30 | 20 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 96. | | Sao Tome & Principe | 7.1 | 4.3 | 4.8 | 7.3 | 6.2 | 6.9 | 6.9 | 7.0 | 4.9 | 5.8 | 6.3 | 6.9 | 74.5 | | | | | | | | | |
| 93. | | Saudi Arabia | 6.0 | 5.8 | 7.5 | 3.2 | 7.0 | 3.4 | 7.9 | 4.2 | 8.9 | 7.5 | 7.9 | 5.9 | 75.2 | | | | | | | | | |
| 85. | | Senegal | 7.6 | 6.4 | 6.3 | 6.0 | 7.2 | 6.5 | 5.9 | 7.8 | 6.2 | 6.3 | 4.5 | 6.1 | 76.8 | | | | | | | | | |
| 97. | | Serbia | 5.3 | 6.4 | 7.5 | 5.0 | 6.5 | 5.7 | 6.5 | 4.9 | 5.3 | 6.5 | 8.0 | 6.8 | 74.4 | | | | | | | | | |
| 119. | | Seychelles | 5.8 | 3.9 | 4.8 | 4.9 | 6.6 | 5.4 | 6.8 | 4.1 | 5.8 | 6.1 | 5.7 | 7.1 | 67.0 | | | | | | | | | |
| 30. | | Sierra Leone | 8.9 | 7.5 | 6.5 | 8.0 | 8.5 | 8.0 | 7.7 | 8.8 | 6.7 | 6.0 | 7.9 | 7.6 | 92.1 | | | | | | | | | |
| 157. | | Singapore | 2.5 | 0.9 | 3.0 | 2.8 | 3.4 | 3.6 | 3.9 | 2.0 | 4.7 | 1.5 | 4.0 | 2.8 | 35.1 | | | | | | | | | |
| 144. | | Slovakia | 3.8 | 2.3 | 5.0 | 5.1 | 5.2 | 4.6 | 3.9 | 3.6 | 3.6 | 2.3 | 3.7 | 3.9 | 47.1 | | | | | | | | | |
| 156. | | Slovenia | 3.1 | 1.7 | 3.1 | 3.6 | 4.7 | 3.7 | 3.0 | 2.8 | 2.8 | 3.0 | 1.1 | 2.9 | 35.5 | | | | | | | | | |
| 49. | | Solomon Islands | 7.9 | 4.5 | 6.8 | 5.1 | 8.0 | 7.6 | 7.9 | 8.1 | 6.5 | 6.7 | 8.0 | 8.8 | 85.9 | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. | | Somalia | 9.7 | 10.0 | 9.5 | 8.2 | 8.4 | 9.3 | 9.8 | 9.4 | 9.7 | 10.0 | 9.8 | 9.7 | 113.4 | | | | | | | | | |
| 117. | | South Africa | 8.4 | 6.7 | 5.9 | 4.1 | 8.2 | 5.3 | 5.5 | 5.5 | 4.6 | 4.5 | 5.9 | 3.0 | 67.6 | | | | | | | | | |
| 155. | | South Korea | 3.3 | 3.0 | 3.7 | 4.5 | 2.3 | 2.2 | 3.7 | 2.2 | 2.6 | 1.7 | 3.6 | 6.0 | 38.8 | | | | | | | | | |
| 151. | | Spain | 3.3 | 2.9 | 6.0 | 1.9 | 4.7 | 4.5 | 2.1 | 2.4 | 2.6 | 4.9 | 5.6 | 2.2 | 43.1 | | | | | | | | | |
| 28. | | Sri Lanka | 7.0 | 8.6 | 9.4 | 6.9 | 8.4 | 5.3 | 8.5 | 6.1 | 8.6 | 8.0 | 9.5 | 6.8 | 93.1 | | | | | | | | | |
| 3. | | Sudan | 8.5 | 9.6 | 9.9 | 8.2 | 9.1 | 6.4 | 9.4 | 9.0 | 9.7 | 9.6 | 9.9 | 9.5 | 108.7 | | | | | | | | | |
| 105. | | Suriname | 6.0 | 3.5 | 6.1 | 7.0 | 7.5 | 6.1 | 6.1 | 4.9 | 5.6 | 5.8 | 5.8 | 6.7 | 71.1 | | | | | | | | | |
| 61. | | Swaziland | 9.2 | 4.6 | 3.9 | 5.9 | 6.5 | 7.8 | 8.5 | 7.5 | 8.2 | 6.6 | 7.0 | 6.9 | 82.5 | | | | | | | | | |
| 175. | | Sweden | 2.8 | 2.9 | 1.3 | 2.0 | 2.2 | 1.9 | 0.9 | 1.5 | 1.6 | 2.3 | 1.8 | 1.6 | 22.8 | | | | | | | | | |
| 174. | | Switzerland | 2.1 | 1.9 | 3.5 | 2.1 | 2.8 | 2.4 | 1.0 | 1.6 | 2.0 | 1.4 | 1.0 | 1.4 | 23.2 | | | | | | | | | |
| 48. | | Syria | 5.6 | 8.5 | 8.7 | 6.3 | 7.4 | 5.8 | 8.3 | 5.8 | 8.6 | 7.5 | 7.9 | 5.5 | 85.9 | | | | | | | | | |
| 39. | | Tajikistan | 7.7 | 5.9 | 7.2 | 6.0 | 6.8 | 7.4 | 8.9 | 6.9 | 8.5 | 7.4 | 8.6 | 7.0 | 88.3 | | | | | | | | | |
| 65. | | Tanzania | 8.1 | 7.4 | 6.1 | 5.8 | 6.3 | 7.4 | 6.5 | 8.6 | 6.2 | 5.5 | 6.0 | 7.4 | 81.3 | | | | | | | | | |
| 79. | | Thailand | 6.4 | 6.6 | 8.0 | 4.4 | 7.2 | 4.0 | 8.4 | 5.0 | 7.3 | 7.6 | 8.5 | 4.9 | 78.3 | | | | | | | | | |
| 23. | | Timor-Leste | 8.5 | 8.0 | 7.1 | 5.8 | 7.3 | 7.9 | 8.8 | 8.7 | 6.8 | 8.3 | 8.3 | 9.3 | 94.9 | | | | | | | | | |
| 36. | | Togo | 8.1 | 6.5 | 5.4 | 7.0 | 7.9 | 8.0 | 8.0 | 8.5 | 7.7 | 7.3 | 7.8 | 7.1 | 89.4 | | | | | | | | | |
| 124. | | Trinidad | 5.3 | 3.2 | 4.7 | 7.7 | 6.9 | 4.5 | 5.5 | 4.9 | 5.1 | 5.5 | 5.6 | 4.8 | 63.7 | | | | | | | | | |
| 108. | | Tunisia | 5.5 | 3.4 | 5.6 | 5.2 | 6.6 | 5.0 | 7.2 | 5.3 | 7.7 | 7.0 | 6.8 | 4.8 | 70.1 | | | | | | | | | |
| 103. | | Turkey | 5.9 | 6.0 | 8.3 | 4.5 | 7.4 | 5.5 | 5.9 | 5.7 | 5.2 | 4.0 | 7.5 | 5.6 | 71.5 | | | | | | | | | |
| 75. | | Turkmenistan | 6.5 | 4.2 | 6.6 | 5.1 | 7.1 | 6.0 | 8.4 | 6.7 | 8.7 | 7.5 | 7.7 | 5.2 | 79.7 | | | | | | | | | |
| 21. | | Uganda | 8.8 | 8.0 | 8.0 | 6.6 | 8.4 | 7.5 | 7.7 | 8.3 | 7.5 | 8.6 | 8.6 | 8.2 | 96.3 | | | | | | | | | |
| 110. | | Ukraine | 5.3 | 3.1 | 6.5 | 6.3 | 5.9 | 6.0 | 7.4 | 4.1 | 5.5 | 4.0 | 8.0 | 6.8 | 69.0 | | | | | | | | | |
| 138. | | United Arab Emirates | 4.1 | 2.8 | 4.6 | 3.0 | 5.4 | 4.2 | 6.5 | 3.3 | 5.7 | 3.0 | 3.6 | 4.1 | 50.4 | | | | | | | | | |
| 159. | | United Kingdom | 2.9 | 3.3 | 4.4 | 2.1 | 4.2 | 3.3 | 1.4 | 2.2 | 2.0 | 2.7 | 3.6 | 1.9 | 34.1 | | | | | | | | | |
| 158. | | United States | 3.4 | 2.9 | 3.6 | 1.1 | 5.4 | 3.7 | 2.2 | 2.7 | 3.3 | 1.6 | 3.6 | 1.3 | 34.8 | | | | | | | | | |
| 154. | | Uruguay | 3.9 | 1.7 | 2.4 | 5.3 | 4.7 | 3.8 | 2.5 | 3.3 | 2.5 | 3.7 | 2.7 | 3.9 | 40.4 | | | | | | | | | |
| 40. | | Uzbekistan | 7.3 | 5.7 | 7.4 | 6.3 | 8.2 | 6.8 | 8.4 | 6.0 | 9.0 | 8.5 | 8.7 | 6.0 | 88.3 | | | | | | | | | |
| 80. | | Venezuela | 6.0 | 4.8 | 7.0 | 6.4 | 7.3 | 6.1 | 7.5 | 5.8 | 7.4 | 7.0 | 7.3 | 5.5 | 78.2 | | | | | | | | | |
| 88. | | Vietnam | 6.7 | 5.0 | 5.7 | 5.7 | 6.2 | 6.1 | 7.5 | 6.4 | 7.7 | 6.0 | 6.9 | 6.1 | 76.1 | | | | | | | | | |
| 13. | | Yemen | 8.7 | 8.4 | 8.6 | 6.9 | 8.3 | 7.7 | 8.6 | 8.7 | 7.7 | 9.3 | 9.3 | 8.2 | 100.3 | | | | | | | | | |
| 55. | | Zambia | 8.9 | 7.6 | 5.7 | 6.8 | 7.3 | 7.7 | 7.6 | 7.8 | 6.1 | 5.3 | 5.8 | 7.3 | 83.8 | | | | | | | | | |
| 6. | | Zimbabwe | 9.3 | 8.2 | 9.0 | 9.3 | 9.2 | 9.0 | 9.3 | 9.0 | 9.2 | 9.0 | 9.6 | 7.8 | 107.9 | | | | | | | | | |

About The Fund for Peace



Conflict Early Warning and Assessment

- The Failed States Index
- Content Analysis
- Country Profiles
- Universal Network of Local Knowledge (UNLock)
- Military Training



Transnational Threats

- Threat Convergence
- Prevention of Identity-Based Violence
- Identifying Hotspots for Political Violence and Radicalization



Sustainable Development, Sustainable Security

- Better Business for Better Communities
- Human Rights & Business Roundtable
- Voluntary Principles on Security & Human Rights
- Peace and Stability Operations
- Private Security and Human Rights

The Fund for Peace is an independent, nonpartisan, 501(c)(3) non-profit research and educational organization that works to prevent violent conflict and promote sustainable security.

We promote sustainable security through research, training and education, engagement of civil society, building bridges across diverse sectors, and developing innovative technologies and tools for policy makers.

A leader in the conflict assessment and early warning field, the Fund for Peace focuses on the problems of weak and failing states. Our objective is to create practical tools and approaches for conflict mitigation that are useful to decision-makers.

The Fund for Peace adopts a holistic approach to the issues stemming from weak and failing states. We work at both the grassroots level with civil society actors and at policy levels with key decision makers. We have worked in over 50 countries with a wide range of partners in all sectors: governments,

international organizations, the military, nongovernmental organizations, academics, journalists, civil society networks, and the private sector.

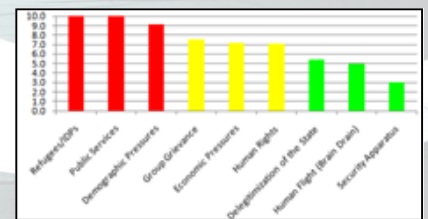
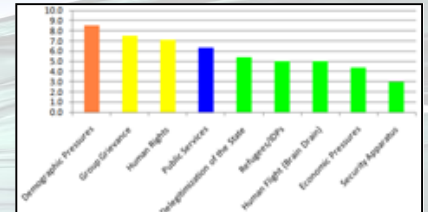
The Fund for Peace offers a wide range of initiatives focused on our central objective: to promote sustainable security and the ability of a state to solve its own problems peacefully without an external military or administrative presence. Our programs fall into three primary thematic areas:

- Conflict Early Warning and Assessment;
- Transnational Threats; and
- Sustainable Development, Sustainable Security.

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For Further Analysis

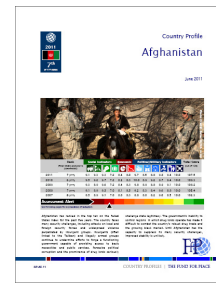
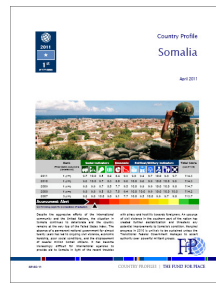
Regional Analysis: Sindh Province, Pakistan Pre- and Post- Flood



The Failed States Index itself is just one of the many capabilities of The Fund for Peace's conflict assessment framework and content analysis software. We also conduct specific risk assessments, and in-depth national-, regional- and provincial-

level analysis. We also provide further analysis on many of the countries featured in the Failed States Index through our Country Profiles Program at www.statesindex.org. Our UNLoK Program reports, available at www.fundforpeace.org, provide on-the-ground assessments, using data collected by partner organizations in a number of specific countries, including Liberia, Nigeria and Uganda.

The Fund for Peace's Conflict Assessment Software Tool (CAST) has been the foundation of the Fund for Peace's Assessments and Country Profiles Program, using the content analysis to provide in-depth assessments country-by-country. CAST has been used to perform analysis 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. Such regional-level analysis is critical in properly understanding state instability. Just as nations vary greatly from one another, often the regions within countries often vary greatly. A country with a significant amount of instability in one region may be perceived as unstable overall when the rest of the country may not experience



instability. Instances such as these may include countries like Colombia (where although the FARC insurgency continues deep in the jungles and along the frontiers, the major cities such as Bogota, Medellin, Cali and Cartagena enjoy relative calm) or the Philippines (where the situation in the capital Manila is significantly different to that experienced in the southern island of Mindanao). This regional analysis further expands the understanding of a country's situation, and highlights precisely where the pressure points exist, and under precisely what conditions they persist for a country.

This analysis, coupled with regional contextualization, provides a unique informational tool for policy-makers to identify serious pressures and to enact sensible, well-informed policies. ■



Pax Mondial helps individuals and institutions build safe, stable, and productive societies.

Toward this end, we offer proactive strategies based on lessons learned in the field by our experienced staff and our partners. Pax Mondial strongly believes that partnership and local ownership of the activities we support are central to the enduring success of these efforts.

Our services include eight core offerings:

**Stabilization & Development | Medical Services | Mine Action
Risk Management | Information Operations | Conflict Mitigation
Construction & Camp Services | Specialist Training & Capacity Building**

Through these diverse capacities, Pax Mondial is uniquely positioned to bridge the continuum from emergency response to longer-term sustainable development. Our coordinated, multi-faceted approach will be essential to the success of stabilization and development efforts in the countries ranked high on the 2011 Failed States Index.



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Pax Mondial provides adaptive and comprehensive operational support services, enabling partners to expand capacity and operate effectively in high-risk environments and emerging markets.