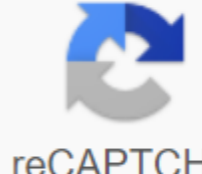


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This report sets out a policy on fragility at a critical turning point: the final countdown to Agenda 2030 is under way, and the pandemic has reversed the gains made. PRESS RELEASE Global Development Efforts Should Increase Attention to Fragile States in Light of The Crisis coVID-19 Face a la Crisis du COVID-19, les efforts on de d'veloppement au niveau mondial devraient davantage se concentrer sur les 'tats fragiles Angel Gurra, OECD Secretary-General His E. Adaljiza Magno, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Timor-Lesti Helder de Costa, Secretary General, G7' Elke Lebel, Deputy Director, BMM Suzanne Moorhead Chairman of the OECD Development Committee Office for Development Cooperation, OECD Liberata Rutageruka Mulamula, Visiting Fellow and Acting Director of the Institute of African Studies, George Washington University and Distinguished Un Peacebuilding Architecture Review By Ustra See, President and CEO, Alliance for Peacebuilding Kathleen Forichon, Senior Policy Analyst, OECD Jeffrey Schlagenhauf, Deputy Secretary-General, OECD visualizations and analysis related to the States of Fragility series. It allows users to analyze all fragile contexts in order to eliminate the fragility of economic, environmental, political aspects of security and society, as well as to understand the financial landscape in an unstable environment. For more information on the States of Fragile methodology, visit the Platform page. WORKING PAPERS FURTHER INFORMATION OECD work on the crises and fragility of PREVIOUS EDITIONS STAY IN TOUCH Join the conversation on Twitter: @OECDDev and #StatesofFragility Contact: DAC. Contact@oecd.org To get our development newsletter, subscribe to MyOECD This article about the Fragile States Index. The list of countries can be found in the list of countries by the index of unstable countries. Fragile States according to the Fragile States Index, the 2005-2013 Warning Warning Moderate Sustainable Lack of Information/Dependent Territories Fragile States Index (FSI; formerly the Failed States Index) is an annual report published by the United States Think Tank Peace Foundation and the American journal Foreign Policy from 2005 to 2018, followed by a new humanitarian from 2019. The list is aimed at assessing the vulnerability of States to conflict or collapse, ranking all sovereign States with membership in the United Nations, where there is sufficient data for analysis. Taiwan, the Palestinian territories, Northern Cyprus, Kosovo and Western Sahara are not ranked, despite being recognized as sovereign by one or more other countries. Rating is based on the sum of points by 12 (see below). Each indicator scored on a scale of 0 to 10, with 0 being the lowest intensity (most stable) and 10 being the highest intensity (least (least (least creating a scale of 0-120. The index ranking methodology is based on twelve indicators of the vulnerability of the state, grouped by category: cohesion, economic, political, social. The results are derived from a process that includes content analysis, quantitative data, and qualitative overview. During the content analysis phase, millions of documents from more than 100,000 English-language or translated sources (social media excluded) are scanned and filtered through the Peace Fund's Conflict Assessment Systems Tool (CAST), which uses certain filters and search parameters to sort data based on indicators-related expressions and assign scores based on algorithms. After the CAST analysis, quantitative data from sources such as the United Nations (UN), the World Health Organization (WHO), the World Health Organization (WHO), the World Orderbook, Transparency International, the World Bank and Freedom House are included, which then leads to the final stage of qualitative analysis of each indicator for each country. Considered together in the index, the indicators are a way of assessing the vulnerability of the state to collapse or conflict, ranking states by a range of categories marked as stable, stable, warning and vigilant. In each bracket, the scores are also divided by the degree of severity. Score breakdown as follows: Category FSI Score Braces (2016) 2015-2016 Color 2005-2014 Color Alert 90.0-120.0 Very high: 11 High: 100-109.9 Warning: 90-99.9 Red Warning 60.0-89.9 High: 80-89.9 Warning: 70-79.9 Low: 60-69.9 Yellow Orange Orange Stable 30.0-59.9 Less stable: 50-59.9 Stable: 40-49.9 More stable: 30-39.9 Green-yellow Sustainable 0.0 -29.9 Sustainable: 20-29.9 Very steady: 0-19.9 Blue Green Not Rated N/A - Light Grey Light Grey All Countries in the three main categories display features that make their societies and institutions vulnerable to failure. However, the FSI is not intended as a tool to predict when states may experience violence or collapse, as it does not measure the direction or pace of change. It is possible that the condition sorted into a stable zone will deteriorate at a faster rate than in the more fragile warning or warning zones, and may experience violence earlier. Conversely, States in the red zone, although fragile, may show positive signs of recovery or slow to deteriorate, giving them time to adopt mitigation strategies. Indicators See also: Risk Factors Twelve Conflict Risk Indicators are used to measure the state of the state at any given time. Indicators provide a snapshot in time that can be measured compared to other images in the series to determine whether conditions are improving or deteriorating. Below is a list of indicators used in both the CAST and the Fragile States Index. Security Device Factionalized Elites Group Discontents Economic Economic and the property of uneven human economic development flight and the brain drain of public legal human rights services and the rule of law demographic pressures of refugees and internally displaced persons, the Criticism of the Nomenclature Years of controversy over the failed state terminology in the title index contributed to a change in 2014, with the transition from the index of failed states to the index of fragile states. Critics have argued that the term created a false binary division, or false dichotomy, between states that can be salvaged and those that were beyond recovery, Christa Hendry, executive director of the FFP, attributed the change in part to a reaction to the debate that triggered the term failed state, but noted that the name had a negative impact on our ability to draw the right attention to FSI. Several scientists and journalists also criticized the FSI for its lack of utility and measurement criteria. Writing for The National Interest and The Washington Post, the authors argue that FSI sends a signal that tackling problems in the developing world is more nation-building, when in fact government construction can be seen as a cause of instability or fragility. Claire Lee, writing for The Guardian in 2012, denounced the index as a useless policy tool that focused only on the symptoms of struggling states, ignoring causes or potential treatments. Critics of the methodology have also identified flaws with FSI measurement criteria, as well as a lack of transparency around baseline data analysis. For example, indicators related to refugees and flight have led North Korea to improve as emigration has declined; While this may indicate a strengthening of the security apparatus in the State, it does not necessarily have to be recognized as an improvement. In addition, the analysis of the indicators led several commentators to conclude that the combination of too many categories and the inability to distinguish between government and state (sometimes allowing political steps, such as Iran's agreement to negotiate with the West to positively influence the outcome) complicates efforts to draw conclusions. Some advocated greater transparency of scoring methods, reworking criteria to give the index predictive value, and consolidating indicators into umbrella groups for easier comparison. Related indices by the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) base its annual Report on Fragile States, now called States of Fragile, on FSI, as well as on World Bank data (which publishes its own lists of fragile states) since 2005. On a monthly basis, the International Crisis (ICG), a transnational non-governmental organization (NGO), publishes CrisisWatch, a bulletin designed to about the development of state conflict around the world. The reports indicate whether situations have improved, deteriorated or remained unchanged from the previous month, and indicate where there may be risks of new/escalation (or opportunities to resolve) conflicts in the coming month. Links Fragile States Index OECD State of Fragile Reports See also List of Countries by Fragile States Index Rogue State Ochlocracy Crisis State Research Center Violent NonState Actor Pariah State Banana Republic International Isolation Links : Turning Points 2019 Lessons of Fragility. A new humanitarian. 2019-04-10. Received 2019-12-23. a b Failed States are often asked questions. The Peace Foundation. Received 2007-08-25. The list of failed states in 2007. Foreign Policy Magazine. Archive from the original 2007-06-20. 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