

Revised Classification of Fragility and Conflict Situations for World Bank Group Engagement

Introduction

1. **The classification aims to inform strategic and operational decision-making within the World Bank Group (WBG)** by providing a disaggregated classification of low- and middle-income countries that are affected by fragility and conflict—also known as Fragility and Conflict Situations (FCS). It aims to allow for effective and context-appropriate WBG engagement by providing a simple and practical operational framework (and associated metrics) that can both help identify countries most affected by fragility- and conflict-related issues and differentiate across such situations. It is part of WBG commitments made in the context of the 18th replenishment of the International Development Association (IDA) and the Global Capital Increase for the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD).

2. **The revised FCS classification evolves from the Harmonized List of Fragile Situations** and related work by partners, and it aims to address some of the limitations in the current systems. The outgoing Harmonized List was based on two criteria: a harmonized Country Policy and Institutional Assessment (CPIA) score below 3.2,ⁱ and the presence of a United Nations (UN) mission or a regional peacekeeping/peacebuilding mission. As such, it aggregated all dimensions of fragility and conflict into one broad category and does not sufficiently differentiate between various types of situations.

Purpose and use of the classification

3. **The primary purpose of the new classification is to ensure that the WBG’s strategic and programmatic focus in countries affected by FCS-related issues is adapted and tailored to the diverse challenges faced by these countries.** It distinguishes across countries based on the nature and severity of the FCS-related issues they are facing to allow for a differentiation of approaches, policies, and instruments and to help adapt the WBG’s engagement to difficult and complex situations in a manner that is tailored to relevant contexts. It aims to ensure sound prioritization, selectivity, consistency, and fitness for purpose.

4. **The classification is fully in line with the new WBG Fragility, Conflict, and Violence (FCV) Strategy, which aims to develop a differentiated approach to defining and operating in FCV-affected countries so that the WBG can strengthen its impact and operational effectiveness in these contexts.**

Typology of FCS

6. **To capture the differentiated nature of fragility and conflict, the classification is based on methodologies that distinguish countries in the following categories:**

- **Countries with high levels of institutional and social fragility**, identified based on public indicators that measure the quality of policy and institutions as well as specific manifestations of fragility.
- **Countries affected by violent conflict**, identified based on a threshold number of conflict-related deaths relative to the population. This category distinguishes two further subcategories based on the intensity of violence: (i) **countries in high-intensity conflict** and (ii) **countries in medium-intensity conflict**.

7. **The classification is expected to be complemented by ongoing work to support other countries that are less severely affected by FCV or affected by FCV spillovers, as well as to identify situations with increasing risks of fragility and conflict escalation.** This would be part of wider WBG efforts to adopt a more risk-based approach to development and to support efforts aimed at mitigating FCV risks. These situations may not warrant additional allocations or specific policies or instruments, but instead management attention to allow for early action. The Global Crisis Risk Platform (GCRP) may provide a forum to identify such countries, based on a mix of qualitative and quantitative criteria, and to discuss the possible WBG responses.

Methodology

9. **Countries with high institutional and social fragility** include a range of countries that are facing deep institutional crises, that have very poor transparency and government accountability, or that have weak institutional capacity. These issues are sometimes compounded by threats posed by climate change (for example, for some small Pacific Islands states).

- **Fragile countries are defined as**
 - (i) those with one or more of the following: (a) the weakest institutional and policy environment, based on a revised, harmonized CPIA scoreⁱⁱ for IDA countries (for which CPIA scores are disclosed)ⁱⁱⁱ that is below 3.0; **or** (b) the presence of a UN peacekeeping operation because this reflects a decision by the international community that a significant investment is needed to maintain peace and stability there; **or** (c) flight across borders of 2,000 or more per 100,000 population, who are internationally regarded as refugees in need of international protection,^{iv} as this signals a major political or security crisis; and
 - (ii) those that are not in medium- or high-intensity conflict (see methodology below), as such countries have gone beyond fragility.

Sources of data for the CPIA are the World Bank, the African Development Bank, and the Asian Development Bank; the UN Department of Peace Operations for the presence of peacekeeping missions;^v and the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) for numbers of refugees.

10. **Countries in conflict** are identified based on the number of conflict deaths in absolute terms and relative to their population.

- **Countries in high-intensity conflict** are defined as those with (i) an absolute number of conflict deaths above 250 according to ACLED *and* 150 according to UCDP; **and** (ii) a number of conflict deaths relative to the population above 10 per 100,000 according to both ACLED *and* UCDP, reflecting widespread and intense violence across many parts of the country.
- **Countries in medium-intensity conflict** are defined as (i) countries with lower intensity conflict, as measured by (a) an absolute number of conflict deaths above 250 according to ACLED *and* 150 according to UCDP; and (b) between 2 and 10 per 100,000 population according to ACLED *and* between 1 and 10 according to UCDP; **or** (ii) countries with a rapid deterioration of the security situation, as measured by (a) an absolute number of conflict deaths above 250 according to ACLED *and* 150 according to UCDP; (b) a lower number of conflict deaths relative to the population between 1 and 2 (ACLED) *and* 0.5 and 1 (UCDP) and (c) more than a doubling of the number of casualties in the last year.

The sources of data for conflict deaths are the Armed Conflict Location & Event Data Project (ACLED) and the Uppsala Conflict Data Project (UCDP).^{vi} To maximize the robustness of the classification, a country will be included in a certain category only if it meets threshold criteria in both databases.

Governance

11. The FCS classification and associated list of countries is to be updated annually by the WBG's FCV Group, in consultation with key World Bank business units: Operations Policy & Country Services (OPCS), Development Finance (DFI), and Regions. The update is to be circulated by July 1 each year (after CPIAs are finalized).

12. The classification is publicly disclosed and the list is available here:

<https://www.worldbank.org/en/topic/fragilityconflictviolence/brief/harmonized-list-of-fragile-situations>

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- i The CPIA (Country Policy and Institutional Assessment) provides a rating of countries against a set of 16 criteria grouped into four clusters: economic management, structural policies, policies for social inclusion and equity, and public sector management and institutions. The Harmonized CPIA is calculated as the average of the World Bank CPIA and the African Development Bank or Asian Development Bank CPIA (as may apply to a given country).
 - ii The list will use the lowest score (rather than the average) of CPIAs from the World Bank, the African Development Bank, and the Asian Development Bank.
 - iii See footnote 1.
 - iv People internationally regarded as refugees in need of international protection include refugees, people in refugee-like situations, and Venezuelans displaced abroad.
 - v This is updated continuously at <https://peacekeeping.un.org/en/where-we-operate>.
 - vi Both ACLED and UCDP aim to record, report, and map conflict-related fatalities (stemming from state-based, non-state, and one-sided violence), and are considered by practitioners, researchers, and governments as reliable sources of such data. The use of two sets of data is necessary to even out discrepancies.

FY20 List of Fragile and Conflict-affected Situations

Country	Number of conflict deaths (ACLED)	Conflict deaths relative to the population (per 100,000) (ACLED)	Number of conflict deaths (UCDP)	Conflict deaths relative to the population (per 100,000) (UCDP)	Double number of conflict deaths since last year (ACLED and UCDP)	Exiting refugees by country of origin relative to the population (per 100,000)	CPIA (WB)*	CPIA (AFDB)*	CPA (ADB)*	UNDP single-country mission
<i>In the table below, the data in all shaded areas are provided for information, and not taken into account in the designation of the particular FCV category.</i>										
HIGH-INTENSITY CONFLICTS										
Afghanistan	43,481	116.97	31,401	84.47		7,213	2.68		2.78	
Central African Republic	1,187	25.44	616	13.20		12,662	2.58	2.53		Yes
Libya	1,187	17.77	821	12.29		208				
Somalia	5,081	33.85	3,448	22.97		6,328		1.67		
South Sudan	1,682	15.32	1,419	12.93		20,821	1.48	1.90		Yes
Syrian Arab Rep.	30,070	177.86	20,964	124.00		39,360				
Yemen, Rep.	30,830	108.18	6,986	24.51		109	2.04			
MEDIUM-INTENSITY CONFLICT										
Burkina Faso	306	1.55	174	0.88	Yes	58	3.57	4.15		
Burundi	330	2.95	294	2.63		3,471	2.91	2.98		
Cameroon	1,540	6.11	1,293	5.13		179	3.30	4.10		
Congo, Dem. Rep.	3,154	3.75	2,971	3.53		857	2.94	3.09		Yes
Iraq	6,630	17.25	1,482	3.86		969				
Mali	1,754	9.19	1,453	7.62		830	3.40	3.65		Yes
Niger	513	2.29	251	1.12		12	3.41	3.72		
Nigeria	6,274	3.20	4,140	2.11		141	3.13	3.78		
Sudan	1,051	2.51	719	1.72		1,734	2.28	2.55		
HIGH INSTITUTIONAL AND SOCIAL FRAGILITY										
Chad	287	1.85	216	1.40	No	70	2.73	3.00		
Comoros		-	-	-		75	2.81	2.35		
Congo, Rep.	28	0.53	13	0.25		255	2.70	2.98		
Eritrea	1	0.03	-	-		14,691	1.97	2.23		
Gambia, The	3	0.13	-	-		757	2.98	2.99		
Guinea-Bissau	-	-	-	-		109	2.45	2.65		
Haiti		-	25	0.22		248	2.78			Yes
Kiribati		-	-	-		1	2.93		2.96	
Kosovo	4	0.22	-	-		-	3.53			Yes
Lebanon	17	0.25	2	0.03		82				Yes
Liberia	2	0.04	-	-		115	2.90	3.37		Yes
Marshall Islands		-	-	-		12	2.60		2.83	
Micronesia, Fed. Sts.		-	-	-		-	2.75		2.86	
Myanmar	267	0.50	150	0.28		2,132	3.02		3.38	
Papua New Guinea		-	-	-		5	3.00		2.75	
Solomon Islands		-	-	-		5	2.93		3.20	
Tuvalu		-	-	-		17	2.88		3.02	
Venezuela, RB		-	-	-		9,054				
Zimbabwe	24	0.17	4	0.03		108	2.79	2.56		
West Bank and Gaza (territory)	343	7.51	-	-		2,205				Yes

* To ensure coherence across the three institutions, only the four common clusters of criteria will be used: a) economic management; b) structural policies; c) policies for social inclusion and equity; and d) public sector management and institutions.