



How Fragile is Kenya? Reading Kenya's Score on the Fragile State Index 2024

by

Kwame Owino & Maureen Barasa



FRAGILE STATES INDEX

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Outline

1. Why?
2. Methodology
3. Kenya's FSI Score 8-year trend
4. EAC Comparison
5. Assessment
 - Kenya
 - EAC
6. Conclusion

Objectives

1. To unpack Kenya's numbers under the FSI and interpret the score
2. To raise literacy around Fragile States Index data

Background- Fragile States Index(FSI)

- Conflict Assessment System Tool (CAST),- which was developed in the 1990s as a framework for policymakers and field practitioners to be able to better understand and measure conflict drivers and dynamics in complex environments
- FSI allows for comparison of the nexus of human security and economic development
- Understanding underlying structural questions in fragility
- Early Warning System

How is the Index Measured?(Indicators)

1. Cohesion Indicators
2. Economic Indicators
3. Political Indicators
4. Social Indicators
5. Cross-Cutting Indicators

a. Cohesion Indicators

- i. Security Apparatus
- ii. Factionalized Elites
- iii. Group Grievance

b. Economic Indicators

- i. Economic Decline and Poverty
- ii. Uneven Development
- iii. Human Flight and Brain Drain

c. Political Indicators

- i. State legitimacy
- ii. Public Services
- iii. Human Rights and Rule of Law

d. Social Indicators

- i. Demographic Pressures
- ii. Refugees and IDPs

e. Cross-Cutting Indicators

i. External Intervention

Kenya's FSI Score 8-year Trend

Kenya	Rank	Security Apparatus	Factionalized Elites	Group Grievance	Economy	Economic Inequality	Human Flight and Brain Drain	State Legitimacy	Public Services	Human Rights	Demographic Pressures	Refugees and IDPs	Total	External Intervention
2024	36th	6.9	8.6	7.7	6.3	7.5	6.3	7.4	7.7	6	8.1	7.4	86.5	6.6
2023	35th	6.8	8.9	8	6.4	7.4	6.4	7.3	8	6.3	8.1	7.3	87.8	6.9
2022	33rd	7.1	8.6	8	6.3	7.1	6.7	7.3	8.3	6.2	8.4	7.6	88.2	6.6
2021	32nd	7.4	8.6	8	6.4	7.4	6.6	7.6	8.2	6.3	8.3	7.5	89.2	6.9
2020	29th	7.7	8.6	8.3	6.5	7.3	6.9	7.9	7.7	6.5	8.3	7.4	90.3	7.2
2019	25th	7.9	9.1	8.6	6.6	7.4	7.2	8.2	8	6.8	8.6	7.7	93.5	7.5
2018	17th	8.4	9.6	8.9	7.0	7.6	7.5	8.1	8.3	7.3	8.9	8.0	97.4	7.8
2017	22nd	8.3	8.9	8.9	6.9	7.9	7.6	7.6	8	7	8.9	8.3	96.4	8.1

EAC Fragile States Index Comparative Results

Country	Rank	Security Apparatus	Factionalized Elites	Group Grievance	Economy	Economic Inequality	Human Flight and Brain Drain	State Legitimacy	Public Services	Human Rights	Demographic Pressures	Refugees and IDPs	Total	External Intervention
Burundi	24th	7.5	8.5	6.4	8.5	7.1	4.9	9.3	7.9	8.7	8.8	7.7	92.6	7.3
DRC	29th	6.1	6.7	8.9	9.2	7.4	6.1	9.1	8.8	6.9	8.7	6.2	90.2	6.1
Kenya	36th	6.9	8.6	7.7	6.3	7.5	6.3	7.4	7.7	6	8.1	7.4	86.5	6.6
Rwanda	46th	5.5	8.3	8.7	6.3	7.5	5.8	6.6	6.4	6.5	7.4	7.4	81.8	5.4
Somalia	1st	9.7	10	9	9.2	9	8.5	9.7	9.5	8.7	10	9	111.3	9
South Sudan	3rd	10	9.2	8.7	8.6	8.6	6.4	9.9	9.8	8.8	9.7	10	109	9.3
Tanzania	62nd	4.3	6.5	5.2	5.7	7.5	6.3	6.6	8.1	5.3	8.8	5.9	75.7	5.5
Uganda	28th	6.4	8.9	7.9	6.3	7.6	6	8.1	7.7	7.3	8.9	9	91.1	7

Assessment: Kenya

- Cohesion Indicator contains Highest risks for Kenya
- **Political Indicator:** State Legitimacy
- 1 and 2 are mutually reinforcing in a negative direction
- Economic Inequality is higher: economic performance unlikely to be a shift for Kenya's stability
- Constitution Implementation runs in the same direction with stability

Assessment: EAC

- Mixed bag but all states in the bottom 1/3 of FSI
- State strength important for integration
- Fragility drivers similar: Cohesion and Political
- Scope for a common project in creating stable constitutional order
- Inclusive societies will create EAC stability

Conclusion

- FSI trends matter more than single year score
- Changing FSI scores requires consistent reform
- Refocus the attention of state commissions to Kenya's Fragility



Thank You

www.ieakenya.or.ke

admin@ieakenya.or.ke