

THE BIGGEST MOVERS

Relating climate adaptation to stability and development

Over the past five years, the countries that have made the biggest jump on the ND-GAIN Country Index to become better climate adaptors shared improvement in their economies and adaptive capacities. The countries that declined the most over the same period primarily shared increases in corruption, political instability and violence.

Comparing ND-GAIN to the Fragile States Index (FSI) reveals more of the story, including some interesting subtleties highlighted here.

DATA SOURCE: index.gain.org 11.2015

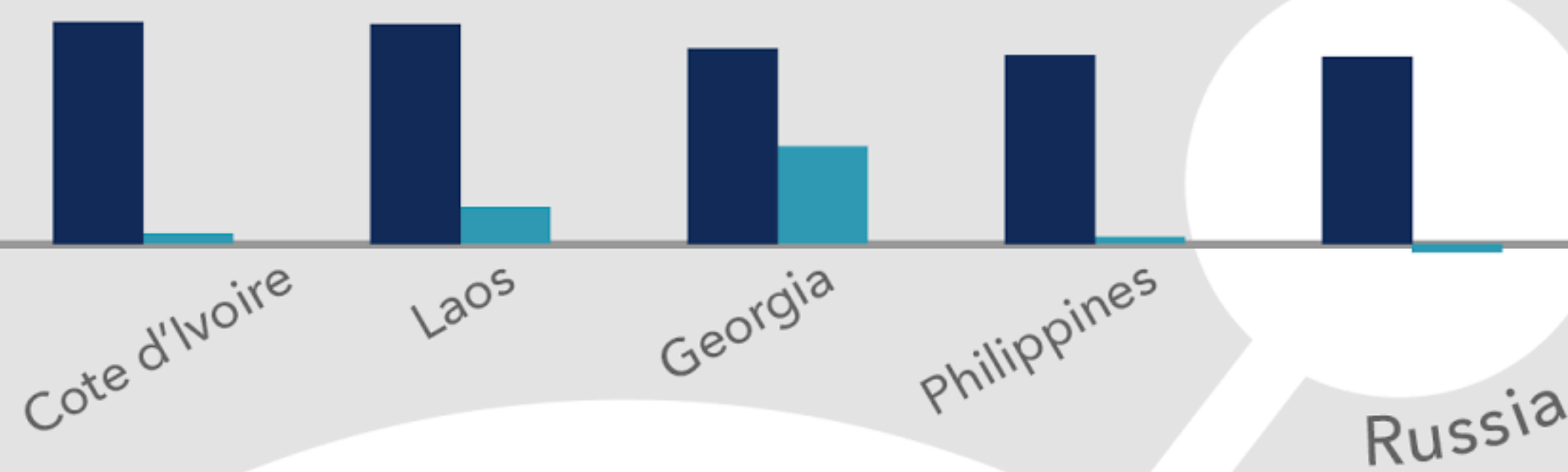


5-year change

■ ND-GAIN
■ FSI*

* FSI rescaled to facilitate direct comparison.

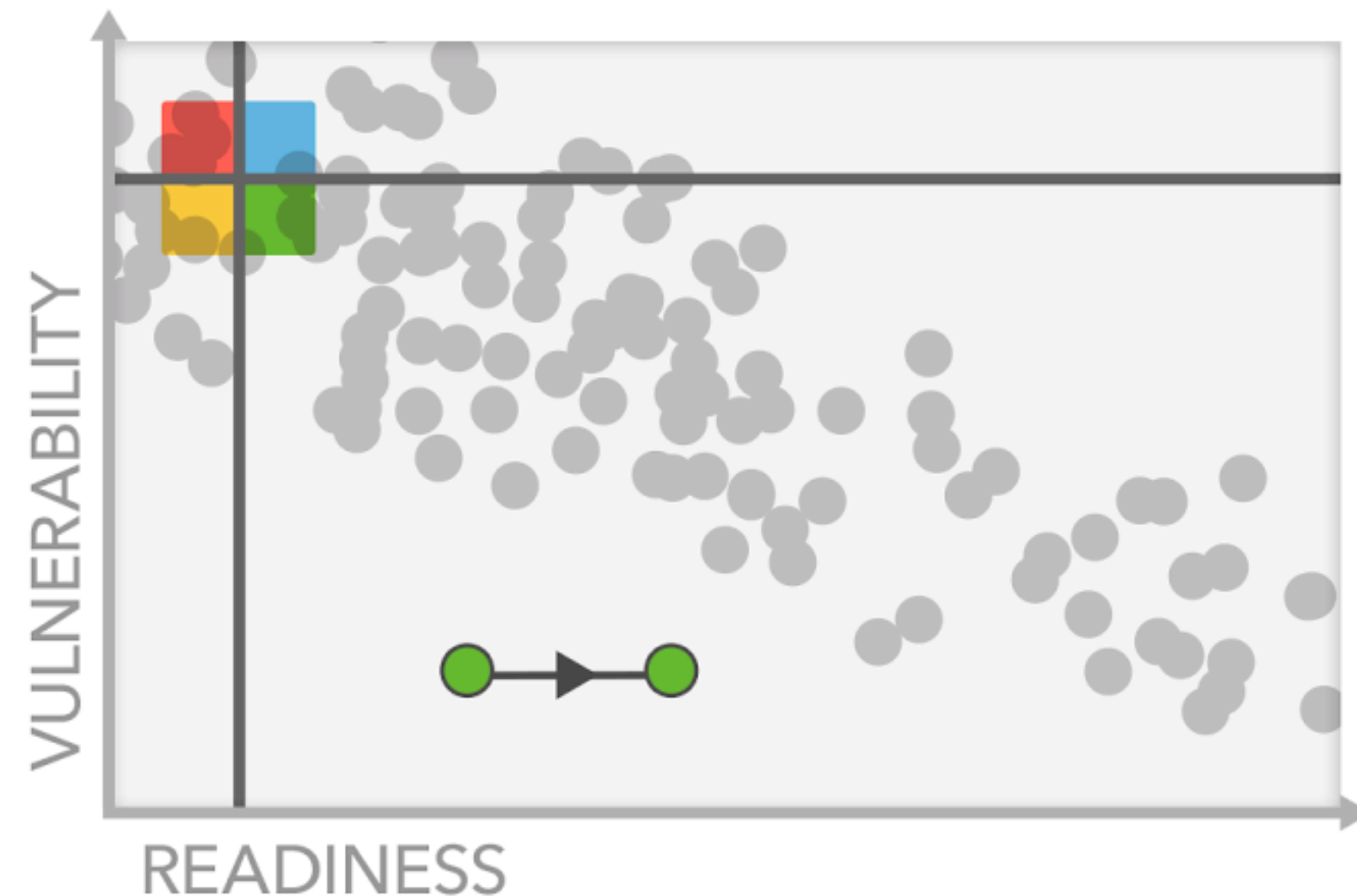
Unscaled FSI,
+ means more fragile:
Syria: +20.0
Russia: +1.0
Iceland: -5.5



RUSSIA

ND-GAIN: +4.3 FSI: -0.2

Some countries, including Russia, improved on ND-GAIN, but not FSI, largely due to internal political issues.

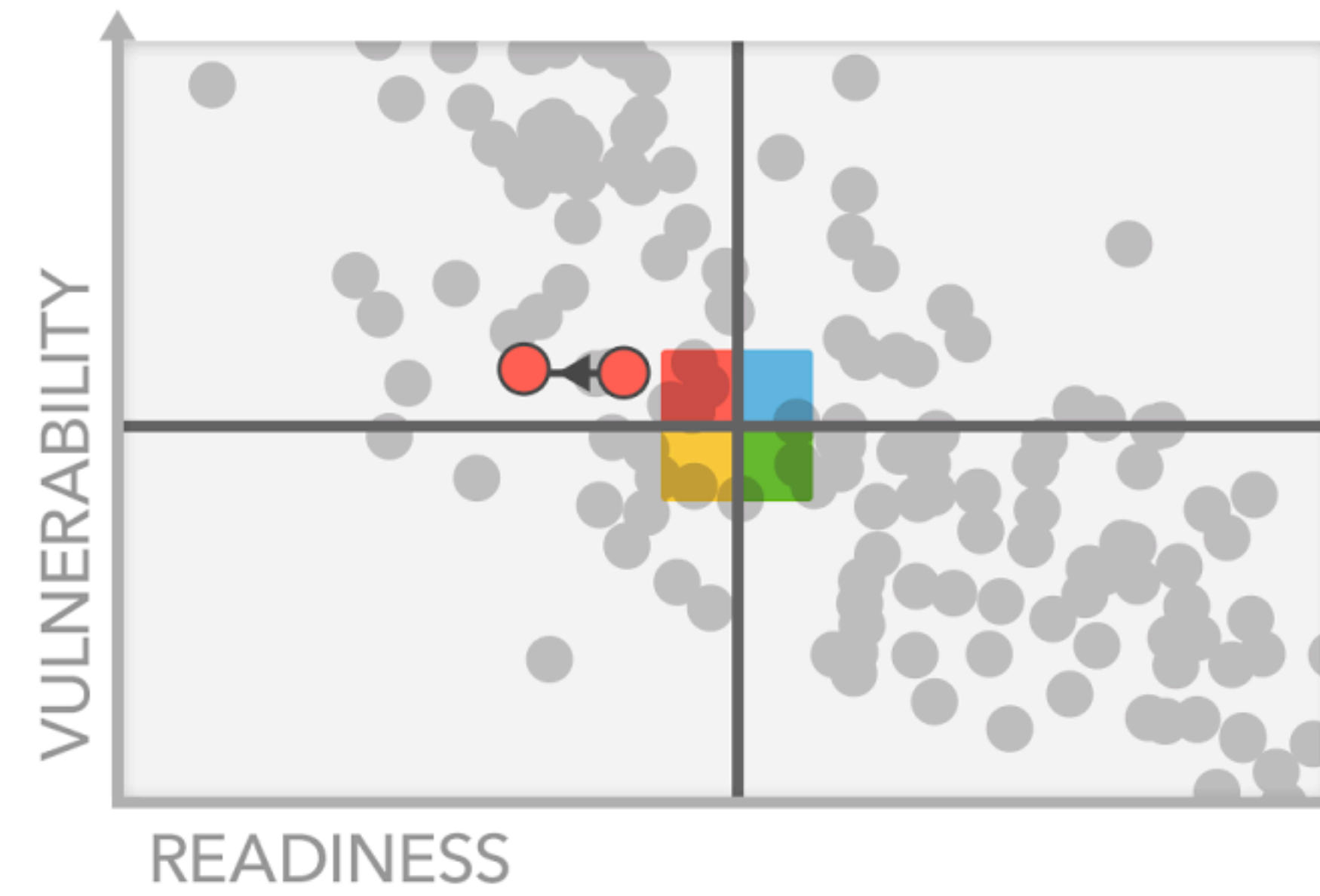


A look at the ND-GAIN Matrix reveals the source of Russia's improved ND-GAIN Index score to be an increase in readiness.

SYRIA

ND-GAIN: -2.2 FSI: -4.0

Countries like Syria, showing losses on both indices, suggest a connection between climate and conflict.



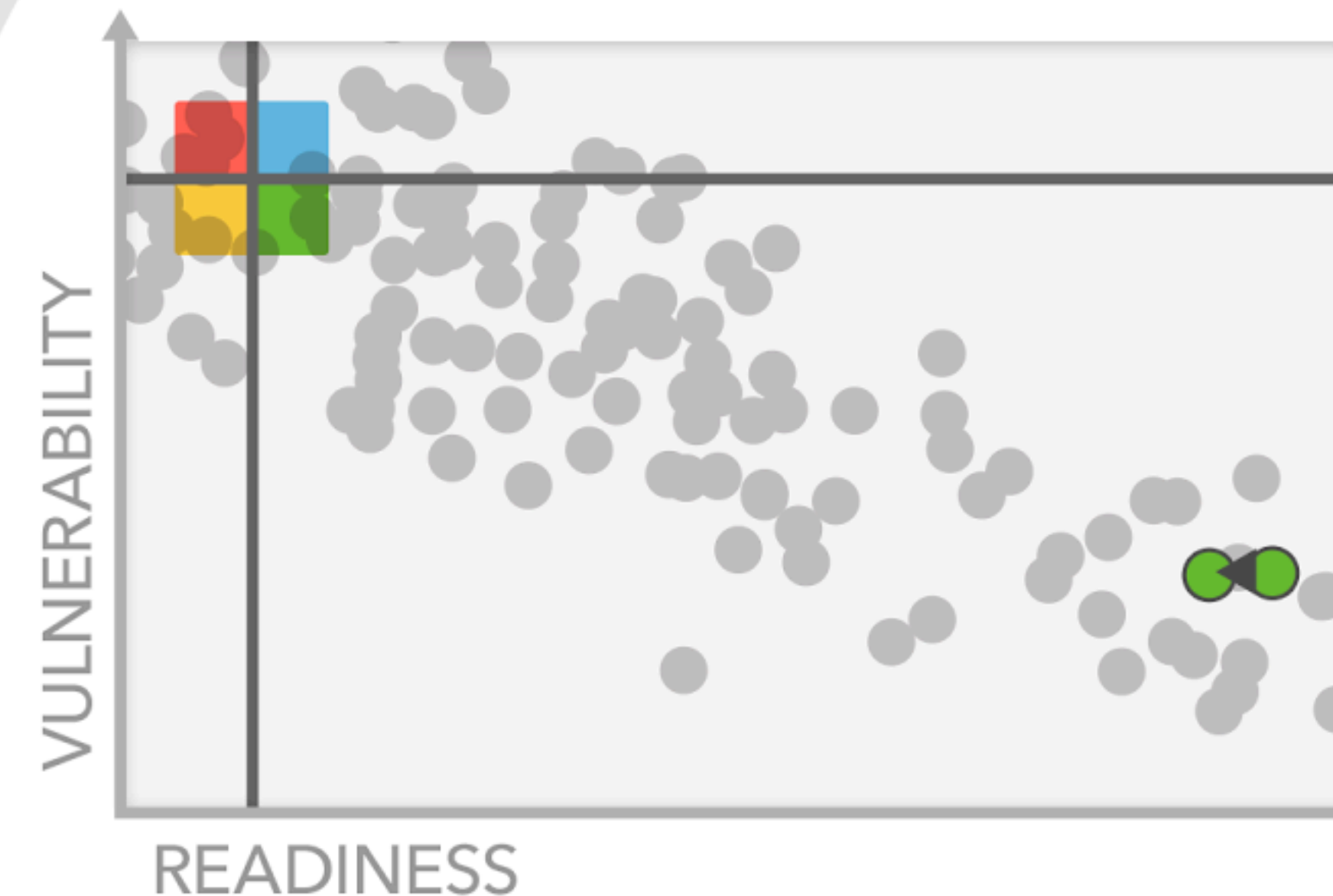
Already in the red quadrant (high vulnerability with low readiness), further decreases in readiness underlie Syria's decline on the ND-GAIN Index.

ICELAND

ICELAND

ND-GAIN: -1.2 FSI: +1.1

Countries like Iceland, affected by the Financial Crisis, declined on ND-GAIN, but not the FSI.



Situated in the green quadrant (low vulnerability with high readiness), a decrease in readiness was behind Iceland's decline on the ND-GAIN Index.

Gray circles represent 2014 scores for all countries