



FRAGILE STATES AND CONFLICT

UNU-WIDER CONFERENCE: RESPONDING TO CRISES

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www.carleton.ca/cifp

CIFP Fragility Index (FI) www.carleton.ca/cifp

- Each lead indicator is converted to a nine-point score on the basis of its performance relative to a global sample of countries
- Relative indicators are then averaged to create cluster scores, the three ALC scores, and the overall fragility index
- ALC indicators and cluster indicators are all mutually exclusive



- CIFP Fragility Index (FI)

In addition to the Authority, Legitimacy and Capacity components CIFP uses six clusters of state performance:

1. Governance
2. Economic Development
3. Security and Crime
4. Human Development
5. Demography
6. Environment



Table 1: Global Fragility Ranking – 2015

1	South Sudan	41	Sierra Leone	81	Philippines	121	Brazil	161	Macao, China
2	Somalia	42	Madagascar	82	Jordan	122	Mexico	162	Latvia
3	Central African Republic	43	Equatorial Guinea	83	China	123	Moldova	163	Puerto Rico
4	Yemen, Rep.	44	Malawi	84	Guatemala	124	Seychelles	164	Czech Republic
5	Sudan	45	Sao Tome and Principe	85	Albania	125	Malaysia	165	Singapore
6	Afghanistan	46	Iran	86	Colombia	126	Serbia	166	Malta
7	Congo, Dem. Rep.	47	Tanzania	87	Micronesia	127	Panama	167	France
8	Chad	48	Burkina Faso	88	Kiribati	128	Kuwait	168	Korea, South
9	Iraq	49	Swaziland	89	Thailand	129	Israel	169	Slovakia
10	Syria	50	Rwanda	90	Marshall Islands	130	Kazakhstan	170	Aruba
11	Ethiopia	51	India	91	Vietnam	131	Oman	171	Australia
12	Eritrea	52	Bangladesh	92	Belize	132	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	172	Poland
13	Burundi	53	Kyrgyzstan	93	Vanuatu	133	Antigua and Barbuda	173	Estonia
14	Nigeria	54	Zambia	94	Bahrain	134	Macedonia	174	United Kingdom
15	Guinea	55	Kosovo	95	Bosnia and Herzegovina	135	Grenada	175	Lithuania
16	Mali	56	Algeria	96	Guyana	136	Trinidad and Tobago	176	Belgium
17	Uganda	57	Turkmenistan	97	Turkey	137	Saint Lucia	177	Spain
18	West Bank and Gaza	58	Nepal	98	Ecuador	138	Saint Kitts (Christopher) and Nevis	178	Portugal
19	Pakistan	59	Lebanon	99	Namibia	139	Brunei Darussalam	179	Austria
20	Guinea-Bissau	60	Laos	100	Paraguay	140	United Arab Emirates	180	Canada
21	Niger	61	Timor-Leste	101	Jamaica	141	Argentina	181	Ireland
22	Liberia	62	Gabon	102	Bolivia	142	Palau	182	Slovenia
23	Haiti	63	Solomon Islands	103	South Africa	143	Dominica	183	Netherlands
24	Cameroon	64	Ukraine	104	Fiji	144	Qatar	184	Monaco
25	Zimbabwe	65	Venezuela	105	Dominican Republic	145	Costa Rica	185	Japan
26	Kenya	66	Benin	106	Tonga	146	Bulgaria	186	Luxembourg
27	Congo, Rep.	67	Lesotho	107	Peru	147	Cape Verde	187	Germany
28	Gambia	68	Cambodia	108	Armenia	148	Bahamas	188	Hong Kong
29	Angola	69	Senegal	109	Tunisia	149	Romania	189	Iceland
30	Djibouti	70	Uzbekistan	110	Samoa	150	Cyprus	190	Taiwan
31	Myanmar (Burma)	71	Sri Lanka	111	Morocco	151	Barbados	191	Switzerland
32	Tajikistan	72	Ghana	112	El Salvador	152	Croatia	192	Liechtenstein
33	Mauritania	73	Nicaragua	113	Suriname	153	Greece	193	Finland
34	Comoros	74	Honduras	114	Montenegro	154	Mauritius	194	New Zealand
35	Libya	75	Bhutan	115	Belarus	155	Chile	195	Norway
36	Egypt	76	Maldives	116	Mongolia	156	Italy	196	Sweden
37	Mozambique	77	Azerbaijan	117	Cuba	157	Uruguay	197	Denmark
38	Korea, North	78	Papua New Guinea	118	Saudi Arabia	158	United States	198	Andorra
39	Cote d'Ivoire	79	Indonesia	119	Botswana	159	Hungary		
40	Togo	80	Russia	120	Georgia	160	French Polynesia		



Table 2: Highest Fragility Scores

	2015		2014		2013	
1	South Sudan	7.76	South Sudan	7.83	South Sudan	7.91
2	Somalia	7.27	Somalia	7.43	Somalia	7.52
3	Central African Republic	7.24	Central African Republic	7.31	Central African Republic	7.12
4	Yemen, Rep.	7.14	Afghanistan	7.23	Afghanistan	6.98
5	Sudan	7.12	Sudan	7.15	Congo, Dem. Rep.	6.86
6	Afghanistan	7.08	Congo, Dem. Rep.	7.03	Mali	6.86
7	Congo, Dem. Rep.	7.02	Yemen, Rep.	6.96	Sudan	6.81
8	Chad	6.94	Chad	6.87	Guinea-Bissau	6.78
9	Iraq	6.87	Guinea	6.79	Yemen, Rep.	6.72
10	Syria	6.84	Ethiopia	6.77	Chad	6.72
11	Ethiopia	6.82	Mali	6.71	Burundi	6.52
12	Eritrea	6.77	Iraq	6.67	Guinea	6.50
13	Burundi	6.69	Syria	6.66	Ethiopia	6.46
14	Nigeria	6.64	Guinea-Bissau	6.65	Cote d'Ivoire	6.43
15	Guinea	6.61	Pakistan	6.65	Pakistan	6.41
16	Mali	6.58	Nigeria	6.64	Eritrea	6.38
17	Uganda	6.57	Eritrea	6.64	Niger	6.30
18	West Bank and Gaza	6.56	Burundi	6.52	Zimbabwe	6.25
19	Pakistan	6.50	Zimbabwe	6.52	Mauritania	6.25
20	Guinea-Bissau	6.49	Niger	6.52	Kenya	6.24

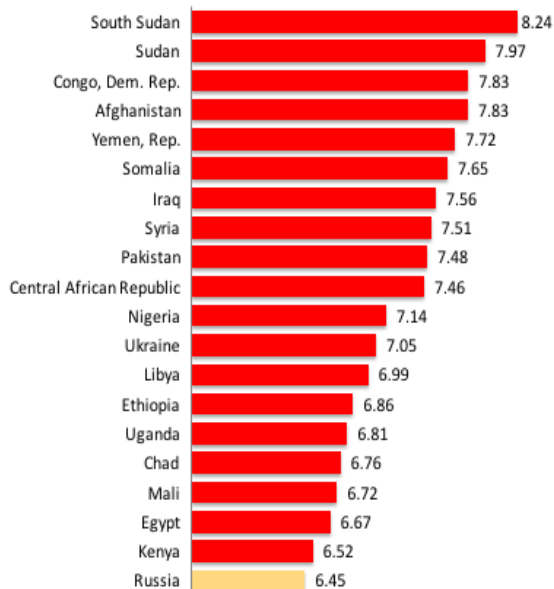


ALC COMPONENTS

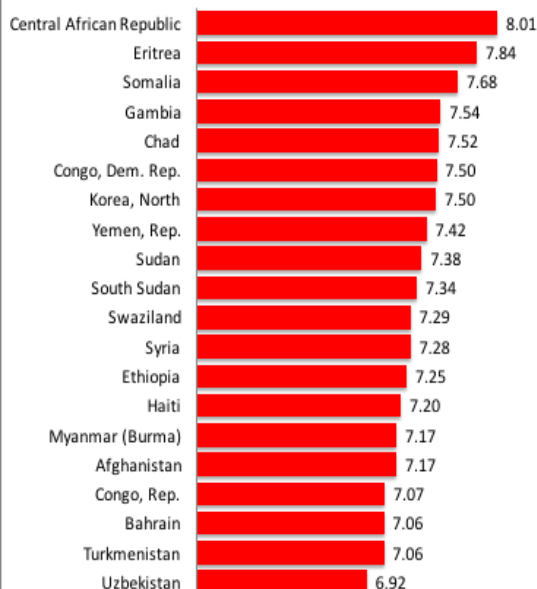
- **Authority** - Historically countries performing poorly in this category are drawn from a variety of regions beset by conflict, territorial disputes and regime change but these authority rankings suggest that sub-Saharan Africa is the key locus for these kinds of problems, thus suggesting that overall performance in the region may be deteriorating
- **Legitimacy** - These poor scores are typically indicative of a deteriorating human rights record and a decline in state-society relations including gender equality, freedom of the press and civilian oversight in political structures.
- **Capacity**- The chronically poor performers in this category appear to be incapable of generating any economic growth. It is to be noted that many of these countries are also aid dependent, again a sign of their weak capacity to mobilize resources domestically



**Figure 1:
Authority Scores - Top 20/2015**



**Figure 2:
Legitimacy Scores - Top 20/2015**



**Figure 3:
Capacity Scores - Top 20/2015**

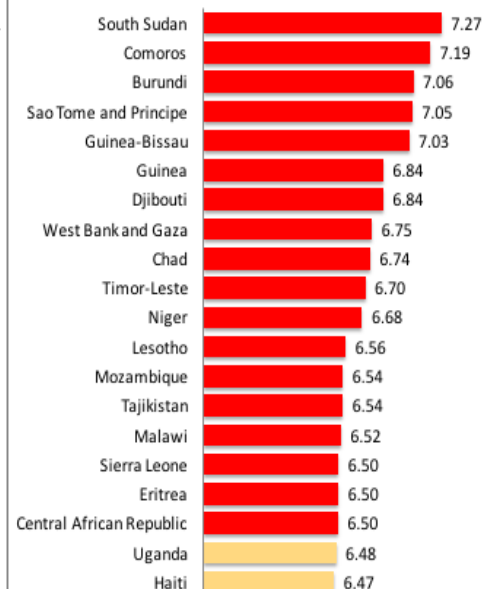


Figure 4: Regional Rankings - Fragility and ALC/2015

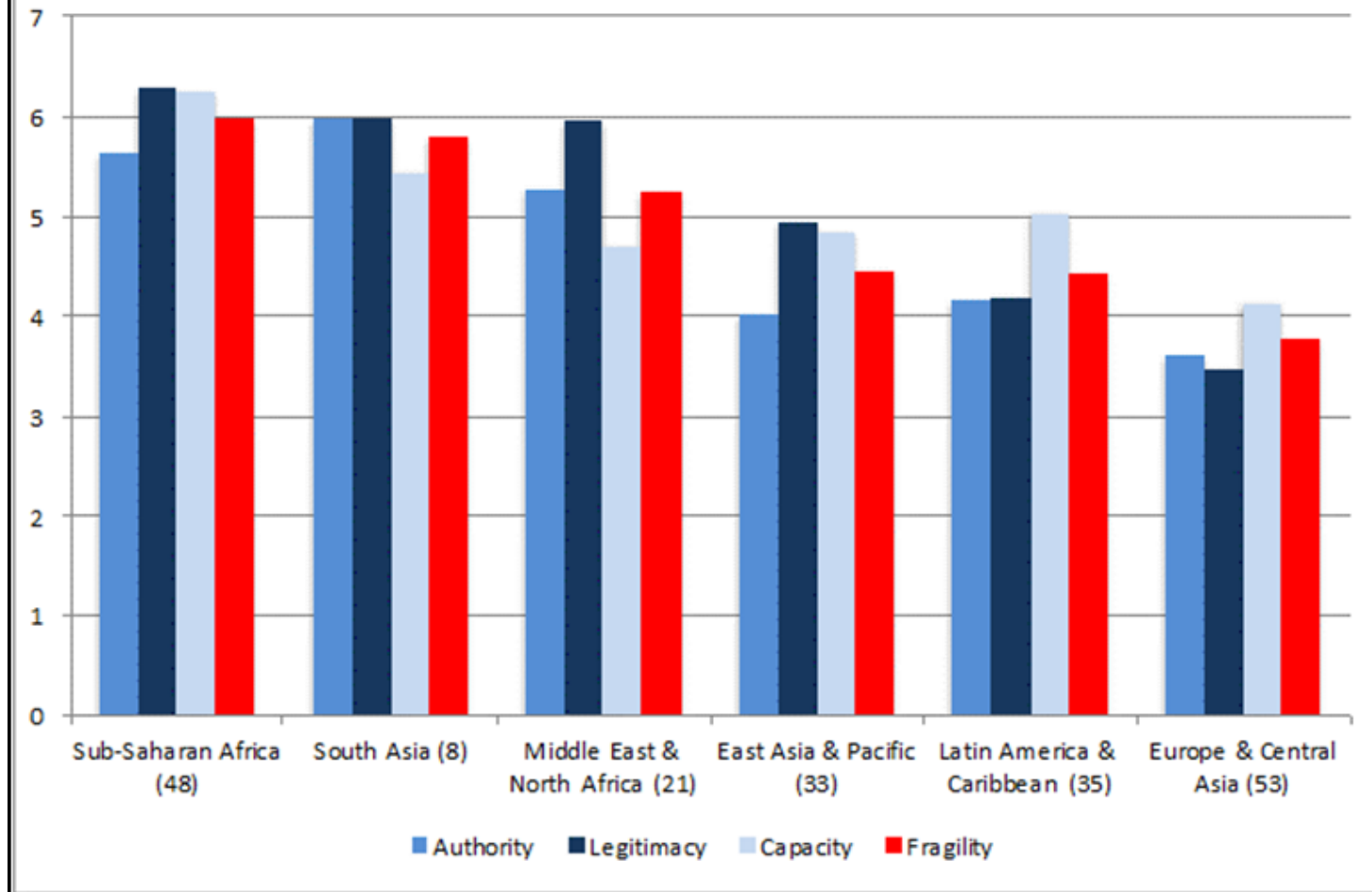
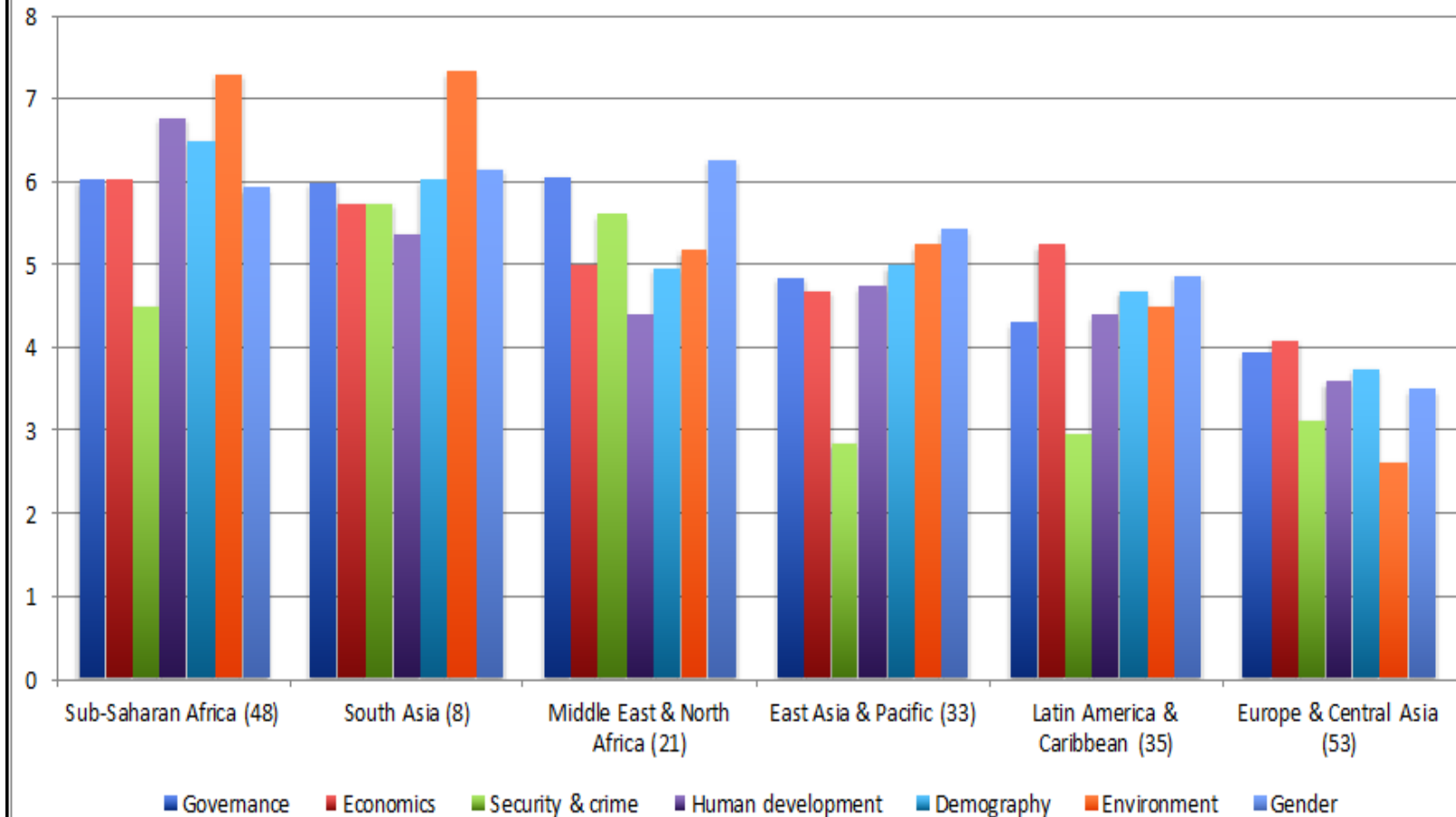


Figure 5: Regional Averages - Clusters/2015



**Figure 6: Poorest Performing Countries/2015
Sub-Saharan Africa - Clusters**

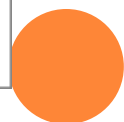
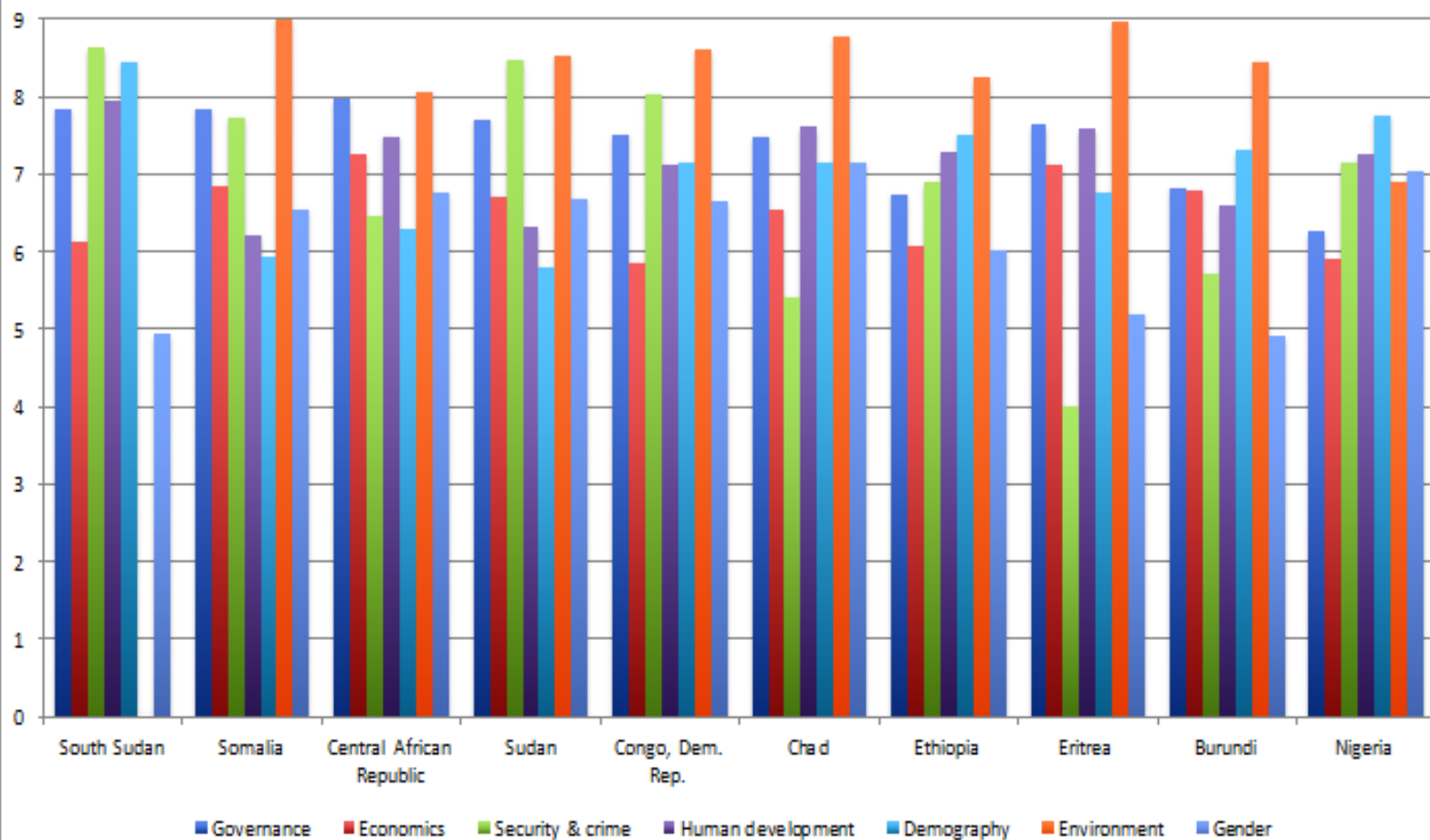


Figure 7 : Fragility and refugees produced

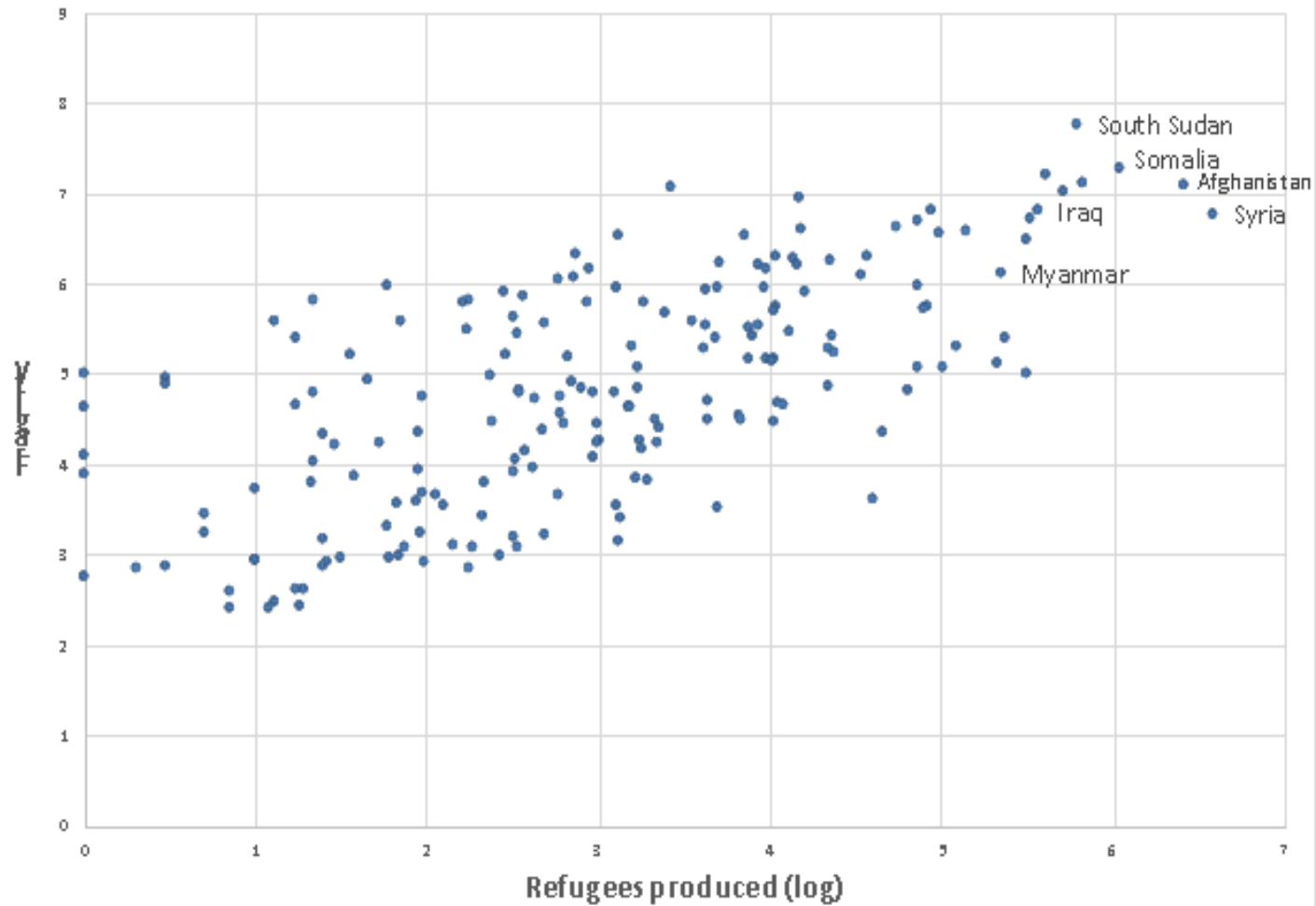
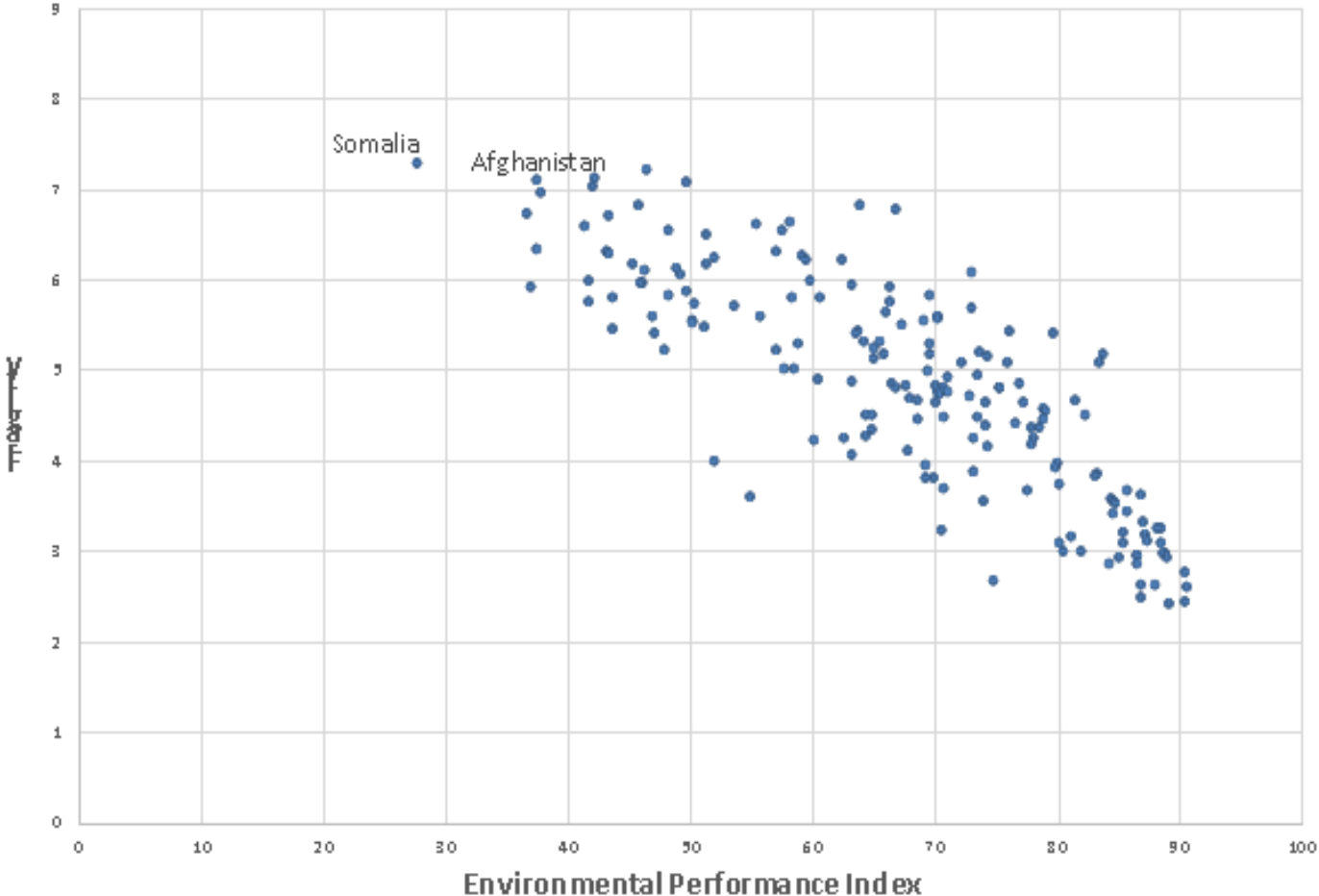


Figure 8 : Fragility and environmental performance



Using Indices To Classify Countries

- The CIFP dataset reaches back to 1980 (further on some data points). This panel structure gives us a thirty-year window to examine three types of countries:
 - **Type 1:** those that have been stuck in a fragility/failure trap
 - **Type 2:** those that have exited fragility and are now stabilized
 - **Type 3:** those that have moved in and out of fragility

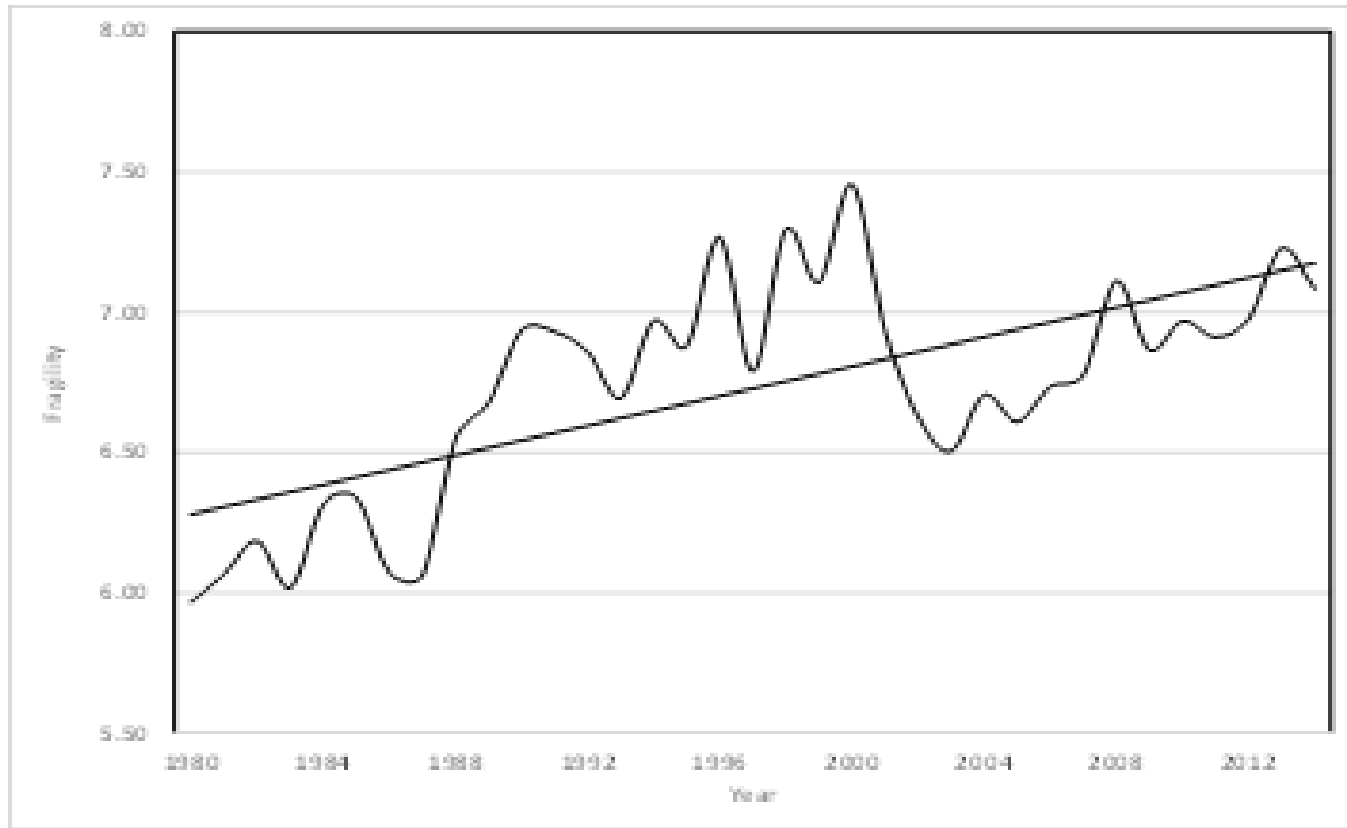


Table 3 Fragility Trap Countries, 1980-2014

Country	# of times in top 20	# of times fragility score > 6.5
Afghanistan	35	27
Burundi	32	18
Chad	25	13
Dem. Republic of Congo	26	18
Ethiopia	31	14
Pakistan	29	8
Somalia	28	14
Sudan/South Sudan	30	17
Uganda	28	2
Yemen	25	12

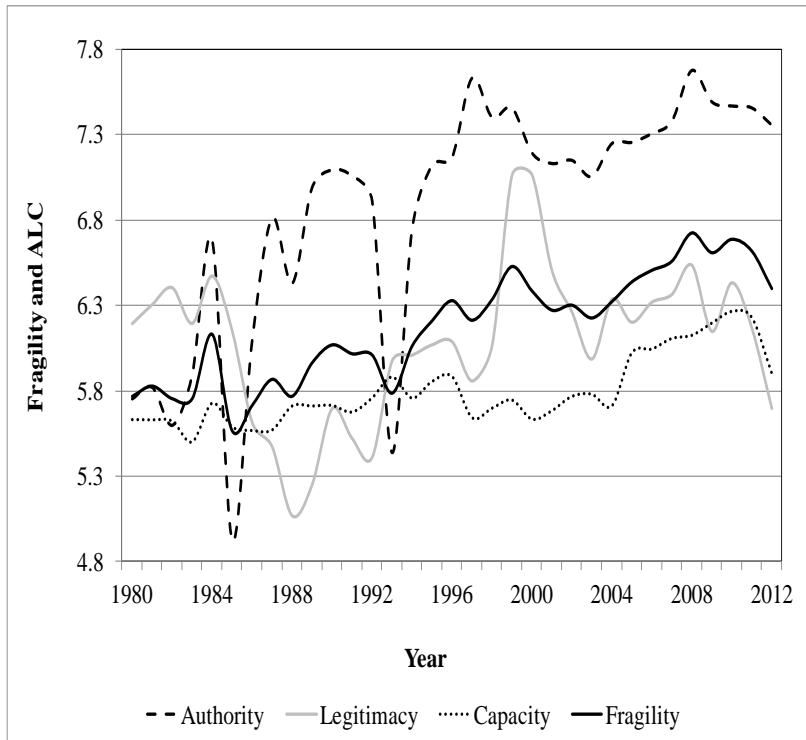


FIGURE 9 AFGHANISTAN'S FRAGILITY TRAP 1980-2014

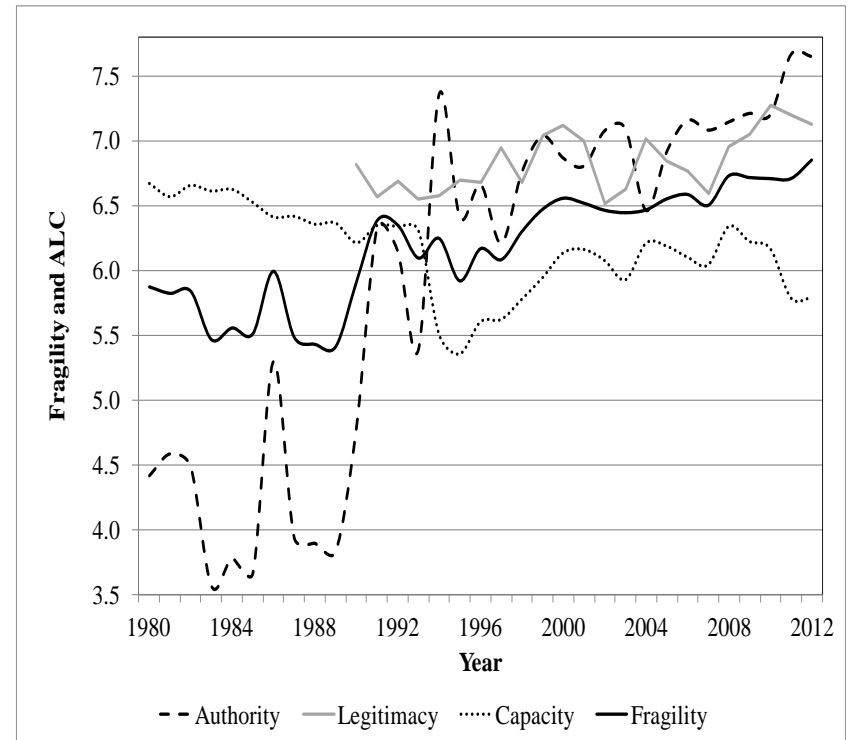


TYPE 1 (FRAGILITY TRAP)

Pakistan, 1980-2012

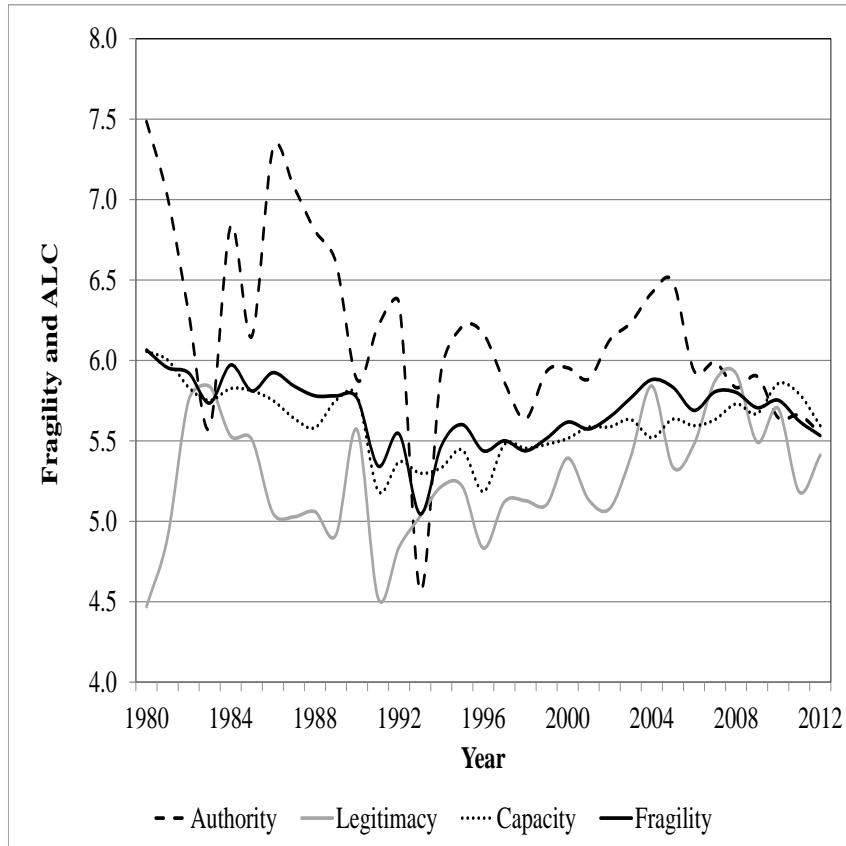


Yemen, 1980-2012

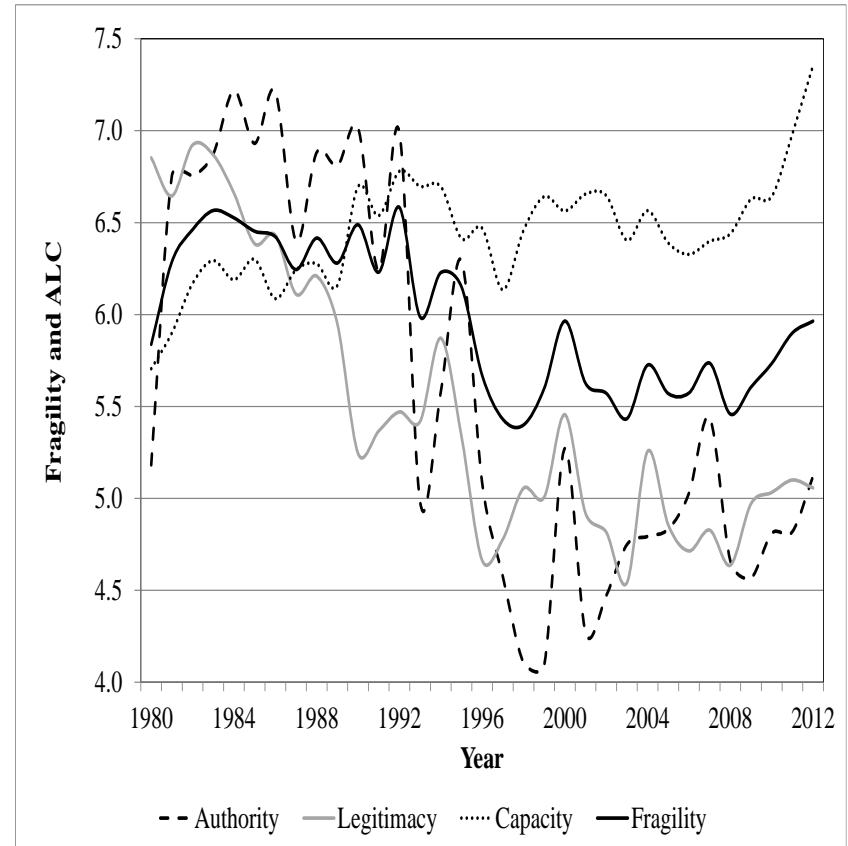


TYPE 2 (EXIT/STABILIZED)

Bangladesh, 1980-2012

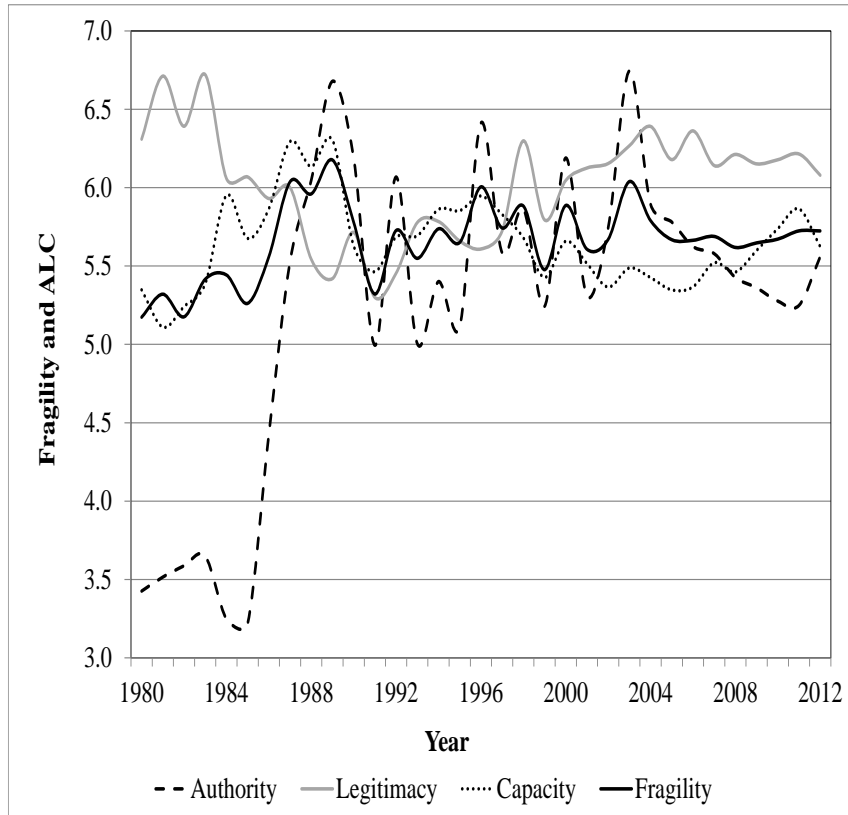


Mozambique, 1980-2012

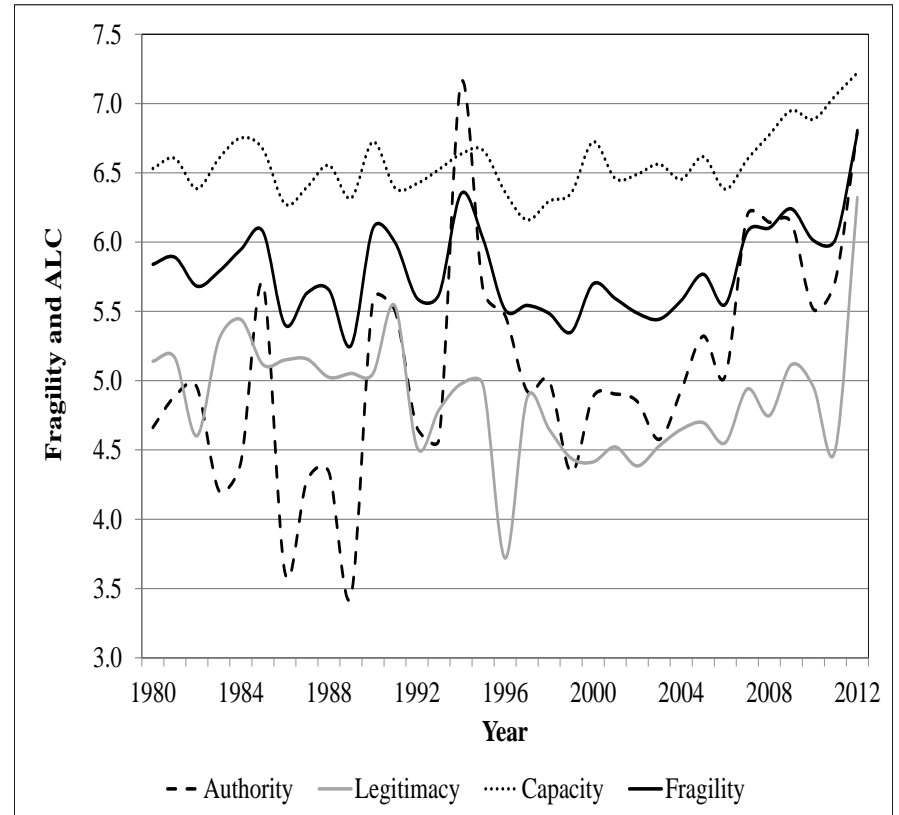


TYPE 3 (IN/OUT OF FRAGILITY)

Laos, 1980-2012



Mali, 1980-2012



CORRELEATES OF THE FRAGILITY TRAP

Figure 10: A Fragility Trap Model

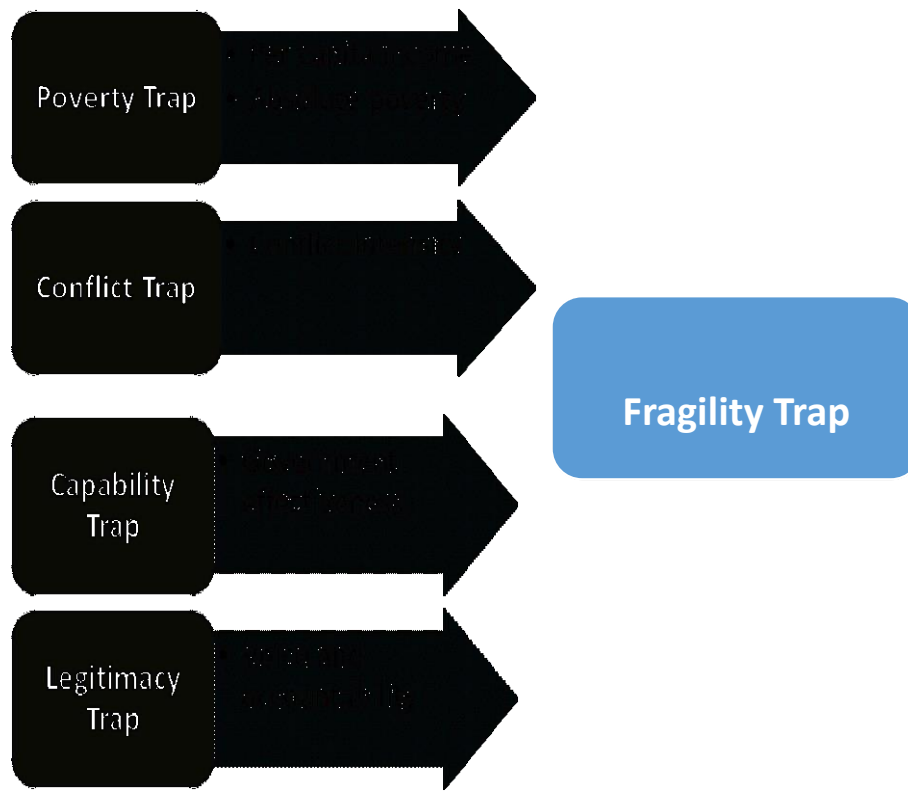


Table 4: Correlates of fragility, 1980-2014

Note: all correlations are significant at the 1% level.

Variable	All Non-Advanced Countries	Non-Trapped Countries	Trapped Countries
GDP per capita	-0.47	-0.47	0.22
Conflict	0.34	0.28	0.19
Government effectiveness	-0.77	-0.76	-0.67
Voice and accountability	-0.67	-0.63	-0.60



TABLE 5: FRAGILITY AS A FUNCTION OF VARIOUS TRAPS – TRAPPED COUNTRIES

Explanatory Variables	(1) OLS	(2) FE	(3) RE
<i>Constant</i>	5.466** (34.584)	5.295** (9.395)	4.909** (17.094)
<i>log(GDPPC)</i>	0.093** (3.502)	0.122 (1.263)	0.191** (4.146)
<i>Conflict</i>	0.036* (2.079)	0.045* (2.235)	0.033 (1.575)
<i>Government Effectiveness</i>	-0.376** (-8.764)	-0.268** (-3.221)	-0.371** (-4.586)
<i>Voice and Accountability</i>	-0.148* (-2.423)	-0.243** (-3.413)	-0.172* (-2.368)
#Observations	121	121	121
#Countries	9	9	9



SUMMARY

- Authority (government effectiveness, and to a certain extent conflict intensity) and legitimacy (voice and accountability) are the key structural characteristics that correlate the most with fragility for those countries that are trapped in fragility
- Capacity (income per capita and poverty) is not significant.
- Improvements in capacity do not guarantee that countries will be able to escape the fragility trap, especially when corresponding improvements are not happening to authority and legitimacy
- Capacity becomes important once countries are able to exit the fragility trap.

