

## MENA Rankings from CIFP ([www.carleton.ca/cifp](http://www.carleton.ca/cifp))

The first table shows rankings for over all fragility - which is a combination/average of A, L and C. The second is for legitimacy only,. The legitimacy rankings show the ones currently undergoing unrest - ones above the average are particularly susceptible

Country	Overall Fragility Score	Authority	Legitimacy	Capacity
West Bank & Gaza	7.41	6.69	10.33	7.50
Yemen	7.27	6.59	8.32	7.31
Iraq	6.94	7.52	7.50	6.15
Iran	6.25	7.00	6.96	5.38
Djibouti	6.19	4.80	6.98	7.06
Syria	5.90	5.21	6.97	5.95
Algeria	5.88	6.25	6.90	5.05
Egypt	5.78	5.34	7.32	5.34
Lebanon	5.74	6.35	7.29	4.62
Morocco	5.72	4.94	7.17	5.64
Saudi Arabia	5.59	5.79	7.47	4.67
Oman	5.31	4.41	6.48	5.41
Kuwait	5.31	5.23	6.86	4.76
Libya	5.30	4.80	7.15	4.86
Jordan	5.21	4.70	6.79	4.89
Bahrain	4.96	4.13	7.33	4.48
Israel	4.71	6.39	4.52	3.49
Tunisia	4.61	3.72	6.11	4.60
UAE	4.61	3.81	6.63	4.17
Qatar	4.55	3.92	6.14	4.26
Malta	3.33	2.96	3.58	3.49
Average	5.55	5.27	6.90	5.19

## Ranking by Legitimacy only – The key factor in the unrest and uprisings

West Bank and Gaza  
Yemen  
Iraq  
Saudi Arabia  
Bahrain  
Egypt  
Lebanon  
Morocco  
Libya  
Djibouti  
Syria  
Iran  
Algeria  
Average  
Kuwait  
Jordan  
United Arab Emirates  
Oman  
Qatar  
Tunisia  
Israel  
Malta

### Definitions

**A Authority** captures the extent to which a state possesses the ability to enact binding legislation over a population, to exercise coercive force over its sovereign territory, to provide core public goods, and to provide a stable and secure environment to its citizens and communities. States lacking in authority may be unable to exercise control over the full extent of their legal territory; such states will likely have difficulty responding effectively to threats, whether internal or external. In some areas, non-state actors such as rebel militias or criminal organizations may possess de facto authority; in others, the rule of law may be completely absent. Border control may be intermittent or non-existent, enabling illicit flows of people and goods. Essential government services may be either underprovided, or privatized. Other potential problems include the inability to enforce government policy, combat corruption and criminality, effectively mobilize the resources of the state towards the ends requested and required by government, regulate private markets, or guarantee contracts.

Key measures include: rule of law, economic growth, internal rebellion, border disputes, size of the informal economy, paying taxes, military expenditures, political stability, terrorism, refugees hosted, regulatory and financial quality (a total basket of about 20 indicators).

**C Capacity** refers to the potential for a state to mobilize and employ resources towards productive ends. Its actual ability to do so is captured through our measures of authority and legitimacy. States lacking in capacity may prove unable to respond effectively to sudden shocks such as natural disasters, epidemics, food shortages, or refugee flows. They may not have sufficient resources to feed, clothe, and educate their population, particularly in the presence of exogenous shocks of all kinds, whether domestic or international, whether natural or human in origin. They may therefore be heavily reliant upon civil society and the international community in such situations. Key measures of capacity include gdp/capita, education, human development, youth bulge, infant and maternal mortality, literacy, disaster risk, arable land, energy consumption (a total basket of about 25 indicators).

**L Legitimacy** refers to the extent to which a state commands public loyalty to the governing regime, and to generate domestic support for that government's legislation and policy. Such support must be created through a voluntary and reciprocal arrangement of effective governance and citizenship founded upon broadly accepted principles of government selection and succession that is recognized both locally and internationally. States in which the ruling regime lacks either broad and voluntary domestic support or general international recognition suffer a lack of legitimacy. Such states face significant difficulties in maintaining peaceful relations between and among various communities within the state; any security found within the state is likely the result of coercion rather than popular consent. As a result, such states are inherently vulnerable to internal upheaval, and must be considered fragile as a result. Key measures of legitimacy include gender equality, level of democracy, minority rights, civil and political rights, freedom of the press corruption and transparency and accountability, and international covenants on human rights. (a total basket of about 20 indicators).

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Rankings are assessed annually. Numerical scores for each country are based on global rankings for approximately 195 countries . For full details and definitions see: [www.carleton.ca/cifp](http://www.carleton.ca/cifp)

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