

The Fund for Peace
Failed States Index
2012





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.

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The Fund for Peace Conflict Early Warning and Assessment

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The Failed States Index 2012 Overview

Introduction & Contents

The Failed States Index is an annual ranking of 178* nations based on their levels of stability and the pressures they face. The Index is based on The Fund for Peace's proprietary Conflict Assessment 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 2012 Failed States Index, the eighth edition of the annual Index, is comprised of data collected between January 1, 2011 and December 31, 2011 — thus, certain well-publicized events that have occurred since January 1, 2012 are not covered by the 2012 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 an explanation of the various indicators and their icons, please refer to page 12.

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* Though South Sudan has been included for the first time as the Index's 178th country, it will not receive a formal rank for the 2012 Index as the data available since independence does not constitute a full year and thus cannot be accurately compared to the other 177 countries.

For further analysis on individual countries, read FFP's Country Profiles online at www.statesindex.org.



Failed States Index

Failed States Index 2012

Rank		Score (out of 120)
Very High Alert		
1.	Somalia	114.9
2.	Congo, D. R.	111.2
High Alert		
3.	Sudan	109.4
n/r	South Sudan	108.4
4.	Chad	107.6
5.	Zimbabwe	106.3
6.	Afghanistan	106.0
7.	Haiti	104.9
8.	Yemen	104.8
9.	Iraq	104.3
10.	Central African Republic	103.8
11.	Cote d'Ivoire	103.6
12.	Guinea	101.9
13.	Pakistan	101.6
14.	Nigeria	101.1
Alert		
15.	Guinea Bissau	99.2
16.	Kenya	98.4
17.	Ethiopia	97.9
18.	Burundi	97.5
19.	Niger	96.9
20.	Uganda	96.5
21.	Myanmar	96.2
22.	North Korea	95.5
=23.	Eritrea	94.5
	Syria	94.5
25.	Liberia	93.3
26.	Cameroon	93.1
27.	Nepal	93.0

28.	Timor-Leste	92.7
	Bangladesh	92.2
=29.	Sri Lanka	92.2
	Sierra Leone	90.4
=31.	Egypt	90.4
33.	Congo, Republic	90.1
Very High Warning		
34.	Iran	89.6
35.	Rwanda	89.3
36.	Malawi	88.8
37.	Cambodia	88.7
38.	Mauritania	87.6
	Togo	87.5
=39.	Uzbekistan	87.5
	Burkina Faso	87.4
=41.	Kyrgyzstan	87.4
43.	Equatorial Guinea	86.3
44.	Zambia	85.9
45.	Lebanon	85.8
46.	Tajikistan	85.7
47.	Solomon Islands	85.6
48.	Laos	85.5
49.	Angola	85.1
50.	Libya	84.9
51.	Georgia	84.8
52.	Colombia	84.4
53.	Djibouti	83.8
54.	Papua New Guinea	83.7
55.	Swaziland	83.5
56.	Philippines	83.2
57.	Comoros	83.0
58.	Madagascar	82.5

=59.	Mozambique	82.4
	Bhutan	82.4
61.	Israel/West Bank	82.2
62.	Bolivia	82.1
	Indonesia	80.6
=63.	Gambia	80.6
65.	Fiji	80.5
66.	Tanzania	80.4
67.	Ecuador	80.1
High Warning		
68.	Azerbaijan	79.8
69.	Nicaragua	79.6
70.	Guatemala	79.4
71.	Senegal	79.3
72.	Lesotho	79.0
73.	Moldova	78.7
74.	Benin	78.6
75.	Honduras	78.5
76.	China	78.3
77.	Algeria	78.1
78.	India	78.0
=79.	Mali	77.9
	Bosnia and Herzegovina	77.9
81.	Turkmenistan	77.4
82.	Venezuela	77.3
83.	Russia	77.1
84.	Thailand	77.0
=85.	Turkey	76.6
	Belarus	76.6
87.	Morocco	76.1
88.	Maldives	75.1
89.	Serbia	75.0

90.		Jordan	74.8
91.		Cape Verde	74.7
92.		Gabon	74.6
93.		El Salvador	74.4
94.		Tunisia	74.2
95.		Dominican Republic	74.1
96.		Vietnam	74.0
97.		Sao Tome & Principe	73.9
98.		Mexico	73.6
99.		Peru	73.5
100.		Saudi Arabia	73.4
101.		Cuba	73.1
102.		Armenia	72.2
103.		Micronesia	71.9
104.		Guyana	71.4
105.		Suriname	71.2
106.		Namibia	71.0
=107.		Paraguay	70.9
		Kazakhstan	70.9

Warning

109.		Macedonia	69.1
=110.		Samoa	68.5
		Malaysia	68.5
112.		Ghana	67.5
=113.		Ukraine	67.2
		Belize	67.2
=115.		South Africa	66.8
		Cyprus	66.8
117.		Botswana	66.5
118.		Albania	66.1
119.		Jamaica	65.8
120.		Seychelles	65.1





121.		Grenada	65.0
122.		Trinidad	64.4
=123.		Brazil	64.1
		Brunei	64.1
125.		Bahrain	62.2

Less Stable

126.		Romania	59.5
127.		Antigua & Barbuda	58.9
128.		Kuwait	58.8
129.		Mongolia	58.7
=130.		Bulgaria	56.3
		Croatia	56.3
132.		Panama	56.1
133.		Montenegro	55.5
134.		Bahamas	55.1
135.		Barbados	52.0
136.		Latvia	51.9
137.		Oman	51.7
138.		Greece	50.4

Stable

139.		Costa Rica	49.7
140.		United Arab Emirates	48.9
141.		Hungary	48.3
142.		Qatar	48.0
143.		Estonia	47.5
144.		Slovakia	47.4
145.		Argentina	46.5
146.		Italy	45.8
147.		Mauritius	44.7
148.		Poland	44.3
149.		Lithuania	44.2
150.		Malta	43.8

=151.		Chile	43.5
		Japan	43.5
153.		Spain	42.8
154.		Uruguay	40.5


Very Stable

155.		Czech Republic	39.5
156.		South Korea	37.6
157.		Singapore	35.6
158.		United Kingdom	35.3
159.		United States	34.8
160.		Portugal	34.2
161.		Slovenia	34.0
162.		France	33.6
163.		Belgium	33.5
164.		Germany	31.7

Sustainable

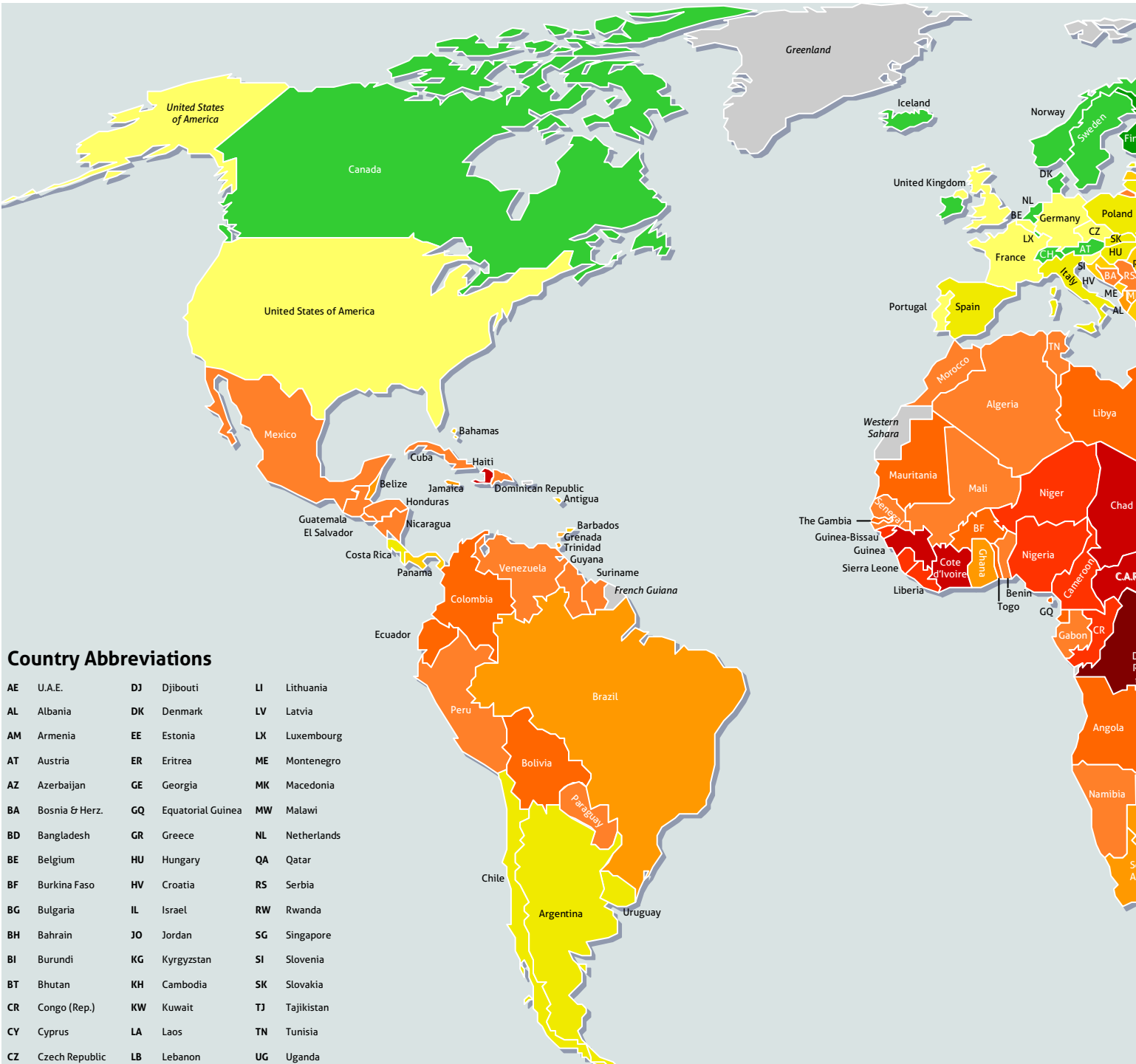
165.		Australia	29.2
166.		Iceland	29.1
167.		Netherlands	28.1
168.		Austria	27.5
169.		Canada	26.8
170.		Ireland	26.5
171.		New Zealand	25.6
172.		Luxembourg	25.5
173.		Norway	23.9
174.		Switzerland	23.3
175.		Denmark	23.0
176.		Sweden	21.3

Very Sustainable

177.		Finland	20.0
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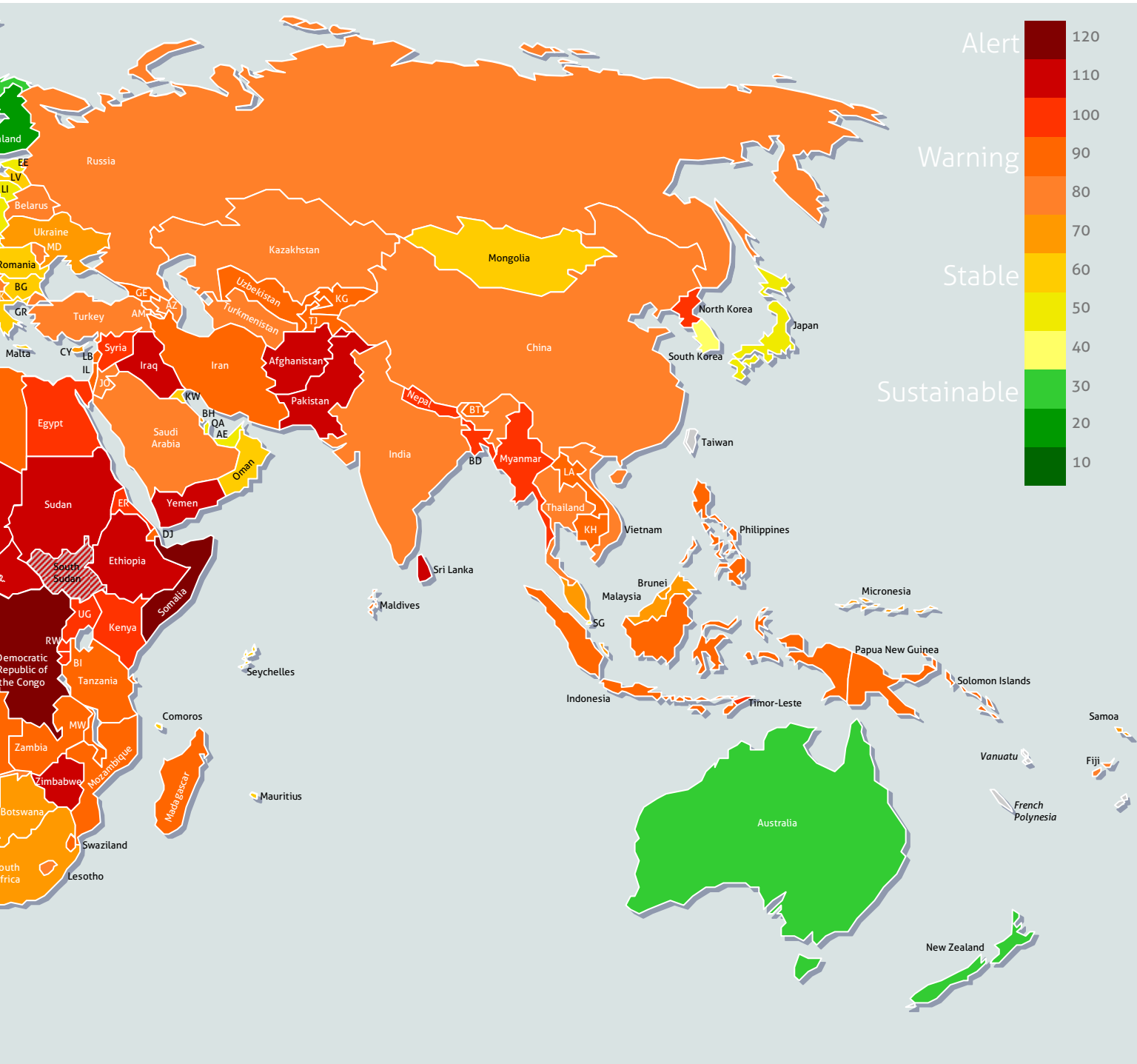


The Fund for Peace Failed States Index 2012



Country Abbreviations

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





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Creative knows “conflict”, especially its political and societal dimensions as communities transition to more open, democratic regimes while facing the stresses of war, poverty, illicit economies, and other sources of instability. Focusing on improved local governance and empowered civil society, support for democratic transition, and education, Creative builds local professional capacity to deliver innovative, results-driven services.

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Analysis of Failed States Index 2012

Innovative Technology for Assessing Conflict

Krista Hendry



One of the greatest challenges in assessing the potential for violent conflict or state collapse is data collection. Despite ten years of constant work to find or develop new ways to collect or create data, there is still much left to be done. Working with partners in the air and on the ground, we are trying to improve our ability to perform assessments with greater efficiency, accuracy, and at levels of granularity that makes the analysis more useful in the design of responses.

The Failed States Index (FSI) is a very high-level view of the world. It is possible to generate the Index each year for the entire world because we allow ourselves to focus on the nation-state. We recognize, however, that areas within each nation-state can be vastly different. We are also combining data for an entire year, and as we all know, the world changes much more dramatically. Sometimes a single event – one perhaps not foreseen even just the day before – can start a series of events that can lead to sudden violence or collapse.

While the FSI has utility, we need to

understand the impacts of events around the world faster and better. We need to be able to react more quickly – whether we are a government, a company, a development or aid organization, or just a citizen. Gathering, integrating, and sharing this data and the resulting analysis is a focus of our efforts going forward. We are looking at several potential ways to use new technologies to help with not only better production of analysis but better dissemination. We also want to find ways to share data so others can do their own analysis, focusing on specific issues or areas of interest.

As part of our quest to find new and innovative methods for conflict analysis, we have begun working with DigitalGlobe's Analysis Center, which has access to real-time and archival satellite imagery captured by DigitalGlobe's own fleet of satellites that have been made famous for their role in the Satellite Sentinel Project over Sudan and South Sudan. We are exploring these new forms of data to watch human patterns change and understand the impact on potential for conflict, or how a change in patterns may be an indicator of conflict. We

also want to see how digital imagery – and data generated from the analysis of it – can be integrated into our data, both that used for the high-level FSI and other more granular analysis.

Working with organizations like Creative Associates, a woman-owned international development organization implementing community-based programs around the world, we also hope to be able to find new ways to collect and distribute both data and analysis. As the Internet and wireless technologies become more common, new ways of working with local communities to empower them with data and learn from them are becoming more possible.

There are also amazing new innovations in social media, which has become so critical in the last couple years for dissident movements. We still need to learn, however, how to turn the large amount of noise that is generated into actual data that can be integrated into existing streams and analyzed. Social media is connecting people all over the world as well as those who could not meet safely in person.

New platforms are also being built every day that help link people with data and analysis. MapStory, for example, allows a global user community to organize all knowledge about the world spatially and temporally to enable “MapStorytelling” as a way to accumulate and improve the global body of knowledge about global dynamics, worldwide, over the course of history. Other organizations are developing software that allows users to share pictures, videos and reports of events more rapidly and are even looking at how to collect new types of data, such as the location and type of graffiti, to improve our understanding of human geography.

When we started producing the FSI in 2005, we had to create our own software, because what we needed simply did not exist. Now, in 2012, we are constantly thrilled to learn of new products and services that do things we could never have previously imagined. When we first started looking at how to partially automate our analysis so we could produce an annual ranking for the world, we found quickly that there were limitations to what

we could analyze well. In fact, the FSI represents only a piece of what we believe is necessary to understand to really develop policies and programs to help address the challenges of weak and failing states and increase human resiliency and security.

The FSI looks at the pressures on the states, as these are often event-driven and thus amenable to content analysis or well-covered by quantitative methods. The capacities of a state, however, which we are introducing for the first time in this publication, are more difficult to measure using the current methods we employ and data we find or generate. Though capacities really are the missing piece, a gap we hope to have begun to cover with our new measures, it still remains very much a work-in-progress.

New and innovative technologies for data generation and sharing will certainly be core to our creating, in the course of the next year, more robust methodologies so that we can assess the full range of capacity indicators. We recognize as an organization working on

peace and stability that state institutions are the key. But fundamental to the health of state institutions are non-state actors, like the business sector, which drives economic development as the only generators of wealth, or civil society, which organizes and provides a collective voice for community need and concerns. Academic institutions and the media also play critical roles and a country’s present and future can only be understood if we also know about their capacity. We hope to better understand – and measure – the capacity of these actors as we continue to develop and refine our capacity indicators in the future.

The challenges of weak and failing states will not be solved quickly or easily. They will also not be solved by any one sector. It will only be by all sectors working together, creating better understanding and utilizing innovative technologies, that we will be able to improve conflict assessment so we can find ways together to prevent conflict and state failure.

Krista Hendry is the Executive Director of The Fund for Peace.



Analysis of Failed States Index 2012

Introduction to the Failed States Index

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 (FSI), 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 FSI — 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.

The strength of the FSI is its ability to distill millions of pieces of information into a form that is relevant as well as easily digestible and informative. Daily, 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 178 countries that we analyze.

The FSI 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 FSI.

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.



Analysis of Failed States Index 2012

The Indicators

Social and Economic Indicators

Demographic Pressures **DP**

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

Includes pressures and measures related to:

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

Refugees and IDPs **REF**

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

Includes pressures and measures related to:

- Displacement
- Refugee Camps
- IDP Camps
- Disease related to Displacement
- Refugees per capita
- IDPs per capita
- Absorption capacity

Uneven Economic Development **UED**

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

Includes pressures and measures related to:

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

Group Grievance **GG**

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

Includes pressures and measures related to:

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

Human Flight and Brain Drain **HF**

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

Includes pressures and measures related to:

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

Poverty and Economic Decline **ECO**

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

Includes pressures and measures related to:

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

Political and Military Indicators

State Legitimacy **SL**

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

Includes pressures and measures related to:

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

Public Services **PS**

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

Includes pressures and measures related to:

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

Human Rights and Rule of Law **HR**

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

Includes pressures and measures related to:

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

Security Apparatus **SEC**

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

Includes pressures and measures related to:

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

Factionalized Elites **FE**

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

Includes pressures and measures related to:

- Power Struggles
- Defectors
- Flawed Elections
- Political Competition

External Intervention **EXT**

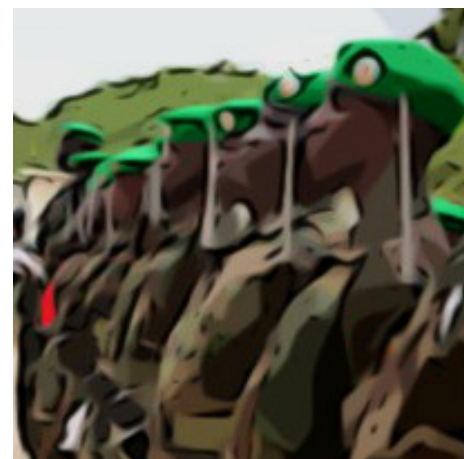
When the state fails to meet its international or domestic obligations, external actors may intervene to provide services or to manipulate internal affairs.

Includes pressures and measures related to:

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

Change is the Only Constant

J. J. Messner



Upon first glance, it could be easy to assume that there is very little new to be found in the 2012 Failed States Index. After all, Finland has managed to win back-to-back best-place on the Index and Somalia now has the ignominious distinction of five-straight worst-place finishes. Nine of the worst ten in 2012 are the same as in 2011; meanwhile, the “best ten” at the sustainable end of the index are the same ten countries as in 2011. So, nothing has really changed, right?

Wrong.

Though a quick glance of the 2012 Failed States Index could suggest business as usual, the Index actually saw some of the most dramatic shifts in the eight-year history of the Index, which was first published in 2005. In those eight years, three of the four most significant “worsenings” occurred in 2012. Prior to this year’s Index, the most significant decline had been Lebanon in 2007 – which worsened by 11.9 points – coinciding with the conflict with neighboring Israel. This year, two countries managed to beat that record, and both for very different reasons.

Unsurprisingly, the greatest worsening was that of Libya (a 16.2 point year-on-year rise from 2011), as the country endured a civil war, sustained NATO bombing and the overthrow and assassination of its reviled leader, Colonel Muammar Qaddafi. After finishing 111th on the 2011 Index, Libya now finds itself at 50th.

When we think of state fragility and susceptibility to collapse, we often think of poor and/or embattled countries, those with corrupt, undemocratic leaders. It therefore is somewhat surprising that 2012’s second-most dramatic drop (and, coincidentally the second-largest drop in the history of the Index) was the world’s third-largest economy and a democratic state at that: Japan. The 9.0 magnitude earthquake that struck the country on March 11 and the resultant catastrophic meltdown of the Fukushima Daiichi nuclear reactor overwhelmed the government, undermining its ability to adequately respond to the natural disaster and its effects. This was somewhat reminiscent of the shock felt by many Americans at the response of their government to Hurricane Katrina in 2005.

Though Japan is absolutely in no danger of state failure – indeed, it still ranks 151st, only a single point outside of the “Sustainable” range of the Index – it nevertheless demonstrates that no country, however advanced, wealthy and democratic – can consider itself immune from pressure and significant shocks.

Among the ten most significant “worsenings” in 2012, six were experienced by Arab countries – Libya, Syria, Yemen, Tunisia, Egypt and Bahrain – as a result of the turmoil of the Arab Spring. Meanwhile, D.R. Congo worsened as a result of continued conflict in several parts of that vast country and in particular due to violence and uncertainty surrounding tight and hotly disputed presidential elections in November.

Three Western countries were also among the ten most-worsened for 2012. Aside from Japan, both Norway and Greece found themselves in this group. The bombing and mass shooting by Anders Breivik in Norway demonstrated how a single, nationally traumatic event can negatively impact an otherwise highly stable country. Norway,

Top 10 Most Improved 2011-2012 (by Score)			2011	2012
Move			Score	Score
▼ -4.4	 Kyrgyzstan		91.8	87.4
▼ -3.5	 Cuba		76.6	73.1
▼ -3.1	 Haiti		108.0	104.9
▼ -3.0	 Bosnia & Herzegovina		80.9	77.9
▼ -2.9	 Czech Republic		42.4	39.5
▼ -2.8	 Dominican Republic		76.9	74.1
▼ -2.7	 Chad		110.3	107.6
▼ -2.7	 Bulgaria		59.0	56.3
▼ -2.6	 Bhutan		85.0	82.4
▼ -2.6	 Colombia		87.0	84.4

Top 10 Most Worsened 2011-2012 (by Score)			2011	2012
Move			Score	Score
▲ +16.2	 Libya		68.7	84.9
▲ +12.5	 Japan		31.0	43.5
▲ +8.6	 Syria		85.9	94.5
▲ +4.5	 Yemen		100.3	104.8
▲ +4.1	 Tunisia		70.1	74.2
▲ +3.6	 Egypt		86.8	90.4
▲ +3.5	 Norway		20.4	23.9
▲ +3.2	 Bahrain		59.0	62.2
▲ +3.0	 Congo, D.R.		108.2	111.2
▲ +3.0	 Greece		47.4	50.4

which held best position on the Index for the first six years, now finds itself behind four other countries (though still within the Sustainable bracket). Greece, somewhat unsurprisingly, rounds out the top ten most worsened for 2012. The epicenter of much of the European economic crisis, Greece has hit new heights on the Index, the result of a long-term trend of continual worsening in six out of the last seven years.

However grim this may seem, there are some bright spots to be found in this year's Index. In 2011, Kyrgyzstan was the second-most worsened country, when it fell by 3.4 points as a result of the mid-2010 revolution and the fall of President Kurmanbek Bakiyev. In 2012 however, Kyrgyzstan not only rebounded from that drop, but actually registered its best score since 2006. This improvement came largely as a result of the rapid reform program of Interim President Roza Otunbayeva and the generally free and fair elections that ensued.

The second-most improved country for 2012,

Cuba, experienced a 3.5 point improvement due in part to the continued – but, albeit glacially paced – reform program that has seen many internal economic restrictions eased. The third-most improved country, Haiti, continues to languish at 7th place, however this is a significant improvement over its 5th-placed finish in 2011 as a result of the catastrophic January 2010 earthquake. Though Haiti improved by a solid 3.1 points in 2012, this should be interpreted merely as a partial return to pre-earthquake levels, recognizing the harsh conditions experienced by Haitians even when there is not the added calamity of natural disasters. Though Haiti did improve in 2012, we should not forget that Haiti was the most-worsened country for 2011.

Though much has changed for individual countries in the 2012 Failed States Index, many major problem areas have not changed. The Failed States Index color coded map of the world, where green represents sustainable nations and red represents quite the opposite, appears near identical in 2012

as it did in 2011 and every preceding year. Much of the red is still concentrated in Central Africa and South Asia, while much of the green is to be found in Western Europe along with Australia, Canada and New Zealand. As individual countries move – even sometimes quite dramatically – within the Index's Alert, Warning, Moderate and Sustainable bands, it is sadly rare that countries, or regions for that matter, break free from those overall trends.

At the worst end of the Index, Somalia continues to endure widespread lawlessness, ineffective government, terrorism, insurgency, crime, abysmal development and rampant piracy. Indeed, beyond continuing to occupy the top spot on the Index, Somalia actually managed to score more poorly than last year, registering a 1.5 point increase to 114.9. This represents Somalia's worst-ever score, eclipsing the 114.7 it scored in 2009. The score of 114.9 also represents the highest score in the history of the Index. For those among us who view Somalia and think that it could not possibly get worse; the 2012

Top 10 Most Improved 2011-2012 (by Rank)		2011 Position	2012 Position
▼ +15	 Cuba	86th	101st
▼ +11	 Dominican Republic	84th	95th
▼ +10	 Kyrgyzstan	31st	41st
▼ +10	 Bosnia & Herzegovina	69th	79th
▼ +9	 Bhutan	50th	59th
▼ +8	 Vietnam	88th	96th
▼ +8	 Israel/West Bank	53rd	61st
▼ +8	 Colombia	44th	52nd
▼ +7	 Moldova	66th	73rd
▼ +7	 Tajikistan	39th	46th

Top 10 Most Worsened 2011-2012 (by Rank)		2011 Position	2012 Position
▲ -61	 Libya	111th	50th
▲ -25	 Syria	48th	23rd
▲ -14	 Egypt	45th	31st
▲ -14	 Senegal	85th	71st
▲ -14	 Tunisia	108th	94th
▲ -13	 Japan	164th	151st
▲ -11	 Zambia	55th	44th
▲ -10	 Turkey	95th	85th
▲ -9	 Serbia	98th	89th
▲ -7	 Djibouti	60th	53rd

Index demonstrates that, yes, actually it can, and did, get worse.

At the sustainable end of the Index, Finland has again claimed best place after displacing Norway for the first time in 2011. Furthermore, Scandinavia as a region has continued an unbroken streak of claiming the best three places, although for the first time that this triumvirate does not include Norway, which fell out of the best three places for the first time (to fifth), displaced by its Scandinavian cousin, Denmark.

Notably, the best 18 nations are members of the OECD and 16 of the top 20 are Western European (the exceptions being Australia, Canada, New Zealand and the United States). Japan, Singapore and South Korea continue to be the lone Asian representatives in the successful end of the Index, with the next

best, resource-rich Mongolia, finishing far behind at 129th. Meanwhile, Latin American success stories Chile and Uruguay continue to lead the region, even though both countries failed to move forward in 2012.

Special mention should also be made of South Sudan, which has joined the Failed States Index for the first time. However, it should be noted that although South Sudan received a score this year (108.4), it has not been formally ranked as the data sample period consisted of only a partial year, by virtue of the fact that it was an independent nation for only half the year and met our criteria of UN membership for only four months. Nevertheless, if South Sudan had have been formally ranked this year, it would have entered the Index at 4th, only slightly better than its northern neighbor and estranged parent, Sudan. It has hardly been

an auspicious entrance for the world's newest nation.

Looking towards the 2013 Failed States Index, and given the events of 2012 so far, it is fairly safe to assume that Syria and Yemen will have worsened significantly, much in the way that Libya did in this year's Index. Furthermore, the coup in Mali is also likely to negatively impact that country's performance in 2013. On the other hand, one can likely expect rebounds from Japan and Norway, both otherwise stable countries that experienced sharp shocks during 2011. The Failed States Index illustrates once again that every country, no matter how developed, is subject to pressure in multiple forms and to many degrees – in essence, continued pressure on states is what is constant.

J. J. Messner is a Senior Associate at The Fund for Peace and Co-Director of the Failed States Index.

The Troubled Ten (Plus One)

Somalia

Rank	Score	Overall Trend	2011 Rank	2011 Score
1st	114.9		1st	113.4

As the situation in Somalia continued to deteriorate in 2011, the country remains at the top of the Failed States Index for the fifth year in succession. Ten out of twelve of Somalia's indicators scores were above 9.0 on a scale of 10. Indeed, the Refugees and IDPs as well as the Security Apparatus indicator scores remain at the highest possible level of 10.0. The absence of a permanent national government for twenty years was aggravated in 2011 by an upsurge of violence, massive human rights abuses and natural disasters. Worsened social conditions have added to political instability which led to mass displacement and impoverishment. Somalia also continues to be a relentless headache for international shipping, with the unrelenting activities of Somali pirates deep into the Indian Ocean. Despite attempts by external actors such as the African Union and neighboring Kenya to intervene in the conflict, terrorist activity by al-Shabaab and general unabating lawlessness has hampered such efforts.

—Raphaël Jaeger

Democratic Republic of the Congo

Rank	Score	Overall Trend	2011 Rank	2011 Score
2nd	111.2		4th	108.2

Following the disputed 2011 presidential election, the resource-rich D.R. Congo continued to struggle with instability, driven by a lack of state capacity and legitimacy. Despite the country's vast resources, it is consumed by extreme poverty, which has led to food security issues and protests. A weak public sector, marred by corruption, is increasingly unable to provide essential services, making the need for social and political reforms even more urgent. Daily human rights abuses by security forces and Lord's Resistance Army rebels in the Eastern provinces led to an alarming number of displaced Congolese within the second-largest country in Africa. The government needs to hold these rebels accountable and increase the capacity of the security sector in order to work toward establishing peace and stability in the country. President Joseph Kabila should use the country's wealth from the extractive industry to provide public services to citizens and improve the standard of living.

—Raphaël Jaeger

Sudan

Rank	Score	Overall Trend	2011 Rank	2011 Score
3rd	109.4		3rd	108.7

Sudan has made very few improvements since the advent of the Failed State Index, having topped the Index twice in the past seven years. Indeed, Sudan faces large-scale instability in its political, social, and economic realms, fed on by widespread ethnic, religious, and political armed conflicts throughout the country. In 2011 the country saw its southern autonomous province secede, taking many of Sudan's profitable oil fields with its newfound independence. Sudan must now work hard to develop its other struggling sectors, despite its decrease in GDP growth. Violence and allegations of torture and rape committed by all parties, moreover, continue to mire the country's record. These and other outstanding issues underline Sudan's great need for a stronger, more legitimate government willing to protect its people and enact large-scale reform.

—Felipe Umaña

South Sudan

Rank	Score	Overall Trend	2011 Rank	2011 Score
n/r	108.4	new	n/a	n/a

South Sudan's unranked first inclusion in the Failed States Index sheds a light on the dire condition of the fledgling nation. South Sudan has inherited its parent country's social and political problems after independence in mid-2011. With only five months to introduce sweeping reform, the country faces some of the worst health and education indicators worldwide. Widespread violence has brought politics, the economy, and transportation and public service infrastructures to a halt. Indeed, South Sudan's rampant insecurity has forced the government to spend its resources combating threats instead of promoting overall growth and development. In December 2011, escalations in cattle raids led to violent border clashes in the Jonglei state. The government was forced to declare the region a disaster zone after tens of thousands were killed or displaced. In sum, South Sudan's poor indicators for the last five months of 2011 point to a troubled future for the young nation.


—Felipe Umaña


 **Chad**

Rank	Score	Overall Trend	2011 Rank	2011 Score
4th	107.6		2nd	110.3

Over the course of 2011, Chad's political and economic situation improved dramatically. The 2010 peace agreement between Chad and Sudan decreased levels of violence in the Darfur region, as the Deby government renounced its past support for rebel groups operating in the area. Increased oil revenues have also allowed Chad to begin developing its economy; however, these funds have mainly been used to finance the expansion of the security sector. Desertification and drought remain significant causes for concern, as does rising militancy in the region. Ultimately, though Chad has improved significantly from 2010 to 2011, rising from 2nd to 4th place in the Failed States Index, much remains to be done to ensure that this progress persists.

—*Amelia Whitehead*

 **Zimbabwe**

Rank	Score	Overall Trend	2011 Rank	2011 Score
5th	106.3		6th	107.9

Despite some economic recovery and the end of one-party rule in 2009 through the creation of a ZANU-PF and MDC unity government, Zimbabwe is an unstable state. Reform has been slow, ministries are divided and inefficient, and President Mugabe's ZANU-PF party continues to dominate the country, using the security apparatus as a tool to intimidate, harass, and abuse any opposition. Government repression, political violence, corruption, and lawlessness have left Zimbabwe in a state of deep insecurity. Chronic shortages of food and fuel, along with an HIV/AIDS epidemic and little media freedom has contributed to the instability. The creation of a friendlier business environment, capable of attracting foreign investment is necessary to help improve the economy and reduce high rates of unemployment. Tensions are increasing as Zimbabwe approaches elections in the coming year.


—*Tierney Anderson*


 **Afghanistan**

Rank	Score	Overall Trend	2011 Rank	2011 Score
6th	106.0		7th	107.5

Afghanistan's dire security conditions make it one of the most dangerous countries in the world. With a whole host of pressure groups – from drug lords to the power-hungry Taliban – Afghanistan's central government in Kabul faces many threats to its stability and permanence. About 80% of civilian deaths were attributed to the Taliban's militant campaign in 2011, with the numbers increasing over 2010 figures. The lack of political cohesion exacerbates the government's inability to provide for its citizens. As major portions of the Afghani society prescribe to nomadic and traditional ideals, many do not view Kabul as the primary authority over national politics. Additionally, the provision of public services and economic development outside of populated areas are severely underdeveloped, which will likely remain so until Afghani security conditions ameliorate. It remains to be seen what effect the 2014 NATO withdrawal will have, especially given Kabul's high dependence on the assistance of external actors.

—*Felipe Umaña*

 **Haiti**

Rank	Score	Overall Trend	2011 Rank	2011 Score
7th	104.9		5th	108.0

Haiti remains one of the top ten worst performing countries in the 2012 Index, due to a slow recovery from the 2010 earthquake that reduced much of the capital to rubble. The country has demonstrated a poor capacity to deal with the aftermath of the disaster and continues to be heavily reliant on foreign aid. The rebuilding of infrastructure such as roads, schools and hospitals has barely begun. Over half a million people live in displacement camps, where disease and violence is prevalent. A cholera epidemic has added to Haiti's woes, infecting nearly 5% of the population. While the Haitian government has made positive comments about developing Haiti, actual steps need to be taken to fix Haiti's chronic structural deficiencies. Legitimizing the political system, developing rural areas and establishing a strong security sector are needed to facilitate Haiti's recovery.

—*Natalie Manning*

 **Yemen**

Rank	Score	Overall Trend	2011 Rank	2011 Score
8th	104.8		13th	100.3

Yemen now ranks in the top ten on the Failed States Index due to the Arab Spring unsettling the country in 2011. Although the country saw the successful transition of government, ousted President Saleh still wields significant power in the country. The new incumbent, President Hadi, has been unable to get rid of many of Saleh’s loyalists who still hold top positions in the government and military. As tensions heighten between the North and South, President Hadi will need to address the grievances of Southern Yemeni, who believe they have been marginalized by the government. In addition, the establishment of a strong security sector will be vital to maintain peace, as Yemen’s extreme terrain has become home to militants and terrorist groups. Yemen remains one of the poorest countries in the world, and will need to diversify its economy before its oil runs out, which is projected to occur in 2017.

—Natalie Manning

 **Iraq**

Rank	Score	Overall Trend	2011 Rank	2011 Score
9th	104.3		9th	104.8

Security problems have persisted as few improvements have been made in pacifying warring sects and marginalized ethnic groups. December 15, 2011 marked the official end of the Iraq War – a momentous end to a controversial nine-year international military campaign. The day following the last American troop departure, an arrest warrant was issued for the Sunni Vice-President, Tareq al-Hashemi, accusing him of hiring hit squads and advocating explosive tactics, symbolizing the still fraught conditions in Iraqi politics. The social atmosphere remains considerably divided, as ethnic and religious minority groups contest over political representation. Human rights are poorly protected. An increase in anti-government demonstrations in 2011 led to a tightening of the freedom of assembly. Overall, it remains to be seen how much positive change will be achieved during Iraq’s current transition period.

—Felipe Umaña

 **Central African Republic**

Rank	Score	Overall Trend	2011 Rank	2011 Score
10th	103.8		8th	105.0

Though the political and economic situation in the Central African Republic (CAR) improved slightly throughout 2011, leading the country to move from 8th to 10th place in the Failed States Index, CAR remains plagued by violence and instability. Fighting between government forces and the Lord’s Resistance Army has led to mass migration, as civilians flee the violence. Humanitarian agencies operating in the region have struggled to adjust to the large influxes of refugees and internally displaced persons, now numbered at over 200,000. Though the 2010 peace accord with Sudan decreased levels of violence in the Darfur region, allowing some Sudanese refugees to return home, many remain, further destabilizing the country. The 2011 elections, which granted President Francois Bozize a second term in office, were marred by claims of electioneering and fraud, undermining trust in the federal government.

—Amelia Whitehead

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Analysis of Failed States Index 2012

Most Improved 2012: Kyrgyzstan

Patricia Taft



The most improved country in the 2012 Failed States Index, the landlocked Central Asian nation of Kyrgyzstan, seems an unlikely one. Since independence from Russia in 1991, the country has been beset with a host of problems that have spanned political, social and economic lines.

Like several of its Central Asian neighbors, the country plays host to various ethnic minorities, with Uzbeks the predominant group in the South of the country. Keeping in line with several other Central Asian Republics, Kyrgyzstan was ruled from independence by a series of authoritarian regimes which brutally quelled opposition and strangled freedom of expression in all its forms. Adding to the tinderbox are myriad demographic pressures resulting from disputes over natural resources, particularly in the Ferghana Valley, as well as the country's complex relationship with Russia and, at times, the U.S.

When looking at Kyrgyzstan's improvement in this year's Index, it is impossible not to point out that last year, the country came second only to earthquake-ravaged Haiti in

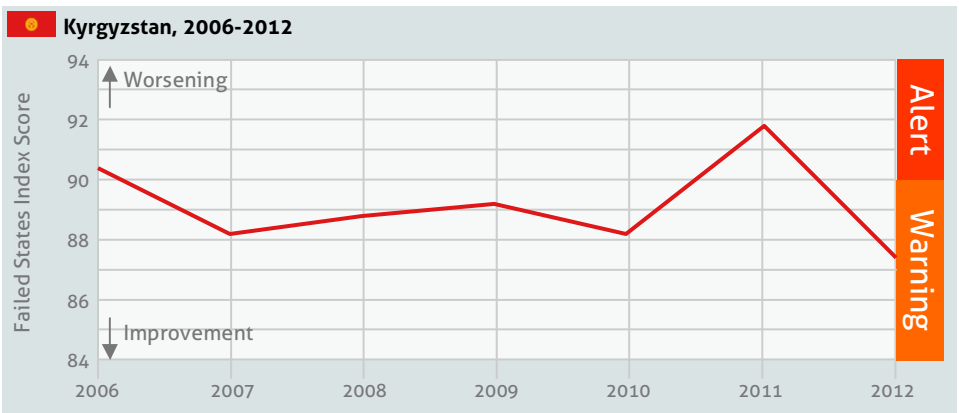
the category of states that had most worsened. Roiled by political turmoil that led to the ouster of long-time President Kurmanbek Bakiyev in April of 2010, the year quickly turned bloody when clashes between ethnic Kyrgyz and Uzbeks resulted in over 200 deaths in June. Clashes in the South of the country in 2010 also caused a large scale humanitarian emergency and IDP crisis, with hundreds of thousands of people, mostly ethnic Uzbeks, fleeing their homes. The attacks against ethnic Uzbeks in Kyrgyzstan further heightened tensions with neighboring Uzbekistan, already at a boiling point over Tashkent's decision to shut down natural gas supplies to the country by 50%. Spillover from the June uprising, coupled with a generally worsening economy also caused upheaval in the Ferghana Valley, leading to riots and protests where dozens were injured.

Given the kind of year Kyrgyzstan experienced in 2010, it becomes a bit clearer why they may have claimed the most improved status on this year's index. However, was the most improved status warranted as a mark of genuine reforms or just a case of a country coming back from the

brink? To determine this, it is important to examine which indicators improved throughout the year and which ones remained the same or worsened.

In the short term, two indicators that are most often amenable to rapid improvement are Demographic Pressures and Refugees and IDPs. These two indicators improved the most from their high scores the previous year, following the violent clashes and humanitarian emergency that gripped the country. Also improved was the indicator score for Public Services, although this is more likely the result of a lessened burden on this indicator in 2011 absent a humanitarian crisis, rather than a marked improvement in government capacity or infrastructure. Finally, the indicator that measures the Security Apparatus also improved, which may be the result of the dramatically lessening violence throughout 2011 as well as the reigning in of the state security services in targeting civilians and opposition leaders.

However, when looking to other indicators that measure the social and political



and the failure of his two main challengers to accept the results cast a shadow over the process. Finally, the economic outlook in Kyrgyzstan in 2011 continued to be bleak. Unlike its oil and gas rich neighbors, the economy is largely agricultural and deeply vulnerable to dips and peaks in global prices on commodities. Moreover, its landlocked status also makes it highly dependent on its neighbors and Russia for imports, which often are used as political gambling chips, making the provision of basic goods and services highly unstable.

In both the 2011 and 2012 Failed States Index, Kyrgyzstan has been one of the most volatile players. While its improvements this year, such as the peaceful transition of power and the constitutional reforms that ushered in a more powerful Parliament are to be commended, it will take some time to determine if these gains will hold. Most pressingly, the deep ethnic cleavages that still divide the North and South of the country, and the continued repression of minority rights, are issues that could quickly cause the country to backslide into conflict. Additionally, while the country has made overtures towards repairing hostile relations with its neighbors, dynamics from both inside and outside the country could quickly undermine those gains if not carefully balanced. In sum, only time will tell whether Kyrgyzstan's much improved standing is representative of true reform or if its gains are only skin deep.

pressures on Kyrgyzstan, there was little to no improvement. Most notably, Group Grievance, which measures critical issues like ethnic and religious tension, stayed the same in the 2012 Index. The failure of this indicator to improve, after it has steadily worsened over the past four years, is indicative that although violent conflict between ethnic groups did not manifest itself as it did the prior year, tensions still remain dangerously high. To be certain, throughout 2011, reports from various human rights organizations and the media underscored the continued polarization of ethnic Uzbeks in the south and the increased moves by right-wing Kyrgyz political figures to strip them of basic rights.

Politically, although the indicator for state legitimacy improved slightly in this year's Index, it did not show marked improvement, demonstrating that many Kyrgyz citizens still do not perceive the government to be fair or

representative. Similarly, the score which measures political factionalization also stayed the same, despite a coalition government led by Interim President Roza Otunbayeva, who pursued vast constitutional reforms that led to making parliament the main decision-making body. Her decision to step aside peacefully in October of 2011, making way for the former Prime Minister and Kyrgyz businessman, Almazbek Atambayev, was also a first in the history of a country where leaders had once viciously clung to power.

President Atambayev, since assuming the helm, has promised to repair the fractured political landscape and move Kyrgyzstan firmly on a path to economic reform through partnerships with its Central Asian neighbors and Russia. However, although official numbers indicate that he won the election with more than 60% of the vote, an OSCE report declaring "significant irregularities,"

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Analysis of Failed States Index 2012

Most Worsened 2012: Libya

J. J. Messner



It probably comes as little surprise that the most worsened country in the 2012 Failed States Index was Libya. As the convulsions of the Arab Spring reached Libya, the nation spiraled from protest to brutal repression to civil war to regime change.

Though Libya's decline in the 2012 Index is hardly shocking, what does make it all the more remarkable is the scale of that decline. Indeed, the 16.2 point year-on-year increase since the 2011 Index marks the largest single year decline of a country in the history of the Failed States Index, eclipsing the previous record of 11.9 point jump experienced by Lebanon between 2006 and 2007 as a result of the short conflict with neighboring Israel. Libya also shot up 61 places, from 111th in 2011 to 50th in 2012.

With the support of NATO airstrikes, the rebels of the National Transitional Council (NTC) managed to overthrow the tyrannical Muammar Qaddafi and move the country more towards democratic governance. Were it not for the relative stability imposed upon the country towards the end of the year, there is every possibility that Libya could

have worsened even more than it actually did.

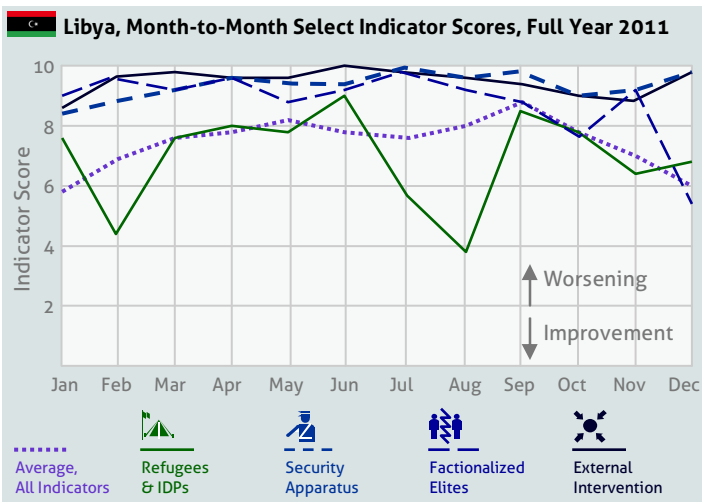
Unsurprisingly for a country that experienced a brutal civil conflict during the year, many of its individual indicator scores worsened significantly. Group Grievance, for example, increased by one full point, expressing the anger of much of the population towards its now-deposed government. The Refugees and IDPs indicator also worsened, by 0.5, as many were internally displaced as they fled the conflict. That indicator score would surely have worsened even more were it not for the propensity of many Libyans to remain in situ to wait out the conflict, given the minimal and quite dangerous transportation links between Libyan towns and the outside world.

Libya's economic indicators were also hit severely, with both increasing by roughly a full point, largely as a result of the cut in productivity that war entails. All foreign oil firms ceased production during the conflict and evacuated staff, leaving oil fields at a standstill and, even worse, the subject of wanton destruction and sabotage by the

warring parties. Given that oil and gas exports account for roughly 97.5% of Libya's total trade earnings, the abrupt halt to production hit the Libyan economy hard. The country has benefitted however from the unfreezing of billions of dollars of previously frozen assets that were the subject of international sanctions in response to the frequent and long-standing recalcitrance of the Qaddafi regime.

Though most foreign oil firms have returned to Libya and some have restarted production, it is likely to be quite some time before production — and thus exports — reaches pre-conflict levels. Therefore, it is likely that the economic shockwaves of the conflict will be felt for quite some time yet.

The economic indicators will also be the source of much interest moving forward, as the lack of economic opportunity will likely be a source of constant friction within Libyan society. Though many see the Libyan revolution as a response to the brutality, corruption and excess of the Qaddafi regime, in many ways it was just as much about lack of economic opportunity, especially for



Move	Base Score	Change Score
+16.2 Libya, 2011-2012	68.7	84.9
+12.5 Japan, 2011-2012	31.0	43.5
+11.9 Lebanon, 2006-2007	80.5	92.4
+8.6 Syria, 2011-2012	85.9	94.5
+8.1 Iceland, 2008-2009	20.9	29.0
+8.0 Georgia, 2008-2009	83.8	91.8
+8.0 Kenya, 2008-2009	93.4	101.4
+6.7 Comoros, 2008-2009	79.6	86.3
+6.4 Haiti, 2010-2011	101.6	108.0
+5.3 South Africa, 2007-2008	57.4	62.7

Libya's youth. Libya's new leadership must recognize that they will be expected to deliver economic opportunities to much of the population, and quickly. There are now tens of thousands of armed young Libyans who find themselves with a victory but few spoils. The collective euphoria that comes with victory will soon fade as yesterday's revolutionary freedom fighters become today's unemployed, and well-armed, youth. Without an immediate focus on the provision of economic opportunities for many of the young fighters who helped win the war, the economic factors will soon strongly impact other key indicators.

Of all indicators, the most heavily-impacted were the political ones. External Intervention rose from 4.4 in 2011 to 9.0 in 2012, symptomatic of a relatively closed country then becoming the focal point of UN Security Council-mandated air strikes orchestrated by a collection of NATO and like-minded nations. Although lacking a boots-on-the-ground

aspect, the airstrikes nevertheless produced substantial damage to the regime and its military infrastructure to help facilitate the victory of the rebels.

The next two largest indicator spikes were experienced by Public Services and Security Apparatus. The former indicator will probably take some time to mend, as government services as well as the actual physical infrastructure that was damaged during the conflict requires significant rehabilitation. Depending on the progress in regard to the security situation, this indicator could be one of the first to stabilize. However, if competition between militias for control of territory and influence continues, this may undermine such progress, especially compounded by the training and professionalism gaps evident among the militia groups.

Though both the scores for Factionalized Elites and Legitimacy of the State worsened

by roughly a point each in 2012, the consolidation of power by the NTC and the — at least for now — general support of the administration probably prevented the scores worsening any further. The temporary nature of the NTC has created an uncertain environment and although the NTC has enjoyed the patience of the people, this tolerance will last for only so long. Failure to quickly gain the trust of the Libyan people and to demonstrate that the country is moving forward rapidly will likely continue to dent the country's State Legitimacy score.

Theoretically, there is every chance that Libya can rebound in 2012 in the way that Kyrgyzstan did this year following its recovery from revolution the preceding year. However, as long as the NTC fails to provide evidence of tangible gains stabilizing governance of Libya, let alone economic opportunity for a large and restless youth population, any such recovery will be hard fought.

J. J. Messner is a Senior Associate at The Fund for Peace and Co-Director of the Failed States Index.

Interpreting the Arab Spring

Nate Haken



In analyzing the Arab Spring, metaphors matter. If it was a seasonal awakening of democracy we should throw open the windows, that is, welcome it. If it was a contagion of unrest, then we should board up the doors, i.e., control it. If it was a pressure cooker blowing its top, the response should be cautious and deliberate; in other words, we should manage it.

The Failed States Index (FSI) does not conclusively answer the question of which metaphor is most apt, though CAST, the methodology behind the index would tend to preference the last one, with its basic construct of pressures and institutional capacities as a theoretical framework for understanding state fragility and failure.

A look at the content analysis data, aggregated monthly by country, gives us a better picture of what happened over the course of the year. The beginning of the year was the most eventful in terms of protest and collective action. First, in January, President Zine El Abidine Ben Ali of Tunisia went into exile. Then, in February, President Hosni Mubarak of Egypt stepped down. This was

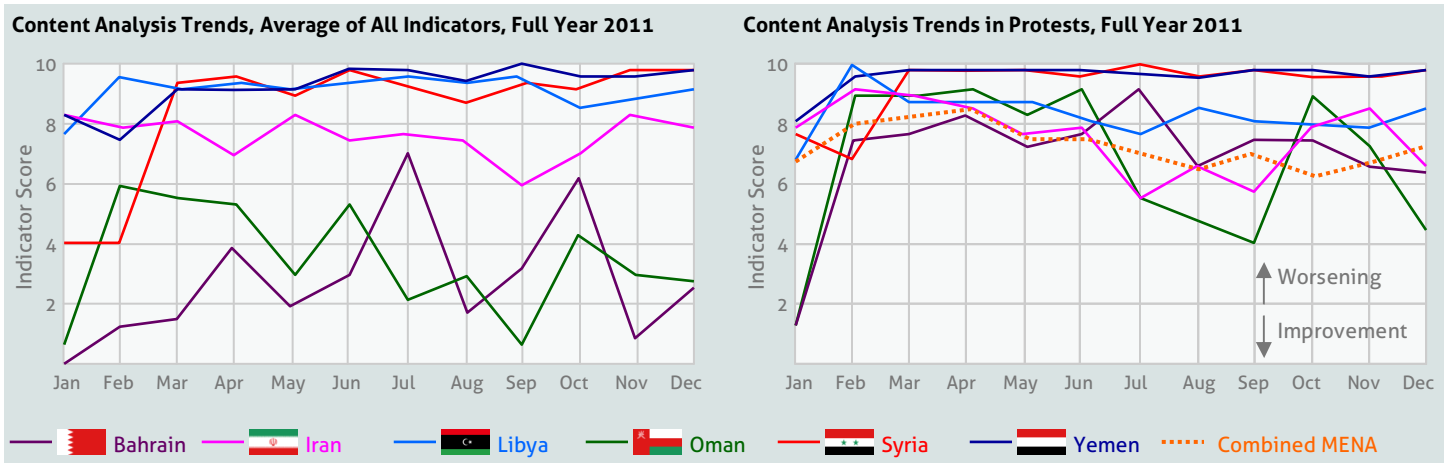
followed by three months (February, March, and April), of protests spilling across the region, including in Bahrain, Egypt, Iran, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Libya, Mauritania, Morocco, Oman, Saudi Arabia, Syria, and Yemen. Taking an average of the protest scores for all 19 Middle East and North African, or "MENA" countries, the regional trend is clear.

The content analysis data measuring trends in protests for these countries were highly correlated—some more so than others. A group of countries that was particularly correlated over the course of the year was, Bahrain, Iran, Libya, Oman, Syria, and Yemen.

In Yemen, protests began in January and continued in March, despite promises by President Ali Abdullah Saleh not to extend his term past 2013. In Bahrain, protests began in February, and King Hamad bin Isa Al Khalifa was initially conciliatory, but as the protests continued into March, he declared martial law and called in Saudi troops to restore order. In Syria, protests began in March. In an attempt to dissuade the protesters, President Bashar al-Assad released some prisoners and lifted the state of emergency, but only two months

later, the crackdown began. In Oman, protests were not nearly as severe, however the trends tracked closely with the other countries in this group. In February there were protests in which one person was killed by police and since then there have been reforms enacted, including in the October election. In Iran, there were protests in February, the first since the "Green Wave" of the previous two years. Then, in November, protesters attacked the British embassy in Tehran in opposition to economic sanctions being imposed by the West. In Libya, protests broke out in February which led to a crackdown and subsequent international intervention.

Different countries tried different combinations of approaches to dealing with the protests as they gathered momentum. Even Syria initially adopted the "pressure cooker" metaphor and tried to manage conciliation. Then, when it became clear that the protesters would not be conciliated, the preferred metaphor changed to "contagion of unrest," and doors started slamming shut as the tanks rolled in.



The impact of these protests on the overall CAST trends, as measured by content analysis, varied significantly, with Oman and Bahrain able to keep the social and political pressures from escalating, Iran holding steady under high pressure, while Libya, Syria, and Yemen are desperately trying to hold it together.

After the economic and democratic populist uprisings in the Middle East and North Africa, there was a lot of discussion about what these countries had in common making them susceptible to such instability. If we can understand the drivers and the triggers, we will be able to better forecast and manage such upheavals. People started hypothesizing about the next region of the world where people power would burst onto the scene.

The FSI is not a forecasting tool. It tracks

current trends in social, economic, and political pressure. As such, it can provide some insight into where policy makers should target their resources in the interest of sustainable security. The Index can be used to identify hotspots by region, time period, and sector. Looking at the most recent FSI scores of those six countries where protests were so tightly correlated, the differences between them are jarring. A cookie-cutter approach will not do. Yemen has much higher demographic and economic pressures than any of the five countries in this list. Refugees/IDPs range from the very low (Bahrain and Oman) to the very high (Syria and Yemen). Human Flight is not extremely high for any of the six countries. The indicators that are most consistently high for these six countries are Group Grievance (with the exception of Oman), State Legitimacy, Human Rights, Security Apparatus (with the

relative exceptions of Bahrain and Oman), and Factionalized Elites.

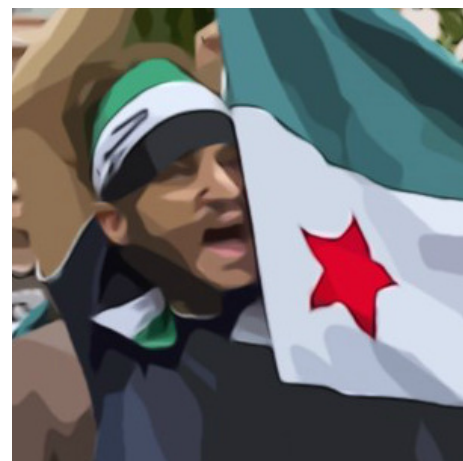
Still, if pressures in these indicators are brought down, there is no guarantee that protests will dissipate. There is no guarantee, either, that the ruling governments will suddenly be accepted by the people. Sometimes, in order to build sustainable security, governments must change. But as Sun Tzu wrote over one thousand years ago, and as we learned the hard way in Iraq, "Taking a state whole is superior. Destroying it is inferior to this." If the state is destroyed, whether from within or from without, in the process of bringing about the hoped-for season of Spring, anarchy can overwhelm the system, making things much worse than they ever were in the first place.

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Analysis of Failed States Index 2012

Pressure Mounts on Syria

Natalie Manning



The Arab Spring was one of the biggest stories of 2011, and many of its effects have been registered in the 2012 Failed States Index — Bahrain, Egypt, Libya, Syria, Tunisia and Yemen all saw their scores seriously worsen. For some, the tension has eased, at least for now. For others, conflict and instability continues.

The Arab Spring hit Syria in April 2011 with demonstrations in the southern town of Dara'a against the government's heavy handed response to students who had spray painted anti-government slogans. The uprising quickly spread and President Bashar al-Assad's security forces brutally cracked down on the population. By late 2011, the opposition had transformed from a peaceful movement into an armed insurrection. An estimated 13,000 people have died since the conflict began, and thousands more have been displaced as the country spirals further towards civil war.

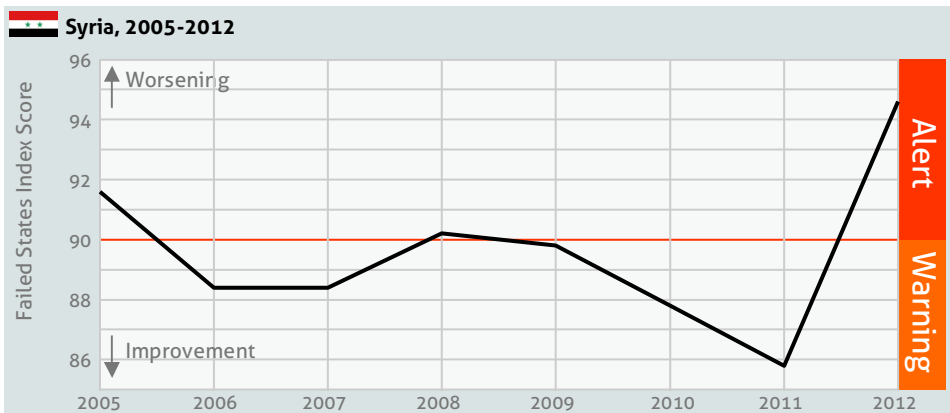
Until 2012, Syria's ranking on the Failed States Index had been steadily improving, moving up 19 places since 2005. However, in 2012, Syria was the third most worsened

country, slipping 8.6 points, a change that ranks it as the fourth-most significant decline in the history of the Index. Syria's performance so far this year also puts it at risk of continued decline in the 2013 Index, as a significant uptick in violence has already been witnessed in the first half of 2012.

Syria has been ruled by an authoritarian government since the father of the current president, Hafez al-Assad, came to power in 1970. A persistent state of emergency has facilitated the government's strict control over all aspects of social and political life. As a result, Syria's State Legitimacy score has never fallen below 8.3. For the duration of the uprising, the Assad regime has used tanks, gunfire and mass arrests against the population. Amateur video footage appearing to show government troops moving through Homs in tanks suggests that the regime is carrying out the majority of violent attacks. Fearing Assad's brutal security forces, citizens continue to flee government controlled areas and flock to those controlled by rebel forces. As a result, the State Legitimacy indicator score has now skyrocketed to 9.5.

Many opposition groups have banded together with no common ideology other than the fall of the Assad regime. In October, dissidents established the Syrian National Council to bring together the opposition, with the stated goal of overthrowing Assad. However, the opposition is still very fragmented, with members from the Muslim Brotherhood and Kurdish, tribal and independent factions. Many defected soldiers, once loyal to Assad, also make up part of the opposition. As a result of the array of different groups involved in the conflict, Syria's Group Grievance score has unsurprisingly jumped to 9.2 in the 2012 Index.

The context behind Assad's oppressive dictatorship is a highly divided sectarian society, made up of an Alawite minority and Sunni majority. As such, Syria's Factionalized Elites score has for the most part remained above 7.0. Alawites typically hold positions in the upper ranks of the military and government and control the bulk of Syria's wealth and power; they also make up the majority of the security forces controlled by the Assad regime. Their dominance is



2012 Index. Despite an initially slow response, the Arab League voted to suspend Syria and impose sanctions in December 2011 after Assad failed to implement the Arab peace plan. Jordan and Turkey heavily condemned the regime. League observers were eventually allowed into the country, although their presence did little to curb the violence. The score also worsened due to the Assad’s regime’s reliance on Russian support as sanctions tighten, with some analysts speculating the regime would crumble in months if aid was retracted.

reinforced by Assad’s alliances with Russia and Iran, who steadily supply the regime with weaponry, food and other aid. Indeed, foreign aid has provided the Alawite elite a significant advantage over the opposition during the conflict.

The government’s brutality has also dramatically affected the country’s Human Rights indicator score. Since the beginning of the uprising, security forces have been involved in human rights atrocities, with widespread reports of torture, rape, bombings, beatings and other abuses. Extra-judicial killings increased dramatically throughout the government’s crackdown. Journalists have frequently disappeared or have been jailed, often facing extended detention. It is estimated that there are between 12,000 and 40,000 political prisoners in Syria. The country’s Human

Rights score now sits at a high 9.4, up almost one full point from 2011.

Syria’s Public Services indicator worsened 1.2 points to 7.0 in the 2012 Index, due to the government denying many Syrians access to essential services, mainly healthcare. Protesters who were wounded in the demonstrations were purposefully denied access to healthcare or were arrested at the hospital when they sought treatment. Pop-up hospitals were set up for those who needed treatment but feared arrest. Security forces blocked ambulances from reaching the injured and some doctors and nurses who attempted to help were killed.

Although 10 of Syria’s 12 indicators have worsened, the most significant jump has been in the External Intervention indicator, which worsened by 2.4 points to 7.9 in the

The conflict in Syria has only recently been labeled a civil war. The Assad regime has continued its campaign of shootings, bombings, injuries and deaths into the first half of 2012. The government has continued to attack cities such as Homs and Taftanaz, using helicopters and tanks to attack with shells and artillery — 108 people were killed in the city of Houlu in May alone. There have been too many killings for the Syrian population to quietly concede, and the government shows no sign of stopping its assault on the civilian population. With no sign of either side being willing to appease the other, the brutalities of the Assad regime will continue. Regrettably we will likely again find ourselves discussing Syria and its performance again next year in the 2013 Failed States Index.

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Analysis of Failed States Index 2012

A Greek Tragedy

Patricia Taft



Continuing its downward spiral in the 2012 Failed States Index, Greece, the cradle of democracy, continued to fall into chaos. For a second year running, the country worsened across almost every indicator score with the political and economic indicators experiencing the deepest decline. In 2011, the Greek economy continued to backslide as the unemployment rate hovered around 20% for the year, with an estimated 50% of young Greeks unemployed. As in 2010, political crises ensued, and the perceived legitimacy of the Greek government plunged as more and more Greek citizens questioned the ability of elected officials to drag their country out of the morass. Indeed, throughout 2011, the general worsening of the indicators which measure economic, political and social pressures evidenced that the financial crisis that had gripped the country for two years was quickly spreading across multiple sectors. Public rage was palpable with tens of thousands of Greeks taking to the streets in June to protest proposed austerity measures that included significant tax hikes.

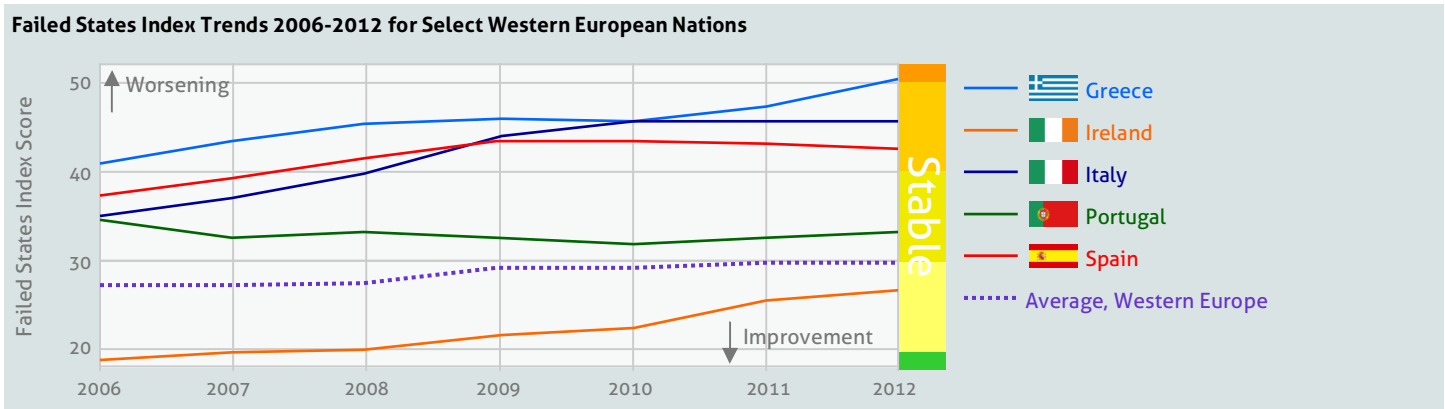
Adding to the mayhem and impacting the

economic and political trends, the catastrophe that was occurring in Greece brought into question the viability of such lofty ideals as pan-European prosperity and social and economic equality as the country dragged down its European Union brethren. Greece, which joined the Eurozone in 2001 after failing to meet the criteria in 1999, has long been the red-headed stepchild of the monetary union. By mid-2011, after only ten years of membership, it had racked up a debt load on par with 150% of its GDP, unheard of elsewhere in the union. Meanwhile, other E.U. countries were beginning to show similar strains. Ireland, Italy and Portugal continued to worsen in 2011, with the economic and political indicators taking the hardest hits. Spain, although holding steady throughout most of the year, began to show signs of steady decline by the end of the year.

The continued unraveling of Greece in 2011, and the slow decline of other notable Eurozone members, stood in stark contrast to other E.U. countries, mainly Germany and France, which continued to improve. Throughout 2011, Germany led the charge to protect the financial and political integrity of

the Eurozone, helping to push through an agreement that resulted in a 50% write off of Greek debt in October. Forgiveness did not come without repercussions, however. By late in the year, both the Germans and the European Central Bank were once again leaning heavily on Greece to implement further austerity measures. Caught between an enraged population and a bullying Germany, Prime Minister George Papandreou stepped down in November after multiple attempts to pass a more severe austerity package failed. In his place, the former head of the Bank of Greece, Lucas Papademos, stepped in to try to solve the Greek financial meltdown although this appeared to do little to assuage the general anxiety gripping the country.

Greece's economic woes also gave rise to another worrying trend that was reflected in the worsening social scores in the Index; namely, xenophobia. During the year, reports surfaced that immigrants were increasingly being targeted for attack. Frustrated by the combined austerity measures and lack of employment opportunities, a rising number of young Greeks turned their support to the



far-right party, Chrysi Avgi. Throughout 2011, the party held large anti-immigrant rallies that often precipitated attacks on the country's growing population of Afghan, Pakistani, and Iraqi immigrants. In several instances, homes and shops owned by foreign nationals were burnt to the ground or looted and the owners were physically attacked. Hate-speech and racist rhetoric, labeling various immigrant groups as "dogs" and "vermin," were ugly punctuation marks at political rallies.

And the anger did not stop with immigrants. Germany, which took the lead in negotiating the Greek bailout and simultaneously strong-arming the government to make more severe cuts to salaries and social services, also came under attack. Harkening back to the Second

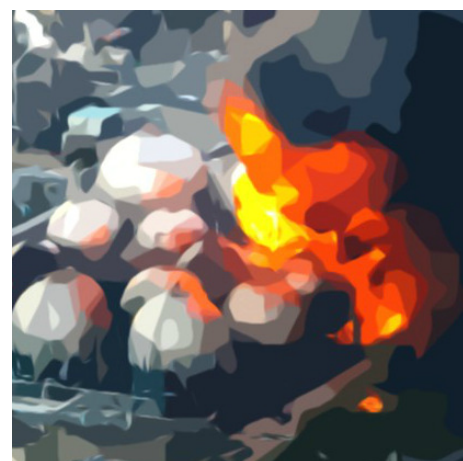
World War when Germany occupied the country, images appeared in the press depicting German Chancellor Angela Merkel as Adolph Hitler and other German politicians as Nazis. The appearance of these images, and the sentiments that they stirred, were quickly monopolized by Greek political figures from both sides of the spectrum. As the economic crisis continued to boil, and Papandreou tried to balance the demands of Greece's paymasters with the very real needs of his country, he came under attack from all sides for bowing to the Europeans. Although there was a temporary lull in protests and attacks following his resignation, by the close of the year it had become apparent that the dual economic and political crises gripping the country were not amenable to quick fixes.

The tragedy of Greece, and the slow swan dive of other E.U. countries in the Index, calls into question the overall viability of the great European experiment. Critics of the economic union have long warned that the euro was only as strong as its weakest link. If 2011 was any indication, trying to impose a monetary union among 17 countries with widely disparate political and social cultures can quickly come apart at the seams. If Greece can fracture and have to drop out of the euro, others can too. Thus, an economic union meant to bring stability, peace and affluence to all its members while detoxifying the poisonous history of the continent may go the way of many tragedies, with the hero falling on his own sword.

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The Japanese Meltdown

Felipe Umaña



The year 2011 was a difficult one for Japan. On March 11, the 9.0-magnitude Tōhoku earthquake struck the northeastern coast of Japan, triggering a powerful tsunami that left destruction in its wake as it traveled over five miles inland. Numerous landslides occurred in the countryside and several large-scale nuclear meltdowns were reported in a number of nuclear facilities that were found to be unprepared for the strength of the waves. In the resulting calamity, the government of Japan was forced to declare a state of emergency and focus its first response teams on the afflicted northeastern areas.

Because of the extensive damage, the Tōhoku earthquake and its associated disasters have quickly become the world's single most expensive natural disaster incident in history, with costs estimated to be over USD \$200 billion. Although Japan has implemented a large-scale and successful rebuilding program, the nation's full recovery will take some time due to the severity of the destruction.

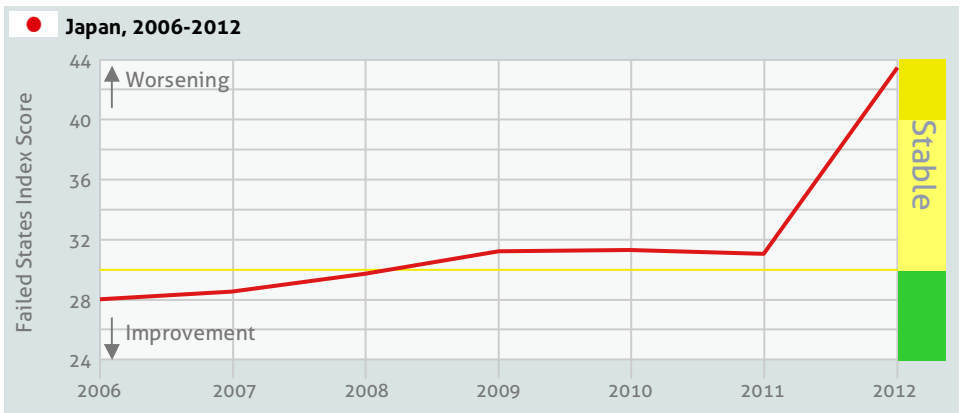
The impact of the earthquake was felt sharply

in Japan's Failed States Index score for 2011, with the country registering the second-largest year-on-year "worsening" in the history of the Index. The country's Demographic Pressures indicator score dropped by 4.7 points in this year's Index, consistent with the intensity of the temblors and tsunami. Though the main destruction occurred in the northeastern region of Japan and thus affected only a section of the population, the complete decimation of hundreds of thousands of homes and the subsequent uprooting of thousands of men, women, and children from their domiciles heavily deteriorated the previously stable demographic conditions. The increase in population displacement and the rush to accommodate those affected also worsened the country's Refugee and IDP score, showing an increase of 2.9 points. Similarly, the Poverty and Economic Decline score suffered a 0.5 point uptick due to the economic hardships associated with the natural disaster and its effect on the country's productivity.

The political indicator scores also experienced some shifts in the 2012 Failed States Index, primarily affecting the

legitimacy of the state, the provision of public services, and external intervention. Japan's State Legitimacy score worsened slightly due to Prime Minister Naoto Kan's falling popularity during the disaster events of spring 2011. Faith in the government continued to waver as Naoto Kan survived a no-confidence vote only after pledging to resign after the country saw more recovery. The Public Services and External Intervention scores also worsened by 3.3 and 0.5 points respectively, as utility services were hindered by the damaged infrastructure and the rebuilding plans saw a marked influx in foreign assistance.

It is therefore no surprise that the world's costliest natural disaster incident has worsened Japan's score for the 2012 Index, slipping 12.5 points and from the "Very Stable" bracket into the "Stable" category. Of course, Japan is a resilient nation; it has scored extremely well on the Index in the six previous years and will undoubtedly convalesce as the Herculean efforts to control the aftereffects of radiation contamination and progress with the rebuilding initiatives witness substantial



In a similar vein, Chile’s 2011 recovery on the Index – after the destructive earthquake of 2010 – is also noteworthy. A beacon of economic and social stability in the Americas, Chile experienced some disorder shortly after the 8.8-magnitude temblor hit in 2010. However, government reaction was quick and effective and order was rapidly restored, building a steady foundation for a very difficult, but effective, rebuilding process. For 2012, Chile remains in the “Very Stable” category.

Like other Pacific Rim countries, Japan is hardly unprepared for earthquakes and tsunamis. Indeed, the frequencies of these phenomena have very clearly impacted the architecture and infrastructure, and have helped shaped many national policies. And like New Zealand and Chile, among the few Stable nations susceptible to both strong temblors and tsunamis, Japan will likely see improvements in future installments of the Failed States Index. Therefore, even with taking into account the effects of the natural disasters and subsequent nuclear meltdowns that occurred in 2011, Japan is surely set to make a recovery in future iterations of the Index.

advancements. Countries less prepared or steady as Japan have seen steeper drops under similar conditions. Take Haiti’s Index performance after the tragic 2010 earthquake, for instance.

The performances of other similarly stable state nations in the face of severe natural disaster indicate a swift recovery for Japan. New Zealand also suffered notable destruction after multiple earthquakes shook the eastern coast in February and June of 2011. The earthquake and its aftershocks struck near New Zealand’s second-largest city, Christchurch, a few months after the

more powerful – but less destructive – 2010 Canterbury earthquake, further damaging the city and resulting in one of the nation’s deadliest peacetime disasters. However, a quick emergency response and successful recovery measures implemented by the government have helped New Zealand rebound, and this recuperation is reflected in the 2012 Failed States Index. In fact, New Zealand dropped just one rank from 2011 to 2012, with less than a full point in score change. In the 2012 Index, New Zealand continues to figure amongst the most stable group of nations.

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Analysis of Failed States Index 2012

A Less Than Auspicious Welcome to South Sudan

Kendall Lawrence



■ Holding the title as the world's newest nation, South Sudan gained its independence on July 9, 2011. With only a half year of data belonging to the new country, it was scored but not ranked on this year's Failed States Index (FSI). Had it been ranked, it would have come in 4th on the index, just better than its parent to the north, Sudan.

It represents only the third occasion that the Fund for Peace has divided a country for the purpose of analysis. Most recently, Serbia has been divided twice since the beginning of the FSI: in 2007, Serbia and Montenegro were analyzed separately after the previous union was dissolved. More recently in 2011, Kosovo was removed from analysis on Serbia (though Kosovo is not analyzed as part of the Failed States Index as it is not a UN-recognized state). As countries split, pressures will shift, historically reducing, though that may not be the case with Sudan and South Sudan. Despite the split, active conflict between the neighboring states has continued.

South Sudan's contemporary history as a nation is short and is focused primarily on its

separation from the north. This year, more than any other, the scores of the two nations are intertwined. Because the split happened halfway through the year, the consequences and reactions are reflected clearly. It is important to look at where there are differences in the scores of the two countries. South Sudan has inherited many social and political problems from the older nation.

With only five months of independence, the country faces some of the worst health and education indicators worldwide. Widespread violence has brought politics, the economy, and transportation and public service to a halt. Indeed, South Sudan's rampant insecurity has forced the government to spend its resources combating threats instead of promoting overall growth and development. Because of its youth, it hasn't had the time to develop into a fully formed system. This accounts for its scores in Public Service and External Intervention being worse than Sudan's. On the other side of the scale, South Sudan has scored far better in Human Flight, and slightly better in State Legitimacy and Human Rights.

It will be important to watch these scores next year to see how the division affects both states in the future. For example, much of Sudan's high Human Flight score can be attributed to post-partition cross-border population movement, as people on the Sudanese side of the border move south to the state they feel better represents them. As these populations resettle, such cross-border movements between the two neighbors will likely calm down. Further, future scores will help identify whether the current State Legitimacy score in South Sudan is artificially low due to the hope South Sudanese have vested in their new government – the January 2011 referendum passed with 98% voting for independence – versus its actual fitness. Comparisons with future years FSI scores will be necessary to fully understand the impacts of such post-independence phenomena.

It is also important to look at the other potential pressures. After engaging in a civil war that lasted over 20 years, cost more than 2.5 million lives and displaced more than 5 million more, many of the underlying causes for the conflict were not solved. Religious, ethnic and regional divisions were all

highlighted and exploited during the war and have continued to exhibit a large influence over South Sudan's politics. Since the 2005 Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA), several violent struggles between the Janjaweed militia and the Sudan People's Liberation Army (SPLA), a former rebel group that is now the official military of South Sudan, and others have occurred, which have resulted in death tolls between 200,000 and 400,000, with another 2.5 million people being displaced. All of these factors have led to this year's score.

Amid the celebration that has surrounded independence, there is recognition that, from the start, the world's newest country is guaranteed to face colossal pressures both from within its territory and from across the border. Testing its legitimacy, the Government of South Sudan has begun the challenge of accommodating minority groups struggling for representation and power within the new structure. At the same time, the state needs to establish control over the whole territory without violating the human rights of those groups which are loathe to integrate politically and militarily. Border skirmishes between the SPLA and northern forces have taken place, which could implicate affinity groups that straddle both countries, further complicating the internal pressures. These political and security issues have occurred in the context of ethnic tensions, poverty, drought, disease, population displacement, rudimentary infrastructure, and inadequate essential service delivery. The success of the new country relies heavily on the international

community's help and support.

Religious and racial violence led to the split from the north, however ethnic and tribal conflict could be a source of violence within the newly formed county. The SPLA, the force that has dominated the south for decades, and is now the formal army, is formed mainly from the Dinka tribe causing a power imbalance with the other tribes of South Sudan. The SPLA faces multiple short-term challenges, including problems regarding accountability, logistics, a lack of mobility, and poor tactical communications. The urgent need for training and new equipment, as well as insufficient funds to support development, will continue to hamper the security services. The SPLA, which has a history of committing human rights abuses, will be the professional army of South Sudan. A significant challenge exists in creating a lasting, professional army out of the militia that has been the de facto security provider in the South for decades. Restoring the monopoly of force to an unstable South Sudanese state presents obvious difficulties.

In addition to issues of governance and military stability, there will be challenges in building capacity. The government will need to encourage broad-based economic development through fair and transparent management of the oil money (on which the nation depends) and the provision of basic services. Historically, about 85% of oil coming from Sudan comes from the South. Although oil revenue will be split with the North as part of a negotiated agreement, it will continue to be a large resource for the new

Republic of South Sudan. As much as 98% of South Sudan's governmental income is derived from oil revenues, making it the most oil dependent nation on earth. The SPLM will need to be able to work constructively with opposition parties while managing ethnic, regional and political diversity within the new country. Foremost in the long list of challenges faced by the government of South Sudan is the task of creating an inclusive and representative administration among different tribes with a history of bitter enmity.

With support from the international community, South Sudan may succeed. But there is the possibility that, at least in the short term, it will become less stable than before. One dynamic that needs much more attention from policy makers and practitioners is the stability of Sudan, post-independence. Like South Sudan, Sudan will likely come under increased pressure. It is unclear how the independence of South Sudan will affect the calculations of the Darfur rebels, for instance. Southerners living in the North could be targeted with violence. Sectarian divisions and the repression of minorities could increase. If Sudan is destabilized, it could affect the entire region. While they have become two countries, the futures of Sudan and South Sudan are highly connected by their shared history and geographical proximity. It will be very important to watch as South Sudan begins making its own history to see if it can successfully overcome its past.

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Analysis of Failed States Index 2012

Pressure on the World, 2005-2012

Nate Haken



Shocks and stresses rocked the international system over the last five years. A food crisis swept the globe in 2008 sparking violence and political turmoil from the Caribbean to Southeast Asia. This was followed in 2009 by the worst global economic downturn since World War II. Then, with the earthquake in Haiti and the flooding in Pakistan, 2010 was the second most deadly year since the 1980s for natural disasters. If 2010 was among the most deadly, 2011 was the most costly ever recorded, as a result of the earthquake and tsunami in Japan. Then, also in 2011, a contagion of democracy and civil war was unleashed across North Africa and the Middle East, inspiring populist movements all over the world.

People experience instability locally. The Failed States Index looks at each country as a unit. But the truth of the matter is that the pressures measured in the 12 social, economic, and political/military indicators are often exacerbated by external or transnational factors, highlighting the reality that this index should not be used in and of itself as an indictment of any particular

government. Rather, it is an evaluation of the pressures, both internal and external, that can undermine stability and which must be addressed and managed by the state for a more peaceful and prosperous citizenry.

Perhaps the last five years have been among the most convulsive in recent memory. By grouping the individual states by region, the Failed States Index can provide some insight into the patterns of pressure as they rippled across the world between 2007 and 2011. As measured by the average of the change in the total FSI score, the region that most worsened over the last five years was Western Europe. Western European countries are still on the “good” end of the index, but as a region, they’ve had a significant increase in both economic and political pressures that have yet to be brought back to baseline.


Within the Social Indicators, the region that underwent the most worsening of pressure was Southern Africa. Between 2007 and 2011, Mozambique experienced violent protests over rising food prices. In 2008 Mozambique and Zambia experienced devastating floods. In South Africa, as the

economy tanked, xenophobic violence broke out against migrants in the townships causing thousands to flee home to the neighboring countries of Mozambique, Zimbabwe, and Malawi. HIV/AIDS continues to ravage the populations of most countries in the region.

Within the Economic Indicators two regions tied for the most increase in pressure: Western Europe and Southern Africa. Western Europe is in the throes of a debt crisis that not even the euro, the single currency representative of a larger political union meant to bring prosperity and equality, has been able to withstand. In Southern Africa, the two largest economies, Angola and South Africa slowed down, especially in 2009, when South Africa’s economy went into recession for the first time since 1992. In South Africa, frustrations over inequality in the distribution of basic services boiled over into violence against foreigners as xenophobia took hold. Angola’s economic growth rate dropped from a nosebleed high of 22% in 2007 — driven mainly by oil production — to 2.3% in 2010, speaking to the need for a diversification of the Angolan economy.

Top 10 Most Improved 2007-2012 (by Score)			2007 Score	2012 Score
Move				
▼ -10.1	 Turkmenistan	87.5	77.4	
▼ -8.6	 Belarus	85.2	76.6	
▼ -7.9	 Barbados	59.9	52.0	
▼ -7.1	 Iraq	111.4	104.3	
▼ -7.1	 Brunei	71.2	64.1	
▼ -7.0	 Moldova	85.7	78.7	
▼ -6.8	 Antigua & Barbuda	65.7	58.9	
▼ -6.7	 Germany	38.4	31.7	
▼ -6.6	 Bosnia & Herzegovina	84.5	77.9	
▼ -6.6	 Lebanon	92.4	85.8	

Top 10 Most Improved 2007-2012 (by Rank)			2007 Position	2012 Position
Move				
▼ +38	 Turkmenistan	43rd	81st	
▼ +34	 Belarus	51st	85th	
▼ +26	 Dominican Republic	69th	95th	
▼ +25	 Cuba	76th	101st	
▼ +25	 Cape Verde	66th	91st	
▼ +25	 Bosnia and Herzegovina	54th	79th	
▼ +25	 Moldova	48th	73rd	
▼ +23	 Serbia	66th	89th	
▼ +22	 Maldives	66th	88th	
▼ +21	 Sao Tome & Principe	76th	97th	

Top 10 Most Worsened 2007-2012 (by Score)			2007 Score	2012 Score
Move				
▲ +15.6	 Libya	69.3	84.9	
▲ +15.0	 Japan	28.5	43.5	
▲ +12.4	 Senegal	66.9	79.3	
▲ +11.6	 Yemen	93.2	104.8	
▲ +10.4	 Guinea-Bissau	88.8	99.2	
▲ +9.7	 Chile	33.8	43.5	
▲ +9.4	 South Africa	57.4	66.8	
▲ +9.0	 Eritrea	85.5	94.5	
▲ +8.7	 Italy	37.1	45.8	
▲ +8.6	 Tunisia	65.6	74.2	

Top 10 Most Worsened 2007-2012 (by Rank)			2007 Position	2012 Position
Move				
▲ -64	 Libya	114th	50th	
▲ -45	 Senegal	116th	71st	
▲ -31	 India	109th	78th	
▲ -29	 Benin	103rd	74th	
▲ -27	 Tunisia	121st	94th	
▲ -27	 Eritrea	50th	23rd	
▲ -25	 Zambia	69th	44th	
▲ -24	 Fiji	89th	65th	
▲ -24	 Madagascar	82nd	58th	
▲ -23	 Iran	57th	34th	

Within the Political and Military Indicators, the region that had the most increase in pressure was the Middle East and North Africa with the Arab Spring. Economic and democratic populism drove millions into the streets overturning regimes, triggering insurrections and violent crackdowns. Beyond the Arab world, protesters were

inspired by the model in places as far-flung as Russia and the United States.

Natural disasters, disease, drought, financial collapse, and populism do not stop at the border. These issues, and others, flow in an interconnected world. The risk posed by state failure is not just about terrorism. And

















































although it is true that the most failed of the failed states may not pose the greatest direct threat to U.S. national interest, state failure matters. Because at the end of the day, if states can't manage and control these pressures, who will?
















































Nate Haken is a Senior Associate at The Fund for Peace and Co-Director of The Failed States Index.




















































































Failed States Index 2012: Numbers

















































Failed States Index 2012 by Country and Indicator

		 DP	 REF	 GG	 HF	 UED	 ECO	 SL	 PS	 HR	 SEC	 FE	 EXT	Total
6th	 Afghanistan	8.9	9.0	9.4	7.4	8.1	7.7	9.5	8.5	8.5	9.7	9.4	10.0	106.0
118th	 Albania	5.0	2.8	5.1	6.8	5.1	5.6	7.3	4.9	5.5	5.4	6.6	6.0	66.1
77th	 Algeria	6.1	6.5	8.1	5.4	6.5	5.5	7.2	5.9	7.4	7.1	6.8	5.5	78.1
48th	 Angola	8.9	6.9	6.5	5.6	9.1	4.8	8.2	8.3	7.6	5.9	7.0	6.4	85.1
127th	 Antigua & Barbuda	4.9	2.7	4.1	7.9	5.6	4.8	5.8	4.3	4.8	4.9	3.7	5.5	58.9
145th	 Argentina	4.4	2.3	4.7	3.3	6.3	4.1	4.3	3.8	3.8	3.0	3.0	3.5	46.5
102nd	 Armenia	5.2	6.8	5.7	6.3	5.9	5.6	6.8	4.7	6.8	5.2	7.0	6.1	72.2
165th	 Australia	4.4	3.0	3.9	1.4	3.6	2.6	1.3	2.1	2.2	2.0	1.6	1.1	29.2
168th	 Austria	2.6	2.3	4.0	1.9	4.1	2.0	1.3	1.8	1.8	1.4	2.4	1.9	27.5
68th	 Azerbaijan	5.6	7.6	7.2	5.1	6.6	5.2	8.0	5.4	7.3	6.7	7.8	7.2	79.8
134th	 Bahamas	6.1	2.5	4.4	5.9	5.9	4.5	4.9	4.4	3.1	4.3	4.5	4.6	55.1
125th	 Bahrain	4.6	2.6	7.3	2.8	5.7	3.1	7.5	2.7	7.0	6.0	7.0	5.9	62.2
= 29th	 Bangladesh	8.0	6.8	8.9	7.8	8.1	7.4	8.2	7.8	6.8	7.6	8.9	5.9	92.2
135th	 Barbados	4.1	2.6	4.4	6.5	6.0	5.3	3.6	3.0	2.8	4.2	4.2	5.3	52.0
= 85th	 Belarus	6.0	3.3	6.5	4.2	6.0	6.5	9.0	5.5	8.3	6.0	8.0	7.3	76.6
163rd	 Belgium	2.6	1.9	4.1	1.9	4.1	3.6	2.4	2.5	1.8	2.3	4.0	2.3	33.5
= 113th	 Belize	6.8	5.1	4.4	7.0	6.9	5.4	6.0	5.9	3.9	5.5	4.3	6.0	67.2
74th	 Benin	8.0	6.8	3.6	6.3	6.9	7.6	6.4	8.3	5.4	6.0	6.4	7.0	78.6
= 59th	 Bhutan	6.7	6.6	7.6	6.5	7.8	6.6	6.3	6.6	7.3	5.9	7.5	7.0	82.4
62nd	 Bolivia	7.5	4.3	7.4	6.1	8.8	6.5	7.1	6.8	6.5	6.5	8.0	6.6	82.1
= 79th	 Bosnia	4.7	6.5	8.0	5.8	6.5	5.5	7.0	4.7	6.1	6.7	8.7	7.7	77.9
117th	 Botswana	8.6	6.1	4.8	5.3	7.7	6.5	4.7	5.9	4.7	3.8	3.3	5.1	66.5
= 123rd	 Brazil	7.0	3.9	6.2	4.2	8.4	3.6	5.6	5.5	5.0	6.2	4.9	3.6	64.1
= 123rd	 Brunei	4.8	3.6	6.2	4.3	7.8	3.1	7.4	2.9	6.6	5.6	7.4	4.4	64.1
= 130th	 Bulgaria	4.0	3.3	4.9	5.2	5.4	5.0	5.1	4.3	4.0	4.6	5.3	5.2	56.3
= 41st	 Burkina Faso	8.9	5.9	5.2	6.0	8.2	7.7	8.0	8.4	7.0	7.1	7.3	7.7	87.4
18th	 Burundi	8.8	8.9	8.0	5.9	7.9	8.8	8.3	8.5	8.1	7.4	7.9	9.0	97.5
37th	 Cambodia	7.5	5.9	7.3	7.7	7.1	6.9	8.2	8.3	7.7	6.5	8.0	7.7	88.7
26th	 Cameroon	8.2	7.0	7.5	7.5	8.1	6.5	8.9	8.1	7.8	7.9	9.2	6.5	93.1
169th	 Canada	2.7	2.2	3.0	2.4	3.8	2.1	1.0	2.2	1.9	1.8	2.5	1.1	26.8
91st	 Cape Verde	7.0	4.0	4.2	8.4	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	5.4	5.7	5.7	7.9	74.7
10th	 Central African Republic	8.8	9.7	8.5	5.6	8.7	8.0	8.9	9.1	8.5	9.6	9.1	9.3	103.8
4th	 Chad	9.3	9.5	9.1	7.7	8.6	8.3	9.8	9.5	9.3	8.9	9.8	7.8	107.6
= 151st	 Chile	4.6	2.7	3.8	3.1	5.5	4.6	3.7	4.5	3.2	2.8	1.4	3.5	43.5
76th	 China	7.9	5.9	7.9	5.3	8.3	3.9	7.9	6.3	8.6	6.0	6.9	3.5	78.3
52nd	 Colombia	6.4	8.4	7.2	7.6	8.4	4.0	7.4	5.9	7.0	7.0	7.7	7.4	84.4

		 DP	 REF	 GG	 HF	 UED	 ECO	 SL	 PS	 HR	 SEC	 FE	 EXT	Total
57th	 Comoros	7.3	4.2	5.3	6.9	6.1	7.9	7.7	7.9	6.3	7.5	7.5	8.4	83.0
2nd	 Congo (D. R.)	9.9	9.7	9.3	7.4	8.9	8.8	9.5	9.2	9.7	9.7	9.5	9.6	111.2
33rd	 Congo (Republic)	8.3	7.7	6.3	6.5	7.9	7.5	8.6	8.4	7.2	7.0	6.7	7.9	90.1
139th	 Costa Rica	4.6	4.0	4.4	3.8	6.4	4.6	3.2	4.5	2.7	2.8	3.5	5.2	49.7
11th	 Cote d'Ivoire	7.9	9.0	9.0	7.6	7.7	7.4	9.6	8.3	8.3	8.9	9.9	10.0	103.6
= 130th	 Croatia	4.0	5.2	5.6	4.7	4.7	5.4	4.2	3.2	4.6	4.7	4.7	5.3	56.3
101st	 Cuba	6.0	5.0	4.8	6.6	5.9	5.5	6.4	5.0	7.4	6.6	6.9	7.0	73.1
= 115th	 Cyprus	4.1	4.7	7.3	5.0	7.0	5.4	5.2	3.1	3.3	5.0	7.9	8.8	66.8
155th	 Czech Republic	2.8	2.5	3.5	3.7	3.5	4.3	3.5	3.6	2.7	2.1	3.8	3.5	39.5
175th	 Denmark	2.8	1.9	3.0	2.2	1.8	2.2	0.8	1.7	1.5	1.8	1.0	2.3	23.0
53rd	 Djibouti	8.3	6.9	6.5	4.9	7.1	6.6	7.5	7.2	6.8	6.5	7.5	8.0	83.8
95th	 Dominican Republic	6.5	5.2	5.8	7.6	7.2	5.8	5.7	6.5	6.0	5.5	6.5	5.9	74.1
67th	 Ecuador	5.6	6.0	6.9	7.1	7.7	5.9	7.5	7.2	5.2	6.5	8.2	6.3	80.1
= 31st	 Egypt	7.1	6.4	8.8	5.7	7.4	7.1	9.2	5.9	9.0	7.0	8.8	8.0	90.4
93rd	 El Salvador	7.7	5.2	6.0	7.2	7.3	6.0	6.2	6.6	6.4	6.7	4.3	4.8	74.4
43rd	 Equatorial Guinea	8.2	3.0	6.6	6.9	8.8	4.8	9.4	7.8	9.1	7.8	8.2	5.7	86.3
= 23rd	 Eritrea	8.6	7.1	6.4	7.1	6.9	8.6	8.4	8.2	8.7	7.8	8.1	8.5	94.5
143rd	 Estonia	3.8	3.6	5.7	4.2	4.6	3.8	3.8	3.0	2.7	3.2	5.5	3.6	47.5
17th	 Ethiopia	9.6	8.7	8.1	7.0	7.9	7.4	7.2	8.4	8.6	8.1	8.7	8.2	97.9
65th	 Fiji	5.1	3.3	7.6	7.3	7.7	7.0	8.8	5.2	7.0	7.0	7.9	6.6	80.5
177th	 Finland	2.2	1.9	1.4	2.6	1.3	2.9	0.8	1.8	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.2	20.0
162nd	 France	3.0	2.5	5.6	1.8	4.6	3.9	1.9	1.8	2.7	2.2	1.9	1.7	33.6
92nd	 Gabon	6.5	5.9	3.3	5.8	7.6	5.7	7.8	6.9	6.8	5.7	7.1	5.5	74.6
= 63rd	 Gambia	7.8	6.1	3.7	6.8	6.5	7.4	7.8	7.2	7.5	5.8	6.8	7.2	80.6
51st	 Georgia	5.5	7.2	8.3	5.2	6.6	6.3	8.5	5.7	6.7	7.6	9.1	8.2	84.8
164th	 Germany	2.5	3.9	4.4	2.5	4.1	2.6	1.7	1.8	2.0	2.5	2.1	1.7	31.7
112nd	 Ghana	6.7	5.2	5.2	7.6	6.2	6.0	4.8	7.6	4.5	3.3	4.7	5.7	67.5
138th	 Greece	3.8	2.3	4.8	4.7	4.6	5.9	5.4	4.2	3.3	4.0	2.5	4.8	50.4
121st	 Grenada	5.5	2.9	3.9	8.2	6.2	6.0	6.2	3.9	4.0	5.3	5.6	7.4	65.0
70th	 Guatemala	7.0	5.9	7.1	6.8	7.6	6.1	6.8	6.7	6.7	7.3	6.0	5.4	79.4
12nd	 Guinea	8.3	8.0	7.9	8.0	8.1	8.9	9.5	8.6	8.7	9.4	9.2	7.3	101.9
15th	 Guinea Bissau	8.7	7.5	5.7	7.7	7.8	9.0	9.3	8.5	7.5	9.4	9.2	8.9	99.2
104th	 Guyana	6.1	3.5	6.2	8.6	7.1	6.1	6.5	5.7	4.7	6.1	5.1	5.7	71.4
7th	 Haiti	9.5	8.1	7.0	8.8	8.6	9.5	9.3	9.3	7.7	8.2	9.0	9.7	104.9
75th	 Honduras	7.3	3.6	5.6	6.9	8.1	7.2	7.0	6.7	6.2	7.0	6.3	6.6	78.5

		 DP	 REF	 GG	 HF	 UED	 ECO	 SL	 PS	 HR	 SEC	 FE	 EXT	Total
141st	 Hungary	2.8	2.8	3.8	4.2	5.2	5.9	5.8	3.4	3.2	2.6	4.7	4.0	48.3
166th	 Iceland	1.9	1.3	1.0	3.1	1.9	5.7	1.7	1.9	1.6	1.3	1.8	5.7	29.1
78th	 India	7.3	5.5	7.9	5.9	8.4	5.5	5.5	6.9	5.8	7.5	6.8	5.0	78.0
= 63rd	 Indonesia	7.4	6.3	7.1	6.6	7.2	6.0	6.7	6.2	6.8	7.1	7.0	6.2	80.6
34th	 Iran	5.8	7.6	8.6	6.4	6.7	6.4	8.8	5.3	8.9	8.3	9.3	7.4	89.6
9th	 Iraq	8.0	8.5	9.7	8.6	8.7	7.7	8.4	7.8	8.3	9.9	9.6	9.0	104.3
170th	 Ireland	2.5	1.7	1.6	3.0	2.7	3.8	2.2	2.2	1.3	1.7	1.4	2.4	26.5
61st	 Israel/West Bank	6.5	7.3	9.5	3.5	7.8	4.0	7.0	6.2	7.9	6.8	8.1	7.6	82.2
145th	 Italy	3.3	3.6	5.0	2.9	3.8	4.6	5.0	2.7	3.2	4.9	4.8	2.0	45.8
119th	 Jamaica	5.9	3.1	4.0	7.0	6.2	6.6	6.4	5.6	5.2	6.2	3.7	6.0	65.8
= 151st	 Japan	8.3	4.0	3.8	2.1	2.0	4.0	2.5	5.0	3.2	2.0	2.6	4.0	43.5
90th	 Jordan	6.5	7.3	7.0	4.4	6.8	6.4	6.3	4.6	7.1	5.7	6.3	6.5	74.8
= 107th	 Kazakhstan	5.6	3.5	6.5	3.5	5.6	6.5	7.5	5.4	7.1	6.3	7.7	5.6	70.9
16th	 Kenya	8.9	8.4	8.9	7.7	8.2	7.3	8.6	8.1	7.4	7.6	9.0	8.4	98.4
128th	 Kuwait	4.9	3.5	4.6	4.0	5.6	3.7	6.5	2.9	6.5	4.7	7.2	4.7	58.8
= 41st	 Kyrgyzstan	6.5	5.3	8.4	6.7	7.3	7.9	8.7	5.4	7.8	7.4	8.3	7.6	87.4
48th	 Laos	7.8	5.5	6.3	7.1	5.8	6.7	8.3	7.4	8.2	6.9	8.6	6.9	85.5
136th	 Latvia	3.9	3.6	5.2	4.5	5.4	5.3	4.8	3.7	3.5	3.6	4.3	4.1	51.9
45th	 Lebanon	6.2	8.2	8.4	6.3	6.5	5.5	7.5	5.5	6.5	8.4	9.1	7.7	85.8
72nd	 Lesotho	8.7	4.6	4.7	6.5	6.4	8.6	6.3	8.0	5.7	5.5	7.0	6.9	79.0
25th	 Liberia	8.4	8.9	6.5	6.7	7.7	8.6	6.9	8.8	6.1	7.0	8.4	9.3	93.3
50th	Libya	5.8	5.1	7.0	3.9	7.0	5.5	8.1	7.6	9.0	9.0	8.0	9.0	84.9
149th	Lithuania	3.8	2.9	4.0	4.4	5.4	5.0	3.5	3.1	2.9	2.8	2.8	3.5	44.2
172nd	Luxembourg	2.0	2.1	2.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	2.2	1.6	1.3	2.3	3.4	2.3	25.5
109th	Macedonia	4.2	4.9	7.6	6.4	6.5	5.9	6.4	4.2	4.6	5.7	6.7	5.9	69.1
58th	Madagascar	8.0	4.4	5.2	5.2	7.6	7.9	7.3	8.3	6.0	6.9	7.8	8.0	82.5
36th	Malawi	8.8	6.2	5.7	7.8	7.7	8.5	8.0	7.9	7.1	5.1	7.6	8.4	88.8
= 110th	Malaysia	5.7	4.5	6.4	4.4	6.4	4.6	6.5	4.8	7.4	6.3	6.8	4.7	68.5
88th	Maldives	5.7	5.6	4.9	6.5	4.7	6.4	7.9	6.6	7.5	5.7	7.6	6.1	75.1
= 79th	Mali	8.8	5.5	6.0	7.3	6.4	7.5	5.3	8.0	4.6	7.1	4.5	7.0	77.9
150th	Malta	3.1	5.1	4.0	4.4	3.8	3.8	4.0	2.6	3.2	3.7	2.0	4.1	43.8
38th	Mauritania	8.0	6.5	7.5	5.4	6.3	7.6	7.6	7.9	7.3	7.7	8.1	7.6	87.6
147th	Mauritius	3.6	1.9	3.5	3.3	5.1	4.2	4.4	3.9	3.8	3.6	3.2	4.3	44.7
98th	Mexico	6.0	4.2	5.8	6.2	7.5	5.7	6.6	6.1	6.2	7.7	5.2	6.4	73.6
103rd	Micronesia	6.8	3.4	4.2	8.1	7.5	7.0	6.3	6.6	2.8	5.4	5.6	8.2	71.9

		 DP	 REF	 GG	 HF	 UED	 ECO	 SL	 PS	 HR	 SEC	 FE	 EXT	Total
73rd	 Moldova	5.8	4.7	6.3	7.2	6.2	6.2	7.4	6.0	6.2	7.5	8.0	7.2	78.7
129th	 Mongolia	5.8	1.9	3.7	2.2	6.0	5.2	5.6	5.6	5.7	4.7	5.5	6.8	58.7
133rd	 Montenegro	4.2	4.2	6.5	2.7	3.8	4.9	4.5	3.9	4.7	4.9	6.2	5.0	55.5
87th	 Morocco	6.1	6.2	6.8	6.7	7.2	5.6	6.6	6.2	6.4	6.6	6.6	5.2	76.1
= 59th	 Mozambique	8.9	4.3	4.9	7.5	7.7	7.9	7.3	8.3	6.7	6.8	5.6	6.5	82.4
21st	 Myanmar	7.9	8.2	8.7	5.7	8.7	7.6	9.4	8.4	8.6	7.5	8.6	6.9	96.2
106th	 Namibia	7.1	5.3	5.6	6.8	8.5	6.4	4.4	6.6	5.2	5.2	3.5	6.3	71.0
27th	 Nepal	7.9	7.7	9.0	5.6	8.4	7.6	8.0	7.4	8.2	7.5	8.2	7.4	93.0
167th	 Netherlands	2.9	2.7	4.1	2.5	2.6	3.3	1.0	1.8	1.3	1.7	2.4	1.8	28.1
171st	 New Zealand	2.4	1.4	3.8	2.7	3.7	3.9	0.8	2.1	1.5	1.4	1.1	0.8	25.6
69th	 Nicaragua	6.5	4.3	6.2	7.5	8.2	6.9	7.4	7.0	5.7	5.9	6.8	7.0	79.6
18th	 Niger	9.3	6.9	7.7	6.0	7.6	8.6	8.4	9.2	7.9	8.2	8.6	8.4	96.9
14th	 Nigeria	8.4	6.5	9.7	7.6	8.9	7.5	9.1	9.1	8.6	9.2	9.8	6.6	101.1
22nd	 North Korea	7.9	5.3	6.6	4.4	8.6	9.3	9.9	9.4	9.6	8.1	7.7	8.7	95.5
173rd	 Norway	2.3	1.8	3.6	1.5	1.8	2.4	0.8	1.7	2.2	3.0	1.2	1.6	23.9
137th	 Oman	5.1	1.8	2.7	1.5	3.3	4.3	6.2	4.7	7.2	5.6	6.6	2.7	51.7
13th	 Pakistan	8.5	9.0	9.6	7.2	8.2	7.2	8.3	7.0	8.6	9.3	9.1	9.4	101.6
132nd	 Panama	5.8	3.6	4.9	4.8	7.5	4.3	4.6	5.1	4.4	5.4	2.5	3.3	56.1
54th	 Papua New Guinea	7.4	4.8	6.9	7.2	8.8	6.6	7.6	8.6	6.1	6.3	7.1	6.1	83.7
= 107th	 Paraguay	6.0	2.2	6.2	5.2	8.3	5.6	7.6	5.8	6.1	6.1	7.7	4.2	70.9
99th	 Peru	6.1	4.4	7.1	6.4	8.0	4.6	7.1	6.6	4.9	6.9	6.6	4.8	73.5
56th	 Philippines	7.3	6.2	7.6	6.5	6.8	5.3	7.9	6.3	7.0	8.4	8.0	5.8	83.2
148th	 Poland	3.8	3.0	3.8	5.3	4.4	4.0	3.7	3.1	3.2	2.8	3.6	3.6	44.3
160th	 Portugal	3.1	1.8	2.3	2.9	3.7	5.3	2.0	3.8	3.0	1.9	1.4	3.0	34.2
142nd	 Qatar	4.2	2.4	4.9	2.8	4.8	3.2	5.9	2.3	5.3	2.8	5.0	4.3	48.0
126th	 Romania	4.6	2.9	6.0	5.0	5.6	6.0	6.3	4.4	4.2	4.4	5.2	4.9	59.5
83rd	 Russia	6.0	5.0	7.9	5.4	7.3	4.0	7.9	5.0	8.1	8.2	8.0	4.3	77.1
35th	 Rwanda	8.6	7.6	8.5	7.0	7.4	6.8	6.8	7.5	8.0	5.5	7.9	7.7	89.3
= 110th	 Samoa	6.7	2.6	4.8	8.6	6.3	5.4	6.0	4.8	4.4	5.5	5.1	8.3	68.5
97th	 Sao Tome & Principe	6.8	4.0	4.8	7.6	6.1	7.4	6.7	6.7	4.6	5.8	6.3	7.0	73.9
100th	 Saudi Arabia	5.8	5.5	7.7	2.9	6.7	3.4	7.6	4.3	8.6	7.2	7.9	5.9	73.4
71st	 Senegal	7.8	6.7	6.0	6.3	6.9	6.9	6.0	7.5	6.5	6.3	6.3	6.0	79.3
89th	 Serbia	5.0	6.3	7.9	4.7	6.2	6.2	6.6	4.6	5.8	6.4	8.0	7.3	75.0
120th	 Seychelles	5.5	3.6	4.8	5.2	6.9	4.9	6.3	3.8	5.5	6.1	5.7	6.8	65.1
= 31st	 Sierra Leone	8.9	7.8	6.2	7.7	8.2	8.3	7.6	8.7	6.4	5.7	7.9	7.1	90.4
157th	 Singapore	2.6	0.9	3.0	3.1	3.7	3.3	3.5	2.2	5.0	1.8	4.0	2.5	35.6

		 DP	 REF	 GG	 HF	 UED	 ECO	 SL	 PS	 HR	 SEC	 FE	 EXT	Total
144th	 Slovakia	3.5	2.0	5.3	4.8	4.9	5.1	4.2	3.8	3.3	2.6	3.7	4.2	47.4
161st	 Slovenia	2.8	1.5	3.3	3.5	4.4	3.5	2.7	2.4	2.8	2.8	1.6	2.6	34.0
47th	 Solomon Islands	7.6	4.8	6.8	5.4	8.3	7.9	7.6	7.8	6.2	6.7	8.0	8.5	85.6
1st	 Somalia	9.8	10.0	9.6	8.6	8.1	9.7	9.9	9.8	9.9	10.0	9.8	9.8	114.9
= 115th	 South Africa	8.1	6.4	5.6	4.0	8.2	5.6	5.2	5.8	4.5	4.8	5.9	2.8	66.8
156th	 South Korea	3.0	2.5	3.4	4.2	2.6	2.3	3.2	2.2	2.8	2.0	3.6	5.7	37.6
N/R	 South Sudan	8.4	9.9	10.0	6.4	8.8	7.3	9.1	9.5	9.2	9.7	10.0	10.0	108.4
153rd	 Spain	3.1	2.6	5.7	2.3	4.4	5.0	2.6	2.9	2.5	4.4	5.6	1.7	42.8
= 29th	 Sri Lanka	7.1	8.7	9.1	7.1	8.1	5.6	8.1	5.8	8.7	8.2	9.2	6.5	92.2
3rd	 Sudan	8.4	9.9	10.0	8.3	8.8	7.3	9.5	8.5	9.4	9.7	9.9	9.5	109.4
105th	 Suriname	5.8	3.2	6.1	7.3	7.5	6.6	6.4	5.0	5.3	5.8	5.8	6.4	71.2
55th	 Swaziland	8.9	4.6	3.6	5.8	7.0	8.3	8.6	7.7	8.3	6.3	7.0	7.4	83.5
176th	 Sweden	2.6	2.6	1.0	1.8	1.9	1.6	0.8	1.8	1.6	2.5	1.8	1.3	21.3
174th	 Switzerland	2.4	1.8	3.2	2.2	2.6	2.2	0.9	1.7	2.0	1.7	1.0	1.7	23.3
= 23rd	 Syria	5.5	9.0	9.2	6.0	7.5	6.3	9.5	7.0	9.4	8.5	8.7	7.9	94.5
46th	 Tajikistan	7.3	5.6	6.9	5.7	6.5	7.7	8.8	6.6	8.5	7.1	8.3	6.7	85.7
66th	 Tanzania	8.2	7.1	5.8	6.1	5.9	6.9	6.5	8.5	6.5	5.8	5.7	7.4	80.4
84th	 Thailand	8.2	6.7	7.8	4.0	6.9	4.0	6.5	4.7	7.2	7.3	8.8	4.9	77.0
28th	 Timor-Leste	8.4	7.7	6.8	6.1	7.0	8.0	8.5	8.4	6.3	8.3	8.3	8.9	92.7
= 39th	 Togo	8.1	6.8	5.1	6.9	7.6	7.7	8.2	8.2	7.4	7.3	7.5	6.8	87.5
122nd	 Trinidad	5.5	2.9	4.4	7.7	6.6	4.7	5.9	5.1	5.5	6.0	5.6	4.5	64.4
94th	 Tunisia	5.2	4.0	5.6	5.2	6.3	5.5	7.8	5.0	8.3	7.5	7.8	6.0	74.2
= 85th	 Turkey	6.0	6.5	8.6	4.2	7.1	5.6	6.2	6.0	5.3	7.7	7.5	5.9	76.6
81st	 Turkmenistan	6.2	3.9	6.4	4.8	6.8	5.7	9.0	6.4	8.4	7.2	7.7	4.9	77.4
20th	 Uganda	8.8	8.2	7.7	6.9	8.1	7.5	8.0	8.6	7.8	8.3	8.7	7.9	96.5
= 113th	 Ukraine	5.0	2.9	6.2	6.0	5.6	5.7	7.7	3.9	5.4	4.3	8.0	6.5	67.2
140th	 United Arab Emirates	4.1	2.8	4.3	2.7	5.1	3.9	6.4	3.1	5.9	3.2	3.6	3.8	48.9
158th	 United Kingdom	2.8	3.0	4.7	2.4	3.9	3.7	1.9	2.6	2.1	3.0	3.6	1.6	35.3
159th	 United States	3.3	2.6	3.9	1.3	5.1	3.4	2.6	2.7	3.5	1.9	3.6	1.0	34.8
154th	 Uruguay	4.1	1.8	2.7	5.0	4.6	3.8	2.2	3.4	2.6	4.0	2.7	3.7	40.5
= 39th	 Uzbekistan	7.0	5.7	7.7	6.0	7.9	7.1	8.7	5.7	9.1	8.2	8.7	5.7	87.5
82nd	 Venezuela	5.7	4.5	6.7	6.1	7.2	5.9	7.9	6.3	7.7	6.7	7.3	5.2	77.3
96th	 Vietnam	6.1	4.4	6.0	6.0	5.9	6.1	7.5	6.1	7.4	5.7	6.9	5.9	74.0
8th	 Yemen	8.8	8.7	9.0	7.0	8.4	8.7	9.1	9.0	8.4	9.7	9.8	8.3	104.8
44th	 Zambia	9.1	7.3	6.3	7.1	7.7	8.1	8.0	7.7	6.4	5.3	6.0	7.0	85.9
5th	 Zimbabwe	9.0	8.4	8.7	9.0	8.9	8.9	9.4	9.1	8.9	8.7	9.8	7.5	106.3



Failed States Index 2012: Numbers Performance by Pressure Indicator

Social and Economic Indicators

DP Demographic Pressures

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

Best Performers		Worst Performers	
177th	Iceland 1.9	1st	Congo, D.R. 9.9
176th	Luxembourg 2.0	2nd	Somalia 9.8
175th	Finland 2.2	3rd	Ethiopia 9.6
174th	Norway 2.3	4th	Haiti 9.5
=172nd	New Zealand 2.4	=5th	Chad 9.3
	Switzerland 2.4		Niger 9.3

REF Refugees and IDPs

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

Best Performers		Worst Performers	
177th	Singapore 0.9	1st	Somalia 10.0
176th	Iceland 1.3	2nd	Sudan 9.9
175th	New Zealand 1.4	n/r	South Sudan 9.9
174th	Slovenia 1.5	3rd	C.A.R. 9.7
173rd	Ireland 1.7		Congo, D.R. 9.7
		5th	Chad 9.5

GG Group Grievance

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

Best Performers		Worst Performers	
=176th	Iceland 1.0	1st	Sudan 10.0
	Sweden 1.0	n/r	South Sudan 10.0
175th	Finland 1.4	=2nd	Iraq 9.7
174th	Ireland 1.6		Nigeria 9.7
173rd	Portugal 2.3	=4th	Pakistan 9.6
			Somalia 9.6
		=5th	Israel/W Bank 9.5

HF Brain Drain and Human Flight

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

Best Performers		Worst Performers	
177th	United States 1.3	1st	Zimbabwe 9.0
176th	Australia 1.4	2nd	Haiti 8.8
=174th	Norway 1.5		Guyana 8.6
	Oman 1.5	=3rd	Iraq 8.6
=171st	France 1.8		Samoa 8.6
	Luxembourg 1.8		Somalia 8.6
	Sweden 1.8		

UED Uneven Economic Development

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

Best Performers		Worst Performers	
177th	Finland 1.3	1st	Angola 9.1
=174th	Denmark 1.8	=2nd	Congo, D.R. 8.9
	Luxembourg 1.8		Nigeria 8.9
	Norway 1.8		Zimbabwe 8.9
=172nd	Iceland 1.9	=5th	Bolivia 8.8
	Sweden 1.9		Eq. Guinea 8.8
			Papua N.G. 8.8
			Sudan 8.8

ECO Poverty and Economic Decline

Poverty and economic decline strain the ability of the state to provide for its citizens if they cannot provide for themselves and can create class friction.

Best Performers		Worst Performers	
177th	Sweden 1.6	1st	Somalia 9.7
176th	Luxembourg 1.8	2nd	Haiti 9.5
175th	Austria 2.0	3rd	North Korea 9.3
174th	Canada 2.1	4th	Guinea Bissau 9.0
=172nd	Denmark 2.2	=5th	Guinea 8.9
	Switzerland 2.2		Zimbabwe 8.9

Political & Military Indicators

State Legitimacy SL

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

Best Performers		Worst Performers				
=172nd	Denmark	0.8	=1st	North Korea	9.9	
	Finland	0.8		Somalia	9.9	
	New Zealand	0.8		3rd	Chad	9.8
	Norway	0.8		=4th	Cote d'Ivoire	9.6
	Sweden	0.8		Congo, D.R.	9.5	
				Afghanistan	9.5	
			=5th	Guinea	9.5	
				Sudan	9.5	
				Syria	9.5	

Public Services PS

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

Best Performers		Worst Performers			
177th	Luxembourg	1.6	1st	Somalia	9.8
=174th	Denmark	1.7	2nd	Chad	9.5
	Norway	1.7	n/r	South Sudan	9.5
	Switzerland	1.7	3rd	North Korea	9.4
=170th	Austria	1.8	4th	Haiti	9.3
	Finland	1.8	=5th	Congo, D.R.	9.2
	France	1.8		Niger	9.2
	Germany	1.8			
	Netherlands	1.8			
Sweden	1.8				

Human Rights and Rule of Law HR

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

Best Performers		Worst Performers			
=175th	Ireland	1.3	1st	Somalia	9.9
	Luxembourg	1.3	2nd	Congo, D.R.	9.7
	Netherlands	1.3	3rd	North Korea	9.6
174th	Finland	1.4	=4th	Sudan	9.4
173rd	New Zealand	1.5		Syria	9.4

Security Apparatus SEC

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

Best Performers		Worst Performers			
=176th	Finland	1.3	1st	Somalia	10.0
	Iceland	1.3	2nd	Iraq	9.9
=174th	Austria	1.4	=3rd	Afghanistan	9.7
	New Zealand	1.4		Congo, D.R.	9.7
=171st	Ireland	1.7		Sudan	9.7
	Netherlands	1.7	Yemen	9.7	
	Switzerland	1.7	n/r	South Sudan	9.7

Factionalized Elites FE

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

Best Performers		Worst Performers			
=176th	Denmark	1.0	n/r	South Sudan	10.0
	Switzerland	1.0	=1st	Cote d'Ivoire	9.9
175th	New Zealand	1.1		Sudan	9.9
=173rd	Finland	1.2	=2nd	Chad	9.8
	Norway	1.2		Nigeria	9.8
				Somalia	9.8
				Yemen	9.8
				Zimbabwe	9.8

External Intervention EXT

When the state cannot meet its international or domestic obligations, external actors may intervene to provide services or to manipulate internal affairs.

Best Performers		Worst Performers			
177th	New Zealand	0.8	=1st	Afghanistan	10.0
176th	United States	1.0		Cote d'Ivoire	10.0
=174th	Australia	1.1	n/r	South Sudan	10.0
	Canada	1.1	3rd	Somalia	9.8
173rd	Finland	1.2	4th	Haiti	9.7
			5th	Congo, D.R.	9.6



The Failed States Index 2012

Introducing Capacity Measurements

The Failed States Index represents the pressures experienced by states and their susceptibility to collapse. Of course, an assessment of pressures does not tell the whole story. Thus, it is important to understand the capacity that states have with which to cope with such pressures.

The Fund for Peace has been developing a set of indicators that can begin to provide a representation of the capacity of states. It is important to recognize that our capacity indicators are measured in a different manner to pressures — though the pressure indicators represented in the Failed States Index are the product of a complex and highly rigorous triangulated methodology outlined earlier in this publication, our capacity indicators are currently merely an index of a basket of quantitative statistics from sources including international organizations such as the United Nations and World Bank and respected non-governmental organizations including Freedom House and

Transparency International, and commercial sources like The Economist Intelligence Unit.

For example, our Leadership indicator compares the following indices:








- Civil Liberties (*Freedom House*)
- Democracy Index (*The Economist*)
- Government Effectiveness (*World Bank*)
- Government Professionalism (*TEIU*)
- Government Representativeness (*TEIU*)
- Parliament Barometer (*Transparency*)
- Political Parties Barometer (*Transparency*)
- Political Rights (*Freedom House*)
- Political Stability (*World Bank*)

There are potentially some surprises in the results — for example, that Brunei would have such high police capacity. However, it is less surprising when the exceptionally high number of police per capita and the very low rate of crime in that state is recognized. Though Brunei may not have nearly as much

police capacity as, say, the United States, it nevertheless has a high level of capacity for a state of that size. For indicators such as police and military, these capacity indicators should be read from the perspective of *relative* capacity.

Since the capacity indicators continue to be developed and refined — and are derived from a much narrower data source and methodology than our pressure indicators — we recommend that the capacity indicators be viewed merely as a useful guidance tool. Indeed, we are deliberately publishing only five basic, broad classifications, such as “Poor” or “Excellent” rather than exact point scores as we continue to refine and improve our new methodology.

We hope that this important step will add necessary color to the full picture of the fragility of states.

 <p>Leadership LDR</p> <p>A combined index of political openness, representation and effectiveness. <i>Includes measures related to:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Political Rights • Civil Liberties • Democracy • Political Parties • Stability • Representation • Government Effectiveness • Governmental Professionalism 	 <p>Military MIL</p> <p>A combined index of capacity and resourcing of the military. <i>Includes measures related to:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Troops per Capita • Professionalism of Military • National Physical Integrity • Military Spending (Total and % of GDP) 	 <p>Police POL</p> <p>A combined index of effectiveness and professionalism of police and absence of crime. <i>Includes measures related to:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Police per Capita • Professionalism of Police Force • Absence of Violence • Absence of Torture, Kidnap, Disappearance • Murder Rate per Capita 	 <p>Judiciary JUD</p> <p>A combined index of the fairness of the application of the rule of law. <i>Includes measures related to:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Effectiveness of Judiciary • Rule of Law • Judicial Independence • Control of Corruption • Professionalism of Prosecutors and Judges
 <p>Civil Service CSV</p> <p>A combined index of the effectiveness and capacity of government services. <i>Includes measures related to:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Civil Service Effectiveness • Government Effectiveness • Regulatory Quality • Control of Corruption 	 <p>Civil Society SOC</p> <p>A combined index of the quality of the environment within which civil society can flourish, and its effectiveness. <i>Includes measures related to:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Effectiveness of NGOs • Political Accountability • Political Rights • Civil Liberties 	 <p>Media MED</p> <p>A combined index of the quality of the environment within which a free media can flourish, and its effectiveness. <i>Includes measures related to:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Press Freedom • Effectiveness of the Media • Television, Radios and Internet Access 	<p>Other Indicators</p> <p>As we continue to develop our capacity indicators, we hope to incorporate more measures, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Academic Institutions • Development Organizations • Civil Society Advocacy • Private Sector and Trade • Interconnectedness



The Failed States Index 2012



























Capacities by Country and Indicator

	LDR	MIL	POL	JUD	CSV	SOC	MED	Ave.
Afghanistan	Weak	Good	Mod	Weak	Weak	Poor	Weak	Weak
Albania	Mod	Mod	Mod	Mod	Mod	Mod	Mod	Mod
Algeria	Weak	Good	Good	Weak	Weak	Mod	Weak	Mod
Angola	Weak	Good	Mod	Poor	Poor	Poor	Weak	Weak
Antigua & Barbuda	Good	Weak	Mod	Exc	Good	Weak	Good	Mod
Argentina	Mod	Mod	Mod	Weak	Weak	Good	Mod	Mod
Armenia	Mod	Mod	Mod	Weak	Mod	Weak	Mod	Mod
Australia	Exc	Good	Good	Exc	Exc	Good	Exc	Good
Austria	Exc	Good	Exc	Exc	Exc	Exc	Good	Exc
Azerbaijan	Mod	Good	Mod	Weak	Mod	Mod	Poor	Mod
Bahamas	Exc	Mod	Good	Good	Exc	Mod	Good	Good
Bahrain	Weak	Good	Exc	Good	Good	Mod	Weak	Good
Bangladesh	Mod	Weak	Weak	Weak	Poor	Good	Weak	Weak
Barbados	Exc	Mod	Good	Good	Exc	Good	Exc	Good
Belarus	Weak	Mod	Mod	Weak	Poor	Weak	Weak	Weak
Belgium	Exc	Good	Good	Exc	Exc	Mod	Exc	Good
Belize	Good	Weak	Mod	Mod	Mod	Weak	Good	Mod
Benin	Good	Weak	Mod	Weak	Mod	Mod	Mod	Mod
Bhutan	Mod	-	Good	Good	Mod	Weak	Weak	Mod
Bolivia	Mod	Mod	Weak	Poor	Poor	Weak	Mod	Weak
Bosnia	Mod	Mod	Mod	Mod	Mod	Good	Mod	Mod
Botswana	Good	Mod	Mod	Good	Good	Good	Mod	Good
Brazil	Good	Good	Weak	Mod	Good	Weak	Mod	Mod
Brunei	Mod	Good	Exc	Good	Exc	Poor	Mod	Good
Bulgaria	Good	Good	Mod	Mod	Mod	Weak	Good	Mod
Burkina Faso	Weak	Weak	Good	Mod	Mod	Good	Mod	Mod
Burundi	Weak	Weak	Poor	Poor	Poor	Weak	Weak	Weak
Cambodia	Mod	Mod	Weak	Poor	Weak	Mod	Weak	Weak
Cameroon	Weak	Weak	Weak	Poor	Weak	Good	Weak	Weak
Canada	Exc	Good	Good	Good	Exc	Mod	Exc	Good
Cape Verde	Exc	Weak	Mod	Good	Good	Exc	Good	Good
Central African Rep	Poor	Weak	Poor	Poor	Poor	Weak	Weak	Poor
Chad	Poor	Mod	Poor	Poor	Poor	Poor	Weak	Poor
Chile	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Weak	Good	Good
China	Weak	Good	Mod	Mod	Mod	Weak	Weak	Mod

	LDR	MIL	POL	JUD	CSV	SOC	MED	Ave.
Colombia	Mod	Good	Poor	Mod	Mod	Mod	Weak	Mod
Comoros	Weak	Good	Weak	Poor	Poor	Weak	Mod	Weak
Congo (D. R.)	Poor	Weak	Poor	Poor	Poor	Poor	Weak	Poor
Congo (Republic)	Poor	Weak	Weak	Poor	Poor	Weak	Weak	Weak
Costa Rica	Exc	-	Mod	Good	Good	Exc	Good	Good
Cote d'Ivoire	Poor	Weak	Weak	Poor	Poor	Mod	Weak	Weak
Croatia	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good
Cuba	Weak	Good	Mod	Weak	Weak	Weak	Weak	Weak
Cyprus	Good	Good	Exc	Good	Exc	Good	Good	Good
Czech Republic	Good	Mod	Good	Good	Good	Mod	Good	Good
Denmark	Exc	Good	Good	Exc	Exc	Good	Good	Exc
Djibouti	Weak	Mod	Good	Weak	Weak	Mod	Weak	Mod
Dominican Republic	Good	Mod	Weak	Weak	Mod	Good	Mod	Mod
Ecuador	Mod	Mod	Weak	Weak	Poor	Good	Mod	Mod
Egypt	Weak	Good	Mod	Mod	Mod	Weak	Weak	Mod
El Salvador	Mod	Weak	Weak	Weak	Mod	Good	Mod	Mod
Equatorial Guinea	Poor	Weak	Weak	Poor	Poor	Mod	Poor	Weak
Eritrea	Poor	Good	Weak	Poor	Poor	Poor	Poor	Weak
Estonia	Exc	Mod	Mod	Exc	Exc	Good	Exc	Good
Ethiopia	Weak	Weak	Poor	Poor	Weak	Poor	Poor	Weak
Fiji	Weak	Weak	Good	Mod	Mod	Good	Weak	Mod
Finland	Exc	Good	Good	Exc	Exc	Mod	Exc	Good
France	Exc	Exc	Good	Good	Exc	Good	Good	Good
Gabon	Weak	Mod	Good	Weak	Weak	Weak	Weak	Weak
Gambia	Weak	Poor	Good	Mod	Weak	Mod	Weak	Weak
Georgia	Mod	Good	Mod	Mod	Good	Mod	Mod	Mod
Germany	Exc	Good	Exc	Exc	Exc	Good	Exc	Good
Ghana	Mod	Weak	Mod	Mod	Mod	Mod	Mod	Mod
Greece	Mod	Good	Mod	Mod	Mod	Mod	Good	Good
Grenada	Good	Weak	Good	Good	Good	Weak	Good	Good
Guatemala	Mod	Weak	Weak	Weak	Mod	Mod	Mod	Weak
Guinea	Poor	Weak	Weak	Poor	Poor	Weak	Weak	Weak
Guinea Bissau	Weak	Weak	Mod	Poor	Poor	Mod	Mod	Weak
Guyana	Mod	Poor	Weak	Weak	Weak	Good	Good	Mod
Haiti	Weak	-	Weak	Poor	Poor	Good	Mod	Weak

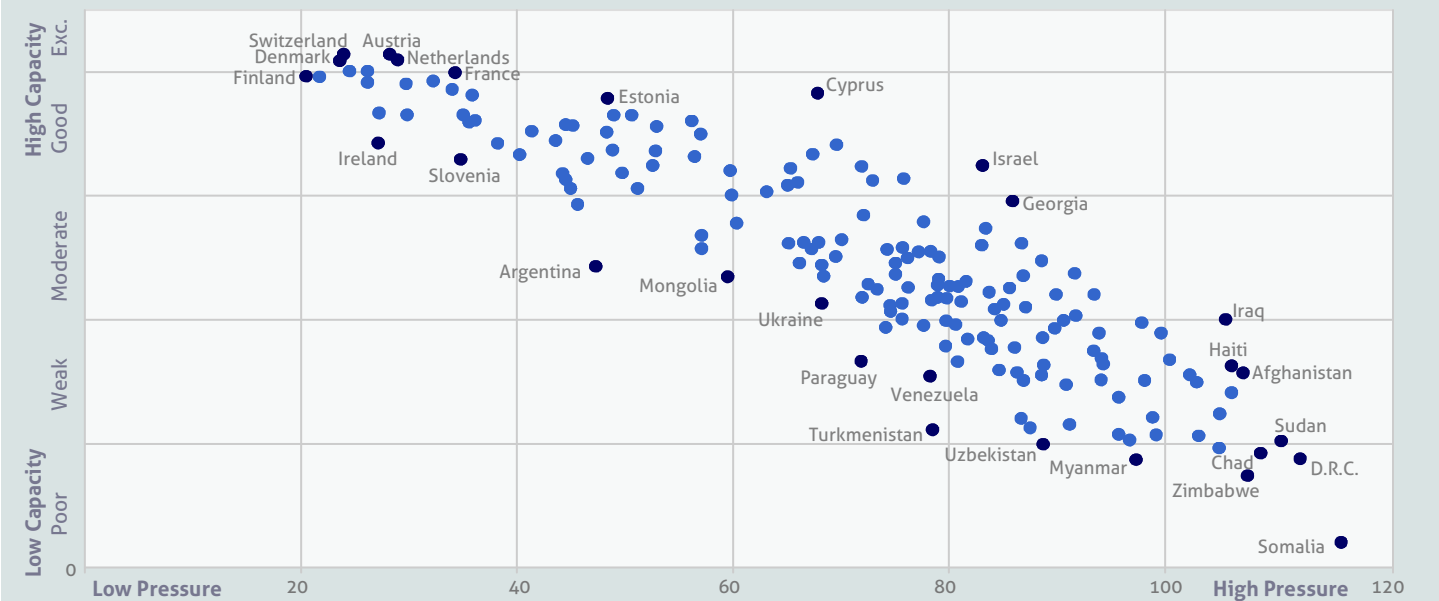
The level of capacity of all countries is assessed on a five-point rating scale: **Poor** **Weak** **Moderate** **Good** **Excellent**

		 LDR	 MIL	 POL	 JUD	 CSV	 SOC	 MED	Ave.
 Honduras	Mod	Weak	Weak	Weak	Weak	Weak	Mod	Weak	Weak
 Hungary	Good	Mod	Good	Good	Good	Good	Exc	Good	Good
 Iceland	Good	Poor	Exc	Good	Good	Good	Good	Exc	Good
 India	Mod	Mod	Weak	Mod	Mod	Mod	Weak	Mod	Mod
 Indonesia	Mod	Mod	Mod	Mod	Mod	Good	Weak	Mod	Mod
 Iran	Poor	Good	Weak	Weak	Poor	Weak	Poor	Weak	Weak
 Iraq	Weak	Good	Weak	Weak	Weak	Mod	Weak	Weak	Weak
 Ireland	Good	Mod	Good	Good	Exc	Mod	Exc	Good	Good
 Israel/West Bank	Mod	Exc	Mod	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good
 Italy	Good	Good	Good	Mod	Good	Mod	Good	Good	Good
 Jamaica	Good	Poor	Weak	Mod	Mod	Good	Exc	Mod	Mod
 Japan	Good	Mod	Good	Good	Good	Weak	Exc	Good	Good
 Jordan	Weak	Good	Mod	Mod	Good	Mod	Weak	Mod	Mod
 Kazakhstan	Weak	Mod	Mod	Mod	Mod	Mod	Weak	Mod	Mod
 Kenya	Weak	Weak	Poor	Poor	Weak	Good	Weak	Weak	Weak
 Kuwait	Mod	Good	Exc	Good	Good	Mod	Mod	Good	Good
 Kyrgyzstan	Weak	Mod	Mod	Weak	Weak	Weak	Poor	Weak	Weak
 Laos	Poor	Weak	Mod	Weak	Poor	Poor	Poor	Weak	Weak
 Latvia	Good	Mod	Good	Good	Good	Exc	Good	Good	Good
 Lebanon	Mod	Good	Good	Weak	Weak	Weak	Good	Mod	Mod
 Lesotho	Mod	Weak	Weak	Mod	Mod	Weak	Mod	Mod	Mod
 Liberia	Mod	Poor	Weak	Weak	Weak	Mod	Weak	Weak	Weak
 Libya	Poor	Mod	Good	Weak	Poor	Mod	Poor	Weak	Weak
 Lithuania	Good	Mod	Mod	Good	Good	Mod	Good	Good	Good
 Luxembourg	Exc	Weak	Exc	Exc	Exc	Exc	Good	Good	Good
 Macedonia	Mod	Mod	Good	Mod	Mod	Mod	Mod	Mod	Mod
 Madagascar	Weak	Poor	Mod	Weak	Weak	Good	Weak	Weak	Weak
 Malawi	Mod	Poor	Mod	Mod	Weak	Mod	Mod	Mod	Mod
 Malaysia	Mod	Good	Mod	Mod	Good	Poor	Weak	Mod	Mod
 Maldives	Mod	-	Mod	Mod	Weak	Weak	Mod	Mod	Mod
 Mali	Mod	Weak	Mod	Mod	Weak	Mod	Mod	Mod	Mod
 Malta	Exc	Weak	Exc	Good	Exc	Mod	Exc	Good	Good
 Mauritania	Weak	Mod	Weak	Weak	Weak	Mod	Weak	Weak	Weak
 Mauritius	Exc	Poor	Good	Good	Good	Weak	Good	Mod	Mod
 Mexico	Mod	Mod	Weak	Weak	Mod	Mod	Mod	Mod	Mod
 Micronesia	Good	-	Exc	Good	Weak	Mod	Mod	Good	Good

		 LDR	 MIL	 POL	 JUD	 CSV	 SOC	 MED	Ave.
 Moldova	Mod	Poor	Weak	Mod	Weak	Weak	Mod	Weak	Weak
 Mongolia	Mod	Weak	Mod	Mod	Weak	Good	Mod	Mod	Mod
 Montenegro	Good	Good	Exc	Mod	Mod	Good	Mod	Good	Good
 Morocco	Mod	Good	Mod	Mod	Mod	Mod	Weak	Mod	Mod
 Mozambique	Mod	Poor	Mod	Weak	Mod	Good	Weak	Mod	Mod
 Myanmar	Poor	Good	Poor	Poor	Poor	Weak	Poor	Poor	Poor
 Namibia	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Mod	Good	Good
 Nepal	Weak	Weak	Weak	Poor	Weak	Weak	Weak	Weak	Weak
 Netherlands	Exc	Good	Good	Exc	Exc	Good	Exc	Exc	Exc
 New Zealand	Exc	Mod	Good	Exc	Exc	Good	Exc	Good	Good
 Nicaragua	Mod	Poor	Weak	Weak	Weak	Weak	Mod	Weak	Weak
 Niger	Weak	Poor	Weak	Weak	Weak	Weak	Weak	Weak	Weak
 Nigeria	Weak	Weak	Weak	Poor	Weak	Mod	Weak	Weak	Weak
 North Korea	Poor	Exc	Weak	Poor	Poor	Poor	Poor	Poor	Poor
 Norway	Exc	Good	Exc	Exc	Exc	Mod	Exc	Good	Good
 Oman	Weak	Exc	Exc	Good	Good	Mod	Weak	Good	Good
 Pakistan	Weak	Good	Poor	Weak	Poor	Poor	Weak	Weak	Weak
 Panama	Good	Weak	Mod	Mod	Good	Mod	Mod	Mod	Mod
 Papua New Guinea	Mod	Poor	Weak	Weak	Weak	Good	Mod	Weak	Weak
 Paraguay	Mod	Weak	Weak	Poor	Weak	Poor	Mod	Weak	Weak
 Peru	Mod	Mod	Mod	Weak	Mod	Weak	Mod	Mod	Mod
 Philippines	Mod	Weak	Weak	Weak	Mod	Mod	Weak	Mod	Mod
 Poland	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good
 Portugal	Good	Good	Good	Good	Exc	Good	Good	Good	Good
 Qatar	Weak	Exc	Exc	Good	Exc	Good	Weak	Good	Good
 Romania	Mod	Mod	Mod	Mod	Mod	Good	Good	Mod	Mod
 Russia	Weak	Good	Weak	Weak	Weak	Mod	Mod	Mod	Mod
 Rwanda	Weak	Weak	Mod	Mod	Mod	Mod	Poor	Weak	Weak
 Samoa	Good	-	Exc	Good	Mod	Good	Mod	Good	Good
 Sao Tome & Principe	Mod	-	Mod	Weak	Weak	Mod	Mod	Mod	Mod
 Saudi Arabia	Poor	Exc	Good	Mod	Mod	Mod	Weak	Mod	Mod
 Senegal	Mod	Weak	Mod	Weak	Weak	Mod	Mod	Mod	Mod
 Serbia	Mod	Mod	Mod	Weak	Mod	Weak	Good	Mod	Mod
 Seychelles	Good	Weak	Mod	Good	Mod	Weak	Mod	Mod	Mod
 Sierra Leone	Mod	Weak	Mod	Weak	Weak	Good	Weak	Weak	Weak
 Singapore	Good	Exc	Exc	Good	Exc	Mod	Mod	Good	Good

		LDR	MIL	POL	JUD	CSV	SOC	MED	Ave.
	Slovakia	Exc	Mod	Good	Good	Good	Mod	Good	Good
	Slovenia	Good	Mod	Exc	Good	Good	Weak	Good	Good
	Solomon Islands	Mod	-	Good	Mod	Weak	Good	Weak	Mod
	Somalia	Poor	Poor	Poor	Poor	Poor	Poor	Poor	Poor
	South Africa	Good	Mod	Weak	Mod	Mod	Good	Mod	Mod
	South Korea	Good	Good	Mod	Mod	Good	Good	Good	Good
	South Sudan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	N/A
	Spain	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Mod	Good	Good
	Sri Lanka	Mod	Good	Weak	Mod	Mod	Mod	Weak	Mod
	Sudan	Poor	Mod	Poor	Poor	Poor	Weak	Poor	Poor
	Suriname	Good	Good	Mod	Mod	Mod	Mod	Good	Mod
	Swaziland	Weak	Weak	Weak	Mod	Weak	Weak	Poor	Weak
	Sweden	Exc	Mod	Good	Exc	Exc	Mod	Exc	Good
	Switzerland	Exc	Mod	Exc	Exc	Exc	Good	Exc	Exc
	Syria	Poor	Good	Weak	Weak	Weak	Poor	Poor	Weak
	Tajikistan	Poor	Weak	Mod	Poor	Poor	Mod	Weak	Weak
	Tanzania	Mod	Weak	Mod	Mod	Mod	Good	Mod	Mod
	Thailand	Mod	Good	Weak	Mod	Mod	Good	Weak	Mod
	Timor-Leste	Mod	Weak	Weak	Poor	Poor	Mod	Mod	Weak
	Togo	Weak	Weak	Mod	Weak	Poor	Mod	Weak	Weak
	Trinidad	Good	Mod	Weak	Mod	Good	Good	Good	Good
	Tunisia	Weak	Mod	Good	Mod	Good	Poor	Poor	Mod
	Turkey	Good	Good	Mod	Mod	Good	Weak	Mod	Mod
	Turkmenistan	Poor	Mod	Mod	Poor	Poor	Poor	Poor	Weak
	Uganda	Mod	Weak	Weak	Weak	Mod	Good	Weak	Weak
	Ukraine	Mod	Mod	Mod	Weak	Weak	Mod	Mod	Mod
	U.A.E.	Weak	Exc	Exc	Good	Good	Mod	Mod	Good
	United Kingdom	Good	Good	Good	Good	Exc	Good	Exc	Good
	United States	Good	Exc	Mod	Good	Good	Mod	Exc	Good
	Uruguay	Exc	Mod	Good	Good	Good	Mod	Good	Good
	Uzbekistan	Poor	Weak	Mod	Poor	Poor	Poor	Weak	Poor
	Venezuela	Weak	Mod	Poor	Poor	Poor	Good	Weak	Weak
	Vietnam	Mod	Good	Mod	Mod	Mod	Mod	Poor	Mod
	Yemen	Poor	Mod	Weak	Poor	Weak	Mod	Poor	Weak
	Zambia	Mod	Weak	Weak	Weak	Mod	Mod	Weak	Mod
	Zimbabwe	Poor	Weak	Poor	Poor	Poor	Poor	Weak	Poor

Comparison of Pressures (Failed States Index 2012 Scores) and Capacities (Indicator Averages)

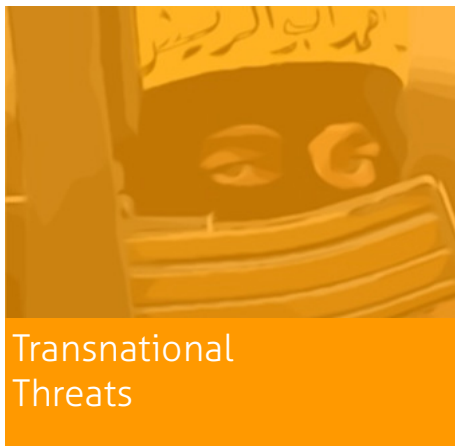




About The Fund for Peace



Conflict Early Warning
and Assessment



Transnational
Threats



Sustainable Development,
Sustainable Security

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.

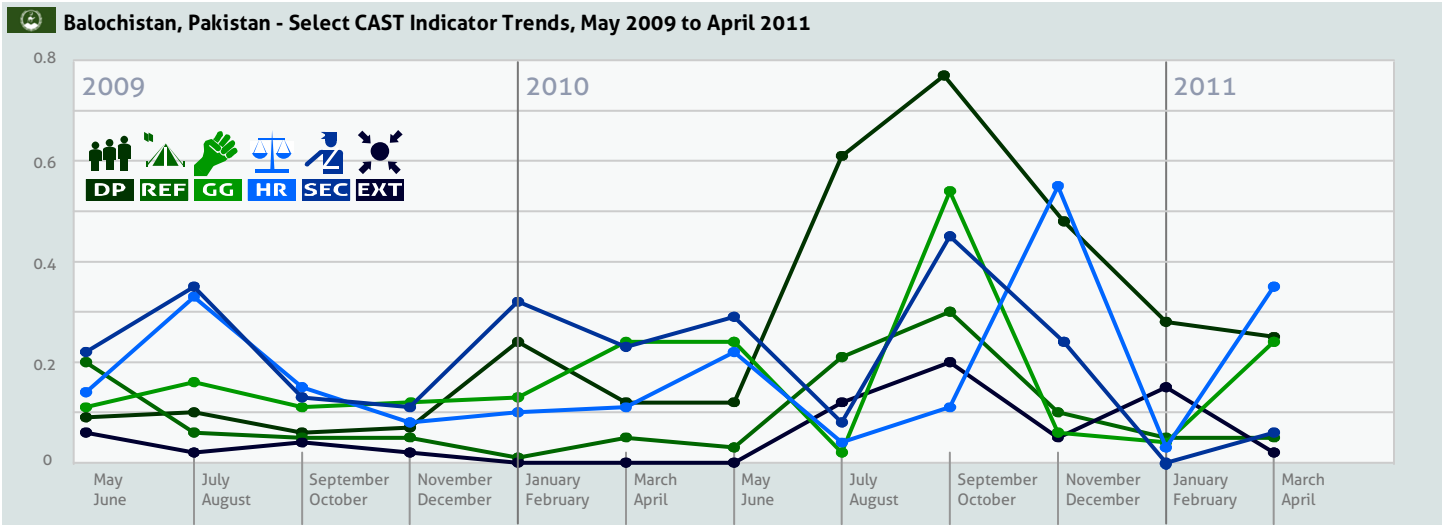
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About Further Analysis



The Failed States Index itself is just one of the many capabilities of The Fund for Peace’s content analysis framework and software. The framework and software have many other applications including specific risk assessment, and in-depth national, regional- and provincial-level analysis.

Along with the Failed States Index, The Fund for Peace’s Conflict Assessment Software Tool (CAST) has been the foundation of the Fund for Peace’s Country Assessments and Country Profiles, using the content analysis to provide in-depth assessments country-by-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.

At the top of this page is a sample visualization of content analysis trends in Balochistan, Pakistan, for the two-year period from May 2009, including illustrative events and issues flagged by content analysis behind the various spikes.

Content Analysis is a unique tool that uses computer technology to scan thousands of news reports and track trends in pressures at the national and provincial levels. These reports can be used to evaluate progress in stabilization and development activities. When spikes in CAST pressures occur, additional research should be done, using the content analysis data as well as other methods, to evaluate the circumstances behind them. Correlations between indicator trends can also be useful for generating hypotheses about the unique circumstances in the conflict landscape of concern. The Fund for Peace uses content analysis in triangulation with other data sets and methodologies in the generation of conflict assessment reports for a variety of clients.

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. As nations vary greatly from one another, often the regions within countries will also vary greatly. A country with a significant amount of instability in one region may be perceived as itself unstable overall, although the rest of the country is not experiencing 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 can not only further expand the understanding of a country’s situation, but can also be used to highlight precisely where the pressure points exist for a country, and under precisely what conditions.

For more information regarding specific analysis, please contact us at admin@fundforpeace.org.



ANALYSIS CENTER

Sectors 3 and 4

Using direct access to DigitalGlobe's satellite constellation combined with the ability to exploit a vast archive of global data in our Imagelibrary, DigitalGlobe's Analysis Center experts help you see the full picture.

Sector 2

Sector 1

With an estimated 100-150 refugees arriving daily from Sudan and South Sudan the camp is expected to reach capacity by the end of June.


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