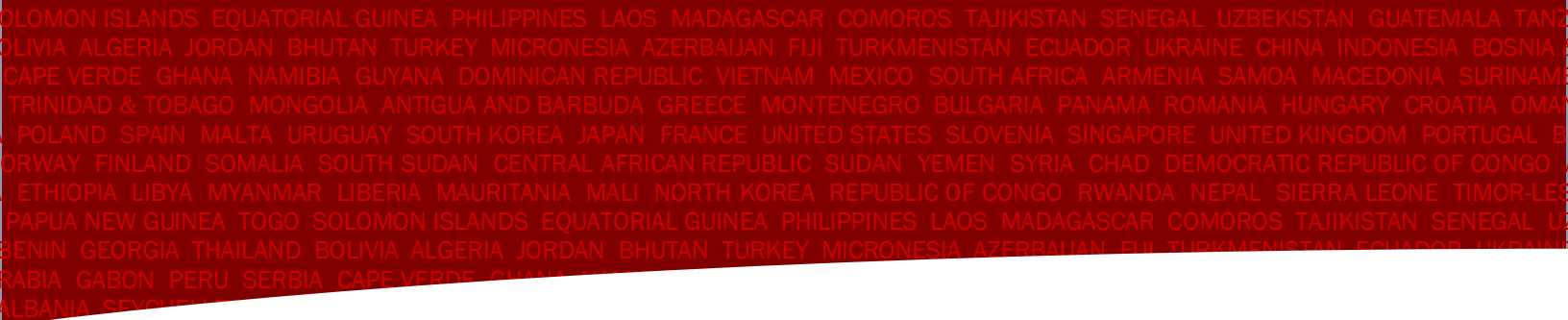


A world map with a color gradient from dark blue to light blue, representing the Fragile States Index 2016. The map is centered on the Atlantic Ocean. Overlaid on the right side of the map is the text 'FRAGILE STATES INDEX 2016' in large, bold, white capital letters. Below this text is the logo for 'THE FUND FOR PEACE', which consists of the letters 'FFP' in white on a blue square background. At the bottom of the image, the text 'THE FUND FOR PEACE' is written in white capital letters.



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Foreign Policy magazine is the media partner of
the Fragile States Index
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Fragile States Index 2016: Overview

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The Fragile States Index is an annual ranking of 178 nations based on their levels of stability and the pressures they face. The Index is based on The Fund for Peace's proprietary Conflict Assessment System Tool (CAST) analytical platform. Based on comprehensive social science methodology, data from three primary sources is triangulated and subjected to

critical review to obtain final scores for the Fragile States Index. Millions of documents are analyzed every year, and by applying highly specialized search parameters, scores are apportioned for every country based on twelve key political, social and economic indicators and over 100 sub-indicators that are the result of years of painstaking expert social science research.

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

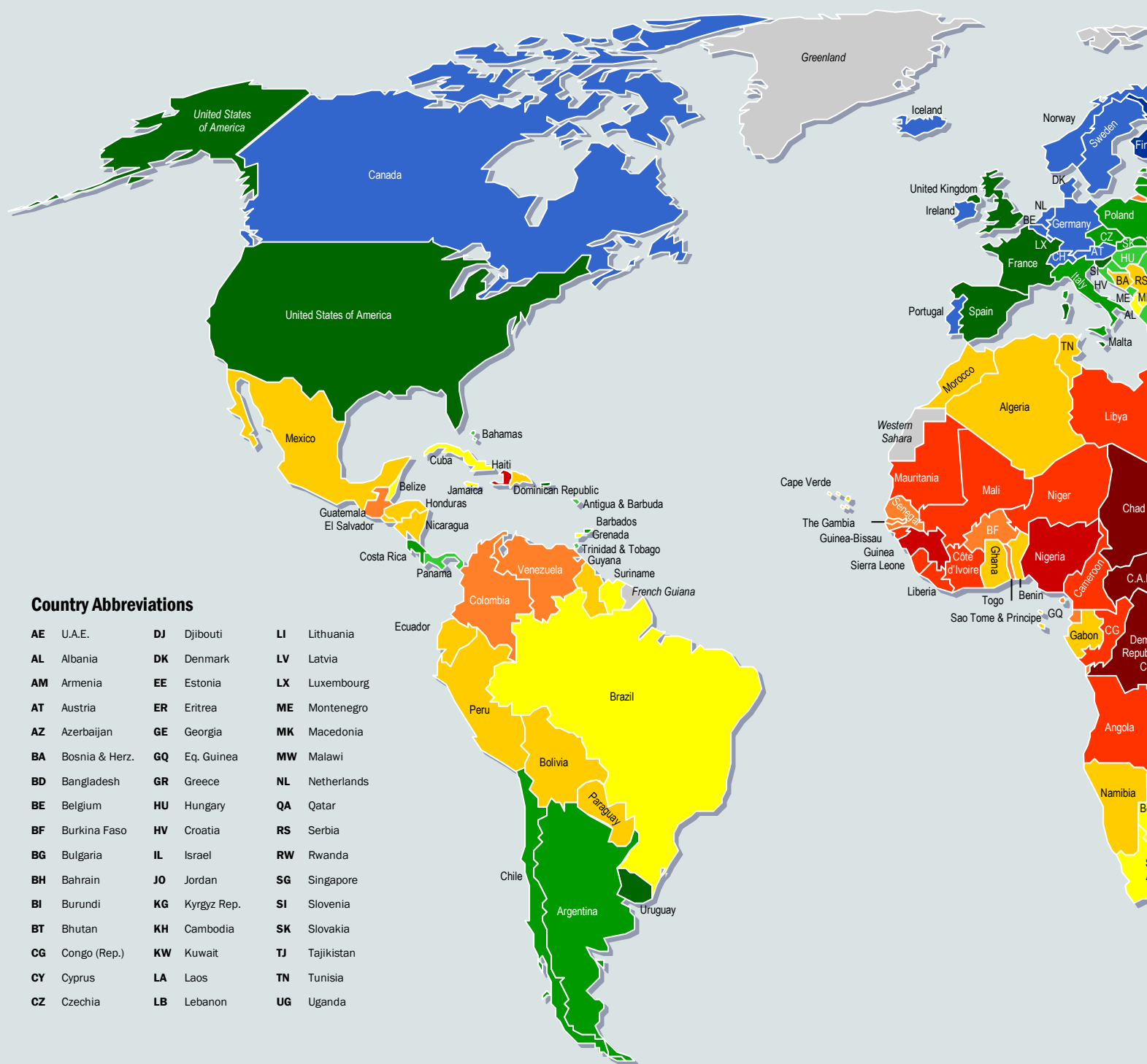
Interpreting the Fragile States Index Findings

The Fragile States Index scores should be interpreted with the understanding that the lower the score, the better. Therefore, a reduced score indicates an improvement, just as a higher score indicates greater instability. For an explanation of the various indicators and their icons, please refer to page **12**. Also, in a departure from previous years, readers

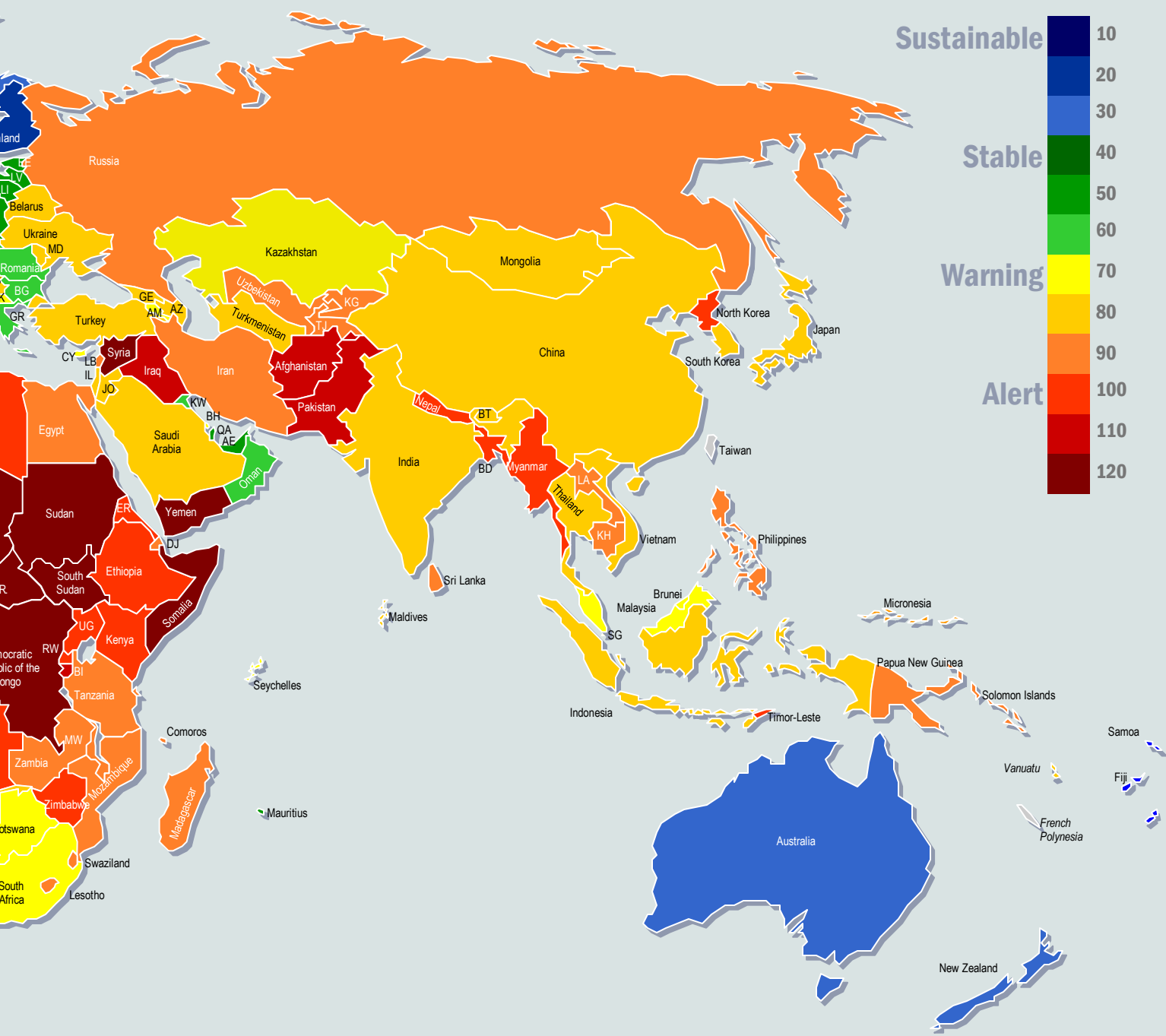
will notice a significant de-emphasis on rankings, as it is our firm belief that a country's score (and indeed, its indicator scores) are a far more important and accurate indicator of a country's performance, and that as much as countries should be compared against other countries, it is more useful to compare a country against itself, over time.

Hence, our rankings are now printed in reverse order, and our analysis now focuses more on broad categories rather than specific rankings. We have also changed our "Heat Map", whereby "cooler" colors are now applied to more less at-risk categories. We trust this will provide a less alarming view of the globe.

Fragile States Index: Fragility in the World 2016



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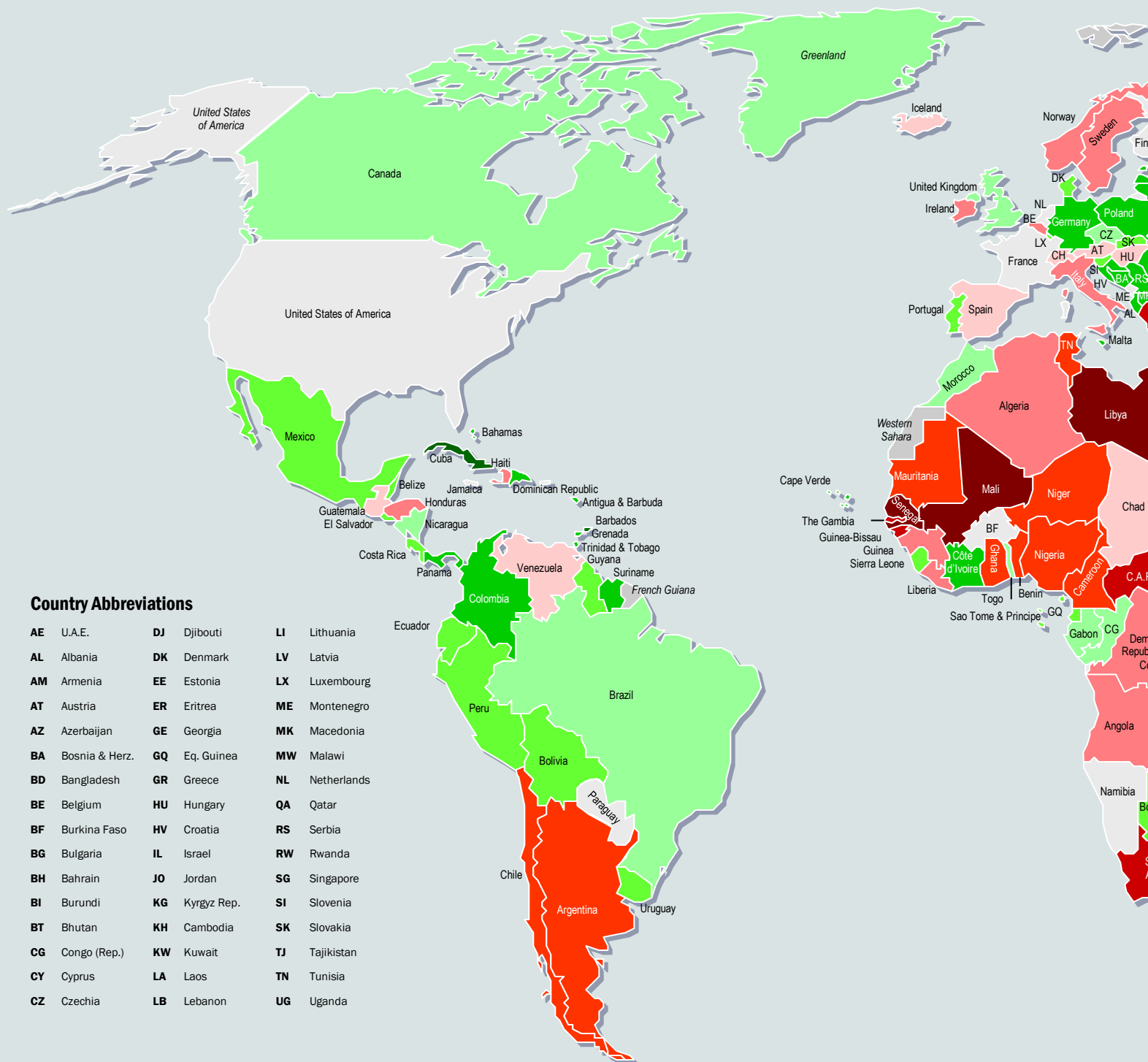
Fragile States Index: Assessing State Fragility in 2016

Very Sustainable	More Stable	Warning	Elevated Warning
 18.8 Finland (178) ▼	 40.7 Poland (152) ▼	 60.2 Seychelles (125) ▲	 70.4 Mexico (107) ▲
Sustainable	 40.8 Czechia (151) ▼	 61.2 Albania (124) ▲	 70.7 Vietnam (106) ▲
 21.2 Norway (177) ▼	 41.9 Chile (150) ▼	 62.0 Brunei (123) ▲	 70.8 Dominican Rep. (105) ▲
 21.3 New Zealand (176) ▲	 42.4 Lithuania (149) ▲	 63.0 Grenada (122) ▲	 70.9 Guyana (104) ▼
 21.5 Denmark (175) =	 43.1 Italy (148) =	 63.4 Bahrain (121) ▲	 71.1 Namibia (103) ▼
 21.8 Switzerland (174) ▲	 43.2 Mauritius (147) ▲	 63.5 Botswana (120) ▼	 71.2 Ghana (102) ▲
 22.5 Australia (173) ▲	 43.4 Estonia (146) ▲	 64.0 Cyprus (121) ▲	 71.5 Cape Verde (101) ▲
 22.5 Ireland (172) ▲	 44.5 U.A.E. (145) ▲	 65.0 Jamaica (120) ▼	 72.0 Gabon (=98) ▼
 22.6 Sweden (171) ▼	 44.9 Slovak Republic (144) ▼	 65.3 Brazil (119) ▼	 72.0 Peru (=98) =
 22.8 Iceland (170) ▲	 45.1 Costa Rica (=142) ▲	 66.0 Belize (116) ▼	 72.0 Serbia (=98) ▲
 23.8 Canada (169) ▲	 45.1 Qatar (=142) ▲	 66.1 Malaysia (115) =	 72.2 Saudi Arabia (97) ▼
 24.1 Luxembourg (168) ▼	 47.4 Latvia (141) ▲	 66.3 Cuba (114) ▲	 72.5 El Salvador (96) ▼
 27.5 Austria (167) ▼	 48.4 Argentina (140) ▼	 66.5 Kazakhstan (113) ▲	 72.6 Paraguay (95) ▼
 28.2 Netherlands (166) ▼	 49.0 Barbados (139) ▲	 66.7 Suriname (112) ▲	 72.9 Sao Tome & Princ. (94) ▲
 28.6 Germany (165) ▼	Stable	 67.0 Macedonia (111) ▼	 73.2 Moldova (93) =
 29.0 Belgium (164) ▲	 51.6 Bahamas (=137) =	 67.6 Samoa (110) ▲	 73.9 Belarus (92) ▲
 29.2 Portugal (163) ▲	 51.6 Oman (=137) ▲	 69.6 Armenia (109) =	 74.0 Maldives (91) =
Very Stable	 52.4 Croatia (136) ▼	 69.9 South Africa (108) ▼	 74.2 Morocco (90) ▲
 32.4 United Kingdom (162) ▲	 52.7 Hungary (135) ▼		 74.6 Tunisia (=88) ▲
 32.9 Singapore (161) ▲	 52.9 Romania (134) ▲		 74.6 Bosnia & Herz. (=88) ▲
 33.9 Slovenia (160) ▼	 53.2 Panama (133) ▲		
 34.0 United States (159) ▲	 53.7 Bulgaria (132) ▲		
 34.5 France (158) ▼	 55.2 Montenegro (131) ▼		
 35.1 Japan (157) ▲	 55.9 Greece (130) ▼		
 36.1 South Korea (156) =	 56.2 Antigua & Barb. (129) ▲		
 36.2 Uruguay (155) ▲	 56.6 Mongolia (128) ▲		
 39.6 Malta (154) ▲	 57.8 Trinidad & Tob. (127) ▲		
 39.8 Spain (153) ▲	 58.5 Kuwait (126) ▼		

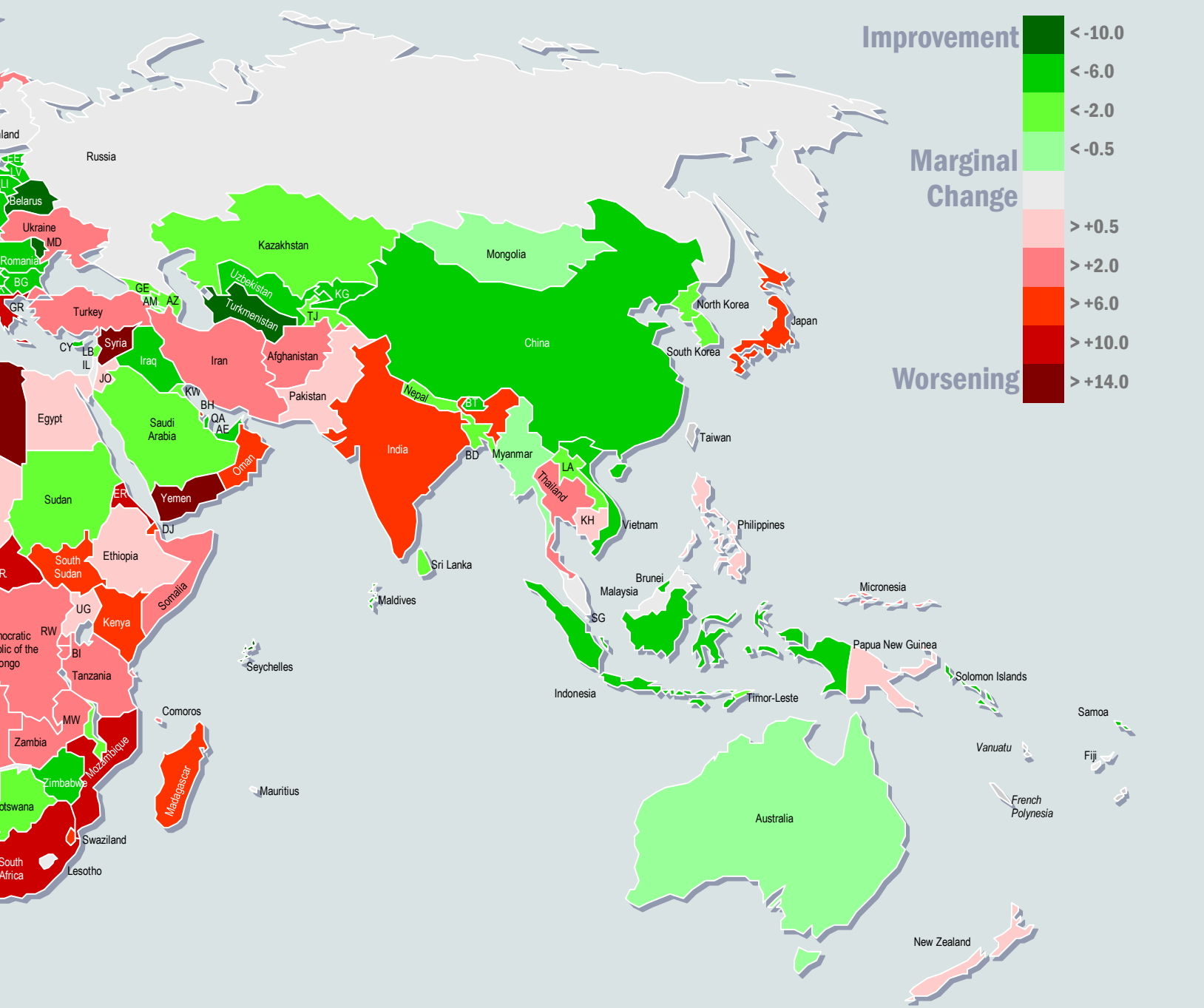
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Elevated Warning	High Warning	Alert	High Alert
 74.9 China (=86) ▲	 80.2 Colombia (67) ▲	 90.2 Egypt (38) =	 100.5 Zimbabwe (16) ▼
 74.9 Indonesia (=86) ▲	 80.9 Lesotho (66) ▼	 90.5 Angola (37) ▼	 100.7 Burundi (15) ▼
 75.5 Ukraine (85) ▲	 81.0 Russia (65) ▼	 90.7 Bangladesh (36) ▲	 101.7 Pakistan (14) ▲
 75.6 Ecuador (84) ▲	 81.1 Kyrgyz Republic (64) ▲	 90.8 Timor-Leste (35) =	 103.5 Nigeria (13) ▼
 76.0 Turkmenistan (83) ▲	 81.6 Venezuela (63) ▼	 91.0 Sierra Leone (34) ▲	 103.8 Guinea (12) ▲
 76.2 Fiji (82) ▲	 81.8 Tanzania (62) ▼	 91.2 Nepal (33) ▼	 104.7 Iraq (11) =
 76.3 Azerbaijan (81) ▲	 83.2 Guatemala (61) ▼	 91.3 Rwanda (32) ▼	 105.1 Haiti (10) ▼
 77.1 Micronesia (80) ▼	 83.5 Uzbekistan (60) ▲	 92.2 Congo (Republic) (31) ▼	 107.9 Afghanistan (9) =
 77.3 Turkey (79) ▼	 83.6 Senegal (59) ▼	 93.9 North Korea (30) =	Very High Alert
 77.6 Bhutan (78) ▲	 83.8 Comoros (=57) ▼	 95.2 Mali (29) ▼	
 78.0 Jordan (77) ▼	 83.8 Tajikistan (=57) ▼	 95.4 Mauritania (26) ▼	
 78.3 Algeria (76) ▲	 84.2 Madagascar (56) ▼	 95.5 Liberia (27) ▲	
 78.5 Bolivia (75) ▼	 84.4 Laos (55) =	 96.3 Myanmar (Burma) (26) ▼	
 78.8 Thailand (74) ▲	 84.7 Philippines (54) ▲	 96.4 Libya (25) ▼	
 78.9 Georgia (73) ▲	 85.2 Equatorial Guinea (53) ▼	 97.2 Ethiopia (24) ▲	
 78.9 Benin (72) =	 85.3 Solomon Islands (52) ▲	 97.7 Uganda (23) ▼	
 79.0 Nicaragua (71) =	 85.8 Togo (51) ▼	97.8 Cameroon (22) ▼	
 79.6 India (70) =	 86.2 Papua N. Guinea (50) ▼	 97.9 Cote d'Ivoire (21) ▲	
 79.7 Israel / West Bank (69) ▼	 86.3 Zambia (49) ▼	 98.3 Kenya (20) ▼	 110.0 Congo (D. R.) (8) ▼
 79.8 Honduras (68) ▼	 86.8 Gambia (48) ▼	 98.4 Niger (19) ▼	
	 86.9 Iran (47) ▲	 98.6 Eritrea (18) ▼	
	 87.4 Cambodia (46) ▲	 99.8 Guinea Bissau (17) =	
	 87.6 Malawi (=44) ▼		
	 87.6 Swaziland (=44) ▼		
	 87.7 Sri Lanka (43) ▲		
	 87.8 Mozambique (42) ▼		
	 89.4 Burkina Faso (41) =		
	 89.6 Lebanon (40) ▼		
	 89.7 Djibouti (39) ▼		 110.1 Chad (7) ▼
			 110.8 Syria (6) ▼
			 111.5 Sudan (=4) ▼
			 111.5 Yemen (=4) ▼
			 112.1 Central African R. (3) =
			 113.8 South Sudan (2) ▲
			 114.0 Somalia (1) =

Fragile States Index: Decade Trends, 2007-2016



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...ADIA CYPRUS BOTSWANA BAHRAIN GRENADA BRUNEI DARUSSALAM ALBANIA SEYCHES



Fragile States Index: Decade Trends, 2007-2016

Significant Improvement	Strong Improvement	Some Improvement
 -12.5 Moldova	 -10.0 Uzbekistan	 -5.8 Kazakhstan
 -12.3 Cuba	 -9.9 Bosnia & Herz.	 -5.7 Sao Tome
 -11.5 Turkmenistan	 -9.8 Dominican Rep.	 -5.4 Costa Rica
 -11.3 Belarus	 -9.8 Germany	 -5.4 Sri Lanka
 -11.1 Seychelles	 -9.8 Trinidad & Tob.	 -5.2 Bangladesh
 -10.9 Barbados	 -9.6 Cape Verde	 -4.9 Azerbaijan
	 -9.6 Zimbabwe	 -4.9 Tajikistan
	 -9.5 Antigua & Bar.	 -4.7 Uruguay
	 -9.5 Colombia	 -4.6 Malawi
	 -9.5 Indonesia	 -4.4 Peru
	 -9.4 Cote d'Ivoire	 -4.4 Slovak Rep.
	 -9.3 Albania	 -4.3 Ecuador
	 -9.3 Latvia	 -4.3 Saudi Arabia
	 -9.2 Brunei Dar.	 -4.1 Timor-Leste
	 -9.1 Serbia*	 -4.0 Luxembourg
	 -8.9 Malta	 -3.8 Belize
	 -8.8 Bhutan	 -3.8 North Korea
	 -8.6 Grenada	
	 -8.5 Bahamas	

Points changes are from 2006 to 2015.

* Country score changes calculated from a base year of 2007 due to their not being included in the 2006 Failed States Index.

** Country score changes calculated from a base year of 2007 due to their not being independent countries for the 2006 Failed States Index.

*** Country score changes calculated from a base year of 2012 due to their not being independent countries for the 2006 Failed States Index.

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Marginal Improvement		Marginal Worsening		Some Worsening		Worsening		Significant Worsening	
	-1.8 Mongolia		+0.6 Spain		+2.1 Rwanda		+6.1 Oman		+10.8 Gambia
	-1.8 Morocco		+0.8 New Zealand		+2.4 Algeria		+6.3 Swaziland		+10.9 Mozambique
	-1.7 United Kingdom		+1.0 Egypt		+2.4 Turkey		+6.4 Bahrain		+11.0 Guinea Bissau
	-1.6 Brazil		+1.1 P.N.G.		+2.5 Guinea		+6.6 Japan		+11.1 C.A.R.
	-1.3 Canada		+1.3 Chad		+2.5 Tanzania		+6.9 Benin		+12.4 Greece
	-1.3 Czechia		+1.3 Uganda		+2.6 Liberia		+7.0 Argentina		+12.5 South Africa
	-1.3 Gabon		+1.4 Jordan		+2.8 Thailand		+7.0 Kenya		+13.1 Eritrea
	-1.0 Nicaragua		+1.5 Austria		+2.9 Somalia		+7.2 Niger	Critical Worsening	
	-0.8 Congo (Rep.)		+1.5 Hungary		+3.0 Ireland		+7.7 Madagascar		+16.7 Senegal
	-0.8 Togo		+1.5 Philippines		+3.3 Sweden		+7.9 Nigeria		+18.3 Yemen
	-0.7 Armenia		+1.6 Pakistan		+3.5 Belgium		+8.1 Chile		+19.7 Mali
	-0.7 Australia		+1.6 Switzerland		+3.6 Micronesia		+8.4 Cameroon		+22.2 Syria
	-0.7 Denmark		+1.7 Cambodia		+4.1 Iran		+8.7 Mauritania		+27.1 Libya
	-0.7 Myanmar		+1.7 Iceland		+4.1 Norway		+8.8 India		
			+1.8 Guatemala		+4.1 Ukraine		+9.0 Tunisia		
			+1.8 Venezuela		+4.2 Haiti		+9.3 Ghana		
			+1.9 Ethiopia		+4.5 Congo (D.R.)		+9.4 Djibouti		
					+5.0 Honduras				
Insignificant Change					+5.5 Burundi				
	-0.4 Montenegro*		+0.1 Israel & W.B.		+5.6 Afghanistan				
	-0.4 Netherlands		+0.2 Malaysia		+5.6 Angola				
	-0.3 Burkina Faso		+0.2 Finland		+5.7 Zambia				
	-0.3 Lesotho		+0.4 France		+6.0 Comoros				
	-0.3 Paraguay		+0.4 United States		+6.0 Italy				
	-0.2 Namibia		+0.5 Fiji						
	-0.2 Russia		+0.5 Mauritius						
	-0.1 Jamaica								
	-0.1 Singapore								

The Methodology Behind the Fragile States Index

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

Fault lines emerge between identity groups, defined by language, religion, race, ethnicity, nationality, class, caste, clan or

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

To have meaningful early warning, and effective policy responses, assessments must go beyond specialized area knowledge, narrative case studies and

anecdotal evidence to identify and grasp broad social trends. A mixed approach using qualitative and quantitative techniques is needed to establish patterns and trends. With the right data and analysis it is possible to identify problems that may be festering below the radar. Decision makers need access to this kind of information to implement effective policies.

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

Social Indicators

Demographic Pressures

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

Includes pressures and measures related to:

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

Refugees and IDPs

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

Includes pressures and measures related to:

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

Uneven Economic Development

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

Includes pressures and measures related to:

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

Group Grievance

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

Includes pressures and measures related to:

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

Human Flight & Brain Drain

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

Includes pressures and measures related to:

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

Poverty & Economic Decline

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

Includes pressures and measures related to:

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

Europe's Refugee Crisis Underscores Global Interconnectedness

Most Improved, 2015 to 2016

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

Most Worsened, 2015 to 2016

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

J.J. Messner

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

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

Most-Worsened Country for 2016: Hungary

Given these spreading waves of instability, it is perhaps no surprise that the most worsened country for 2016 is European. Hungary worsened by 3.6 points on its

score from 2015, its score heavily influenced by its performance on its Refugees and Human Rights indicators. Of the 20 most-worsened countries since 2015, nearly half are European: Hungary is joined by the Czech Republic, Greece, Turkey, Macedonia, Sweden, Slovakia, and Slovenia – all of which happen to lie on that same fated trajectory to northwest Europe.

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

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

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

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

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

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



Continent-Wide Struggles

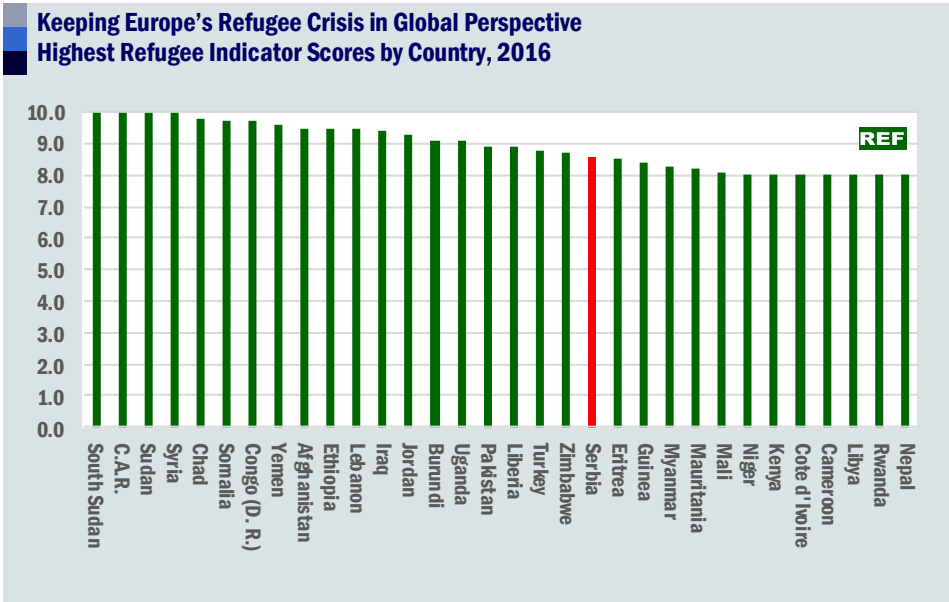
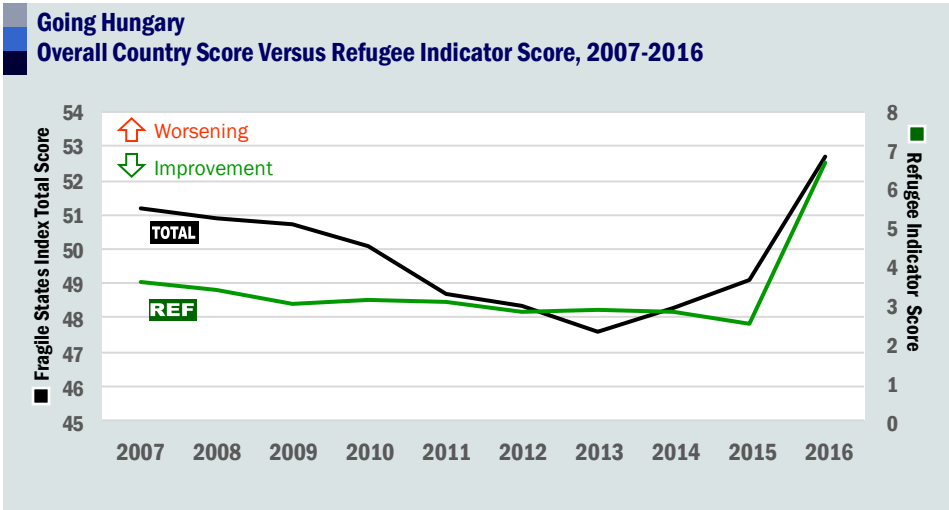
Beyond Hungary, the outlook for Europe remains concerning. Though many countries in Europe have, perhaps predictably, recorded worsening in their indicator scores for Refugees, this has been accompanied by similar worsening in

Group Grievance and Factionalized Elites scores, suggesting deepening rifts within society, particularly along sectarian lines. The increasing fragility in Europe is further fueled by rapidly increasing Euroscepticism, which manifested itself in the June 2016 “Brexit” referendum, wherein British voters elected to leave the

European Union, no doubt severely undermining the political and economic alliance going forward and potentially leading to a far less cohesive Europe. Although much of the former Yugoslavia and Eastern Bloc countries have seen great improvements in the past decade, the Fragile States Index shows that much of “Old Europe” has at best stagnated, or has significantly worsened. Indeed, Greece remains the eighth most worsened country over the past decade, in no small part due to its economic woes and continued political dysfunction which saw the country as the third most worsened European country – and sixth overall – over the past year.

Nigeria and Regional Instability

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

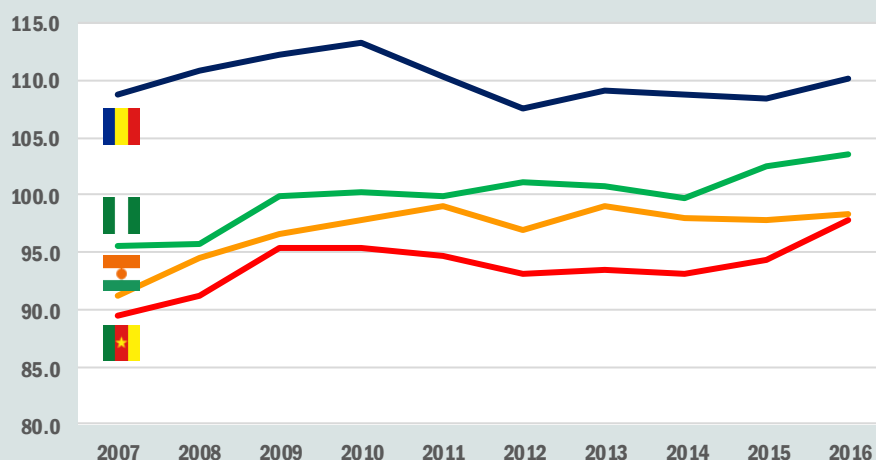


ANIA VENEZUELA KYRGYZ REPUBLIC RUSSIA LESOTHO COLOMBIA HONDURAS ISRAEL AND WEST BANK INDIA NICARAGUA BENIN GEORGIA
HERZEGOVINA TUNISIA MOROCCO MALDIVES BELARUS MOLDOVA SAO TOME & PRINCIPE PARAGUAY EL SALVADOR SAUDI ARABIA GABON
KAZAKHSTAN CUBA MALAYSIA BELIZE BRAZIL JAMAICA CYPRUS BOTSWANA BAHRAIN GRENADA BRUNEI DARUSSALAM ALBANIA SEYCHELLES
BAHAMAS BARBADOS ARGENTINA LATVIA COSTA RICA QATAR SLOVAKIA UNITED ARAB EMIRATES ESTONIA MAURITIUS ITALY LITHUANIA
BELGIUM GERMANY NETHERLANDS AUSTRIA LUXEMBOURG CANADA ICELAND SWEDEN IRELAND AUSTRALIA SWITZERLAND DENMARK NEPAL
AFGHANISTAN HAITI IRAQ GUINEA NIGERIA PAKISTAN BURUNDI ZIMBABWE GUINEA BISSAU ERITREA NIGER KENYA COTE D'IVOIRE CAMBODIA
BANGLADESH ANGOLA EGYPT DJIBOUTI LEBANON BURKINA FASO MOZAMBIQUE SRI LANKA MALAWI SWAZILAND CAMBODIA IRAN
UZBEKISTAN GUATEMALA TANZANIA VENEZUELA KYRGYZ REPUBLIC RUSSIA LESOTHO COLOMBIA HONDURAS ISRAEL AND WEST BANK INDIA
CHINA INDONESIA BOSNIA & HERZEGOVINA TUNISIA MOROCCO MALDIVES BELARUS MOLDOVA SAO TOME & PRINCIPE PARAGUAY EL SALVADOR
SAUDI ARABIA GABON KAZAKHSTAN CUBA MALAYSIA BELIZE BRAZIL JAMAICA CYPRUS BOTSWANA BAHRAIN GRENADA BRUNEI DARUSSALAM
ALBANIA SEYCHELLES ITALY LITHUANIA BELGIUM GERMANY NETHERLANDS AUSTRIA LUXEMBOURG CANADA ICELAND SWEDEN IRELAND AUSTRALIA SWITZERLAND DENMARK NEPAL

Niger, to Nigeria's north, is similarly under pressure as a result of the Boko Haram insurgency. Though Niger has not worsened as much in the past year as has Cameroon, it is nevertheless still experiencing intense pressures. In late 2015, the Nigerian government declared a state of emergency in the border region of Diffa, adjacent to Nigeria, to deal with the continued cross-border attacks by Boko Haram, that has already claimed a growing number of civilian casualties. Adding further pressure on Niger – which is one of the world's

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

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



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

Fragile States Index 2016: Country Indicator Scores

Rankings in order of fragility and risk

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

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

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

