

**TOOL:** *Selected state fragility indices/rankings*

<b>Bertelsmann Transformation Index (BTI)</b>	The BTI is a larger index that measures transformation processes towards democracy and market economy. It uses expert surveys entailing 52 questions and 17 indicators. Two of the questions relate to state weakness and address coverage of the monopoly of the use of force over the entire territory and the extent to which administrative structures exist.
<b>Country Indicators for Foreign Policy (CIFP)</b>	The CIFP draws on country-level structural indicators to develop effective policies to respond to intrastate conflict. It departs from three fundamental state properties: authority, legitimacy, and capacity. These properties are then measured for 192 countries through range of 74 indicators covering the spheres of governance, economics, security and crime, human development, demography, the environment, and one cross-cutting theme: gender.
<b>Failed States Index (FSI)</b>	The FSI tracks the risk of state failure using the Conflict Assessment System Tool (CAST) developed as a methodology for early warning and assessment of internal conflict. The FSI ranks 177 countries based on indicators that proxy demographic pressures, complex humanitarian crises, group grievances, human flight, uneven development, economic growth and decline, state legitimacy, public services, rule of law and human rights, security sector, factionalised elites, and external intervention.
<b>Global Peace Index (GPI)</b>	The GPI measure the state of peace in 162 countries. The index uses qualitative and quantitative data to gauge internal and external levels of peace. The GPI report provides an analysis of the data, identifying trends in peace over time, as well as the key drivers of peace and economic calculation of the impact of violence on the global economy.
<b>OECD: States of Fragility (SFI)</b>	The SFI ranks 162 developed and developing countries in terms of effectiveness and legitimacy across four dimensions of state functions (economic development, governance, security, and social development), using a variety of indicators in these fields. The objective is to assess the system performance of states.
<b>Index of State Weakness (ISW)</b>	The ISW ranks 141 developing countries according to their relative performance in the economic, political, security, and social sphere. It is structured along 20 indicators.
<b>World Bank (WB): Harmonized List of Fragile Situations (ISW)</b>	The World Bank changed the terminology several times. It now defines fragile situations according to their ranking in the Country Policy and Institutional Assessment that includes a set of 16 criteria grouped in four clusters: economic management, structural policies, policies for social inclusion and equity, and public sector management and institutions. The result is published every year in the "Harmonized List of Fragile Situations". The term includes countries or territories with (i) a harmonized CPIA country rating of 3.2 or less, and/or (ii) the presence of a UN and/or regional peace-keeping or political/peace-building mission during the last three years.