

Examining the Urban Dimension of the Security Sector

Large-N Study

This large-N study is part of the project 'Providing Security in Urban Environments: The Role of Security Sector Governance and Reform', supported by the Folke Bernadotte Academy (FBA) and the Geneva Centre for the Democratic Control of Armed Forces (DCAF).

For the research report, [click here](#).

In case access is required to the original Excel files, please do not hesitate to contact the project team: asia-pacific@dcaf.ch.

Geneva, February 2018

GENERAL C						
Continent	Subcontinent	City	North / South	Capital city	Population	Demogr. density (pers./km2)
America	South America	São Paulo	South	No	11'244'369	7'388
Asia	South-Eastern Asia	Bangkok	South	Yes	8'200'000	5'259
America	South America	Buenos Aires	South	Yes	12'801'364	14'000
Africa	Southern Africa	Cape Town	South	Yes	3'740'025	1'425
America	South America	Bogotá	South	Yes	7'363'782	4'602
America	South America	Santiago de Cali	South	No	2'244'639	4'300
America	South America	Medellin	South	No	2'343'049	6'925
Africa	Western Africa	Accra	South	Yes	4'010'054	"No
Asia	Southern Asia	Calcutta	South	No	"No	24'718
Asia	Southern Asia	Delhi	South	Yes	16'787'941	11'320
Asia	Western Asia	Baku	North	Yes	1'116'513	996
Europe	Northern Europe	London	North	Yes	8'170'000	4'761
Europe	Western Europe	Berlin	North	Yes	3'300'000	3'860
America	Northern America	Toronto	North	No	2'790'000	945
Africa	Northern Africa	Cairo	South	Yes	"No	17'190
Asia	Eastern Asia	Tokyo	South	Yes	13'189'000	6'029
America	South America	Rio de Janeiro	South	No	6'429'923	5'266
Africa	Middle Africa	Luanda	South	Yes	2'776'168	1'271
Europe	Western Europe	Paris	North	No	2'193'031	20'807
America	Northern America	New York	North	Yes	8'336'697	10'425
Asia	Eastern Asia	Taipei	South	Yes	2'650'968	9'753
Asia	Eastern Asia	Seoul	South	Yes	22'500'000	10'400
Africa	Middle Africa	Kinshasa	South	Yes	9'046'000	16'000
Europe	Eastern Europe	Moscow	North	Yes	11'503'501	4'581
Europe	Southern Europe	Madrid	North	Yes	6'087'000	4'600
Asia	South-Eastern Asia	Singapore	South	Yes	5'399'200	7'540
Europe	Western Europe	Zurich	North	No	392'000	4'200
Asia	Western Asia	Baghdad	South	Yes	7'216'000	9'250
Asia	Central Asia	Almaty	South	No	1'450'095	4'100
Asia	Western Asia	Beirut	South	Yes	"No	2'800
Europe	Northern Europe	Stockholm	North	Yes	850'000	2'600
Europe	Northern Europe	Copenhagen	North	Yes	1'213'822	7'300
Asia	Southern Asia	Kabul	South	Yes	3'818'000	"No
America	South America	Santiago de Chile	South	Yes	6'034'000	8'964
America	Central America	Mexico City	South	Yes	8'840'000	6'000
Asia	Southern Asia	Karachi	South	No	18'000'000	24'000
Asia	Western Asia	Istanbul	North	Yes	13'854'740	2'622
Asia	Eastern Asia	Ulaanbaatar	South	Yes	"No	260
Europe	Western Europe	Vienna	North	Yes	1'710'000	4'150
America	Northern America	Montreal	North	No	3'824'221	898
Europe	Southern Europe	Lisbon	North	Yes	547'631	8'535
Europe	Southern Europe	Rome	North	Yes	3'357'000	2'106
Africa	Northern Africa	Tripoli	South	Yes	1'095'000	2'207
America	Northern America	Chicago	North	No	2'714'856	4'572
America	Northern America	Los Angeles	North	No	3'857'799	3'124
Africa	Southern Africa	Johannesburg	South	No	4'434'827	2'696
Asia	Southern Asia	Mumbai	South	No	3'085'411	19'652
Asia	Southern Asia	Patna	South	No	1'683'200	1'803
Europe	Northern Europe	Dublin	North	Yes	1'273'000	4'526
Asia	South-Eastern Asia	Manila	South	Yes	1'650'000	45'000
Europe	Western Europe	Amsterdam	North	Yes	790'044	1'782
Africa	Eastern Africa	Kampala	South	Yes	1'535'000	6'100
Asia	Eastern Asia	Beijing	North	Yes	20'693'000	1'232

Asia	Eastern Asia	Hong Kong	North	No	7'071'576	6'544
Asia	Eastern Asia	Shenzhen	North	No	10'357'938	5'100
America	South America	Caracas	South	Yes	6'474'367	1'432
America	South America	Lima	South	Yes	7'605'742	11'750
America	Central America	Managua	South	Yes	1'028'808	4'100
America	Central America	San Salvador	South	Yes	1'534'000	2'470
America	Northern America	Vancouver	North	No	2'313'328	803
America	Central America	Tijuana	South	No	1'559'683	1'262
America	Caribbean	Port-au-Prince	South	Yes	2'143'000	"No
Africa	Eastern Africa	Kigali	South	Yes	880'000	2'150
Africa	Western Africa	Lagos	South	No	"No	18'150
Africa	Eastern Africa	Nairobi	South	Yes	3'100'000	3'080
Asia	Western Asia	Damascus	South	Yes	2'527'000	"No
Africa	Northern Africa	Casablanca	South	No	3'245'000	"No
Africa	Northern Africa	Tunis	South	Yes	7'759'000	3'426
Africa	Eastern Africa	Juba	South	Yes	372'410	"No
Asia	Southern Asia	Dhaka	South	Yes	7'001'000	43'000
Asia	South-Eastern Asia	Dili	South	Yes	193'563	639
Asia	South-Eastern Asia	Jakarta	South	Yes	9'121'000	8'500
Asia	Western Asia	Ramallah	South	No	500'000	"No
Asia	South-Eastern Asia	Yangon	South	Yes	"No	36'260
Europe	Southern Europe	Athens	North	Yes	796'442	2'650
Europe	Western Europe	Rhine-Ruhr	North	No	6'500'000	"No
Europe	Eastern Europe	Kiev	North	Yes	2'845'023	3'299
Asia	Southern Asia	Tehran	South	Yes	7'804'000	10'550
Europe	Eastern Europe	Budapest	North	Yes	1'690'109	3'219
Africa	Eastern Africa	Mogadishu	South	Yes	1'353'000	"No
Asia	Western Asia	Riyadh	South	Yes	5'725'000	3'650
Europe	Eastern Europe	Prague	North	Yes	1'276'000	2'486
America	Northern America	San Francisco	North	No	825'863	6'825
Europe	Eastern Europe	St. Petersburg	North	No	4'575'000	3'268
Asia	Eastern Asia	Shanghai	North	No	18'885'000	2'988
Europe	Western Europe	Barcelona	North	No	1'620'943	15'867
America	Central America	Guatemala City	South	Yes	1'075'000	2'554
Europe	Western Europe	Hamburg	North	No	1'814'597	2'403
Africa	Western Africa	Abidjan	South	No	4'288'000	2'024
America	Northern America	Washington	North	Yes	632'323	4'002
Africa	Western Africa	Dakar	South	Yes	2'777'000	12'819

CONTEXT AND URBANISATION								
Size of territory (km2)	Form of government	On-going conflict?	Post-conflict?	Development context?	Political transition / democrat	Post-natural disaster?	On-going peace process?	High level of structural violence?
1'521	Republic	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
1'569	Constitutional	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes
203	Republic	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
2'455	Republic	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes
310	Republic	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes
564	Republic	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes
1'152	Republic	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes
894	Republic	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
185	Republic	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
1'483	Republic	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
2'130	Republic	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
1'582	Constitutional	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
892	Republic	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
5'906	Constitutional	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
521	Republic	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes
2'188	Constitutional	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	No
1'200	Republic	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
2'257	Republic	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
105	Republic	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
2'974	Republic	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
272	Multiparty	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
603	Republic	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
583	Republic	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes
2'150	Republic	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes
1'321	Constitutional	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
716	Republic	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
92	Republic	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
596	Republic	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes
325	Republic	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
648	Republic	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes
188	Constitutional	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
77	Constitutional	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
"No	Republic	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes
22	Republic	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
1'485	Republic	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
3'530	Republic	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
5'512	Republic	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	No
3'257	Republic	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
415	Republic	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
4'258	Constitutional	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
84	Republic	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
1'285	Republic	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
400	Transitional	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes
590	Republic	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
1'214	Republic	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
1'645	Republic	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
157	Republic	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
934	Republic	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
117	Republic	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
1'425	Republic	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
807	Constitutional	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
195	Republic	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
16'801	Republic	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No

1'104	Republic	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
2'050	Republic	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
1'930	Republic	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
2'672	Republic	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
267	Republic	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
600	Republic	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
2'883	Constitutional	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
1'239	Republic	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
"No	Republic	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
730	Republic	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes
738	Republic	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes
689	Republic	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes
77	Republic	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes
386	Constitutional	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
213	Republic	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes
52	Republic	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	"No	Yes
325	Republic	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
372	Republic	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes
661	Republic	"No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes
16	No officially	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
777	Republic	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes
42	Republic	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
2'450	Republic	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
839	Republic	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
686	Republic	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes
252	Republic	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
"No	Republic	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	"No	Yes
1'800	Monarchy	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes
496	Republic	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
121	Republic	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
1'400	Republic	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes
3'641	Republic	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
102	Constitutional	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
692	Republic	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
755	Republic	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
422	Republic	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes
158	Republic	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
82	Republic	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No

High level of direct violence?								
High level of direct violence?	Gentrification?	SSS.nat	SSS.prov	SSS.loc	Spec.for	Ex.nat	Ex.nat women's ratio (%)	Ex.prov
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	100	"No
Yes	No	Yes	"No	Yes	"No	Yes	"No	"No
No	"No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	100	"No
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	"No	"No	"No	"No
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	0	"No
Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	"No	Yes	0	"No
Yes	No	Yes	Yes	"No	"No	Yes	0	"No
Yes	No	Yes	"No	"No	"No	Yes	"No	"No
Yes	No	Yes	Yes	"No	"No	Yes	0	Yes
Yes	Yes	Yes	"No	"No	"No	Yes	0	"No
No	Yes	Yes	"No	Yes	"No	Yes	0	"No
No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	0	"No
No	Yes	Yes	"No	Yes	"No	Yes	100	"No
No	Yes	Yes	"No	Yes	"No	Yes	0	"No
No	Yes	Yes	"No	"No	"No	Yes	0	"No
No	"No	Yes	Yes	Yes	"No	Yes	0	"No
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	100	Yes
Yes	No	Yes	Yes	"No	"No	Yes	0	Yes
No	Yes	Yes	"No	Yes	"No	Yes	0	"No
No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	0	Yes
No	No	Yes	"No	Yes	Yes	Yes	"No	"No
No	Yes	Yes	"No	Yes	"No	Yes	100	"No
Yes	Yes	Yes	"No	"No	"No	Yes	0	Yes
Yes	Yes	Yes	"No	Yes	"No	Yes	0	Yes
No	Yes	Yes	"No	Yes	Yes	Yes	0	"No
No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	"No	Yes	0	"No
No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	"No	Yes	43	Yes
Yes	No	Yes	"No	"No	"No	Yes	0	"No
Yes	No	Yes	"No	"No	"No	Yes	0	"No
Yes	Yes	Yes	"No	"No	"No	Yes	0	"No
No	Yes	Yes	"No	Yes	"No	Yes	"No	"No
No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	"No	Yes	100	Yes
Yes	No	Yes	No	"No	"No	Yes	0	"No
Yes	Yes	Yes	"No	Yes	"No	Yes	0	Yes
Yes	Yes	Yes	"No	Yes	"No	Yes	0	"No
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	"No	Yes	0	Yes
No	Yes	Yes	"No	Yes	"No	Yes	0	Yes
No	No	Yes	"No	Yes	"No	Yes	0	"No
No	No	Yes	"No	Yes	Yes	Yes	0	"No
No	Yes	Yes	"No	Yes	"No	Yes	0	"No
No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	0	"No
Yes	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	0	"No
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	"No	Yes	0	Yes
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	"No	Yes	0	Yes
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	"No	Yes	0	Yes
Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	"No	Yes	0	"No
Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	"No	Yes	0	Yes
No	Yes	Yes	"No	Yes	"No	Yes	0	"No
Yes	Yes	Yes	"No	Yes	"No	Yes	"No	"No
No	Yes	Yes	Yes	"No	"No	Yes	0	"No
Yes	No	Yes	"No	Yes	"No	Yes	0	"No
No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	0	Yes

No	Yes	"No	"No	Yes	"No	Yes	0	"No
No	"No	"No	"No	"No	"No	"No	"No	"No
Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	"No	Yes	0	Yes
Yes	No	Yes	"No	"No	"No	Yes	0	Yes
Yes	No	Yes	"No	"No	"No	Yes	0	"No
Yes	No	Yes	"No	"No	"No	Yes	0	"No
No	Yes	Yes	"No	"No	"No	Yes	0	"No
Yes	No	Yes	"No	Yes	"No	Yes	0	"No
Yes	No	Yes	"No	"No	"No	Yes	0	"No
No	No	Yes	"No	Yes	"No	Yes	0	"No
Yes	No	Yes	Yes	"No	"No	Yes	0	"No
Yes	No	Yes	"No	Yes	"No	Yes	0	"No
Yes	No	Yes	"No	"No	"No	Yes	0	"No
Yes	Yes	Yes	"No	"No	"No	Yes	0	"No
Yes	No	Yes	"No	Yes	"No	Yes	"No	"No
Yes	No	Yes	"No	"No	"No	Yes	0	"No
Yes	Yes	Yes	"No	Yes	"No	Yes	0	"No
No	No	Yes	"No	"No	"No	Yes	0	"No
Yes	Yes	Yes	"No	"No	"No	Yes	0	"No
Yes	No	"No	"No	Yes	"No	Yes	"No	"No
No	No	Yes	"No	"No	"No	Yes	0	"No
No	Yes	Yes	"No	"No	"No	Yes	0	"No
No	No	"No	"No	"No	"No	"No	"No	"No
No	No	Yes	"No	"No	"No	Yes	0	"No
Yes	Yes	Yes	"No	"No	Yes	Yes	0	"No
No	Yes	Yes	"No	"No	"No	Yes	0	"No
Yes	"No	Yes	"No	"No	"No	Yes	0	"No
Yes	Yes	"No	Yes	"No	"No	Yes	0	"No
No	Yes	Yes	"No	Yes	"No	Yes	0	"No
No	Yes	Yes	"No	Yes	"No	Yes	0	Yes
Yes	"No	"No	"No	"No	"No	Yes	0	Yes
No	Yes	"No	"No	Yes	"No	Yes	0	"No
No	Yes	"No	"No	Yes	"No	Yes	0	"No
Yes	"No	Yes	"No	Yes	"No	Yes	0	"No
No	"No	Yes	"No	Yes	"No	Yes	100	"No
Yes	"No	Yes	"No	"No	"No	Yes	0	"No
No	"No	Yes	"No	Yes	"No	Yes	0	"No
No	"No	"No	"No	"No	"No	Yes	0	"No

SECURITY INSTITUTIONS ADDRESSING URBAN T

Ex.prov women's ratio (%)	Ex.loc	Ex.loc women's ratio (%)3	Leg.nat	Leg.nat women's ratio (%)	Leg.prov	Leg.prov women's ratio (%)	Leg.loc	Leg.loc women's ratio (%)
"No	Yes	0	Yes	"No	"No	"No	Yes	8
"No	Yes	0	Yes	"No	"No	"No	"No	"No
"No	Yes	"No	Yes	37	"No	"No	Yes	"No
"No	Yes	100	Yes	"No	"No	"No	Yes	"No
"No	Yes	0	Yes	"No	"No	"No	Yes	"No
"No	Yes	0	Yes	"No	"No	"No	Yes	19
"No	Yes	0	Yes	"No	"No	"No	Yes	"No
"No	Yes	0	Yes	"No	"No	"No	Yes	"No
0	"No	"No	Yes	11	Yes	"No	"No	"No
"No	Yes	0	Yes	11	"No	"No	Yes	"No
"No	"No	"No	Yes	"No	"No	"No	"No	"No
"No	Yes	0	Yes	"No	"No	"No	Yes	"No
"No	Yes	"No	Yes	"No	"No	"No	Yes	"No
"No	Yes	0	Yes	"No	Yes	"No	"No	"No
"No	Yes	0	Yes	"No	"No	"No	"No	"No
"No	Yes	0	Yes	"No	"No	"No	Yes	"No
0	Yes	0	Yes	"No	Yes	"No	Yes	"No
0	"No	"No	Yes	"No	"No	"No	"No	"No
"No	Yes	0	Yes	"No	"No	"No	Yes	"No
0	Yes	0	Yes	"No	Yes	"No	Yes	"No
"No	Yes	"No	"No	"No	"No	"No	"No	"No
"No	Yes	0	Yes	"No	"No	"No	Yes	18
0	"No	"No	Yes	"No	Yes	"No	"No	"No
"No	Yes	0	Yes	"No	"No	"No	Yes	"No
"No	Yes	100	Yes	37	"No	"No	"No	"No
"No	Yes	"No	Yes	"No	"No	"No	"No	"No
25	Yes	100	Yes	"No	Yes	"No	Yes	"No
"No	Yes	0	Yes	"No	Yes	"No	"No	"No
"No	Yes	0	Yes	"No	"No	"No	"No	"No
"No	"No	"No	Yes	"No	"No	"No	"No	"No
"No	"No	54	Yes	"No	"No	"No	"No	"No
"No	Yes	0	Yes	"No	"No	"No	"No	"No
"No	Yes	0	Yes	"No	"No	"No	"No	"No
0	Yes	100	Yes	"No	"No	"No	"No	"No
"No	Yes	0	Yes	"No	"No	"No	Yes	"No
0	Yes	0	Yes	"No	Yes	18	"No	"No
0	Yes	0	Yes	"No	"No	"No	Yes	"No
"No	Yes	0	Yes	"No	"No	"No	Yes	"No
"No	Yes	0	Yes	"No	Yes	"No	Yes	"No
"No	Yes	0	Yes	"No	"No	"No	"No	"No
"No	"No	"No	Yes	"No	"No	"No	Yes	"No
"No	Yes	0	Yes	"No	Yes	"No	Yes	"No
"No	"No	"No	Yes	"No	"No	"No	"No	"No
0	Yes	0	Yes	"No	Yes	"No	Yes	"No
0	Yes	0	Yes	"No	Yes	"No	Yes	"No
"No	Yes	0	Yes	"No	Yes	"No	"No	"No
"No	Yes	0	Yes	11	Yes	"No	"No	"No
"No	Yes	"No	Yes	11	Yes	"No	"No	"No
"No	Yes	0	Yes	"No	"No	"No	"No	"No
"No	Yes	0	Yes	"No	"No	"No	"No	"No
"No	"No	"No	Yes	"No	"No	"No	"No	"No
"No	"No	"No	Yes	47	"No	"No	"No	"No
"No	Yes	0	Yes	"No	"No	"No	"No	"No

"No	"No	"No	Yes	"No	"No	"No	"No	"No
"No	"No	"No	"No	"No	"No	"No	"No	"No
	0	Yes	0	Yes	"No	"No	"No	"No
	0	Yes	100	Yes	"No	"No	"No	Yes
"No	Yes		100	Yes	"No	"No	"No	"No
"No	Yes		0	Yes	"No	"No	"No	"No
"No	Yes		0	Yes	"No	"No	"No	"No
"No	"No	"No	Yes	"No	"No	"No	"No	"No
"No	"No	"No	Yes	"No	"No	"No	"No	"No
"No	Yes		0	Yes	"No	"No	"No	"No
"No	Yes		0	Yes	"No	"No	"No	"No
"No	Yes		0	Yes	"No	"No	"No	"No
"No	"No	"No	Yes	"No	"No	"No	"No	"No
"No	"No	"No	Yes	"No	"No	"No	"No	"No
"No	Yes	"No	Yes	"No	"No	"No	"No	"No
"No	Yes		0	Yes	"No	"No	"No	"No
"No	Yes	"No	Yes		15	"No	"No	"No
"No	"No	"No	Yes	"No	"No	"No	"No	"No
"No	Yes		0	Yes	"No	"No	"No	"No
"No	Yes		0	"No	"No	"No	"No	"No
"No	"No	"No	Yes	"No	"No	"No	"No	"No
"No	Yes		0	Yes	"No	"No	Yes	"No
"No	"No	"No	"No	"No	"No	"No	"No	"No
"No	"No	"No	Yes	"No	"No	"No	"No	"No
"No	Yes		0	Yes		3	"No	Yes
"No	Yes		0	Yes		9	"No	Yes
"No	Yes		0	Yes		14	"No	"No
"No	"No	"No	Yes		20	"No	"No	"No
"No	Yes		0	Yes		17	"No	Yes
	0	Yes	0	Yes		19	"No	Yes
	0	"No	"No	Yes	"No	"No	"No	Yes
"No	Yes		0	Yes	"No	"No	"No	"No
"No	Yes		0	"No	"No	"No	"No	"No
"No	Yes		0	Yes		13	"No	"No
"No	Yes		0	Yes	"No	"No	"No	Yes
"No	Yes		0	Yes		9	"No	"No
"No	Yes		0	Yes	"No	Yes	"No	Yes
"No	Yes		0	Yes		43	"No	Yes

THREATS

[illegible]

"No	"No	"No	"No	"No	"No	"No	"No	"No
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Yes	"No	Yes	"No	Yes	"No	Yes	"No	Yes
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Yes	"No	Yes	"No	Yes	"No	Yes	"No	"No
Yes	"No	"No	"No	"No	"No	No	Yes	"No
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Yes		33	Yes	"No	"No	"No	Yes	"No
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Yes	"No	"No	"No	Yes	"No	Yes	No	No
Yes	"No	"No	"No	"No	"No	Yes	Yes	Yes

NSSP.loc	Ind.overs	Ext.act	Section 01 Acts leading to death	Section 01 Source / perpetr	Section 02 Acts leading to harm	Section 02 Source / perpetr	Section 03 Injurious acts of a	Section 03 Source / perpetr
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	"No	Yes	"No	Yes	B
"No	Yes	Yes	"No	"No	"No	"No	"No	"No
"No	Yes	Yes	"No	"No	Yes	A	"No	"No
No	Yes	Yes	Yes	"No	Yes	C	"No	"No
"No	Yes	Yes	"No	"No	Yes	B; C	"No	"No
"No	Yes	Yes	Yes	"No	Yes	C	"No	"No
"No	Yes	Yes	"No	"No	Yes	C	"No	"No
No	Yes	Yes	"No	"No	"No	"No	"No	"No
"No	Yes	Yes	"No	"No	Yes	C	Yes	B
"No	Yes	Yes	"No	"No	Yes	C	Yes	B
"No	Yes	Yes	"No	"No	Yes	C	"No	"No
"No	Yes	Yes	"No	"No	Yes	B	Yes	B
"No	Yes	Yes	"No	"No	"No	"No	"No	"No
No	Yes	"No	"No	"No	Yes	B	"No	"No
"No	Yes	Yes	"No	"No	"No	"No	Yes	B
"No	Yes	Yes	"No	"No	Yes	B	"No	"No
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	A, B, C	Yes	C	"No	"No
"No	"No	Yes	"No	"No	Yes	A	"No	"No
No	Yes	Yes	"No	"No	"No	"No	"No	"No
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	B	Yes	B	Yes	"No
No	"No	"No	"No	"No	"No	"No	"No	"No
No	"No	Yes	"No	"No	"No	"No	"No	"No
"No	"No	"No	Yes	A, C	"No	"No	Yes	A, C
"No	Yes	Yes	Yes	B	Yes	B	"No	"No
"No	"No	Yes	"No	"No	"No	"No	"No	"No
"No	"No	Yes	"No	"No	Yes	B	"No	"No
No	Yes	Yes	"No	"No	"No	"No	Yes	B
"No	No	Yes	Yes	"No	Yes	A	Yes	"No
"No	No	Yes	"No	"No	Yes	A	"No	"No
"No	"No	Yes	"No	"No	Yes	B, C	"No	"No
No	Yes	Yes	"No	"No	Yes	B	Yes	B
"No	Yes	Yes	"No	"No	"No	"No	"No	"No
"No	"No	Yes	Yes	"No	"No	"No	Yes	B
No	Yes	Yes	Yes	B	"No	"No	Yes	B
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	"No	Yes	"No	"No	"No
Yes	Yes	Yes	"No	"No	Yes	C	Yes	B
"No	Yes	Yes	"No	"No	Yes	A, B, C	Yes	B
No	"No	Yes	"No	"No	Yes	B	"No	"No
No	Yes	Yes	Yes	B	Yes	B	Yes	B
No	Yes	Yes	"No	"No	Yes	"No	"No	"No
No	Yes	"No	"No	"No	Yes	"No	"No	"No
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	"No	Yes	B	Yes	B
Yes	No	Yes	Yes	A	Yes	A	"No	"No
"No	Yes	Yes	Yes	C	Yes	B, C	"No	"No
No	Yes	Yes	Yes	B	Yes	"No	Yes	B
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	"No	"No	"No	Yes	"No
"No	"No	"No	Yes	B	"No	"No	Yes	B
Yes	"No	"No	Yes	"No	Yes	C	Yes	B
"No	Yes	Yes	Yes	"No	Yes	B	Yes	"No
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"No	Yes	"No	"No	"No	Yes	B	"No	"No
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No	Yes	Yes	"No	"No	"No	"No	"No	"No
"No	Yes	Yes	Yes	C	Yes	C	Yes	C

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

		SSR CONTEXT						
Section 13 Environmental	Section 13 Source / perpetrator	Part of SSR program me?	Other "related" SSR activities	Part of larger SSR program	More than one security institutio	Governance dimension?	Connected with larger developm	Larger objective of SSR mentioned
	1 D	"No	"No	"No	"No	"No	"No	"No
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"No	"No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	"No	No	Yes
"No	"No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	"No	No	Yes
Yes	D	"No	"No	"No	Yes	"No	"No	No
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Yes	D	"No	"No	Yes	"No	"No	"No	"No
Yes	D	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	"No	Yes	Yes
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Yes	D	"No	"No	"No	"No	"No	"No	"No
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"No	"No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Yes	D	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
"No	"No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
"No	"No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Yes	D	"No	"No	"No	"No	"No	"No	"No
Yes	B, D	"No	"No	"No	"No	"No	"No	"No
"No	"No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	"No
Yes	D	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	"No	"No
"No	"No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Yes	B, D	No	No	No	No	"No	No	No
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"No	"No	"No	"No	"No	"No	"No	"No	"No
"No	"No	"No	"No	"No	"No	"No	"No	"No
Yes	B, C	"No	"No	"No	"No	"No	"No	"No
"No	"No	"No	"No	"No	"No	"No	"No	"No
"No	"No	No	No	No	"No	"No	"No	"No
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"No	"No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
"No	"No	"No	"No	"No	"No	"No	"No	"No
Yes	D	No	No	No	No	No	No	No

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ective of SSR mentioned?

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City	Continent	Subcontinent	Statutory security	Statutory security	Statutory security
São Paulo	America	South America	1	1	1
Bangkok	Asia	South-Eastern Asia	1		1
Buenos Aires	America	South America	1	1	1
Cape Town	Africa	Southern Africa	1	1	1
Bogotá	America	South America	1	1	1
Santiago de Cali	America	South America	1	1	1
Medellin	America	South America	1	1	
Accra	Africa	Western Africa	1		
Calcutta	Asia	Southern Asia	1	1	
Dehli	Asia	Southern Asia	1		
Baku	Asia	Western Asia	1		1
London	Europe	Northern Europe	1	1	1
Berlin	Europe	Western Europe	1		1
Toronto	America	Northern America	1		1
Cairo	Africa	Northern Africa	1		
Tokyo	Asia	Eastern Asia	1	1	1
Rio de Janeiro	America	South America	1	1	1
Luanda	Africa	Middle Africa	1	1	
Paris	Europe	Western Europe	1		1
New York	America	Northern America	1	1	1
Taipei	Asia	Eastern Asia	1		1
Seoul	Asia	Eastern Asia	1		1
Kinshasa	Africa	Middle Africa	1		
Moscow	Europe	Eastern Europe	1		1
Madrid	Europe	Southern Europe	1		1
Singapore	Asia	South-Eastern Asia	1	1	1
Zurich	Europe	Western Europe	1	1	1
Baghdad	Asia	Western Asia	1		
Almaty	Asia	Central Asia	1		
Beirut	Asia	Western Asia	1		
Stockholm	Europe	Northern Europe	1		1

Copenhagen	Europe	Northern Europe	1	1	1
Kabul	Asia	Southern Asia	1	0	
Santiago de Chile	America	South America	1		1
Mexico City	America	Central America	1		1
Karachi	Asia	Southern Asia	1	1	1
Istanbul	Asia	Western Asia	1		1
Ulaan Baatar	Asia	Eastern Asia	1		1
Vienna	Europe	Western Europe	1		1
Montreal	America	Northern America	1		1
Lisbon	Europe	Southern Europe	1		1
Rome	Europe	Southern Europe	1	1	1
Tripoli	Africa	Northern Africa	0	0	0
Chicago	America	Northern America	1	1	1
Los Angeles	America	Northern America	1	1	1
Johannesburg	Africa	Southern Africa	1	1	1
Mumbai	Asia	Southern Asia	1	1	1
Patna	Asia	Southern Asia	1	1	1
Dublin	Europe	Northern Europe	1		1
Manila	Asia	South-Eastern Asia	1		1
Amsterdam	Europe	Western Europe	1	1	
Kampala	Africa	Eastern Africa	1		1
Beijing	Asia	Eastern Asia	1	1	1
Hong Kong	Asia	Eastern Asia			1
Schenzhen	Asia	Eastern Asia			
Caracas	America	South America	1	1	0
Lima	America	South America	1		
Managua	America	Central America	1		
San Salvador	America	Central America	1		
Vancouver	America	Northern America	1		
Tijuana	America	Central America	1		1
Port-au-Prince	America	Caribbean	1		
Kigali	Africa	Eastern Africa	1		1
Lagos	Africa	Western Africa	1	1	
Nairobi	Africa	Eastern Africa	1		1
Damascus	Asia	Western Asia	1		
Casablanca	Africa	Northern Africa	1		
Tunis	Africa	Northern Africa	1		1
Juba	Africa	Eastern Africa	1		
Dhaka	Asia	Southern Asia	1		1

Dili	Asia	South-Eastern Asia	1		
Jakarta	Asia	South-Eastern Asia	1		
Ramallah	Asia	Western Asia			1
Yangon	Asia	South-Eastern Asia	1		
Athens	Europe	Southern Europe	1		
Rhine-Ruhr	Europe	Western Europe			
Kiev	Europe	Eastern Europe	1		
Tehran	Asia	Southern Asia	1		
Budapest	Europe	Eastern Europe	1		
Mogadishu	Africa	Eastern Africa	1		
Riyadh	Asia	Western Asia		1	
Prague	Europe	Eastern Europe	1		1
San Francisco	America	Northern America	1		1
St. Petersburg	Europe	Eastern Europe			
Shanghai	Asia	Eastern Asia			1
Barcelona	Europe	Western Europe			1
Guatemala City	America	Central America	1		1
Hamburg	Europe	Western Europe	1		1
Abidjan	Africa	Western Africa	1		
Washington	America	Northern America	1		1
Dakar	Africa	Western Africa			

81

27

54

Special forces local	Executive authority	Executive authority national level	Executive authority	Executive authority provincial level	Executiv e
1	1	100			1
	1				1
1	1	100			1
					1
1	1	0			1
	1	0			1
	1	0			1
	1				1
	1	0	1	0	
	1	0			1
	1	0			
1	1	0			1
	1	100			1
	1	0			1
	1	0			1
	1	0			1
1	1	100	1	0	1
	1	0	1	0	
	1	0			1
1	1	0	1	0	1
1	1				1
	1	100			1
	1	0	1	0	
	1	0	1		1
1	1	0			1
	1	0			1
	1	0			1
	1	0			1
	1	42.9	1	25	1
	1	0			1
	1	0			1
	1	0			
	1				

[illegible]

	1	0			
	1	0			1
	1				1
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	1	0			1
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	1	0			1
	1	0	1	0	1
	1	0	1	0	
	1	0			1
	1	0			1
	1	0			1
	1	100			1
	1	0			1
	1	0			1
	1	0			1
	1	0			1
12	88	742.8571429	20	25	69

9.171075838

0.96703

0.2197802

0.75824



Executive authority local level proportion of	Legislative authority	Legislative authority national level	Legislative authority	Legislative authority provincial level
0	1			
0	1			
	1	37.1		
100	1			
0	1			
0	1			
0	1			
0	1			
	1	10.8	1	
0	1	10.8		
	1			
0	1			
	1			
0	1		1	
0	1			
0	1			
0	1		1	
	1			
0	1			
0	1		1	
0	1			
	1		1	
0	1			
100	1	37.0		
	1			
100	1		1	
0	1		1	
0	1			
	1			
53.8	1			

0	1			
0	1			
100	1			
0	1			
0	1		1	18.5
0	1			
0	1			
0	1		1	
0	1			
	1			
0	1		1	
	1			
0	1		1	
0	1		1	
0	1	10.8	1	
	1	10.8	1	
0	1			
0	1			
	1			
	1	47.1		
0	1			
	1			
0	1			
100	1			
100	1			
0	1			
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	1			
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	1	15		

	1			
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0				
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0	1			
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0	1	3.1		
0	1	9		
0	1	13.8		
	1	20		
0	1	17.3		
0	1	18.6		
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0	1			
0				
0	1	12.7		
0	1			
0	1	9.4		
0	1		1	
0	1	43.3		
653.8461538	86	326.6745589	16	18.45238095
10.37851038				

0.945055

0.1758242

Legislative	Legislative authority local level proportion of	Judicial institution	Judicial institution national level	Judicial institution
1	7.8	1		
		1		1
1		1		1
1		1		
1		1		1
1	19.0	1		1
1		1		1
1		1		
		1		
1		1		
1		1		
		1		
		1		
1		1		1
1				1
		1		
1		1		1
1		1		1
		1		1
1	17.5	1		1
		1		1
1		1		
		1		1
		1		
1		1		1
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1		1		1
		1		
1		1		
1		1		1
		0	0	0
1		1		1
1		1		1
		1		1
		1		1
		1		1
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		1		
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		1		1
		1		1

		1		
		1		1
		1		1
		1		1
1		1		
		1		
1	12.9	1	0	
1	21.2	1		1
		1		
		1		1
1	20.6	1		
1	36.4	1	33.3	1
1	4.0			
		1		1
		1		1
		1		
1	40.5	1		1
		1		
1	30.8	1		
1		2		
35	210.8	86	33.33333333	50

0.384615

0.945055

0.5494505

Judicial institution provincial level	Judicial institutio	Judicial institution local level proportion of	Civil society organisatio	Non-statutory	Non-statutory
	1	5.0	1		
	1		1	1	
			1		
	1		1	0	0
	1		1	1	
	1		1	1	
	1		1	1	
			1	0	0
	1		1	1	
	1		1	1	
			1		
			1	1	
			1		
			1	0	0
			1	1	
			1		
	1		1		
			0		1
			1	0	0
	1		1		
	1		1	0	0
	1		1	0	0
	1		1	1	
	1		1		1
			1		
			1	0	0
			1	1	
	1		1	1	1
	1		1	1	
			1	0	0

	1		1		
	1		1	1	
	1		1	0	0
			1	1	1
			1	1	1
	1		1	1	
	1		1	0	0
	1		1	0	0
	1		1	0	0
	1		1	0	0
	1		1	0	0
	1		1	1	1
0	0	0	1	1	1
42.9	1		1		
	1	0	1	0	0
	1		1		
	1				
			1		
	1		1	1	
	1		1		1
			1		
				1	
			1		
			1	1	
	1		1		1
				0	0
			1		
	1		1		
			0	1	
	1			1	
	1			1	
	1			1	1
	1		1	1	
				1	
	1				

	1		1	1	1
	1		1		
	1		1	1	1
			1	0	0
				0	0
	1				
				1	
	1			0	0
				0	0
			1		
	1	78.8			
	1			0	0
			1		
	1		1	0	0
			1	1	1
42.85714286	46	83.8	62	31	13

0.505495

0.6813187 0.34065934 0.142857143

Non-statutory	Independent oversight	External actors
1	1	1
	1	1
	1	1
0	1	1
	1	1
	1	1
	1	1
0	1	1
	1	1
	1	1
	1	1
	1	1
	1	1
0	1	
	1	1
	1	1
1	1	1
		1
0	1	1
1	1	1
0		
0		1
	1	1
		1
		1
0	1	1
	0	1
	0	1
		1
0	1	1

	1	1
		1
0	1	1
1	1	1
1	1	1
	1	1
0		1
0	1	1
0	1	1
0	1	
1	1	1
1	0	1
	1	1
0	1	1
1	1	1
1		
	1	1
	1	1
	1	1
		1
		1
	1	1
	1	1
		1
	1	1
	1	1
0	1	1
1		
		1
		1
	1	1
	1	1
		1
		1
		1

1		1
	1	1
1		1
1		
0	1	1
0	1	1
		1
	1	1
		1
0		
0	1	1
	1	1
	1	
	1	
	1	1
0		
		1
0	1	1
	1	1

135574

0.6043956 0.813187

Notes
Judicial bodies and statutory security institutions: both civil and military institutions; local judicial body: women's ration counts for local military court
Ind.overs: Police Oversight Agency; External actor: UN special rapporteur on the rights of indigenous people
SSS.prov: "a Provincial Commissioner is appointed to each province. The 9 Provincial Commissioners report directly to the National Commissioner.[14]"; Ex.loc: executive and legislative bodies not separated; Leg.loc: in addition to executive mayor, there is city manager with an executive management team; Ind.overs: Audit Committee, Standing Committee on Public Accounts, Anti-Corruption Hotline; Ext.act: European Parliamentary Support Programme
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SSS.nat: There's an Egyptian National Police.
Civil.soc: local level i) Viva Rio;[17] (ii) Instituto Igarapé[16]; (iii) Promundo Institute; Ext.act: MSF, ICRC pilot project
Ex.prov: among the 5 vice-governors, there are 2 women.
Ind.overs: i) Information Security Oversight Agency (ISOO), ii) New York City Police Department Oversight
SSS.nat: i) Manpower available for military service: males age 16-49: 13,185,794/ females age 16-49: 12,423,496 (2010 est.) [4]
Ext.act: Singapore Red Cross Society; Save the Children International
SSS.nat: Fedpol (...) 900 collaborateurs provenant de tous horizons professionnels. (...) La proportion de femmes, stable depuis des années, est en moyenne de 30 %. Elles sont 12 % à occuper des postes de cadre. Environ 70 % des collaborateurs sont germanophones, 20 % francophones et moins de 10 % italophones. [12]
Ext.nat: NATO, Interpol, US and UK army
Ex.loc: mayor Sten nordin (women's ration 0%); Civil.soc: (i) Stockholm Resilience Centre; (ii) Stockholm International Peace Research Institute (SIPRI)[16]; (iii) International Institute for Democracy and Electoral Assistance[20]; Ind.overs: National: (i) The National Police Board; (ii) The Office of the Parliamentary Ombudsmen; (iii) National Audit Office; (iv) The Office of the Chancellor of Justice[12]

SSS.nat: Manpower available for military: Males age 16-49: 1,236,337 Females age 16-49: 1,224,182 (2010 est.)"[4]; Chief of State is Queen Margrethe II, but head of government is Heir Apparent Crown Prince Frederik; Civil.soc: UNFPA Nordic Office; International Climate Hearing (Oxfam International); Ext.act: United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS), WHO EURO Europe Regional Office (EU/RGO),

Ext.act: NATO-International Security Assistance Force, United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan (UNAMA), Interpol Afghanistan, European Union Police Mission in Afghanistan (EUPOL)

SSS.nat: In 1993 the Carabineros numbered 31,000, including officers, noncommissioned officers (NCOs), and a significant women's element; Civil.soc: Humanas, Chile: Interaction between the State and civil society in policies on childhood; Ext.act: OIT Chile; UNICEF Chile; PNUD Chile; CEPAL Chile[20]

SSS.nat: Manpower available for service: males age 16-49: 28,815,506 and females age 16-49: 30,363,558 (2010)

SSS.nat: manpower available: "males age 16-49: 13,439,781 and females age 16-49: 12,473,641 (2010 est.)"[1]

SSS.loc: Patna Police runs 75 police stations, including two all-women police stations

NSSP.nat: Lord's Resistance Army (LRA), People's Redemption Army, Amuka Boys (Rhino) and Arrow Boys

Nssp.nat: Sendero Luminoso

SSS.nat: no regular military forces - small Coast Guard; a Ministry of National Defense established May 2012; the regular Haitian Armed Forces (FAdH) - Army, Navy, and Air Force - have been demobilized but still exist on paper until or unless they are constitutionally abolished (2011) , ii) Police nationale d'Haïti

NSSP.nat: orces Démocratiques pour la Liberation du Rwanda (FDLR) (The FDLR is reportedly made up primarily of individuals responsible for the genocide who fled Rwanda in 1994 and who oppose President Paul Kagamé's government)

Ind.overs: Nigeria Police Watch

SSS.loc: "Whereas the police operate mostly in urban areas, the National Guard operates in the coastal and rural areas where the revolution began."[5]

SSS.nat: The INP is made up of more than 400,000 police officers and civilian employees, (...) Currently, there are more than 13,000 police women, many in key strategic managerial positions. [6]

Ex.prov: unclear whether governor is in charge of larger area than the city

City	Continent	Subcontinent	SSS.nat	SSS.prov.	SSS.loc
São Paulo	America	South America	1	1	1
Bangkok	Asia	South-Eastern Asia	1		1
Buenos Aires	America	South America	1	1	1
Cape Town	Africa	Southern Africa	1	1	1
Bogotá	America	South America	1	1	1
Santiago de Cali	America	South America	1	1	1
Medellin	America	South America	1	1	
Accra	Africa	Western Africa	1		
Calcutta	Asia	Southern Asia	1	1	
Dehli	Asia	Southern Asia	1		
Baku	Asia	Western Asia	1		1
London	Europe	Northern Europe	1	1	1
Berlin	Europe	Western Europe	1		1
Toronto	America	Northern America	1		1
Cairo	Africa	Northern Africa	1		
Tokyo	Asia	Eastern Asia	1	1	1
Rio de Janeiro	America	South America	1	1	1
Luanda	Africa	Middle Africa	1	1	
Paris	Europe	Western Europe	1		1
New York	America	Northern America	1	1	1
Taipei	Asia	Eastern Asia	1		1
Seoul	Asia	Eastern Asia	1		1
Kinshasa	Africa	Middle Africa	1		
Moscow	Europe	Eastern Europe	1		1
Madrid	Europe	Southern Europe	1		1
Singapore	Asia	South-Eastern Asia	1	1	1
Zurich	Europe	Western Europe	1	1	1
Baghdad	Asia	Western Asia	1		
Almaty	Asia	Central Asia	1		
Beirut	Asia	Western Asia	1		
Stockholm	Europe	Northern Europe	1		1

Copenhagen	Europe	Northern Europe	1	1	1
Kabul	Asia	Southern Asia	1	0	
Santiago de Chile	America	South America	1		1
Mexico City	America	Central America	1		1
Karachi	Asia	Southern Asia	1	1	1
Istanbul	Asia	Western Asia	1		1
Ulaan Baatar	Asia	Eastern Asia	1		1
Vienna	Europe	Western Europe	1		1
Montreal	America	Northern America	1		1
Lisbon	Europe	Southern Europe	1		1
Rome	Europe	Southern Europe	1	1	1
Tripoli	Africa	Northern Africa	0	0	0
Chicago	America	Northern America	1	1	1
Los Angeles	America	Northern America	1	1	1
Johannesburg	Africa	Southern Africa	1	1	1
Mumbai	Asia	Southern Asia	1	1	1
Patna	Asia	Southern Asia	1	1	1
Dublin	Europe	Northern Europe	1		1
Manila	Asia	South-Eastern Asia	1		1
Amsterdam	Europe	Western Europe	1	1	
Kampala	Africa	Eastern Africa	1		1
Beijing	Asia	Eastern Asia	1	1	1
Hong Kong	Asia	Eastern Asia			1
Schenzhen	Asia	Eastern Asia			
Caracas	America	South America	1	1	0
Lima	America	South America	1		
Managua	America	Central America	1		
San Salvador	America	Central America	1		
Vancouver	America	Northern America	1		
Tijuana	America	Central America	1		1
Port-au-Prince	America	Caribbean	1		
Kigali	Africa	Eastern Africa	1		1
Lagos	Africa	Western Africa	1	1	
Nairobi	Africa	Eastern Africa	1		1
Damascus	Asia	Western Asia	1		
Casablanca	Africa	Northern Africa	1		
Tunis	Africa	Northern Africa	1		1
Juba	Africa	Eastern Africa	1		
Dhaka	Asia	Southern Asia	1		1

Dili	Asia	South-Eastern Asia	1		
Jakarta	Asia	South-Eastern Asia	1		
Ramallah	Asia	Western Asia			1
Yangon	Asia	South-Eastern Asia	1		
Athens	Europe	Southern Europe	1		
Rhine-Ruhr	Europe	Western Europe			
Kiev	Europe	Eastern Europe	1		
Tehran	Asia	Southern Asia	1		
Budapest	Europe	Eastern Europe	1		
Mogadishu	Africa	Eastern Africa	1		
Riyadh	Asia	Western Asia		1	
Prague	Europe	Eastern Europe	1		1
San Francisco	America	Northern America	1		1
St. Petersburg	Europe	Eastern Europe			
Shanghai	Asia	Eastern Asia			1
Barcelona	Europe	Western Europe			1
Guatemala City	America	Central America	1		1
Hamburg	Europe	Western Europe	1		1
Abidjan	Africa	Western Africa	1		
Washington	America	Northern America	1		1
Dakar	Africa	Western Africa			

81

27

54

Spec.for	Ex.nat	Women's ratio (%)	Ex.prov	Women's ratio (%)2	Ex.loc
1	1	100			1
	1				1
1	1	100			1
					1
1	1	0			1
	1	0			1
	1	0			1
	1				1
	1	0	1	0	
	1	0			1
	1	0			
1	1	0			1
	1	100			1
	1	0			1
	1	0			1
	1	0			1
1	1	100	1	0	1
	1	0	1	0	
	1	0			1
1	1	0	1	0	1
1	1				1
	1	100			1
	1	0	1	0	
	1	0	1		1
1	1	0			1
	1	0			1
	1	0			1
	1	0			1
	1	42.9	1	25	1
	1	0			1
	1	0			1
	1	0			
	1				

	1	100	1		1
	1	0			1
	1	0	1	0	1
	1	0			1
	1	0	1	0	1
	1	0			1
1	1	0			1
	1	0			1
	1	0			
1	1	0			1
0	1	0			
	1	0	1	0	1
	1	0	1	0	1
	1	0	1		1
	1	0			1
	1	0	1		1
	1	0			1
	1	0			
1	1	0	1		1
	1	0			
	1	0	1	0	1
	1	0	1	0	1
	1	0			1
	1	0			1
	1	0			1
	1	0			
	1	0			
	1	0			1
	1	0			1
	1	0			1
	1	0			
	1	0			
	1	0			
	1	0			
	1	0			1
	1	0			1
	1	0			1
	1	0			
	1	0			
	1	0			1
	1	0			1
	1	0			1

Women's ratio (%)3	Leg.nat	Women's ratio (%)4	Leg.prov	Women's ratio (%)5
0	1			
0	1			
	1	37.1		
100	1			
0	1			
0	1			
0	1			
0	1			
	1	10.8	1	
0	1	10.8		
	1			
1	1			
	1			
0	1		1	
0	1			
0	1			
0	1		1	
	1			
0	1			
0	1		1	
0	1			
	1		1	
0	1			
100	1	37.0		
	1			
100	1		1	
0	1		1	
0	1			
	1			
53.8	1			

0	1			
0	1			
100	1			
0	1			
0	1		1	18.5
0	1			
0	1			
0	1		1	
0	1			
	1			
0	1		1	
	1			
0	1		1	
0	1		1	
0	1	10.8	1	
	1	10.8	1	
0	1			
0	1			
	1			
	1	47.1		
0	1			
	1			
0	1			
100	1			
100	1			
0	1			
0	1			
	1			
	1			
	1			
	1			
0	1			
0	1			
0	1			
	1			
	1			
0	1			
	1	15		

	1			
0	1			
0				
	1			
0	1			
	1			
0	1	3.1		
0	1	9		
0	1	13.8		
	1	20		
0	1	17.3		
0	1	18.6		
	1			
0	1			
0				
0	1	12.7		
0	1			
0	1	9.4		
0	1		1	
0	1	43.3		
654.8461538	86	326.6745589	16	18.45238095
10.39438339				

0.945055

0.1758242

Leg.loc	Women's ratio (%)6	Jud.nat	Women's ratio (%)7	Jud.prov
1	7.8	1		
		1		1
1		1		1
1		1		
1		1		1
1	19.0	1		1
1		1		1
1		1		
		1		
1		1		
1		1		
		1		
		1		
1		1		1
1				1
		1		
1		1		1
1		1		1
		1		1
1	17.5	1		1
		1		1
1		1		
		1		1
		1		
1		1		1
		1		1
		1		1
		1		1
		1		

[illegible]

		1		
		1		1
		1		1
		1		1
1		1		
		1		
1	12.9	1	0	
1	21.2	1		1
		1		
		1		1
1	20.6	1		
1	36.4	1	33.3	1
1	4.0			
		1		1
		1		1
		1		
1	40.5	1		1
		1		
1	30.8	1		
1		2		
35	210.8	86	33.33333333	50

0.384615

0.945055

0.5494505

Women's ratio (%)8	Jud.loc	Women's ratio (%)9	Civil.soc	NSSP.nat	NSSP.prov
	1	5.0	1		
	1		1	1	
			1		
	1		1	0	0
	1		1	1	
	1		1	1	
	1		1	1	
			1	0	0
	1		1	1	
	1		1	1	
			1		
			1	1	
			1		
			1	0	0
			1	1	
			1		
	1		1		
			0		1
			1	0	0
	1		1		
	1		1	0	0
	1		1	0	0
	1		1	1	
	1		1		1
			1		
			1	0	0
			1	1	
	1		1	1	1
	1		1	1	
			1	0	0

	1		1		
	1		1	1	
	1		1	0	0
			1	1	1
			1	1	1
	1		1	1	
	1		1	0	0
	1		1	0	0
	1		1	0	0
	1		1	0	0
	1		1	0	0
	1		1	1	1
0	0	0	1	1	1
42.9	1		1		
	1	0	1	0	0
	1		1		
	1				
			1		
	1		1	1	
	1		1		1
			1		
				1	
			1		
			1	1	
	1		1		1
				0	0
			1		
	1		1		
			0	1	
	1			1	
	1			1	
	1			1	1
	1		1	1	
				1	
	1				

	1		1	1	1
	1		1		
	1		1	1	1
			1	0	0
				0	0
	1				
				1	
	1			0	0
				0	0
			1		
	1	78.8			
	1			0	0
			1		
	1		1	0	0
			1	1	1
42.85714286	46	83.8	62	31	13

0.505495

0.6813187 0.34065934 0.142857143

NSSP.loc	Ind.overs	Ext.act
1	1	1
	1	1
	1	1
0	1	1
	1	1
	1	1
	1	1
0	1	1
	1	1
	1	1
	1	1
	1	1
	1	1
0	1	
	1	1
	1	1
1	1	1
		1
0	1	1
1	1	1
0		
0		1
	1	1
		1
		1
0	1	1
	0	1
	0	1
		1
0	1	1

	1	1
		1
0	1	1
1	1	1
1	1	1
	1	1
0		1
0	1	1
0	1	1
0	1	
1	1	1
1	0	1
	1	1
0	1	1
1	1	1
1		
	1	1
	1	1
	1	1
		1
		1
	1	1
	1	1
		1
		1
	1	1
0	1	1
1		
		1
		1
	1	1
	1	1
		1
		1
		1

1		1
	1	1
1		1
1		
0	1	1
0	1	1
		1
	1	1
		1
0		
0	1	1
	1	1
	1	
	1	
	1	1
0		
		1
0	1	1
	1	1

135574

0.6043956 0.813187

Notes
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Ind.overs: The Court of Common Council
Ind.overs: Parliamentary and executive control over Intelligence Services, stated in the German law
Ind.overs: e.g. Federal: Military Police Complaints Commission/ Commission for Public Complaints against the RCMP [13]; Provincial for Ontario: Special Investigations Unit (SIU)/ Ontario Civilian Commission on Police Services (OCCPS) [13]
SSS.nat: There's an Egyptian Natioanl Police.
Civil.soc: local level i) Viva Rio;[17] (ii) Instituto Igarapé[16]; (iii) Promundo Institute; Ext.act: MSF, ICRC pilot project
Ex.prov: among the 5 vice-governors, there are 2 women.
Ind.overs: i)Information Security Oversight Agency (ISOO), ii) New York City Police Department Oversight
SSS.nat: i) Manpower available for military service: males age 16-49: 13,185,794/ females age 16-49: 12,423,496 (2010 est.) [4]
Ext.act: Singapore Red Cross Society; Save the Children International
SSS.nat: Fedpol (...) 900 collaborateurs provenant de tous horizons professionnels. (...) La proportion de femmes, stable depuis des années, est en moyenne de 30 %. Elles sont 12 % à occuper des postes de cadre. Environ 70 % des collaborateurs sont germanophones, 20 % francophones et moins de 10 % italoophones. [12]
Ext.nat: NATO, Interpol, US and UK army
Ex.loc: mayor Sten nordin (women's ration 0%); Civil.soc: (i) Stockholm Resilience Centre; (ii) Stockholm International Peace Research Institute (SIPRI)[16]; (iii) International Institute for Democracy and Electoral Assistance[20]; Ind.overs: National: (i) The National Police Board; (ii) The Office of the Parliamentary Ombudsmen; (iii) National Audit Office; (iv) The Office of the Chancellor of Justice[12]

SSS.nat: Manpower available for military: Males age 16-49: 1,236,337 Females age 16-49: 1,224,182 (2010 est.)"[4]; Chief of State is Queen Margrethe II, but head of government is Heir Apparent Crown Prince Frederik; Civil.soc: UNFPA Nordic Office; International Climate Hearing (Oxfam International); Ext.act: United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS), WHO EURO Europe Regional Office (EU/RGO),

Ext.act: NATO-International Security Assistance Force, United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan (UNAMA), Interpol Afghanistan, European Union Police Mission in Afghanistan (EUPOL)

SSS.nat: In 1993 the Carabineros numbered 31,000, including officers, noncommissioned officers (NCOs), and a significant women's element; Civil.soc: Humanas, Chile: Interaction between the State and civil society in policies on childhood; Ext.act: OIT Chile; UNICEF Chile; PNUD Chile; CEPAL Chile[20]

SSS.nat: Manpower available for service: males age 16-49: 28,815,506 and females age 16-49: 30,363,558 (2010)

SSS.nat: manpower available: "males age 16-49: 13,439,781 and females age 16-49: 12,473,641 (2010 est.)"[1]

SSS.loc: Patna Police runs 75 police stations, including two all-women police stations

NSSP.nat: Lord's Resistance Army (LRA), People's Redemption Army, Amuka Boys (Rhino) and Arrow Boys

Nssp.nat: Sendero Luminoso

SSS.nat: no regular military forces - small Coast Guard; a Ministry of National Defense established May 2012; the regular Haitian Armed Forces (FAdH) - Army, Navy, and Air Force - have been demobilized but still exist on paper until or unless they are constitutionally abolished (2011) , ii) Police nationale d'Haïti

NSSP.nat: orces Démocratiques pour la Liberation du Rwanda (FDLR) (The FDLR is reportedly made up primarily of individuals responsible for the genocide who fled Rwanda in 1994 and who oppose President Paul Kagamé's government)

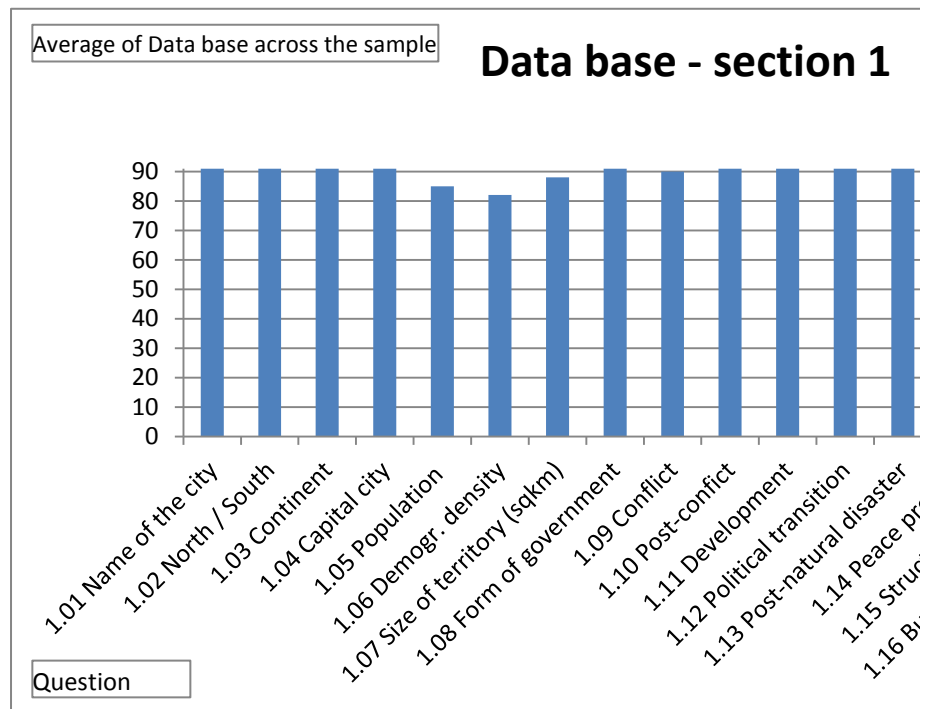
Ind.overs: Nigeria Police Watch

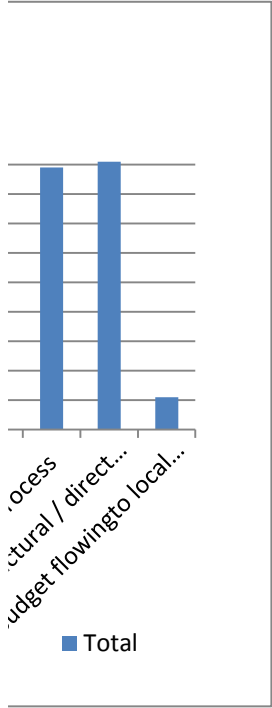
SSS.loc: "Whereas the police operate mostly in urban areas, the National Guard operates in the coastal and rural areas where the revolution began."[5]

SSS.nat: The INP is made up of more than 400,000 police officers and civilian employees, (...) Currently, there are more than 13,000 police women, many in key strategic managerial positions. [6]

Ex.prov: unclear whether governor is in charge of larger area than the city

Row Labels	Average of Data base across the sample
1.01 Name of the city	91
1.02 North / South	91
1.03 Continent	91
1.04 Capital city	91
1.05 Population	85
1.06 Demogr. density	82
1.07 Size of territory (sqkm)	88
1.08 Form of government	91
1.09 Conflict	90
1.10 Post-conflict	91
1.11 Development	91
1.12 Political transition	91
1.13 Post-natural disaster	91
1.14 Peace process	89
1.15 Structural / direct violence	91
1.16 Budget flowing to local government	11
Grand Total	84.6875





Continent	Subcontinent	City	Post-conflict?	On-going conflict?
America	South America	São Paulo		
Asia	South-Eastern Asia	Bangkok		
America	South America	Buenos Aires	—	—
Africa	Southern Africa	Cape Town		
America	South America	Bogotá	no	yes /with Fuerzas Armadas Revolucionarias de Colombia (FARC)
America	South America	Santiago de Cali	same as Bogotá	same as Bogotá
America	South America	Medellín	same as Bogotá	same as Bogotá
Africa	Western Africa	Accra	yes	No
Asia	Southern Asia	Calcutta	No	No
Asia	Southern Asia	Delhi	No	No
Asia	Western Asia	Baku	Yes	No, but stalemate between Azerbaijan and Armenia

Europe	Northern Europe	London	No	No
Europe	Western Europe	Berlin	—	—
America	Northern America	Toronto	—	—
Africa	Northern Africa	Cairo	no	yes, between the Egyptian Army and the country's islamists
Asia	Eastern Asia	Tokyo	no	no (although there is a dispute over the Senkaku islands)
America	South America	Rio de Janeiro		
Africa	Middle Africa	Luanda	yes	no
Europe	Western Europe	Paris	No	—
America	Northern America	New York	No	—
Asia	Eastern Asia	Taipei	No	Not really clear: The two sides sharply disagree on Taiwan's de jure political status. "The People's Republic of China asserts that there is only "One China" and Taiwan is an inalienable part of it. Beijing says Taiwan is bound by the consensus reached in 1992 between the representatives of both governments in Hong Kong. Referred to as the 1992 Consensus, it states that there is only one China, but China and Taiwan can interpret that principle however they wish. Taiwan's former president Chen Shui-bian, however, rejected the very existence of the consensus. The KMT accepts it as a starting point for negotiations." [11]
Asia	Eastern Asia	Seoul	no	No

Africa	Middle Africa	Kinshasa	No	Yes
Europe	Eastern Europe	Moscow	No	Yes, internal conflict with Chechen insurgents, international ongoing crisis with Georgia
Europe	Southern Europe	Madrid	No	No
Asia	South-Eastern Asia	Singapore	No	No
Europe	Western Europe	Zurich	No	No
Asia	Western Asia	Baghdad	No	Yes, sectarian conflict between Sunni and Shia Muslims
Asia	Central Asia	Almaty	No	No

Asia	Western Asia	Beirut	No	Yes, conflict because of sectarian divisions
Europe	Northern Europe	Stockholm	No	No
Europe	Northern Europe	Copenhagen	No	No
Europe	Northern Europe	Kabul	No	Yes with Taliban and other non-state armed groups
America	South America	Santiago de Chile		
America	Central America	Mexico City		
Asia	Southern Asia	Karachi	No	Yes: Sectarian violence, Province of Baluchistan, North and South Waziristan, Swat Valley, Kashmir
Asia	Western Asia	Istanbul	No	No

Asia	Eastern Asia	Ulaan Baatar	No	No
Europe	Western Europe	Vienna	No	No
America	Northern America	Montreal	No	No
Europe	Southern Europe	Lisbon	No	No
Europe	Southern Europe	Rome	No	No
Africa	Northern Africa	Tripoli	No	Yes: Violence between several militias, tribal clans
America	Northern America	Chicago		
America	Northern America	Los Angeles		
Africa	Southern Africa	Johannesburg		
Asia	Southern Asia	Mumbai		
Asia	Southern Asia	Patna		
Europe	Northern Europe	Dublin	No	No
Asia	South-Eastern Asia	Manila	No	Yes

Europe	Western Europe	Amsterdam	No	No
Africa	Eastern Africa	Kampala	Not sure	Yes, with the Lord Resistance Army (LRA)
Asia	Eastern Asia	Beijing	No	No
Asia	Eastern Asia	Hong Kong	No	Yes
Asia	Eastern Asia	Shenzen	No	Yes
America	South America	Caracas	No	No
America	South America	Lima	No	No
America	Central America	Managua	No	No
America	Central America	San Salvador	No	No
America	Northern America	Vancouver	No	No
America	Central America	Tijuana	No	Yes, with violent crime protagonists, mainly druglords
America	Caribbean	Port-au-Prince	Yes	No
Africa	Eastern Africa	Kigali	Yes	No
Africa	Western Africa	Lagos	No	Yes, with Boko Haram and Niger Delta conflict
Africa	Eastern Africa	Nairobi	Yes	No (although minor ethnic skirmishes frequently occur)
Asia	Western Asia	Damascus	No	Yes, Asad government against Islamists and secula rebels

Africa	Northern Africa	Casablanca	No	Yes, with Polisario Front about West Sahara
Africa	Northern Africa	Tunis	No	No
Africa	Eastern Africa	Juba	No	Yes, sudanese nomadic conflicts and conflict between President Salva Kiir and former Vice President Riek Machar
Asia	Southern Asia	Dhaka	Yes	No
Asia	South-Eastern Asia	Dili	No	Yes
Asia	South-Eastern Asia	Jakarta	Yes	No
Asia	Western Asia	Ramallah	No	Yes, with Israel
Asia	South-Eastern Asia	Yangon	Yes	No
Europe	Southern Europe	Athens	No	No
Europe	Western Europe	Rhine-Ruhr	No	No
Europe	Eastern Europe	Kiev	No	No
Asia	Southern Asia	Tehran		
Europe	Eastern Europe	Budapest		
Africa	Eastern Africa	Mogadishu		
Asia	Western Asia	Riyadh		
Europe	Eastern Europe	Prague		
America	Northern America	San Francisco		
Europe	Eastern Europe	St. Petersburg		
Asia	Eastern Asia	Shanghai		
Europe	Western Europe	Barcelona		
America	Central America	Guatemala City		
Europe	Western Europe	Hamburg		
Africa	Western Africa	Abidjan		
America	Northern America	Washington		
Africa	Western Africa	Dakar		

Development?	Political transition/democratisation?	Post-natural disaster?	Peace process?	Peace agreement?
—	—	—	—	—
	no	no	yes/ with FARC	peace talks in Cuba between FARC and the Colombian government
same as Bogotá	same as Bogotá	same as Bogotá	same as Bogotá	same as Bogotá
same as Bogotá	same as Bogotá	same as Bogotá	same as Bogotá	same as Bogotá
Yes	yes	no	no	no
Yes	no/ India is considered a democracy	No	No	No
Yes	no/ India is considered a democracy	No	No	No
Yes	There is no transition and no democratization, it is an autocracy behind a facade of democracy	No	Yes, with Armenia concerning the Nagorno-Karabakh conflict	Stalemate

No	No	No	No	Yes: Belfast peace agreement with IRA from 1998
–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–
yes	yes	no	no	yes, 1979 with Israel
no	no	no	–	–
–	–	–	–	–
yes	yes	no	no	yes/ with Front for the Liberation of the Enclave of Cabinda (FLEC)
–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–
no	yes	no	no	yes/ with North Korea

Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes, DRC signed a peace agreement with the M23 rebels in December 2013
no	no	No	No	1997 peace treaty with Chechnya, which failed later
No	No	No	No	No
No	No	No	No	No
No	No	No	No	No
Yes	Yes	No	No	No
Yes	No	No	No	No

Yes	Yes	No	No	Ta'ef Agreement of 1989, which ended a 15-year long civil war. / and the Doha Agreement, which was concluded in 2008 and now regulates the inter-factional relations.
No	No	No	No	No
No	No	No	No	No
Yes	Yes	No	Yes with the Tal	No
Yes	Yes	No	Attempted peace talks with the domestic Taliban	Yes: Kashmir accord
Yes	Yes	No	Yes with Kurdistan Workers Party (PKK)	No

Yes	Yes	No	No	No
No	No	No	No	No
No	No			
No	No	No	No	No
No	No	No	No	No
Yes	Yes	No	No	No
No	No	No	No	No
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes, with the Moro Islamic Liberation Front (MILF)	Yes, with Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF)

No	No	No	No	No
Yes	Yes	No	Peace agreements were tried to be reached with LRA, however, Joseph Kony never attended the negotiations and never signed an agreement [14]	No
Yes	No	No	No	No
No	No	No	No	No
No	No	No	No	No
Yes	Yes	No	No	No
Yes	No	No	No	No
Yes	Yes	No	No	No
Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes, the El Salvador peace accords to end El Salvador's civil war
No	No	No	No	No
Yes	No	No	No	No
Yes	Yes (transition from a fragile to a failed state)	Yes		
Yes	Yes	No		
Yes	Yes	No		
Yes	Yes	No	No	No
Yes	Yes	No	No	No

[illegible]

Structural and direct violence?	Part of a specifically designed SSR programme?	Other “related” SSR activities?	Part of a larger SSR programme?
			No - Judicial system only.[12]
Yes	yes	no	yes
same as Bogotá	same as Bogotá	same as Bogotá	same as Bogotá
same as Bogotá	same as Bogotá	same as Bogotá	same as Bogotá
Yes	–	–	–
Yes			yes
Yes			yes
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

—	Yes (but in the past): reform of the police, implemented after Belfast agreement in 1998	—	—
—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—
yes	no	—	—
—	—	—	—
yes	—	—	—
—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—
no	—	—	—

Yes, very strong structural and direct violence	Yes		
Yes			
No	No	No	No
No	No	No	No
No	No	No	No
Yes (very high)	Yes/ NATO Training Mission in Iraq	Yes	Yes
No, not very high	Yes/ NATO's Individual Partnership Action Plan (IPAP)		

Yes, with very high direct violence	Yes	No information found	Yes
No	No	No	No
No	No	No	No
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes: Bonn agreement
Yes	Yes (the problem is, that there are many comparative studies, but the specific security sector reforms are not named)	Yes	Yes
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

Yes	Yes	Yes	Probably yes
No	No	No	No
No	No	No	No
No	No	No	No
Yes	Yes: EU Border Assistance and advice provision on defence institution building in Libya	Yes	Yes
No	No	No	No
Yes	Yes		Yes

No	No	No	No
Yes			
No	No	No	No
No	No	No	No
No	No	No	No
Yes			
Yes			
Yes			
Yes, very high			
No	No	No	No
Yes			
No			

[illegible]

More than one security institution?	Governance dimension?	Embedded or connected with a larger development plan or strategy?
	—	
yes, it mainly involves the military, the police and the judiciary		no
same as Bogotá	same as Bogotá	same as Bogotá
same as Bogotá	same as Bogotá	same as Bogotá
yes, judiciary, police and intelligence service		—
Yes		yes

Especially the police: "changing the name of force to the Police Service of Northern Ireland but also ensuring that its ranks reflect a society composed of both protestant Unionists and Catholics." [20]	—	—
—	—	—
—	—	—
—	—	—
—	—	—
—	—	—
—	—	—
—	—	—
—	—	—
—	—	—

No	No	No
No	No	No
—	Emphasis on accountability and democratic control of security sector.	No
Yes, the whole security apparatus was restructured by the US and allies	Emphasis on creating a new security sector from scratch by removing former members of Saddam Husseins Ba'athist regime and introducing new ones from different Muslim sectarian groups./Emphasis on training and equipment.	Yes
	Mainly on military training and equipment and less on accountability and democratic control.	

Yes: Subject to reform were the internal security forces, border managment issues, better supplies to the military and the judiciary. [15]	In the case of DCAF: accountability and democratic control.	Probably yes, however, the individual plans and strategies are not specifically named.
No	No	No
No	No	No
Yes, all security institution	Creating a new security sect	Yes
Yes	On training and provision of miliary equipment, but also on strengthening parliamentary oversight and accountability.	Yes
Military, Judiciary, Police	On democratic control and accountability.	—

Defence sector, Border management, Police and Judiciary [13]	As per 2005: "Mongolia is currently conducting reform of security sector professionalism and organisational structures, and modernisation of arms and military techniques. It is also pursuing personnel skills development, management reforms and improved social welfare of its soldiers. It has increased its cooperation with foreign military forces and international security organisations." [13]	Probably yes
No		No
No		No
No		No
Yes	Assistance, training	—
—	—	—
Yes		

[illegible]

[illegible]

Specific “larger” objectives of SSR mentioned?
yes [19]
same as Bogotá
same as Bogotá
no
yes

No

—

—

—



—

—

—

—

—

No
No
No
Not mentioned, however it becomes clear that the SSR is aimed at restructuring the whole Iraqi security sector.

Larger objectives of the various SSR programmes that were implemented in Lebanon comprise: Better military equipment, creating a police (ISF) which is not just auxiliary to the army, and creating a new Intelligence Service (Bureau d'Information) amongst others. [15]
No
No
Yes
Information not found
—

No	
No	
No	
No	
No	
—	

No

No

No

No

[illegible]

[illegible]

Continent	Subcontinent	City	High level of 'structural' violence?
America	South America	São Paulo	Yes.
Asia	South-Eastern Asia	Bangkok	Yes.
America	South America	Buenos Aires	Yes.
Africa	Southern Africa	Cape Town	Yes.
America	South America	Bogotá	Yes.
America	South America	Santiago de Cali	Yes.
America	South America	Medellin	Yes.
Africa	Western Africa	Accra	Yes.
Asia	Southern Asia	Calcutta	Yes[2]

Asia	Southern Asia	Dehli	Yes
Asia	Western Asia	Baku	Yes. "Bakus is characterized by poor environmental and socio-psychological conditions of residence, the complexity of creating comfortable living conditions, transportation problems, and problems of recycling and waste disposal. The situation is exacerbated by a constant influx of population. The city has a high level of noise pollution." [7]
Europe	Northern Europe	London	No
Europe	Western Europe	Berlin	No
America	Northern America	Toronto	No
Africa	Northern Africa	Cairo	yes
Asia	Eastern Asia	Tokyo	No
America	South America	Rio de Janeiro	Yes
Africa	Middle Africa	Luanda	Yes
Europe	Western Europe	Paris	No

America	Northern America	New York	No
Asia	Eastern Asia	Taipei	No
Asia	Eastern Asia	Seoul	No
Africa	Middle Africa	Kinshasa	Yes
Europe	Eastern Europe	Moscow	Yes
Europe	Southern Europe	Madrid	No
Asia	South-Eastern Asia	Singapore	Yes
Europe	Western Europe	Zurich	No
Asia	Western Asia	Baghdad	Yes (very high)
Asia	Central Asia	Almaty	No

Asia	Western Asia	Beirut	Yes
Europe	Northern Europe	Stockholm	No
Europe	Northern Europe	Copenhagen	No
Asia	Southern Asia	Kabul	Yes
America	South America	Santiago de Chile	Yes
America	Central America	Mexico City	Yes
Asia	Southern Asia	Karachi	Yes, very high

Asia	Western Asia	Istanbul	No
Asia	Eastern Asia	Ulaan Baatar	No
Europe	Western Europe	Vienna	No
America	Northern America	Montreal	No
Europe	Southern Europe	Lisbon	No
Europe	Southern Europe	Rome	No
Africa	Northern Africa	Tripoli	Yes
America	Northern America	Chicago	No
America	Northern America	Los Angeles	No
Africa	Southern Africa	Johannesburg	Yes
Asia	Southern Asia	Mumbai	Yes
Asia	Southern Asia	Patna	Yes
Europe	Northern Europe	Dublin	No

Asia	South-Eastern Asia	Manila	Yes
Europe	Western Europe	Amsterdam	No
Africa	Eastern Africa	Kampala	Yes, very high
Asia	Eastern Asia	Beijing	No
Asia	Eastern Asia	Hong Kong	No
Asia	Eastern Asia	Schenzhen	No
America	South America	Caracas	Yes
America	South America	Lima	Yes
America	Central America	Managua	Yes
America	Central America	San Salvador	Yes
America	Northern America	Vancouver	No
America	Central America	Tijuana	Yes (very high)

America	Caribbean	Port-au-Prince	Yes
Africa	Eastern Africa	Kigali	Yes
Africa	Western Africa	Lagos	Yes
Africa	Eastern Africa	Nairobi	Yes
Asia	Western Asia	Damascus	Yes
Africa	Northern Africa	Casablanca	Moderate
Africa	Northern Africa	Tunis	Moderate
Africa	Eastern Africa	Juba	Yes
Asia	Southern Asia	Dhaka	Yes (very high)
Asia	South-Eastern Asia	Dili	Yes
Asia	South-Eastern Asia	Jakarta	Yes

Asia	Western Asia	Ramallah	Yes
Asia	South-Eastern Asia	Yangon	Yes
Europe	Southern Europe	Athens	No
Europe	Western Europe	Rhine-Ruhr	No
Europe	Eastern Europe	Kiev	No
Asia	Southern Asia	Tehran	Yes
Europe	Eastern Europe	Budapest	No
Africa	Eastern Africa	Mogadishu	Yes
Asia	Western Asia	Riyadh	Yes
Europe	Eastern Europe	Prague	No
America	Northern America	San Francisco	No
Europe	Eastern Europe	St. Petersburg	Moderate
Asia	Eastern Asia	Shanghai	No
Europe	Western Europe	Barcelona	No
America	Central America	Guatemala City	Yes
Europe	Western Europe	Hamburg	No
Africa	Western Africa	Abidjan	Yes

America	Northern America	Washington	No
Africa	Western Africa	Dakar	No
INCLUDED			

High level of 'direct violence'?	Is there budget flowing from national to local government? If so, what is the percentage of the national budget dedicated to local government?
Yes.	The money is transferred to the Estate (Municipality). In 2012 the State transferred R\$ 23'182'885'832.18 (US\$ 9'973'277'485.00) to the Estate of SP.[2]
Yes.	—
No	—
Yes.	"Property rates are an important source of income, accounting for approximately 21% of the City's revenue. Other sources include tariffs charged for water and sanitation, electricity and solid waste management, as well as other revenue veins such as investment income and National and Provincial grants."[2]
Yes.	"Local mayoral offices receive their funding from the city, and exceptionally from the national government. More money is allocated to the localities with the highest share of the population living in absolute poverty."[7]
Yes.	
Yes.	"Medellin has been one of the largest cities in the world to successfully implement participatory budgeting. This allowed citizens to prioritise and allocate a portion of the municipal budget while developing a strong sense of belonging and ownership of projects."[6]
Yes [8]	
Yes	

Yes	
Not rated as highly criminal	
No	"Less than a fifth of all local government spending in London is funded through the council tax." "More than half of local government funding comes from special and specific grants controlled by central government." [6]
No	"Since 1995, Berlin's boroughs have been given lump sum payments from the state budget with which they are to discharge their responsibilities as administrative units. This enables them to set their own financial priorities and increases their autonomy and independence." [2]
No	
not very high	
No	"Through this system, the metropolitan government makes financial adjustments both between itself and the wards and among the wards themselves. In the ward area, the metropolitan government and wards share responsibilities for managing affairs and administration, and thus also share the tax revenue sources required for the costs incurred. Corporate inhabitant tax, fixed assets tax, and special land ownership tax — which are, strictly speaking, municipal taxes — are collected by the metropolitan government, and a fixed proportion of the revenues is allocated to the ward governments. The financial adjustment among the 23 special wards is also designed to redress imbalances in an individual ward's fiscal revenues due to uneven distribution of financial resources. When a ward's basic fiscal need exceeds its basic fiscal revenues, the difference is made up in the form of allocations from the metropolitan government." [2]
Yes	
Yes	
No	

No	
No	
No	
Yes	
Yes	
No	
No	
No	CH works according to the principle of subsidiarity, meaning that The higher entity or social unit is only helping actively and may draw functions of the lower units when their forces are not sufficient to carry out these functions. Therefore, budget is usually extracted with taxes from the respective level (municipal, cantonal or federal)
Yes (very high)	
Average (compared to US standards about the same)	

Yes	
No	"The City's budget is approved annually in November by the City Council. Schools, pre-schools, elderly care and roads are some of the operations that require municipal funding. Revenue is raised from taxes, fees, charges and state grants. For each SEK 100 earned, Stockholm residents pay in taxes: To the City 17.48 To the County 12.10 Funeral fee 0.07 Total 29.65"[3]
No	
Yes	
Yes	
Yes	
Yes, very high	

No	
No	
No	
No	
No (Lisbon is a moderate crime city)	
No	
Yes	
Yes "Chigado passed NY as muder capital of the US"[2]	"Government priorities and activities are established in a budget ordinance usually adopted in November of each year. The city takes official action through the passage of ordinances and resolutions."[3]
Yes[2]	Budget and Financial information of the city of Los Angeles is available on their website.[5]
Yes[3]	—
Yes[3]	—
Yes	—
No	—

Yes: "Crime is a significant concern in urban areas of the Philippines" [5]	
No	
Yes, very high	
No	
No	
No	
No	
Yes	
Yes	
Yes	
Yes	
No	
Yes (very high)	

Yes	
Moderate	
Yes	
Yes	
Yes (very high)	
Moderate	
Moderate	
Yes	
Moderate	
No	
Moderate	

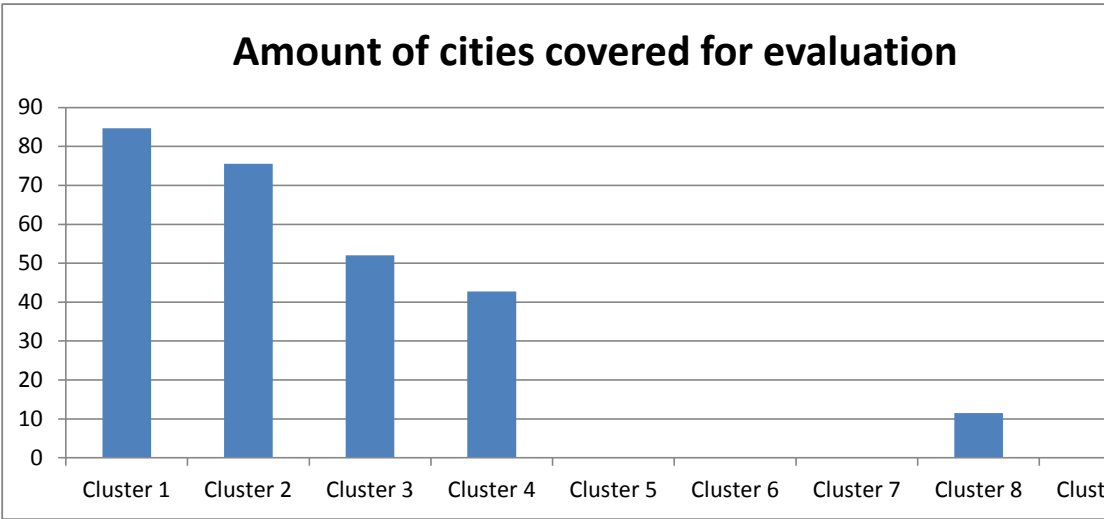
Moderate	
No	
No	
No	
No	
Moderate	
No	
Yes	
Yes	
No	
No	
Moderate	
No	
No	
Yes	
No	
Yes	

No	
No	

Question	Data base across the sample	Suitability for large-N
1.01 Name of the city	91	Yes
1.02 North / South	91	Yes
1.03 Continent	91	Yes
1.04 Capital city	91	Yes
1.05 Population	85	Yes
1.06 Demogr. density	82	Yes
1.07 Size of territory (sqkm)	88	Yes
1.08 Form of government	91	Yes
1.09 Conflict	90	Yes
1.10 Post-conflict	91	Yes
1.11 Development	91	Yes
1.12 Political transition	91	Yes
1.13 Post-natural disaster	91	Yes
1.14 Peace process	89	Yes
1.15 Structural / direct violence	91	No
1.16 Budget flowing to local government	11	No
2.01 Territorial units	87	No
2.02 Megacity, megalopolis, metropolis?	91	Yes
2.03 Push / pull factors of urban migration	79	No
2.04 Gentrification	81	Yes
2.05 Negative impacts of urbanisation	65	No
2.06 Positive impacts of urbanisation	50	No
3.01 Name of the threat	52	Yes
4.01.1 SSI.nat	81	
4.01.2 SSI.prov	29	
4.01.3 SSI.loc	56	
4.01.4 SSI.spec	13	
4.02.1 Ex.nat	88	
4.02.2 Ex.nat women's ratio	81	
4.02.3 Ex.prov	20	
4.02.4 Ex.prov women's ratio	15	
4.02.5 Ex.loc	69	
4.02.6 Ex.loc women's ratio	63	
4.03.1 Leg.nat	86	
4.03.2 Leg.nat women's ratio	17	
4.03.3 Leg.prov	16	
4.03.4 Leg.prov women's ratio	9	
4.03.5 Leg.loc	35	
4.03.6 Leg.loc women's ratio	10	
4.04.1 Jud.nat	86	
4.04.2 Jud.nat women's ratio	3	
4.04.3 Jud.prov	51	
4.04.4 Jud.prov women's ratio	2	
4.04.5 Jud.loc	47	
4.04.6 Jud.loc women's ratio	4	
4.05 Civil society actors	64	
4.06.1 NSSP.nat	52	
4.06.2 NSSP.prov	34	
4.06.3 NSSP.loc	34	
4.07 Independent oversight agencies	58	
4.08 Ext.act	74	
8.09 SSR activity as part of programme?	32	
8.10 Other "related" SSR activities in the country?	27	
8.11 SSR activity part of larger SSR programme?	31	
8.12 More than one security institution involved?	27	
8.13 Governance dimension to SSR activity?	19	

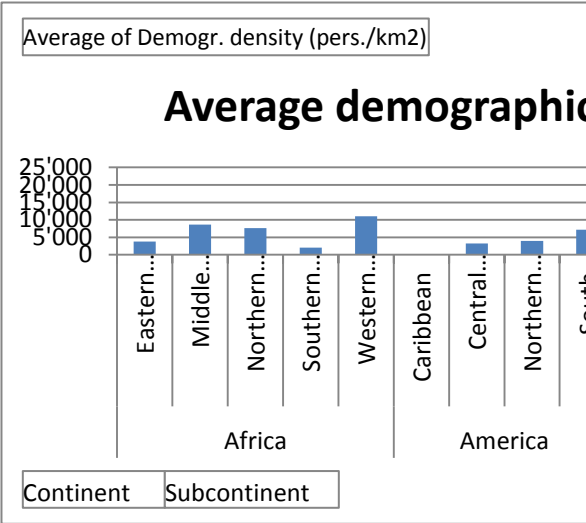
8.14 SSR activity embedded in development plan?	23
9. SSR contacts	0

Part of each section considered for	Average cities covered
Cluster 1	84.6875
Cluster 2	75.5
Cluster 3	52
Cluster 4	42.75
Cluster 5	0
Cluster 6	0
Cluster 7	0
Cluster 8	11.5
Cluster 9	0

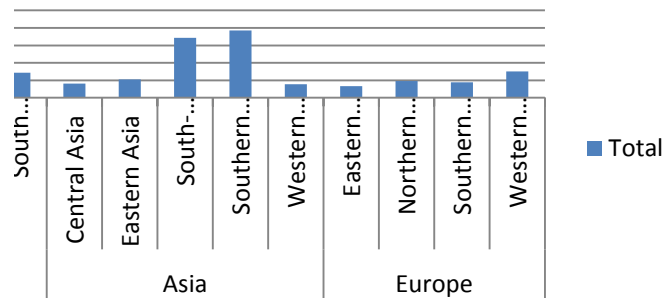


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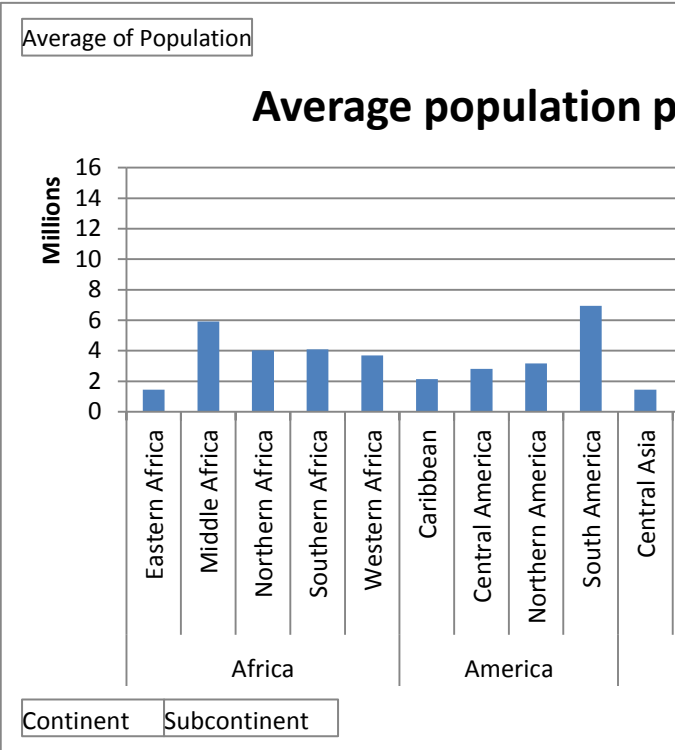
Row Labels	Average of Demogr. density (pers./km2)
Africa	6810.57846
Eastern Africa	3776.66667
Middle Africa	8635.5
Northern Africa	7607.74
Southern Africa	2060.45
Western Africa	10997.4667
America	5118.46318
Caribbean	#DIV/0!
Central America	3277.176
Northern America	3949.2875
South America	7180.66778
Asia	11257.9389
Central Asia	4100
Eastern Asia	5288.14375
South-Eastern Asia	17199.6
Southern Asia	19291.8857
Western Asia	3863.68
Europe	5349.9395
Eastern Europe	3370.688
Northern Europe	4796.7
Southern Europe	4472.575
Western Europe	7581.17857
Grand Total	7464.71768



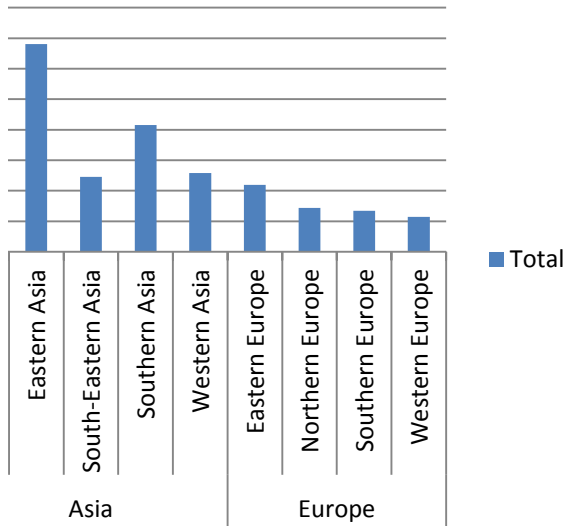
c density by sub-continent



Row Labels	Average of Population
Africa	3360765.6
Eastern Africa	1448082
Middle Africa	5911084
Northern Africa	4033000
Southern Africa	4087426
Western Africa	3691684.67
America	4522470.13
Caribbean	2143000
Central America	2807498.2
Northern America	3161885.88
South America	6949026.11
Asia	8095390.19
Central Asia	1450095
Eastern Asia	13621068.9
South-Eastern Asia	4912752.6
Southern Asia	8311364.57
Western Asia	5156542.17
Europe	2976435.38
Eastern Europe	4377926.6
Northern Europe	2876705.5
Southern Europe	2697018.25
Western Europe	2290076.88
Grand Total	5028395.12



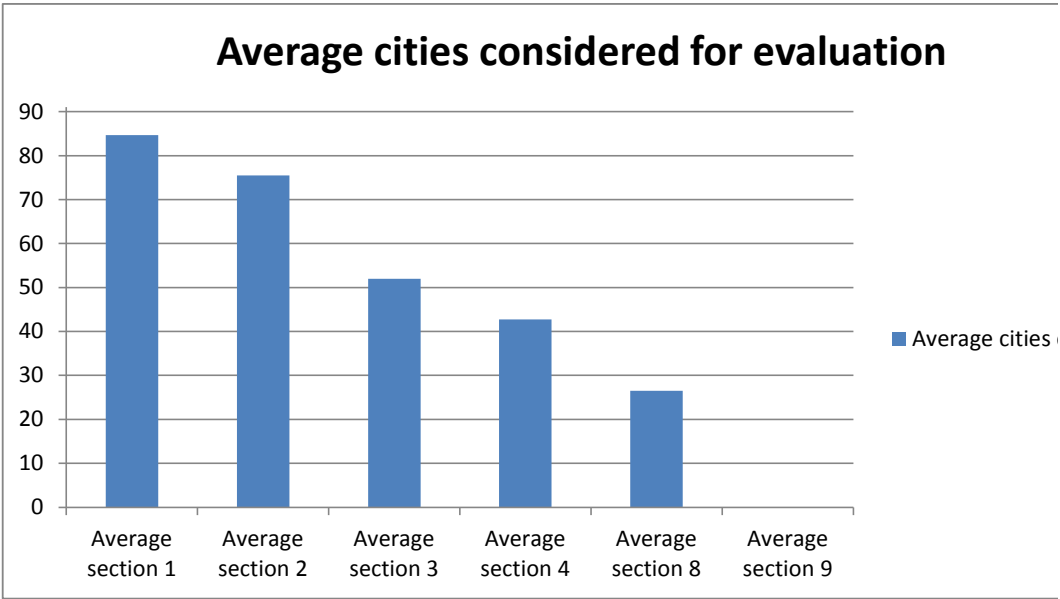
per sub-continent



Question	Data base across the sample	Suitability for large-N
1.01 Name of the city	91	Yes
1.02 North / South	91	Yes
1.03 Continent	91	Yes
1.04 Capital city	91	Yes
1.05 Population	85	Yes
1.06 Demogr. density	82	Yes
1.07 Size of territory (sqkm)	88	Yes
1.08 Form of government	91	Yes
1.09 Conflict	90	Yes
1.10 Post-conflict	91	Yes
1.11 Development	91	Yes
1.12 Political transition	91	Yes
1.13 Post-natural disaster	91	Yes
1.14 Peace process	89	Yes
1.15 Structural / direct violence	91	No
1.16 Budget flowing to local government	11	No
2.01 Territorial units	87	No
2.02 Megacity, megalopolis, metropolis?	91	Yes
2.03 Push / pull factors of urban migration	79	No
2.04 Gentrification	81	Yes
2.05 Negative impacts of urbanisation	65	No
2.06 Positive impacts of urbanisation	50	No
3.01 Name of the threat	52	Yes
4.01.1 SSI.nat	81	
4.01.2 SSI.prov	29	
4.01.3 SSI.loc	56	
4.01.4 SSI.spec	13	
4.02.1 Ex.nat	88	
4.02.2 Ex.nat women's ratio	81	
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8.12 More than one security institution involved?	27	
8.13 Governance dimension to SSR activity?	19	

8.14 SSR activity embedded in development plan?	23
9. SSR contacts	0

Part of each section considered for	Average cities covered
Average section 1	84.6875
Average section 2	75.5
Average section 3	52
Average section 4	42.75
Average section 8	26.5
Average section 9	0



covered

City	National SSR activity?	Is there a local component to the CSR?	Measure that triggered the SSR activity
Buenos Aires	Yes		Maria de los Ángeles “Marita” Verón trial where all 13 held on human trafficking charges in relation to Marita were found not guilty.[13]
Bogotá	Yes/ Plan Colombia and Democratic Security Plan	Yes	The metropolitan miracle happened because, enabled by institutional reforms in 1991, new governing coalitions were able to come to power in Bogotá and Medellín. These coalitions were broad, encompassing the media, the middle class, neo-liberal technocrats and the political left. [8]
Santiago de Cali	same as Bogotá	same as Bogotá	same as Bogotá
Medellín	same as Bogotá	same as Bogotá	same as Bogotá
Accra	There is a Justice Sector Reform and Police Reform Project spearheaded by African Security Dialogue and Research (ASDR) [25]	—	—

Calcutta	Yes, however: "There is no comprehensive single SSR process in India, but reforms are underway in all key security sectors [9]	Probably yes, although not found in literature	Strong internal security challenges, such as terrorism could have been a trigger.
Delhi	same as Kolkata		—
Baku	NATO and Azerbaijan are actively cooperating on democratic, institutional and military reforms, as well as on the issues of conducting practical cooperation in various areas. The program of cooperation between Azerbaijan and NATO is set out in the Individual Partnership Action Plan (IPAP) on Azerbaijan. [5]	Not known, but probably yes with regards to Baku.	"Azerbaijan is seeking to achieve Euro-Atlantic standards and to draw closer to Euro-Atlantic institutions. Consequently, support to security sector reform and democratic institution building are key elements of NATO-Azerbaijan cooperation." [6]
London (UK)	Yes, in Northern Ireland	Yes	Belfast Agreement in 1998 with the Irish Republican Army (IRA)
Berlin	No	—	—
Toronto	No	—	—
Cairo	At the moment, there is no SSR program since the military is once again deeply involved in the political process of the country.	No	—
Tokyo	No	no	—
Rio de Janeiro			

Luanda	The talk is especially about Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration (DDR) processes in Angola	—	End of civil war between former liberation movements in 2002
Paris	No	—	—
New York	No	—	—
Taipei	"The President of Taiwan has called for military discipline and efficiency while carrying out reforms that include improvement of human rights protections and a shift to an all-volunteer force." [12]	—	"The reforms follow the death of an army corporal who was wrongfully detained and died in military custody. The incident sparked public outcry and led the Ministry of National Defence to implement 13 new reform measures" [12]
Seoul	Reforms in the military sector: "South Korea's military academy has been the centre of controversy recently over allegations of misconduct from cadets, including sexual assault"	—	Misconduct from cadets
Kinshasa			
Moscow			
Madrid			
Singapore			
Zurich	No	—	—
Baghdad	Yes	Yes	2003 US Invasion to overthrow Saddam Hussein

Almaty	Yes	–	When Kazakhstan joined the North Atlantic Cooperation Council in 1992
Beirut	Yes	probably yes, but more detailed description were not found	Civil war and internal strives weakened Lebanon's security apparatus. As a consequence, reforms are necessary.
Stockholm	No	–	–
Copenhagen	No	–	–
City	National SSR activity?	Is there a local component to the SSR activity?	Measure that triggered the SSR activity
Kabul	Yes	Yes	Due to the US and NATO invasion in Afghanistan: Operation Enduring Freedom and International Security Assistance Force (ISAF)
Karachi	Yes	Yes	–
Istanbul	Yes	Probably yes	Possible EU membership
Ulaan Baatar	Yes	Yes	Transition from Soviet Union
Vienna	No	No	No

Montreal			
Lisbon	No	—	—
Rome	No	—	—
Tripoli	Yes	Yes	Civil war against Muammer Gaddafi and subsequent weakening of security sector institutions
Dublin	There have been SSR in Northern Ireland. However, Northern Ireland belongs to the UK and not to the Republic of Ireland.	—	—
Manila	Yes	Yes	
Amsterdam	No	—	—
Kampala			
Beijing			
Hong Kong			
Shenzen			
Caracas			
Lima			
Managua			
San Salvador			
Vancouver			
Tijuana			
Port-au-Prince			
Kigali			
Lagos			
Nairobi			
Damascus			
Casablanca			
Tunis			
Juba			
Dhaka			
Dili			
Jakarta			
Ramallah			
Yangon			

Athens			
Rhine-Ruhr			
Kiev			
Tehran			
Budapest			
Mogadishu			
Riyadh			
Prague			
San Francisco			
St. Petersburg			
Shanghai			
Barcelona			
Guatemala City			
Hamburg			
Abidjan			
Washington			
Dakar			

By whom?	Name of the SSR Activity Programme	Donor	Years of activity
2nd March, President Cristina Fernández de Kirchner inaugurated the parliamentary year following the summer recess.[12]	—		
Mayors Peñalosa and Mockus of Bogotá in the city of Bogotá (according to study from 1995-2003), on the national level the Plan Colombia was initiated by the USA[9], the Democratic Security Plan was initiated by Colombian President Alvaro Uribe in 2003 [19]	Part of the National SSR called Plan Colombia and the Democratic Security Plan	<p>United States as major donor "in planning, implementing and to certain extent also controlling the SSR in the country; the Colombian institutions appeared to have had no role at all in the creation and implementation of this plan, since the public were never consulted and the plan itself was first presented in the US [19].</p> <p>/Inter-American Development Bank/ In 2013: US, France, Spain, Germany, EU, Sweden, Canada, Netherlands, Switzerland [20]</p>	1999-2003 (Plan Colombia)/ 2003-? (Democratic Security Plan) [19] up to now.
same as Bogotá	same as Bogotá	same as Bogotá	same as Bogotá
same as Bogotá	same as Bogotá	same as Bogotá	same as Bogotá
—	—	It is stated that external funding was crucial for the justice sector reform, but individual donors are not mentioned. [26]	—

[illegible]

—	—	World Bank amongst others [23]	World Bank projects for DDR: "Joint proposal Special Project to support the Reintegration of Demobilized Soldiers in Angola" (closed in June 2005)/ "Emergency Demobilization and Reintegration Project" (closed in December 2008) [23]
—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—
Ministry of National Defence	—	—	—
The military academy itself	—	—	—
—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—
US and Coalition of the Willing	NATO program: NATO Training Mission in Iraq (established in 2004) [12]	Pool of funds of NATO member states? (not sure about that)	NATO mission: 2004-2011
—	NATO Individual Partnership Action Plan (IPAP)	Mainly US and EU donors	IPAP for 2012-2013

EU Commission	Regional Assistance Strategy for Central Asia	EU	2007-2013
—	Although SSR has been taking place, the individual programmes are not named.	—	—
—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—
By whom?	Name of the SSR Activity Programme	Donor	Years of activity
The West	United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan (UNAMA)/ Law and Order Trust Fund for Afghanistan (police sector)	UNO / UNDP (UN Development Program)	2002-2014
	European Union Police Mission	European Union	
	Bonn Agreement		2001-2006
	Afghanistan Compact		January 2006-End 2010? (not sure about that)
—	Tailored Cooperative Package (TCP)	NATO	—
—	Promoting Good Governance in the Security Sector of Turkey	Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Turkey and The Netherlands (MATRA)	April 2010 – March 2013
—	The Judicial Reform Program in Mongolia	USAID	Since the beginning of the decade in the 1990s until 2009
No	No	No	No

[illegible]

[illegible]

Current status	Planned years of activity	Budget size
"April 2013: the Argentine Chamber of Deputies has passed a controversial bill that will allow the election of members to 12 of the now 19 Judicial Councils seats." [11]	—	—
Central SSR Activities: "Justice and Peace Law (JPL): The JPL (Spanish: Ley de Justicia y Paz) helps facilitate the demobilization of paramilitary groups./Política Nacional de Reintegración Social y Económica para Personas y Grupos Armados Ilegales (PRSE): The PRSE sets policy objectives for reducing socioeconomic barriers for demobilized persons. /European Commission assistance to the Colombian justice sector./ Victims Land and Restitution Law (Law 1448): The Law "facilitates the restitution of millions of hectares of lands abandoned or stolen as a result of human rights abuses. and violations /Comisión Nacional de Reparación y Reconciliación (CNRR) [20] (all of it on the national level)	—	From EU (from period 2007-2013): 160 million EUR/From USAID (from period 2010-2014): 65'300'200 US Dollars/ rom the Colombian Institute of Family Welfare for the Rights Restitution and Prevention of Recruitment of Children Affected by Conflict (time period not specified): 36,460,387 /from the UNDP for the Fund on Transitional Justice in Colombia (FTJ) (time period not specified): US\$ 26-million [20]
same as Bogotá	—	same as Bogotá
same as Bogotá	—	same as Bogotá
—	—	—

[illegible]

NATO mission concluded, however the relationship is still sustained through the Structured Cooperation Framework.		
Still being implemented.	Two years	

Still being implemented.	Seven years	10 million euros for "broad SSR assistance", p.11 [11]
—	—	—
—	—	—
—	—	—
Current status	Planned years of activity	Budget size
Still being implemented.	12 years	
		Germany pledget 10 million euro
completed	6 years	—
completed	5 years	—
—	—	—
completed	4 years	—
completed	—	—
No	No	No

[illegible]

[illegible]

Security institutions subject to reform	Institution implementing the SSR	Local partners?	Inclusive planning?
Judiciary	–	–	–
Military, Police and Judiciary	Judiciary reform is assisted by the European Commission [20]	NGOs:Asamblea Permanente de la Sociedad Civil por la Paz/ REDEPAZ / Comité Permanente por la Defensa de los Derechos Humanos (CPDH)/ INDEPAZ [20]	Yes
same as Bogotá	same as Bogotá	same as Bogotá	same as Bogotá
same as Bogotá	same as Bogotá	same as Bogotá	same as Bogotá
Military, Police, Intelligence Services and Judiciary (Security Sector in general)	–	–	yes

[illegible]

-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-
All of them: Iraqi Security Forces, Intelligence Services and Police	NATO ?		
Emphasis on air-mobile forces	-	-	-

Border management, justice reform and the rule of law.	EU ?	—	—
Military, Police and Judiciary (improve the Penal law)	—	—	—
—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—
Security institutions subject to reform	Institution implementing the SSR	Local partners?	Inclusive planning?
Security institutions in general			
s for the renovation	Police sector		
—	—	—	—
The security sector in general.	—	Bilkent University, Ankara & IPC Sabanci University, Istanbul, ARI Movement, Istanbul [15]	—
Judiciary	Judiciary	Government of Mongolia	
No	No	No	No

[illegible]

[illegible]

Continent	Subcontinent	City	How is the city as a territorial unit classified/divided (name of administrative units)?	Megacity, Megalopolis and/or Metropolis?
America	South America	São Paulo	31 subprefectures (9 zones), divided into 96 districts (one or more neighborhoods in each district).	Megacity[3], Megalopolis (São Paulo - Rio de Janeiro) and Metropolis
Asia	South-Eastern Asia	Bangkok	Divided into two municipalities, Krung Thep and Thon Buri and 50 districts or khets each with a distinct difference in governance which all are under the control and authority of the Bangkok Metropolitan Administration.[5]	Megacity
America	South America	Buenos Aires	Buenos Aires conurbation occupies more than 30 districts of the province, spreading almost uninterrupted as far as La Plata, which is expanding from the south.[2]	Megacity
Africa	Southern Africa	Cape Town	1 City Bowl; 2 Northern Suburbs; 3 Atlantic Seaboard; 4 Southern Suburbs; 5 South Peninsula; 6 Cape Flats; 7 Helderberg; 8 West Coast.	Metropolis
America	South America	Bogotá	"The city is divided into 20 localities: Usaquén, Chapinero, Santa Fe, San Cristóbal, Usme, Tunjuelito, Bosa, Kennedy, Fontibón, Engativá, Suba, Barrios Unidos, Teusaquillo, Los Mártires, Antonio Nariño, Puente Aranda, La Candelaria, Rafael Uribe Uribe, Ciudad Bolívar, Sumapaz."[4]	Metropolis
America	South America	Santiago de Cali	22 comunas that are themselves divided into barrios (249) and urbanizaciones(91) [9]	None
America	South America	Medellín	6 areas, divided into 16 corregimientos (township)[4]	None

Africa	Western Africa	Accra	"The city is sub-divided into 11 administrative entities called Sub-Metropolitan District Councils, commonly referred to as "sub-metros". The sub-metros are named Ablekuma North, Ablekuma Central, Ablekuma South, Ashiedu Keteke, Ayawaso Central, Ayawaso East, Ayawaso West, La, Okaikoi North, Okaikoi South, and Osu Klottey. Each sub-metro has an administrative building with staffing. The sub-metros are responsible for decentralized functions which include some combination of the core Metropolitan functions, the particular combination depending upon the requirements of the particular sub-metro." [2]	Metropolis[2]
Asia	Southern Asia	Calcutta	"The Kolkata metropolitan area comprises 3 municipal corporations (including Kolkata Municipal Corporation), 39 local municipalities and 24 panchayat samitis, as of 2011." [3]	Metropolis (capital of West Bengal)
Asia	Southern Asia	Delhi	Delhi is a metropolitan region that includes the nation capital, New Dehli.	Megacity: second most populous mega-city in the world.[2]
Asia	Western Asia	Baku	Baku has eleven districts, including five settlements	Metropolis (capital of Azerbaijan)
Europe	Northern Europe	London	25 wards[9]	Metropolis and Megalopolis.
Europe	Western Europe	Berlin	12 boroughs[2]	Metropolis, Megalopolis
America	Northern America	Toronto	44 Wards and 4 Community Councils[2]	Metropolis
Africa	Northern Africa	Cairo	26 divisions within Cairo urban governorate: and 15 downtown core districts: Dokki, Downtown Cairo, Garden City, Giza, Heliopolis, Islamic Cairo, Old Cairo, Zamalek, Imbaba, Agouza, Mohandeseen, Ma'adi, 6th October city, New Cairo, Nasr City [2]	Metropolis, Megalopolis, Megacity

Asia	Eastern Asia	Tokyo	"Tokyo is a regional government encompassing 23 special wards, 26 cities, 5 towns and 8 villages". The wards themselves are subdivided into major districts. [10]	Metropolis, Megalopolis, Megacity
America	South America	Rio de Janeiro	5 Planning Aareas (Areas de Planejamento):(i) Centro; (ii) Zona Sul e Tijuca; (iii) Ramos, Méier, Madureira, Inhaúma, Penha, Pavuna, Ilha do Governador; (iv) Jacarepaguá, Barra da Tijuca; (v) Bangu, Campo Grande, Santa Cruz, Guaratíba.[5]	Megalopolis, Metropolis
Africa	Middle Africa	Luanda	6 urban districts: (i) Ingombota; (ii) Rangel; (iii) Maianga; (iv) Kilamba Kiaxi; (v) Samba; (vi) Sambizanga[9]	Metropolis
Europe	Western Europe	Paris	20 arrondissements municipaux (administrative districts)	Megalopolis, Metropolis
America	Northern America	New York	New York metropolitan area, commonly referred to as the "Tri-state area," includes the most populous city in the United States (New York City); counties comprising Long Island and the Lower Hudson Valley in New York State; the six largest cities in New Jersey (Newark, Jersey City, Paterson, Elizabeth, Trenton, and Edison) and their vicinities; six of the seven largest cities in Connecticut (Bridgeport, New Haven, Stamford, Waterbury, Norwalk, and Danbury) and their vicinities; and the third largest city in Pennsylvania (Allentown) and its vicinity.	Metropolis, Megalopolis, Megacity
Asia	Eastern Asia	Taipei	"Taipei's population is distributed amongst a total of 12 districts. Due to the varying topography, economic development and time of development, the population is unevenly distributed. Daan, and Shilin districts are the most populated."[2]	Megacity, Metropolis, Megalopolis
Asia	Eastern Asia	Seoul	"There are 25 autonomous "Gu" districts in Seoul, divided into 522 administrative sub-units of "Dong." Previously under the control of the Seoul Metropolitan government, "Gu" executes both autonomous administrative functions and those delegated by the City as a self-governing local administrative unit. "Dong" offices provide close, first-hand services for the residents."[2]	Megacity, Metropolis, Megalopolis

Africa	Middle Africa	Kinshasa	"Kinshasa is divided into four districts and 24 communes. The four districts are: (i) District de la Funa; (ii) District de la Lukunga; (iii) District du Mont Amba; (iv) District de la Tshangu.[4]	Metropolis
Europe	Eastern Europe	Moscow	The city is divided into 10 administrative areas: central, northern, southern, eastern, western, northeastern, northwestern, southeastern, southwestern and zelenograd.[1]	Megacity, Metropolis, Megalopolis
Europe	Southern Europe	Madrid	Madrid is "politically organized with a division in 21 districts (distritos), which are further subdivided into 128 wards (barrios). All districts are governed by an organ named Junta Municipal de Distrito."[8]	Megacity, Metropolis
Asia	South-Eastern Asia	Singapore	Singapore is divided into 5 Districts: (i) Central Singapore Community Development Council; (ii) North East Community Development Council; (iii) North West Community Development Council; (iv) South East Community Development Council; and (v) South West Community Development Council.[3]	Metropolis
Europe	Western Europe	Zurich	The city consists of 12 districts and 34 quarters [4]	Metropolis
Asia	Western Asia	Baghdad	The city of Baghdad comprises 89 official neighborhoods within nine districts (Rusafa, Adhamiyah, Thawra (Revolution District), Nissan, Karadah, Karkh, Kadhimiya, Mansour, Al Rashid) [1]	Metropolis

Asia	Central Asia	Almaty	Arranged in 8 administrative districts (Alatausky, Almalinski, Auezovski, Bostandykski, Medeuski, Turksibski, Zhetysuski and Akim)	Metropolis
Asia	Western Asia	Beirut	Beirut constituencies (not clear): Ain el Mreiseh, Mina el Hosn, Ras Beirut, Zukak el Blaata, Mseitbeh, Mazra'a, Bashoura, Achrafieh, Rmeil, Medawar, Saifi, Marfa'	Metropolis
Europe	Northern Europe	Stockholm	Stockholm is divided into 14 city districts.[2]	Metropolis
Europe	Northern Europe	Copenhagen	The municipality of Copenhagen, Denmark is divided into 15 Copenhagen city districts (Danish, "bydele") which are administrative, statistical and tax units.	Metropolis
Asia	Southern Asia	Kabul	Kabul is subdivided into 22 districts	Metropolis

America	South America	Santiago de Chile	"The metropolitan region is composed of the provinces of: Santiago / Chacabuco / Cordillera / Maipo / Melipilla / Talagante"[2]	Metropolis
America	Central America	Mexico City	16 delegaciones or boroughs: Álvaro Obregón, Gustavo A. Madero, Milpa Alta, Azcapotzalco, Iztacalco, Tláhuac, Benito Juárez, Iztapalapa, Tlalpan, Cuajimalpa de Morelos, La Magdalena Contreras, Venustiano Carranza, Coyoacán, Miguel Hidalgo, Xochimilco, Cuauhtémoc[2]	Metropolis, Megacity
Asia	Southern Asia	Karachi	The city is made of four districts: Malir, Central, South, West and East	Metropolis, Megacity
Asia	Western Asia	Istanbul	Since April 2008, Istanbul is divided into 39 districts: Adalar (Islands) -Arnavutkoy - Atasehir - Avcilar -Bagcilar -Bahcelievler -Bakirkoy - Basaksehir- Bayrampasa -Besiktas - Beylikduzu - Beykoz -Beyoglu -Buyukcekmece - Catalca - Cekmekoy -Esenler - Esenyurt -Eyüp-Fatih - Gaziosmanpasa - Gungoren - Kadiköy - Kagithane -Kartal -Kucukcekmece -Maltepe - Pendik -Sancaktepe- 223.755- 276.407- 125.364- Sultangazi- Sile - Sisli - Tuzla - Umraniye - Üsküdar - Zeytinburnu [3]	Metropolis, Megacity
Asia	Eastern Asia	Ulaan Baatar	6 city districts: Bayangol, Sukhbaatar, Chingeltei, Khan-Uul, Songinokhairkhan, Bayanzurkh [3]/ Ulaan Baatar is an independent municipality and not part of a province.	Metropolis
Europe	Western Europe	Vienna	Vienna consists of 23 districts: Innere Stadt, Leopoldstadt, Landstrasse, Wieden, Margareten, Mariahilf, Neubau, Josefstadt, Alsergrund, Favoriten, Simmering, Meidling, Hietzing, Penzing, Rudofsheim, Ottakring, Hernals, Währing, Döbling, Brigittenau, Floridsdorf, Donaustadt, Liesing [4]	Metropolis

America	Northern America	Montreal	Montréal comprises 19 boroughs and provides services to the entire island of Montréal, including its 15 reconstituted cities.[4]	Metropolis
Europe	Southern Europe	Lisbon	Alfama, Bairro Alto, Praça do Comércio, Baixa (Downtown), Chiado, Belem	Metropolis
Europe	Southern Europe	Rome	18 districts: Prati, Borgo, Trastevere, Testaccio, Ripa, S. Saba, S. Angelo, Regola, Ponte, Parione, S. Eustachio, Campo Marzio, Colonna, Pigna, Ludovisi, Sallustiano, Castro Pretorio, Esquilino, Monti, Celio, Campitelli	Metropolis

Africa	Northern Africa	Tripoli	no information found	Metropolis
America	Northern America	Chicago	Chicago is divided into 25 districts by the police.[11]	Megalopolis, Metropolis, Megacity (Chicago-Milwaukee)[14]
America	Northern America	Los Angeles	LA is divided into different neighborhoods, represented by each council. [3]	Metropolis
Africa	Southern Africa	Johannesburg	"The administration of the City of Johannesburg Metropolitan Municipality was decentralised initially into 11 regions (largely unrelated to the 11 former apartheid administrations). These new regions were subsequently reduced in number to 7 regions in 2006. Each region is operationally responsible for the delivery of health care, housing, sports and recreation, libraries, social development, and other local community-based services."	Metropolis
Asia	Southern Asia	Mumbai	For administrative purposes, Greater Mumbai is divided into 6 zones, each consisting of 3 to 5 wards named alphabetically.	Megalopolis, Metropolis

Asia	Southern Asia	Patna	The police in Patna is divided into (i) east, (ii) west, (iii) central and (iv) rural[3]	Megalopolis, Metropolis
Europe	Northern Europe	Dublin	Divided into 24 city districts. [7] For more detailed information see: https://www.anpost.ie/AnPost/AnPostDM/ProductsAndServices/Publicity+Post/DublinDeliveryZones/	Metropolis
Asia	South-Eastern Asia	Manila	Consists of 17 municipalities, or independent local government units: Caloocan City, Las Piñas City, Makati City, Malabon City, Mandaluyong City, City of Manila, Marikina City, Muntinlupa City, Navotas City, Pasig City, Parañaque City, Pateros, Pasay City, Quezon City, San Juan City, Taguig City, Valenzuela City	Metropolis or even Megalopolis
Europe	Western Europe	Amsterdam	Amsterdam is subdivided into 7 boroughs: Centrum, Noord, Oost, Zuidoost, Zuid, West, Nieuw-West, Westpoort [2]	Metropolis

Africa	Eastern Africa	Kampala	The city is divided into 5 boroughs: Kampala Central, Kawempe Division, Makindiye Division, Nakawa Divison and Lubaga Division [5]	Metropolis
Asia	Eastern Asia	Beijing	Beijing is divided into 4 areas: (i) Inside the second ring road (Old City); (ii) Outside the second ring road; (iii) Outlying districts; (iv) Rural Beijing. In total, Beijing has 16 districts.	Metropolis, Megalopolis
Asia	Eastern Asia	Hong Kong	The Districts of Hong Kong are the 18 political areas by which Hong Kong is geographically divided. Each district has a district council, which was formerly known as a district board. The districts were established in the early 1980s, when Hong Kong was under British rule. However, Hong Kong police, fire department, hospital, and education do not follow these boundaries.	Metropolis
Asia	Eastern Asia	Schenzhen	seven districts	Metropolis, Megalopolis
America	South America	Caracas	The metropolitan area of Caracas comprises 6 municipalities: Libertador, Baruta, Chacao, El Hatillo y Sucre [3]	Metropolis
America	South America	Lima	Lima province is divided into 43 districts, where Lima district comprises the capital Lima. The city of Lima itself is made up of thirty-odd neighborhoods (seems to be unclear how many), the most famous ones being: Barranco, Down Town Lima, La Molina, Miraflores, San Isidro, Surco [2]	Metropolis
America	Central America	Managua	Municipality of Managua (at the same time department) with seven districts, called Distritos. [3]	Metropolis

America	Central America	San Salvador	Six city districts: 1. Historic Downtown , Colonia Layco, Colonia La Rabida, 2. Colonia Centro América, Colonia Miralvalle, Colonia Flor Blanca, Colonia Miramonte, 3. Colonia Escalón, Colonia San Benito, Colonia La Mascota, Colonia Maquilishuat, 4. Colonia San Francisco, Colonia La Cima (I-IV), Colonia La Floresta, 5. Colonia Monserrat, Colonia Modelo, Centro Urbano Candelaria, 6. Barrio San Esteban	Metropolis
America	Northern America	Vancouver	Is made up of areas, not true neighborhoods. Consists of 21 areas: West End, Downtown, Sunrise, Hastings, Mountpleasant, Grandview, Renfrew, Kensington, Fraserview, Killarney, Riley Park, Fairview, Shaughnessy, Oakridge, Sunset, Marpole, Kerrisdale, Arbutus, Kitsilano, Point Grey, Dunbar [2]	Metropolis
America	Central America	Tijuana	Metropolitan area of Tijuana consists of 9 so-called delegations: Zona Centro; Playas de Tijuana; San Antonio de los Buenos; Mesa de Otay; La Mesa; La Presa; Los Pinos; La Presa Rural (Prewsa Este); Centenario; Sánchez Taboada; Cerro Colorado[7]	Metropolis
America	Caribbean	Port-au-Prince	Delmas, Carrefour, Pétionville (no detailed and distinguished information available) Many parts of Port au Prince were destroyed after a big earthquake in 2010.	Metropolis
Africa	Eastern Africa	Kigali	The City of Kigali is divided into three (3) Districts comprising Sectors (35), Cells (161), and Cells are sub divided into Imidugudu literally villages (1061) [2]	Metropolis
Africa	Western Africa	Lagos	The urban area of Lagos comprises 16 of 20 separate municipalities which together comprise Lagos State: Local Government Areas of Lagos: Agege, Ajeromi-Ifelodun (Ajegunle), Alimosho (Ikotun), Amuwo-Odofin (Festac Town), Apapa, Eti-Osa (Ikoyi), Ifako-Ijaye, Ikeja, Kosofe (Ogudu), Lagos Island, Lagos Mainland (Ebute-Metta), Mushin, Ojo, Oshodi-Isolo, Shomolu, Surulere [2]	Metropolis, Megacity

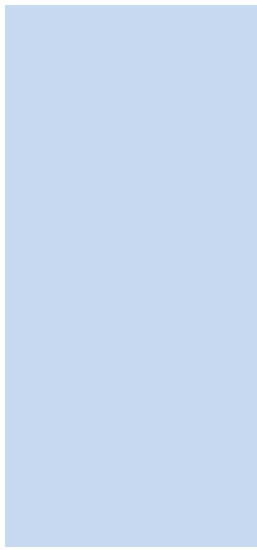
Africa	Eastern Africa	Nairobi	Nairobi district which is at the same time Nairobi province and Nairobi city, is divided into 8 divisions: Central division, Dagoretti division, Embakasi division, Kasarani division, Kibera division, Makadara division, Pumwani division and Westlands division [2]	Metropolis
Asia	Western Asia	Damascus	Divided into 15 municipalities: 1.Old Damascus, 2.Sarouja, 3.Qanawat, 4.Jobar, 5. Al-Midan, 6. Al-Shaghour, 7. Qadam, 8. Kafr Sousa, 9. Mezzeh, 10. Dummar, 11. Barzeh, 12. Al-Qabun, 13. Rukn Eldin, 14. Al-Salihiyah, 15. Muhajreen	Metropolis
Africa	Northern Africa	Casablanca	Casablanca is a commune, part of the district of the Grand Casablanca. The commune is divided into 8 districts or prefectures, which are themselves divided into 16 subdivisions or arrondissements and 1 municipality. The 8 districts and their subdivisions are as follows: Ain Chock, Ain Sebaa-Hay Mohammadi, Anfa, Ben M'Sick, Sidi Bernoussi, Al Fida-Mers Sultan, Hay Hassani, Moulay Rachid. [2]	Metropolis
Africa	Northern Africa	Tunis	15 municipal districts: El Bab Bhar, Bab Souika, Cité El Khadra, Jelloud Jebel El Kabaria, El Menzah, El Ouardia, Ettahrir, Ezzouhour, Hraïria, Medina, El Omrane, El Omrane Higher Séjourni, Sidi El-Bashir and Sidi Hassine.	Metropolis
Africa	Eastern Africa	Juba	No information found	Metropolis

Asia	Southern Asia	Dhaka	Dhaka city is divided into 22 so-called thanas (wards).	Metropolis
Asia	South-Eastern Asia	Dili	The city itself does not seem to be divided in subunits. However, the city belongs to the district of Dili, which is subdivided into 6 subdistricts: North, Atauro (5 sucos)) South, Vera Cruz (11 sucos) East, Cristo Rei (10 sucos) and Metinaro (3 sucos) West, Dom Aleixo (10 sucos) Dili town, Nain Feto (9 sucos) [4]	Metropolis
Asia	South-Eastern Asia	Jakarta	The city is divided into five administrative units (municipalities or kota), each with a local government headed by the mayor. [3]	Metropolis, Megacity
Asia	Western Asia	Ramallah	A list of neighborhoods was not found	It is a very small city, it cannot be called a metropolis
Asia	South-Eastern Asia	Yangon	The city is divided into four districts: Western District (Downtown), Eastern District, Southern District, Northern District. All of these districts are subdivided into townships (total 33)	Metropolis

Europe	Southern Europe	Athens	The municipality of Athens has many districts (unknown how many) which are not listed here.	Metropolis
Europe	Western Europe	Rhine-Ruhr	—	Conurbation
Europe	Eastern Europe	Kiev	Administratively, the city is divided into raions (districts), which have their own units of central and local government with jurisdiction over a limited scope of affairs. The last Kiev raion reorganization took place in 2001, and currently Kiev raions are: Darnytsia Raion (Дарницький район); Desna Raion (Деснянський район; after the Desna river); Dnipro Raion (Дніпровський район; after the Dnieper river); Holosiiv Raion (Голосіївський район); Obolon Raion (Оболонський район); Pechersk Raion (Печерський район); Podil Raion (Подільський район); Shevchenko Raion (Шевченківський район; after Taras Shevchenko); Solomianka Raion (Солом'янський район); Sviatoshyn Raion (Святошинський район); Most of the raions are named after respective historical neighborhoods of the city.	Metropolis
Asia	Southern Asia	Tehran	The city is divided in 22 (apparently unnamed) districts in 5 parts of the city (North, South, City, East, West). Neighbourhoods within the districts: Abbad Abad; Afsariyeh; Amaniye; Amir Abad; Aryashahr; Bagh Feiz; Baharestan; Darakeh; Barband; Dardasht; Dar Abad; Darrous; Dehkadeh Olampik; Ekhtiyariyeh; Ekbatan; Elahiye; Evin; Farmanieh; Fereshteh; Gheitariye; Gholhak; Gisha; Gomrok; Hasan Abad; Jamaran; Jannat Abad; Javadiyeh; Jomhuri; Jordan; Lavizan; Mehran; Marmak; Navab; Nazi Abad; Niavaran; Park-e Shahr; Pasdaran; Piroozi; Punak; Ray; Sa'adat Abad; Sadeghiyeh; Seyed Khandan; Sohrevardi; Shahrara; Shahr-e ziba; Shahrak-e Gharb; Shemiran; Tajrish; Tehranno; Tehranpars; Tehransar; Vanak; Valenjak; Yaft Abad; Yusef Abad; Zafaraniyeh etc.[1]	Metropolis

Europe	Eastern Europe	Budapest	The city is divided in 23 districts[2]: "(the Roman numbers indicate the district) The historical quarters of the inner districts are the following: in Buda: the Castle (Vár), Tabán (I.), Watertown (Víziváros) (I/II.), Krisztinaváros (I/XII.), Gellért-hegy (I/XI.), Országút (II.), Óbuda (III.); in Pest: Belváros (Downtown), Lipótváros (V.), Terézváros (VI.), Erzsébetváros (VII.), Józsefváros (VIII.), Ferencváros (IX.). The names of the outer districts generally come from the name of the formerly separate settlements around the city, e.g. Újpest (IV.), Pestszentlőrinc (XVIII.), Kispest (XIX.) or Csepel (XXI.)"[10]	"
Africa	Eastern Africa	Mogadishu	The city is divided in 17 districts[2]: Abdiiaziz; Bondhere; Daynile; Dharkenley; Hamer-Jajab; Hamar-Weyne; Heliwa; Hodan; Howl-Wadag; Karan; Shangani; Shibis; Waberi; Wadajir; Wardhigley and Yaqshid[6]	Metropolis
Asia	Western Asia	Riyadh	"Riyadh city is composed of (162) districts divided according to two factors: area and density fo land use. These districts belong to (15) fifteen secondary municipalities covering the constructional range of Riyadh city and all of them follow (Riyadh city secretariat). The municipalities are: 1/ Al-Bathaa 2/ Al-Ganoub 3/ Al-Hayer 4/ Al-Dira 5/ Al-Rawda 6/ Al-Sulai 7/ Al-Shamal 8/ Atika 9/ Arka 10/ Al-Arigaa 11/ Al-Olaya 12/ Al-Mu'zer 13/ Al-Malz 14/ Manfouha 15/ Al-Nasim"[6]	Metropolis
Europe	Eastern Europe	Prague	The city is divided into 10 districts, of which each one can contain more than one neighbourhood[1] Detailed map of districts: [9]	Metropolis
America	Northern America	San Francisco	The city is divided in 27 districts (Castro District; Chinatown; Cole Valley; Financial District; Fisherman's Wharf; Haight-Ashbury; Hayes Valley; Japantown; Lower Haight; Marina; Mission District; Nob Hill; Noe Valley; North Beach; Pacific Heights; Panhandle; Potrero Hill; Presidio; Richmond; Russian Hill; Sea Cliff; Sixth Street; SOMA; Sunset; Tenderloin; Union Square; Upper Market[1]	Metropolis
Europe	Eastern Europe	St. Petersburg	18 districts ('rajons'), each containing several municipal districts (81 in total). The 18 districts: Admiralty district; Basil district; Vyborg district; Kalinin district; Kirov region; Kolpinskiy area; Krasnogvardiysky district; Kreasnoselsky; Kronshadtcky areaM Resort area; Moscow district; Nevsky district; Petrograd districts; Petrodvorets district; Littoral; Pushkin district; Frunze district; Heartland[11]	Metropolis

Asia	Eastern Asia	Shanghai	The city is divided into 16 districts and the county of Chongming[1]. Districts: Pudong New Area District; Jingan District; Changning District; Zhabei District; Baoshan District; Jiading District; Songjiang District; Fengxian District; Huangpu District; Xuhui District; Putuo District; Yangpu District; Minhang District; Jinshan District; Qingpu District; Chongming District[2]	Metropolis; Megacity
Europe	Western Europe	Barcelona	The city is divided into 10 districts: Ciutat Vella; Eixample; Gràcia; Horta - Guinardó; Les Corts; Nou Barris; Sant Andreu; Sant Martí; Sants - Montjuïc; Sarrià - St. Gervasi[1]	Metropolis
America	Central America	Guatemala City	There are different sources about how the city of Guatemala si divided: 14 zones[1]; 21 zones[2]; 25[3], of which the latest source is from a website in Spanish.	Metropolis
Europe	Western Europe	Hamburg	The city is divided into 7 districts: Altona; Bergedorf; Eimsbüttel; Hamburg-Mitte; Hamburg-Nord; Harburg; Wandbek[1]	Metropolis
Africa	Western Africa	Abidjan		Metropolis
America	Northern America	Washington	For administrative purposes, Washington DC is divided into 39 neighbourhood clusters: 1 (Kalorama Heights, Adams Morgan, Lanier Heights) 2 (Columbia Heights, Mt. Pleasant, Pleasant Plains, Park View) 3 (Howard University, Le Droit Park, Arozo/Shaw) 4 (Georgetown, Burleith/Hillandale) 5 (West End, Foggy Bottom, GWU) 6(Dupont Circle, Connecticut Avenue/K Street) 7 (Shaw, Logan Circle) 8 (Downtown, Chinatown, Penn QUarters, Mount Vernon Square, North Capitol Street) 9 (Southwest Employment Area, Southwest/Waterfront, Fort McNair, Buzzard Point) 10 (Hawthorne, Barnaby Woods, Chevy Chase) 11 (Friendship Heights, American Unviersity Park, Tenleytown) 12 (North Cleveland Park, Forest Hills, Van Ness) 13 (Spring Valley, Palisades, Wesley Heights, Foxhall Crescent, Foxhall Village, Georgetown Reservoir) 14 (Cathedral Height, McLean Gardens, Glover Park) 14 (Cleveland Park, Woodley Park, Massachusetts Avenue Heights, Woodland-Normanstone Terrace) 16 (Colonial Village, Shepherd Park, North Portal Estates) 17 (Takoma, Brightwood, Manor Park) 18 (Brightwood Park, Crestwood, Pretworth) 19 (Lamond Riggs, Queens Chapel, Fort Totten, Pleasant Hill)	Metropolis
Africa	Western Africa	Dakar	The city is divided into the following 17 districts: Amitié; Sacré Cœur; Baobab; Bel Air; Bopp; Colobane; Dieuppeul; Fann; Point E; Grand Dakar; Grand-Yoff; Hann; H.L.M; H.L.M. Grand Médine; Liberé; La Médina; Mermoz; Le Plateau; Reubeus.[5]	Metropolis



Trends (push and pull factors) in urban in- and out-migration	Is there a known 'gentrification' process in the city? If so, in which areas?
<p>Pull factor in-migration: In the 30's the industrialization concentrated in the Southeast (from the money originated from the coffee farms). Push factor out-migration: During the 70's there state policies directed to other areas favored out-migration. In 2000's the movement is of out-migration due to the loss of capacity to sustain level and stability of employment (30.362 people move out of SP per year). From 90's on the movement was of in-migration (24.399 people per year).[4] "Between 1970 and 1980 the annual flow was 6.4 times higher than the last decade."[5]</p>	<p>Yes. "...signs of creeping gentrification which is making life more difficult not only for the lower income group but even the middle class in areas such as Jardins and Pinheiros. Buildings and houses are being torn down and replaced by gigantic obscenities which only millionaires can afford."[42]</p>
<p>"Much of Bangkok's recent growth has occurred outside the city, in suburban (and exurban) areas."1 Bangkok had the highest growth rate from Thailand from 2000 to 2010.[3]</p>	<p>No. Some argue that it is starting at Puhket's Chinatown.[16]</p>
<p>Out-migration: "Argentina's economic collapse in 2001-2002 saw significant emigration flows of Argentine nationals and immigrants alike. In the past five years, an estimated 300,000 people (many of European descent) have left". In-migration: "Argentina's strong demand for predominantly unskilled, low-wage labor ensures its role as a regional immigration hub, consistently attracting new economic migrants from its neighbors in the southern cone of Latin America"."[3]</p>	<p>[No information available]</p>
<p>Like other South African metros, Cape Town is characterised by a growing population, with an estimated annual growth rate of 3%. By 2031, the population of Cape Town is projected to grow to at least 4,3 million.[10]</p>	<p>Rebirth of Woodstock in Cape Town [21]</p>
<p>In-migration: "Rural-urban migration which has historically been driven by unequal access to land and which has led to tension between land-owners and peasants and eventually to the armed conflict and violence that continue to cause forced displacement. To this day it is difficult to differentiate economic reasons for migration from those linked directly to conflict, violence and human rights violations. . Some localities around the city have grown into full-blown settlements which have eventually annexed themselves to the city as a result of the gradual process of conurbation."[5]</p>	<p>Yes - Belén[6]</p>
<p>Pull factor In-migration: 90-95' Cali's economy grew at a faster pace than the national economy (4.8 per cent and 4.1 per cent, respectively). This rate of growth is partly explained by the significant presence of the illicit drug business in the local economy since the 1970s (Castillo 1987)[10]. Push factor out-migration: neoliberal reforms in the country, which included the total opening of the economy to international markets and capital, which caused the relocation of industries to other parts of the country.[11] Pull factor in-migration: "collapse of the drug business following the arrest of the leaders of the Cali cartel between 1995 and 1997"[11]</p>	<p>No.</p>
<p>Pull factor in-migration: "Before the political instability post 1950's, Medellin had had steady social and political growth due to the increased popularity of coffee and freer international trade".Push factor in-migration: "By the late 1980's and early 1990's however, Medellin was a devastated city with a world record homicide rate of 380 people per 100,000 in 1991". "Medellin's early investment in public transportation and reduced living costs made the city more appealing to migrants making the city's population rise dramatically."[6]</p>	<p>No.</p>

<p>Urban immigration: 1. rural-urban migration: "From 1948 to 1960, about 98% of the urban growth was caused by migration from rural areas", 2. international immigration: "notably Nigeria, Burkina Faso, Togo and Mali given the economic boom the country experienced and Nkrumah's pan-Africanist dream which was generally supportive of these migratory waves" /Urban outmigration: 1. "Following the economic crisis of the late 1970's and early 1980's with its devastating effect on urban real incomes", in some cases the urban populations migrates back to rural areas. /2. international outmigration greater Accra region to other West African countries, especially Nigeria: "outward flow to the high wage regional growth pole of oil rich Nigeria", p.1-10[22]</p>	<p>No gentrification: "To date, the inner city has not experienced urban regeneration and gentrification, common to many global cities." [21]</p>
<p>Urban immigration, pull-factor: 1. rural urban-migration (especially due to perceived better job opportunities and natural population growth. /Seasonal immigration and emigration "appreciable numbers of Calcutta's pavement dwelling unskilled labourers are known to return to their villages" as soon as harvest time starts, p. 33 [10], Calcutta has predominantly been a city of immigration.</p>	<p>No</p>
<p>"The population of Delhi registered an increase of over 21 per cent during the period of 2001-2011, which is above the national average of about 17 per cent".[1] "Dehli is the second most populous urban sprawl in the world after Tokyo, outsizing the traditionally populous Shanghai and New York. With its 1.4 million persons in 1950, Delhi was not even in the top 30."[2] Push in-migration: "Migration to Delhi is falling, and the average migrant is better-off and better educated than before, Delhi's Human Development Report 2013 has revealed. Closely tied to this is the changed nature of employment."[3] Pull in-migration: education;</p>	<p>Some signs of gentrification. as "India's largest cities have launched ambitious redevelopment programs, undergone remarkable socio-spatial transformations and sought to place themselves on the map of 'world-class' cities. The large-scale clearance of slums, the surge in capital-intensive real estate and infrastructure development, and the expulsion of industry and informal economies have been widely discussed in this literature" (p. 504). [5]</p>
<p>Out-migration pull factors: russia is more attractive to many russian speakers in Baku. / Internal pull immigration: rural-urban migration. [3]</p>	<p>"Over the last decade 2001-2010 Baku Promenade faced a new era of redevelopment and the process of a state supported post-colonial gentrification." [8]</p>
<p>"The region received 161,000 international in-migrants in 2010, equivalent to 2% of its resident population. Migration to London from the rest of the UK accounted for a further 176,000 new residents. About 334,000 people left London in 2010 of whom 221,000 went to other parts of the UK and 113,000 to other countries. This large annual turnover resulted in a small net increase in the region's population of 4,000." [10]</p>	<p>Yes.</p>
<p>"Berlin, by far the largest city, with a population of 3.5 million at the end of 1993, is certain to grow in population as more of the government moves there in the second half of the 1990s and as businesses relocate their headquarters to the new capital."[15]</p>	<p>Yes: "In the German capital's working-class Prenzlauer Berg neighbourhood, an influx of affluent Swabians from the country's south scooping up relatively cheap housing in what was once one of the grimmer areas of grim East Berlin has sparked fierce resistance" [6]</p>
<p>"Flows of immigrants are also highly concentrated geographically. Immigrants represent nearly 100 percent of recent population growth in the Montreal CMA, over 75 percent in Toronto"[4]</p>	<p>Yes: "Using the example again of Leslieville, you can see that it has gone from being predominantly low income to mostly middle income. King West, another neighbourhood that has become famous for the gentrification it has experienced, went from very low income all the way to very high income. Investors who bought land in that part of the city during '70s have literally made fortunes. In fact, the maps do quite accurately illustrate neighbourhoods that have been gentrified, but what's more startling is the number of neighbourhoods where quite the opposite has taken place." [5]</p>
<p>Rural-urban migration, pull-immigration:"Since the 1960s, Cairo has been experiencing a massive inflow of new inhabitants. This inflow originates mostly from the districts of Upper and Middle Egypt, but also from the Delta region", From 1996 on push outmigration: "The decline in growth rates is also due to the neutralization of the emigration limitation of the 1970s. After that, a lot of Egyptians migrated to the golf states to work there. They represent the biggest group of foreign workforce there, particularly in Saudi Arabia and Kuwait." [4],</p>	<p>According to some yes, there is a gentrification process going on,"...in the historical quarter of Bulaq facing the upscale residential island of Zamalek, and the newly constructed satellite Nasr City at the fringes of Heliopolis" [3]</p>

<p>"The population migration between Tokyo and other prefectures in 2010 showed a total migration of 744,000 persons with 396,000 persons moving into Tokyo while 348,000 persons moved out, for a net social increase of 48,000 persons. With the exception of 1985, there was a prevailing trend of out-migration exceeding in-migration since 1967, until a net social increase was seen for the first time in 12 years in 1997. 2010 again showed a net increase. Looking at the migration between Tokyo and the three adjacent prefectures (Saitama, Chiba, and Kanagawa prefectures), 183,000 people came into Tokyo while 186,000 moved out, constituting 49.5% of the total population migration. During the year 2010 there were 109,000 births and 104,000 deaths, for a net natural increase of 4,000. This increase, however, has been declining since the peak 182,000 in 1968."[1]</p>	<p>No information about obvious gentrification process found.</p>
<p>"In 1763, with the transfer of the capital from Salvador to Rio de Janeiro, the city raised its political status, receiving infrastructure, drainage, water supply and aesthetic works to accommodate increasing urban growth. The royal family moved to the city in 1808 and the town became the capital of the United Kingdom of Portugal, Brazil and Algarve."[8] "Rio became the capital of the country with the Proclamation of the Republic in 1889, and the political elite and bourgeoisie were ousted."[9] "The population of Rio has increased from 8,772,265 in 1980 to 9,600,528 in 1991. The population of the city, excluding the metropolitan area in 1991 is 5,336,179 with an area of 464 km² and a population density of 1485 km²"[6]</p>	<p>[Yes, in the favelas after the UPPs] "Today, land tenure gains attention in Rio de Janeiro, but this activity and debate come hand-in-hand with another new threat to housing rights. Despite the great uncertainty that favela residents face due to threats of eviction—with 8,000 already removed during the last couple of years in Rio, and 40,000 under risk of removal—our biggest challenge today is presenting itself in a new form, as gentrification"[7]</p>
<p>"urbanization continues at a slower pace and populations also return to rural areas"[14], since the crisis broke out in the European Union, Portuguese immigrants try to make a living in the booming capital Luanda: "The number of Portuguese living here has soared from 21,000 in 2003 to more than 100,000 last year, according to official figures which are likely to be a conservative estimate" [15]</p>	<p>no</p>
<p>"The city reached its highest recorded population level in 1921 with almost three million residents. Since then, the number of citizens has gradually decreased."[3] "Factors in the migration include deindustrialisation, high rent, the gentrification of many inner quarters, the transformation of living space into offices, and greater affluence among working families. The city's population loss was one of the most severe among international municipalities and the largest for any that had achieved more than 2,000,000 residents. These losses are generally seen as negative for the city; the city administration is trying to reverse them with some success, as the population estimate of July 2004 showed a population increase for the first time since 1954, reaching a total of 2,144,700 inhabitants, which reached 2,234,000 by 2009"</p>	<p>Yes - "Central Paris, which has attracted more and more of the mobile elite, has been completely gentrified, with rocketing housing prices driving the low to middle classes ever further out"[4]</p>
<p>"Intrastate migration has followed the familiar pattern of rural to urban, urban to suburban. In 1790, the state was 88% rural; the rural population grew in absolute terms (though not as a percentage of the total state population) until the 1880s when the long period of decline began. New York's farm population decreased by 21% during the 1940s, 33% during the 1950s, 38% during the 1960s, and 49% during the 1970s. By 1990, 84% of all New Yorkers lived in urban areas; by 1996, 91.8%. Meanwhile, the suburban population has grown steadily. In 1950, 3,538,620 New Yorkers (24% of the state total) lived in suburbs; by 1980, this figure had grown to 7,461,161 (42% of all state residents). It should be remembered, of course, that this more than doubling of the suburban population reflects natural increase and direct migration from other states and regions, as well as the intrastate migratory movement from central cities to suburbs. Between 1990 and 1998, New York's overall population only increased by 1%."[2]</p>	<p>Yes -</p>
<p>"From the 17th century to the 1940s, immigration and the development of Taiwan were largely shaped both directly and indirectly by the Dutch and the empires of China and Japan. Though Taiwan was in large part closed off from the rest of the world socially and economically while under Japanese rule, the country has experienced a new surge of immigration — and, increasingly, emigration — since the late 1990s, with mobility between Taiwan and China especially prominent."[6]</p>	<p>No, not really (of course you will always find a blog that talks about gentrification...but it's not reliable information)</p>
<p>"Information only on country basis, not on city basis: "North Korean defectors: North Korean defectors’ legal and illegal entry into the country has been a great burden to the South Korean government in numerous ways. North Korean defectors are often not categorized as refugees, despite their escape due to political oppression, as well as lack of food." [5]</p>	<p>Yes: "The urban experiences of South Korea in times of its rapid urbanisation and economic growth show that wholesale redevelopment had been a dominant approach to urban renewal, leading to redevelopment-induced gentrification. This was led by a programme known as the Joint Redevelopment Programme, transforming urban space that was once dominated by informal settlements into high-rise commercial housing estates." [9]</p>

<p>"The concentration of resources in the cities has long drawn migrants from the countryside. Civil strife following independence intensified the shift of population to urban areas. Most recently, the chaotic economic and social conditions of the late 1980s and early 1990s have aggravated existing disparities between urban and rural standards of living. Urban residence has thus grown increasingly attractive as the conditions of rural life have deteriorated even more rapidly than the conditions of urban life."[2]</p>	<p>"Eight hundred kilometers upstream from Kinshasa, on the river Congo, the Institute for Human Activities mobilizes the modalities of art production and launches a fiveyear Gentrification Program. The opening seminar of this program takes place in June in Congo and investigates the gap that arises in the transfer from critical art from the locus of its production to the zones of reception – usually museums or biennales, not a bamboo settlement in Congo."[6]</p>
<p>"The flow of migrants in recent years, legal and otherwise, comes mainly from Russia and the former Soviet republics, with people being drawn by higher salaries and better services and living conditions.In this vast country with nine time zones, Moscow is regarded as a desirable place to be for a growing number of individuals and key institutions. Most state bodies, including the government, the State Duma and the Supreme Court, are in Moscow, as are the headquarters of leading businesses, which prefer to be close to the authorities."[8] "In the last years the growth of population in Moscow continues because of the people coming from regions and migrants from former USSR countries. The Russian capital has traditionally been kind to representatives of all nationalities and is ready to accept into its big family everyone willing to work for the common good."[7]</p>	<p>Yes - "The recent process of housing redevelopment in central Moscow is examined in the light of the theory of gentrification. The study is based on the case of Ostozhenka as an emblematic example of a large-scale transformation of a central residential neighbourhood into the most expensive quarter of central Moscow." [9]</p>
<p>"The population of Madrid generally increased from when the city became the national capital in the mid-16th century and stabilised at about 3 million from the 1970s.From around 1970 until the mid-1990s, the city's population dropped. This phenomenon, which also affected other European cities, was caused in part by the growth of satellite suburbs at the expense of the downtown. Another reason might have been the slowdown in the rate of growth of the European economy."[7] "There are several reasons why population growth has been larger in the outer areas and surrounding cities. The main reason is that Madrid's center was already very densely developed and given its historic nature it was difficult to develop new buildings and projects. Moreover, the population density in the city center was already much higher than in the outer areas of the city and in the surrounding cities."[11]</p>	<p>Yes. "Different studies in Madrid (Barañano et al., 2006; Ávila and Malo, 2008;Martínez and Leal, 2008; Pérez-Agote et al., 2010) and Bilbao (Cavia et al., 2008; Suárez, 2009) show that economic migrants suffer residential exclusion and spatial segregation, but in both cities no evidence for major displacement occurring through the ongoing gentrification of the corresponding neighbourhoods exists."[10]</p>
<p>"Between 2000 and 2012, Singapore's population grew by one-third from 4 million to 5.3 million, primarily due to immigration. There are also about 140,000 tourists in Singapore every day (up from 90,000 in 2006)." "The prevailing ideology since independence is that continuous economic growth must be pursued vigorously in order to guarantee the future of the country. Social, cultural and environmental concerns have often taken second place to the economic ones. The capacity to attract and retain human capital is a major competitive advantage for any city and country, and given the global competition for talent, Singapore really has to keep itself open, particularly in light of the low fertility rate of Singaporeans."[2]</p>	<p>"At a first sight, gentrification seems to occur in private sector only whilst sitting tenants of public housing are provided with new home in nearby areas. The inner city is becoming places where private and public housing neighborhoods stand side by side. Analyses of this phenomenon, as argued by the author, has to take into consideration the historical path Singapore has gone through to accommodate its population. Public housing, which houses 85% of the whole nation, has been long adopted by the ruling party as the major tool for a balance between economic growth and political legitimacy. Efforts are being put into upper end products on the catalogue of public housing for those "better-educated, better-informed, well-travelled and with higher earning power"[5]</p>
<p>pull inmigration: After the second World War, between 1960 and 1970 Italian immigrants come to Zurich, so-called Saisonniers (meaning that they stay in CH for 9 months). After 1950 there was immigration from unstable and war countries. Zurich saw immigration waves from Sri Lanka and in the 90s from Eastern Europe, especially Kosovo, Serbia Montenegro etc. Zurich has attracted a lot of high-skilled foreigners (especially Germans) as it is an important economic center.</p>	<p>Insular gentrification in Zurich's Langstrasse quarter: "the development of the quarter shows more insular gentrification that is restricted to a number of separate areas or buildings. Although not yet widespread, the impact of renovation and of building work in particular on the type of resident and the housing stock structure is far more pronounced in this quarter than in the city as a whole." [5]</p>
<p>[information very difficult to find]forced outmigration: people are forced out of their districts because it becomes to dangerous to live there./ "The migration data, which are expected to be released this week by the Iraqi Red Crescent Organization but were given in advance to The New York Times, indicate that in Baghdad alone there are now nearly 170,000 families, accounting for almost a million people, that have fled their homes in search of security, shelter, water, electricity, functioning schools or jobs to support their families." [3] /Recently, agreements between Dhaka and Baghdad which aim at sending Bhangladeshi workers to Baghdad.</p>	<p>No gentrification</p>

<p>"Chinese migration into Central Asia and into Kazakhstan in particular, is also attributed to the global economic expansion of China. There is a plethora of ‘pull’ factors providing economic stimuli for cooperation between China and Kazakhstan and its regional neighbours, such as the attractiveness of Central Asian markets for Chinese goods; China’s interest in energy (primarily oil and gas) and its readiness to invest in its development and transportation from Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, Turkmenistan; the potential of Kazakhstan and Central Asian countries as ‘transit corridors’ for supplying commodities to Europe; as well as opportunities for China to develop business and communication sectors in these countries." [4]</p>	<p>No</p>
<p>(Information was only found on migration to Lebanon and not to Beirut specifically)push outmigration: "Between 1945 and 1960, the number of emigrants averaged 3,000 annually (Labaki, 1992: 605). 8,000 people left Lebanon between 1960 and 1970, increasing to 10,000 between 1970 and 1975 (Labaki, 2005: 59). The demand for labor in the Gulf States, whose revenue increased sharply as a result of the oil industry, drove this emigration. At the same time, on a domestic level, the Lebanese economy was greatly affected by the outbreak of the 1967 war with Israel, and its repercussions on the political stability in the country." /"During the Lebanese Civil War (1975-1989), it is estimated that 990,000 people left the country, accounting for 40% of the total population" [5]</p>	<p>Yes, gentrification is mentioned in the neighborhood of Mar Mikaelis and in the district of Achrafieh: Gentrification has materialized over the past five years in the neighborhood of Mar Mikhael in Beirut, Lebanon. [6] / " Beirut presents no exception to this urban transformation; several of its neighbourhoods, such as Achrafieh, are experiencing numerous upscale real-estate developments coupled with a change in the resident population." [7]</p>
<p>Out-migration: "As the city became more dense, noisy and dirty in mid 18th century, the nobility and the wealthy, as well as some middle class, retreated from the city center to build their summer residences in areas outside the city boundaries. In the beginning of 19th century, all forms of activity in Stockholm were at a very low level. One reason for this was the stagnation in the population figures.It was not until 1850s that the industries and city services improvement began to gather speed. The new and blooming industries absorbed hundred thousands of new Stockholmers. At the same time, the development of drainage system, railways and tramway systems, and the remarkable town plan in 1866 and Building Decree in 1874, became new energy for the growth of the city."[21]</p>	<p>Yes - "Production-side theories of gentrification are generally confined to the rent and value gaps. In Stockholm, the value gap, involving tenure conversions from rental to co-operative ownership, is usually cited as the primary gentrification mechanism. However, results described here indicate that gentrification has taken place in rental properties even prior to tenure conversion. Together with the small number of conversions taking place, this means that the value-gap mechanism is of limited importance. It is suggested that mechanisms operating within the rental sector, such as 'luxury renovations' and the housing allocation process, are more significant in Stockholm, and that gap theories are of little relevance. More generally, explanations of gentrification in a mixed economy such as that of Sweden need to look beyond traditional theories."[22]</p>
<p>"The strong suburbanization in the sixties and the beginning of the seventies is followed by a much weaker suburbanization and a change in tendencies of heavy decline in some of the core municipalities. At the end of the seventies a dramatic change took place. First, net migration fell to a very low figure. This can be explained by the world-wide economic crisis which diminished building activity and urban renewal, but also by the state policy which introduced a new system of taxation for real estates and on the market itself. Two of the core municipalities have stopped declining and are stagnating, and the decline is now seen in those areas which started their growth at the beginning of the seventies. Growth is now seldom and takes place only moderately in a few municipalities located quite far from the core."[3]</p>	<p>Yes - "Vesterbro has been reborn; gentrification has struck again"[2]</p>
<p>push immigration: "Internal and secondary displacement and the subsequent urbanization can be explained by the lack of livelihoods in rural areas, lack of services, insecurity in provinces of origin, or changed skill sets of returnees." / Rising fuel and food prices have made people move to the cities. "The conflict-ridden provinces are particularly difficult to reach for the government and the international aid agencies to provide the necessary relief." /"Many displaced people prefer to move on to cities rather than return to their villages because cities offer better access to water, electricity, hospitals, and schools and are perceived as being safer for family life and having greater social and economic opportunities." pull-immigration: better economic opportunities and security[9]</p>	<p>No</p>

<p>"The 1930s saw the beginning of a transformation of Santiago into a modern, industrialized city. In the following decades, Santiago flourished and continued to grow rapidly due to emigration from Chile's northern and southern regions. In 1940 the city was home to 952,075 people, rising to 1,350,409 in 1952 and 1,907,378 by 1960." [5]</p>	<p>Yes - "Whilst local-level municipalities artificially “enlarge” rent gaps by establishing high Floor Area Ratios (FAR), assuring the monopoly capture of the potential ground rents by the private real estate agents, the remaining ground rent achieved by petty owners-residents and tenants cannot meet the value needed to purchase replacement accommodation, producing a noticeable context of social exclusion." [6]</p>
<p>Greater Mexico City was the fastest growing metropolitan area in the country until the late 1980s. Since then, and through a policy of decentralization in order to reduce the environmental pollutants of the growing conurbation, the annual rate of growth of the agglomeration has decreased, and it is lower than that of the other four largest metropolitan areas (namely Greater Guadalajara, Greater Monterrey, Greater Puebla and Greater Toluca) even though it is still positive. The net migration rate of Mexico City proper from 1995 to 2000, however, was negative, which implies that residents are moving to the suburbs of the metropolitan area, or to other states of Mexico. In addition, some inner city suburbs are losing population to outer city suburbs, indicating continual expansion of Greater Mexico City.</p>	<p>Yes - Santa Fé used to be a small town with slums and a big wasteland, and now it is the newest bussiness district, with a lot of nature, high class people universities and new constructions, also the Western Country Club was a complete slum, which turned into a lot of nice residential buildings. [4]</p>
<p>"As a harbour and an industrial and commercial hub, it is not surprising that the city has attracted migrants from within the country and beyond. It has also served as a transit point for people migrating onwards to destinations of greater economic opportunity abroad. Karachi has been the site of violent political, social and ethnic conflict in the recent years. Some of the worst moments of the civil strife occurred between 1992 and 1996 when armed groups belonging to rival political factions battled with each other and with state agencies for control of the city. Although relative stability and civic peace have prevailed for a number of years, the city retains a reputation for ethnic tension and lawlessness." / "Migration has been a key factor in the political and ethnic violence that overtook the city, as the main protagonists sought legitimacy for themselves as protectors of particular ethnic communities. Groups chose to portray their perceived rivals (migrants and non-migrants respectively) as transgressors against whom organized protection was required. In some ways, therefore, Karachi in the mid 1990s represented, prima facie, a failure of migration policy in the country and the city." [6]</p>	<p>Yes- along Karachi's coastlines [3]</p>
<p>Traditionally, Turkey has been known as a country of emigration. Starting from the early 1960s and well into the 1970s, large numbers of Turkish nationals migrated to western European countries, particularly West Germany. This emigration continued into recent times through family reunification schemes and the asylum track. Recently, Turkey has also become known as a country of transit to the European Union for irregular migrants from Asian countries such as Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Iraq, Iran, and Pakistan. Turkey, whose population approaches 70 million, has also become a destination for irregular migrants from former Soviet Bloc countries, and a magnet for illegal immigrants. [4]</p>	<p>Yes-Tarlabasi neighborhood [1]</p>
<p>Very strong rural-urban migration pull-inmigration: "The UN expects 20,000 Mongolians to relocate to urban areas in the aftermath of the dzud [winter]. Like the dzud itself, “it will be a gradual process. People won’t go to one place – they’ll go to where they have family, where they can find land,” says Bijay Karmacharya, a UN Habitat representative in Mongolia. “For us, the challenge now is to track it. The tracking mechanism is not in place.” Some families have already abandoned the countryside, moving to provincial centers and Ulaanbaatar, the crowded capital, in search of new opportunities." [4]</p>	<p>There is talk about gentrification in Mongolia in general, but specific places are not mentioned. Gentrification is mainly due to the evolving mining sector in the country: "Like it or not, mining is changing Ulan Bator. Until a few years ago, the skyline was dominated by a pair of cooling towers. These days, the city’s tallest building is a gleaming 25-story hotel with \$300-a-night rooms and unreliable heating." [6]</p>
<p>migration patterns to austria, especially pull inmigration: according to OECD, in 2010, 98,300 people immigrated to Austria, while 66,400 emigrated . The main country of origin of migrants is Germany. In 2010, 17,800 Germans came to Austria. Other countries of origin are Romania, Serbia and Hungary. Turks made up the fifth largest group of immigrants, with more than 4000 there were about as many as Poland, Slovakia and Hungary. The preliminary figures for 2011 indicate a significant increase in migration flows. [7]/ During the 1960s and the 1970s there was a lack of labour force in Austria. That is why the government actively tried to hire immigrants, especially from Turkey and ex-Yugoslavia. These workers were initially thought to remain in Austria for a temporary period, but eventually they stayed in the country. [8]</p>	<p>Contested: The social democrat city administration claims that there is no gentrification, other voices say that there is gentrification in the city neighborhood Brunnen. [9]</p>

<p>"In Toronto, Montréal and Vancouver, this study has shown that among people living in a central municipality in 2001, those aged 25 to 44 were particularly likely to move to a surrounding municipality. In all three metropolitan areas, almost 1 person in 6 in this age group left downtown and moved to a surrounding municipality. There was significantly lower likelihood of moving from a surrounding municipality to a central municipality, with no more than 5% of people doing so in the three metropolitan areas studied. The propensity to move to a surrounding municipality varied considerably depending on people's social and economic characteristics. Those most likely to move were new parents, people with a college or vocational school diploma, and those with after-tax incomes between \$70,000 and \$99,999. In Montréal, non-immigrants were more likely than immigrants to leave the central municipality, while the opposite was true in Toronto. In Montréal, more francophones than anglophones or allophones left the central municipality for the one of the surrounding municipalities. Those who relocated to the centre were more likely to be younger, living alone or with room-mates or have with low income."[17]</p>	<p>Yes -"Griffintown, Saint-Henri and Verdun used to house some of the city's poorest. But the south-west's reputation is slowly turning around from impoverished to middle-class. The city hopes building dozens of upscale condos in the area will attract young couples and new families. But this change isn't proving to be a positive one for everyone."[18]</p>
<p>A new migration cycle emerged from the mid-1980s to the late 1990s, driven to a large degree by Portugal's increasing demand for labor. Joining the European Union in 1986 made Portugal a more attractive destination for non-EU citizens trying to settle in other countries of Northern and Central Europe. The result was a continuous increase in the number of foreign residents, dominated by Africans and, to a lesser extent, Brazilians and Western Europeans. / "Push outmigration: "The financial crisis in Europe has brought the largest influx of Portuguese migrants to Mozambique since colonial times. While many Mozambicans fear they will face increased competition for scarce jobs, the new wave of migrants is also creating employment opportunities." [6]</p>	<p>Yes - Bairro Alto</p>
<p>On national level: "Mass emigration started with Italian unification: push outmigration: during the period 1861-1976 over 26 million people emigrated, half of them towards other European countries, the rest towards North and South America. Two fifths of all these emigrations originated from the regions of the South of Italy. The reasons were, on the one hand, the slow and difficult development of the Italian economy and, on the other, the economic expansion which characterised other countries between the second half of the nineteenth century and World War I. After World War II, Italians emigrated mostly towards Europe, especially Germany. In the same years, the development of the industrial North stimulated mass internal migration from the South to the North-West. Emigration declined sharply in the period 1970-1980. In spite of the high unemployment rate (especially among young people), the higher level of income of Italian households allowed them to bear the long periods of unemployment of their members. Now only a few highly skilled and specialised workers leave the country in search of better job opportunities. During the same period, Italy changed from being a sender country into a host country, receiving immigrants largely from developing countries and Eastern Europe." [5] /Lately, loads of immigrants from African countries are entering Italy through the island of Lampedusa.</p>	<p>No gentrification</p>

<p>On national level, before 2011, Libya has first and foremost been an immigration country: "Historically, immigration flows into Libya began in the 1960s just after the discovery of oil and hydrocarbons there. In the following two decades, the rise in oil revenues together with ambitious economic and social programs and the country’s lack of sufficient indigenous manpower, continued to attract large numbers of immigrants, particularly those from neighbouring Arab countries, and especially Egypt and Tunisia. Meanwhile, a number of severe droughts and violent conflicts in the Sahel region triggered other refugee and migrant flows to Libya – mostly Nigerien Tuaregs and also Tubu refugees. From 1990s on: Sub-Saharan nationals begin to reach Libya in large numbers. Among various push factors,1Col. Gaddafi’s disappointment in what he believed was a lack of support from other Arab regimes following the 1992 UN embargo, led to the beginning of Libyan Pan Africanism, with its open-door policy towards nationals from the Sub-Saharan region. Finally,during the 2000s, with the desire to reach a balance between an open-door policy welcoming needed migrants from Sub-Saharan countries and Libya’s involvement in international discussions on illegal immigration control – a factor in the removal of the international embargo and a consequent return of foreign investments , Libya started to cooperate with European countries over irregular migration. After years of an open door policy, in 2007 Libya imposed visas on both Arabs and Africans and adopted normative changes concerning stay and labour, turning an unknown number of immigrants into ‘irregulars’ overnight2Despite Libya being, first and foremost, a country of immigration, the deterioration of immigrants’ conditionsin the country has also made it an important country for transit migration and particularly for the many migrants trying to reach Malta and the Italian Isle of Lampedusa.(see Fargues, 2009). Large scale expulsions were carried out by the Libyan government in the 2000s, in order to adjust labour migrations to its labour-market needs with the aim too of pleasing Europe. Expulsions passed from 4 000 in 2000 (official figure)</p>	<p>No gentrification</p>
<p>"There were other booms, especially in the roaring 20s. The South Side, with its meat-packing plants, factories and railyards, made up the industrial backbone of the city. There were major declines during the 1930s (Great Depression).In the 1950s Chicago expanded westward, especially in Jefferson Park, Norwood Park, West Ridge Ashburn, Garfield Ridge and West Lawn. The expansion along the lake continued well into the '70s, with scarce development happening elsewhere in the city. The 1980s began to the rise of Chicago's downtown structures, with moderate growth appearing in Lincoln Park."[12]</p>	<p>Yes- "According to home and garden blog Networx.com, four of Chicago's neighborhoods make their list of those that have been most redefined nationwide by gentrification: Andersonville, Boystown, Pilsen and Wicker Park."[13]</p>
<p>"During that 20-year interval, the immigrant population in the United States increased from 14 million to 31 million, but the percentage of those immigrants living in the city of Los Angeles declined from 6.8 per cent to 4.9 per cent, according to US census data. That translates into 600,000 fewer immigrants in 2000 than would have resided here without the decrease. The same relative decline was evident in the five-county Los Angeles (LA) metropolitan area. The region's share of the US Mexican immigrant population in 1980 was 32 per cent; 20 years later, it was only 17 per cent — about 961,000 fewer Mexican immigrants living in LA, Ventura, Orange, San Bernardino and Riverside counties than otherwise would have."[10]</p>	<p>Yes - "Today, Downtown Los Angeles is a thriving example of renewal and gentrification. The neighborhood is changing block-by-block, whiskey bar by whiskey bar. You can get a coconut-infused Old Fashioned on the same street where you used to be able to buy crack by the pound. Much like the far more publicized Brooklyn, Downtown Los Angeles is the place to be if you want to live a life of perceived danger."[11]</p>
<p>"In 1931, Johannesburg had a population of 400,000, which doubled during the years of the Second World War. The 1986 census revealed that of the metropolitan population 60% were white, 25% African, 11% "coloured" and 4% of Indian decent. According to the United Nations, the population of Johannesburg metropolitan region was 1.8 million in 1995. Although migration accounts for a significant portion of population growth, natural increase is the main impetus in Johannesburg."[4]</p>	<p>Yes - "What happens when the Right to the City is understood as the right to reoccupy the inner city by middle-class suburbanites? In the self-styled Maboneng Precinct in Johannesburg, the writing is on the wall, literally. Graffiti reading, ‘We won't move’ on the roof of Revolution House begins to tell the story of hipster-styled urban gentrification in the city. These processes force a radical reinvention of the meaning of the right to the city, of centrality and of accumulation by dispossession."[5]</p>
<p>"[In 2011] There was change of -7.57 percent in the population compared to population as per 2001. In the previous census of India 2001, Mumbai City District recorded increase of 5.14 percent to its population compared to 1991."[2]</p>	<p>No</p>

<p>"Patna’s population grew significantly between 1991 and 2001, from 1.15 million to over 1.7 million, an increase of about five percent a year (Census of India, 2001). Preliminary 2011 Census data suggests that the city has grown further, to almost two million inhabitants. Part of the reason for this growth trend is the wider population growth of Bihar, which advance data from the 2011 Census reports to now have a population of 103 million, an increase of over 25 percent from the 80 million recorded in the 2001 Census. This makes Bihar one of the fastest growing states in India, demographically-speaking, significantly above the national average of 15 percent (Census of India, 2001 and 2011). At the same time, the “floating” population commuting into Patna on a daily basis from outlying towns and villages is also projected to increase significantly, from 200,000 to 300,000 by 2021 (Government of Bihar, 2006: 19)."[9]</p>	<p>No.</p>
<p>Not much information on migration to Ireland: "1996 marked the first year of a sustained period of net in-migration to Ireland, which lasted until 2009. Yet, despite the widespread belief that Ireland had become a nation of immigrants, it is a challenge to show this clearly. Charting the exact scale and form of net in-migration is difficult, since the Irish state does not keep comprehensive records of migration to the country. As a result, information about migration to Ireland relies on a range of sources, some of which are more comprehensive and more reliable than others." [6] /"Since the economy began to grow in Ireland during the 1990s, there has been a sustained movement of population from rural to urban areas. Cities and towns began to sprawl as a result of development in infrastructure, housing and industry, with growth rates exceeding those of our EU neighbours." [13]</p>	<p>Not clear whether there is real gentrification: "creeping gentrification of Dublin’s inner city, which has halted on the edge of Smithfield square. “They want to turn this area into a new Temple Bar, all yuppie flats and restaurants and nightclubs,” he said. “There’ll be no room left for the people who live here now.” [8]</p>
<p>Information only available for the Philippines:</p>	<p>Yes, in Manila's slums: "Thousands of people living in slums in Manila have fought fierce battles with police, who are trying to evict them from their homes in order to make way for a multi-billion dollar project to turn the area into a new business district." [7]</p>
<p>"Like many other Western European countries, the Netherlands started to recruit guest workers in the 1960s, first from Southern Europe, and later from Yugoslavia, Turkey and Morocco. Guest workers from Southern Europe often returned to their home countries - especially after Spain and Portugal joined the EU - and those who remained in the Netherlands often married Dutch women. Return migration to Turkey and Morocco was less common because the economic and political situation in these countries remained poor and re-entering the Netherlands or other European countries became more difficult for non EU-citizens. After the recruitment stop in 1974, many guest workers decided to prolong their stay in the Netherlands and were joined by their families. The process of family reunification peaked around 1980. Initially this process was met with resistance from the government and society, because of the housing shortage the Netherlands was facing. Nevertheless, in the early 1980s family reunification regulations were loosened. Since the end of recruitment, the size of the Moroccan and Turkish origin populations has increased tenfold. This is due to family reunification and family formation⁵ on the one hand, and childbirth on the other. Family migration remains the main source of settlement migration to the Netherlands, accounting for almost 40% of all immigrants. In recent years there has been a significant overall decrease in immigration. In 2003, emigration exceeded immigration for the first time since 1984. In that year, only 317 more people left the country than entered it; in 2006 this number had risen to 31,320. The cause of declining immigration is hard to pinpoint, but the stricter asylum and family migration policies implemented in 2001 and the poor economic climate are likely causes. [3]</p>	<p>Yes, inner city of Amsterdam: "Our evidence suggests that tenure conversions may contribute to gentrification in the inner-city of Amsterdam, while conversions in post-war neighbourhoods do not lead to a social upgrading and may even facilitate downgrading. Furthermore, trends in the converted section of the housing market are not just mirroring income developments but also seem to reflect trends in ethnic segregation and demographic trends such as a renewed interest among families to live in the inner-city." [4]</p>

<p>Mainly forced migration and internal displacement: " The political turmoil in Rwanda in the late 1959 and early 1960s forced thousands of Rwandese (mainly of Tutsi ethnicity) to flee to neighboring countries, such as Tanzania, Burundi and Uganda." / "Since the 1980s, Uganda has continued to receive refugees from Somalia, Burundi, Ethiopia, Eritrea and Kenya, Nigeria, and Pakistan. While majority of refugees are located in rural settlements, there a few who are ‘permitted to reside in urban centres based on specific conditions, such as security, health and education." / "The overthrow of Idi Amin in 1979 was subsequently followed by a series of brief and short- lived governments before the general elections were held in December 1980. The Uganda People Congress (UPC) was alleged to have rigged the elections in favour of Obote. This prompted Yoweri Museveni and twenty-six others to initiate the National Resistance Movement and Army (NRM/A) in the infamous “Luwero Triangle”⁴ and waged a guerilla against the UPC government until it was defeated in 1985 (Museveni, 1997). The rebel activities lasted five years (1981-1985) during which period and estimated 750,000 people were displaced⁵ fled their habitual residences to other safer areas in Uganda including the urban areas of Kampala and Jinja." /"Since 1988, the LRA led by Joseph Kony fought a low level guerilla war, in an effort to overthrow Museveni’s government and rebuild Acholi nation and culture and purportedly ensure that Uganda is ruled in accordance with the Biblical Ten Commandments." [8]</p>	No
<p>"The influx of migrant workers into the Chinese capital started in the late 1970s, when Deng Xiaoping’s reform policy freed up workers from agricultural activities. In the following two decades the average annual growth of Beijing’s migrant population exceeded 20%. However, the influx reversed in the late 1990s, when migrant labour demand decreased and the last financial crisis severely hit Asian countries. As the economy picked up in the new millennium, migrant workers came back to look for work in Beijing."[5]</p>	No [4]
<p>"Data from Hong Kong’s Security Bureau shows some 3,900 people emigrated in the first half of this year. Though this is still far fewer than the tens of thousands of people who left every year before Britain returned the city to China in 1997 — some 60,000 a year were leaving in the early 1990s — it is nonetheless indicative of a new trend. A recent report by the city’s government says the preferred destinations for Hongkongers are the U.S., Australia and Canada. The major reasons people said they left included political turmoil, a slumping economy and a desire to find a better place to educate their children."[1]</p>	Yes - "Many areas of Hong Kong as a post-industrial city are going through the process of gentrification. In 1980s, local manufacturing industries moved to mainland China or other developing areas and the economic structure changed that Hong Kong has to rely on finance, business, tourist industry and creative industry for economic development. Many old areas, like Wan Chai, Mongkok, Shau Kei Wan and North Point, are being redeveloped and are gentrifying. Yau Mai Tei is also one of those areas that is facing the problem of gentrification."[2]
<p>pull immigration: rural-urban migration from the poor rural areas to the urban areas.: "The government sought to encourage reverse migration,from urban to rural areas, but the results proved disappointing." [4]</p>	No
<p>push outmigration from rural areas. "Internal migration from rural to urban areas began in the mid-20th Century, and was mainly prompted by upheaval in the agricultural sector and the growth of industry, trade and services in the cities that initially provided jobs. By 2010 the number of internal migrants reached 6.5 million persons. The population living in Lima’s metropolitan area rose from 800,000 persons in 1940 to nine million today. Peru’s urban dwellers account for 76 per cent of the population." / Push outmigration from country: "Peruvians predominantly outmigrate: "The IOM Migration Profile for Peru, published this week in Lima, confirms that Peruvians continue to migrate at a rate of some 100,000 each year."[3]</p>	No known gentrification process
<p>Information only on national level, not on urban level: Predominantly push outmigration: Nicaragua is a predominantly emigratory country and less a country of immigration. Migration patterns especially tend to south-north and south-south. Because of its geographic location, the country serves also as transitory place for extraregional migrants. Nicaraguan emigration is due to the precarious situation of the labour market. [2]</p>	No gentrification

Information only on national level, not on urban level (predominantly push outmigration): "With the outbreak of civil war in the 1980s, not only did migration increase significantly, but men started to migrate in far greater numbers than women. Despite the onset of peace in 1992, migration to the United States has continued. Evidence from recent fieldwork in 18 municipalities of El Salvador indicates that, after the earthquakes of 2001, young people from the countryside have been migrating to the United States at a faster rate than ever before. At the same time, deportations of Salvadorans have risen from a total of 4,216 in 1999 to 36,689 in 2004, as documented by the Salvadoran Ministry of the Interior. From 1999 through 2001, the majority of these deportations came from the United States, but, as of 2002, the vast majority of deportees are returned from Guatemala and, even more importantly, Mexico." [3]	No gentrification (or whatever the point of view is, gentrification can be found everywhere), it's a very blurry concept
Vancouver-specific (pull immigration): Large populations of Indian Sikhs and Chinese communities./ "British Columbia has attracted immigrants more consistently since confederation in 1867 than any other Canadian province, and since the early 20th century." [3]	Vancouver's eastside [4]
especially push outmigration from Mexico to the US at the Tijuana border: "There are three distinct sources of Mexico-U.S. migration flow: the oldest stream from rural communities in central western Mexico, an incipient stream from interior urban areas, and a small but steady stream from Tijuana, a northern border city." [2]	No
Information only on national level, not just on urban level (predominantly push outmigration): "In September 1981, the United States entered an agreement with Haiti to interdict Haitian boats and return prospective immigrants to Haiti. Under the agreement, 3,107 Haitians had been returned by 1984. Nevertheless, clandestine departures by boat continued throughout the 1980s. The Bahamas was another destination of Haitian emigrants; an estimated 50,000 arrived there by boat during the 1980s. The Bahamas had welcomed Haitian immigrants during the 1960s, but in the late 1970s, it reversed its position, leading to increased emigration to Florida. Since the early twentieth century, the Dominican Republic has received both temporary and permanent Haitian migrants. The International Labour Office estimated that between 200,000 and 500,000 Haitians resided in the Dominican Republic in 1983. About 85,000 of them lived on cane plantations. In the early 1980s, about 80 to 90 percent of the cane cutters in the Dominican Republic were reported to be Haitians. Through an accord with the Haitian government, the Dominican Republic hired an estimated 19,000 workers." [2]	No
Information only available on national level (mainly push outmigration): "In the early 1960s, more than 100,000 Rwandese refugees entered the neighbouring countries of Burundi, Tanzania, Zaire, and Uganda. They sought asylum from the violence emerging from the social and political change within Rwanda. These refugees, and the generations they produced, remained in exile for more than thirty years until political alterations in Rwanda facilitated their return in 1994. Simultaneously, as many of the refugees from the 1960s returned to Rwanda, a new wave of refugees left Rwanda following the 1994 genocide and the installation of a new government (predominately composed of returning members of the Rwandese Diaspora). [4]	No
"Lagos is a unique national center for trade and commerce in Nigeria so the pull factors of the city are evident. The main motivation for migration to Lagos is economic. Income levels are higher in Metropolitan Lagos than in other regions of Nigeria. Many people come to Lagos in search for a job and most of these migrants tend to work within the informal sector (Kuvaja 2001, McNulty 1988). The main push factors to Lagos are poverty, too small arable land areas per persons, big family sizes and worse soil quality. Due to these factors many rural people do not have other choice than to move to the city and try their luck. Fortunately the nepotism is so strong that immigrants are often welcomed to live in the houses of their relatives and often the first job is household work in their relatives' houses." [3]	No

pull-inmigration: Circular migration in Nairobi's slum areas, can be pull-inmigration or push outmigration: climate migration	Not really: "The future may see areas like Langata's middle class housing swallow up lower class sections of Kibera slum, disproportionately displacing high density areas and handing them over to fewer occupants." [3]
Damascus (the data is from 2002, due to the current civil war, Syria has strong internal and international migration flows): "The declining attractiveness of the city of Damascus as a place of destination is underscored by both the origin and destination propensities over time. Thus, while the city accounted for merely three percent of all the out-migrants in 1960, its share of the total during the 1990s was over 21 percent. The increase is consistent and especially rapid during the most recent period since the 1980s. Urban towns of Damascus changed little here, while rural Damascus accounted for slightly less (from seven to five percent) out-migrants in relative terms during the 1960-1999 period. The city of Damascus remains the dominant area here. However, its attractiveness as a place of destination declined over time from about 17 percent in the 60s to 51 about nine percent in the 1990s. It is interesting to note that the share of in-migrants for Damascus City remained essentially stable at around ten percent since the 1970s. There is a consistent increase in the proportions heading to the Moha-faza of Damascus, and about ten and 17 percent of all migrants in the 1990s destined to rural and urban Damascus, respectively. It remains that the really surprising finding here is the saliency of migration into the city of Damascus with no apparent major decline of its attractiveness as a place of destination, despite an equally remarkable flight of people out of it." [3]	No known gentrification process.
National level: "Today, Morocco remains a major sender of migrants with annual flows towards OECD countries estimated at 123,754 individuals in 2010 (OECD.stat). It has been continuously so since the 1960s. At that time, emigration from Morocco was mainly directed towards France, Belgium and the Netherlands. In the 1980s, however, after limitations had been put in place by the traditional receiving countries in Europe, Moroccan low-skilled, often irregular migration, instead increased in Spain and Italy. In North America, the United States and Canada currently play an important role in attracting highly-skilled Moroccans. Since 1990s, Morocco has also evolved into an important transit and immigration country, receiving migration flows mainly from Sub-Saharan countries. Sub-Saharan migrants generally attempt to cross to Europe illegally, but many of them also tend to stay in Morocco to improve their life conditions." [3]	There seems to be gentrification, but the city district is not specified.
On national level (push outmigration): "Labor market's poor performance together with a stalled democratization process have been the main determinants of the persistence of labor emigration flows from Tunisia. In contrast with the sustained economic growth of Tunisia over the last decades, the unemployment problem has never discontinued and more recently has largely affected the most educated persons, too. Tunisian emigration was traditionally destined to Western European countries - especially France, Germany and Belgium - and to a lesser extent to Libya. After the limitations put in place by European countries in the 1970s and the mass expulsion of Tunisian nationals from Libya in 1985, Tunisia experienced a process of family settlement in Europe, a diversification in the choice of destination countries together with significant inflows of return migrants. Today, new European destinations (i.e. Italy and Spain) are acquiring more and more relevance in attracting Tunisian migrants, especially their irregular component." / "As to inward migration, Tunisia does not host large numbers of regular migrants." [2]	No
No useful information for South Sudan	No

<p>National level:"It is estimated that over five million Bangladeshis are currently working overseas, contributing greatly to their families, communities and the country's economy through remittances. Remittances sent by migrants through official channels reached a record high level of USD 11 billion in 2010. Migration is increasingly being recognized as a viable livelihood option and one of the major development issues for Bangladesh. The growth in migration from Bangladesh and the increasing levels of remittances and consequent benefits to the society and the country are not without its challenges. Alongside regular and beneficial migration -irregular migration, informal channels of remittance and human trafficking continue to result in serious violations of migrants' rights and an increasing number of Bangladeshi irregular migrants are apprehended in destination countries." [6]</p>	<p>Yes, in different areas.</p>
<p>"Timor-Leste has extremely poor health indicators and high levels of endemic poverty. Information about migration patterns in the country are limited." [3]</p>	<p>No</p>
<p>There is only useful information on the national level: "4 migration categories: 1) nonmigrants, 2) return migrants, 3) 1 stage migrants, and 4) several stage migrants. Between 1971 and 1980, the total number of lifetime migrants between islands increased by 86%, from 2,914,000 to 5,428,000. Lifetime migrants between provinces in 1971 totaled 5.7 million with 1) lifetime in-migrants concentrating on Jakarta and Lampung, 2) West Sumatra province showing the greatest growth in out-migration and high out-migration among the Minangkabau ethnic group, 3) Jakarta and Lampung having the highest positive net migration, and West Sumatra, Central Java, and South Sulawesi having the highest negative net migration, and 4) Sumatra and Kalimantan having positive net migration, with Java and Sulawesi having negative net migration. The percentage of return migrants decreased from 22.74% in 1971 to 10.49% in 1980; the higher the economic development of the destinations, the fewer migrants returned." [4]</p>	<p>Yes, in Villa Kelapa Gading: "Kelapa Gading, an area that once was a marshland that the Dutch colonial government designated as a no-build area because it is so low lying. It is now a bustling district home to upscale apartment blocks and housing and businesses estates." [5]</p>
<p>Data on Palestinian migration difficult to find and incomplete: "The lack of available border registration data - Palestinian borders in the occupied Palestinian territories (oPt) are controlled by Israel - has restricted research on the demography of Palestinian migration. / The war of 1948 (Nekba) forced about 726,000 of the Arab population of Palestine to emigrate outside Palestine, the West Bank, Gaza and inside Israel (Israel was declared as a state on the 15th May 1948 on the 78% of historical Palestine land) consequently becoming refugees. Palestinian migrants can be divided into three categories: a) refugees and displaced persons in the West Bank and Gaza and inside Israel; b) refugees and displaced persons in Diaspora; c) migrants due to social and economic situations including refugees and non refugees." [2]</p>	<p>No</p>
<p>"Prior to the reopening of Burma to the world, Burmese primarily emigrated in response to various economic, social, and political tensions. Flows from Burma were — and still are — mixed and include stateless persons, refugees, asylum seekers, labor migrants, and trafficking victims.A significant number of Burmese migrants are in search of employment abroad, primarily in Thailand, which is a newly industrialized economy and one of the fastest growing in Southeast Asia. Migrant workers mostly hold low-skilled jobs, especially in fishing and seafood processing, construction, clothing factories, and domestic services. There are currently 2.5 million to 3 million foreign-born workers in Thailand, and many labor experts and media report that there are an estimated 1 million to 2 million Burmese migrant workers." [3]</p>	<p>No</p>

<p>"During the 1980s, Greece became a transit country for Eastern Europeans, Middle Easterners and Africans. IOM Athens organized and implemented the resettlement of 89.000 foreign migrants and refugees mainly to USA, Canada, Australia and New Zealand. The migration situation in Greece changed in early 1990s and Greece became a country of destination for immigrants coming mainly from Central and Eastern Europe, with large number of Albanians following soon. As from 2007, the number of irregular migrants and asylum seekers arriving in Greece by boat, (from Pakistan, Bangladesh, Iraq, Afghanistan, etc) through the Aegean Sea, increased significantly. However, as from 2010, a shift from the sea to the land border has taken place, resulting in increased illegal border-crossings at the Greek land border with Turkey, which constitute approximately 85% of all the detections of illegal border crossing at the EU level. These large influxes of irregular migrants from Asia and Africa, who view Greece as a gateway to the European Union, end up being stranded in the country. Greece is also a country of destination for victims of trafficking, mainly coming from Russia, Ukraine, Moldova, Bulgaria and Nigeria, trafficked for sexual and labor exploitation." [3]</p>	<p>Yes, in the city district of Psiri. "The inner city centre of Athens is a place of conflict: a number of major regeneration initiatives have been and are still taking place under the umbrella of the ‘impending’ Olympic Games, such as the unification of the archaeological sites across Athens and a number of large scale entertainment complexes and international shopping centres." [4]</p>
<p>—</p>	<p>No, although there is certainly gentrification in the cities belonging to the conurbation.</p>
<p>On national level: "In the early 1990s, migration patterns in Ukraine were dominated by repatriating Ukrainians and Russians, Kazakhs, and other Soviet nationalities departing to their titular states. By mid-decade the makeup of migrants began to shift. Although the Ukrainian economy provided few incentives for migrants from the former Soviet Union, migrants from ethnic groups who had not historically resided in Ukraine continued to arrive, and in larger and larger numbers. These migrants came from Asia, Africa, and the Middle East; they arrived through legal, semi-legal, and illegal channels; and they were often on their way to Europe or other destinations. As Ukraine’s borders with Eastern Europe and the European Union solidified, it became more and more difficult for migrants to cross into Europe, and many found themselves in Ukraine for the medium to long term." [4]</p>	<p>No</p>
<p>"During the years of 1976 to 1986, about 496000 people and during the years 1986 to 1996, about 568000 people migrated to Tehran, increasing the population of the Tehran by 14%. The people who migrated during the years 1986 to 1996 consisted of 320000 men and 247000 women, with the sex ratio being 130 (...) the migrants were mostly men, who came to Tehran to seek jobs or to continue their education. (...) Tehran is also number one with respect to inter-province migration. (...) during the years 1996 to 2006 (...) 1.000.193 people entered Tehran. (...) The previous residence of the migrants was other provinces (69.8%), other cities of Tehran province (7.16%) and the city where the census was taken (17.37%).[2]</p>	<p>Yes: "Since the 1990s, Tehran has hosted a process of 're-development' of the old neighborhoods in the central part of the city, both through individual renovation of the older buildings, encouraged by intensification policy, as well as the building of the new highways, parks, mosques and cultural centers by Tehran municipality to modernize the city. These spatial transformations have changed the socio-spatial structure of the city, caused out-migration, and modified the perceptions and practices of the everyday life in the central city neighborhoods." [3]. Ex-president Ahmadinejad introduced a housing programme: "Iran's massive and comprehensive affordable housing programme. Known as the Mehr, it is a USD 52 billion undertaking, out of which USD 42 billion is provided through government soft loans, supported by the Government. It will bring some 2.6 million affordable homes to the first-time home owners." [4] However, most of the 74'000 government-sponsored housing units in Pardis city are inhabited by middle-class commuters from the capital, which make about 90% of the inhabitants of Pardis City. This indicates the failure of the Mehr housing scheme, which aimed at providing housing opportunities for the poor. [5]</p>

<p>"it was the turn of 2007 and 2008 when the population of Budapest started to grow again after almost 20 years of massive decline and the loss of approx. 300 thousand inhabitants. The suburban bound flows have not ceased, but there is also a detectable counter-flow of people, a kind of backward movement to the city. The reason is complex, but it definitely has a lot to do with the increasing costs of living related to suburban lifestyle, and to the improper traffic infrastructure which makes commuting extremely time consuming and inconvenient." [12] The text further says: "From the results of in-depth interviews it became clear that personal and family ties should be handled separately from the hard and soft factors. The analyses showed that personal and family reasons proved to be such a strong motivation to move into a place (in our case to Budapest and its region) that any other hard or soft factors were secondary for the migrants" [12]</p>	<p>Yes: "Since the early 1990s the local version of the globalized urban strategy for gentrification has been present in the Hungarian capital, Budapest as well (...) mainly in the forms of "urban rehabilitation" projects. The former industrial and working class district called Ferencváros has experienced the longest and most pervasive "urban rehabilitation" project in Budapest, resulting in a peculiar state-led gentrification of the area. More than 2000 families have been gradually relocated in the last two decades by the local government." [13]</p>
<p>—</p>	<p>—</p>
<p>—</p>	<p>"The Al Qasr project located within the Al Suweidi district, developed by Dar Al Arkan in 2008 represents the first urban gentrification master planned community within Riyadh and recently reached a milestone with the opening of the Al Qasr Mall in late 2012." [7]</p>
<p>Today, there are no strong political or economic "push" factors that would prompt large numbers of Czech citizens to seek a better life elsewhere. The current unemployment rate is on par with other EU Member States - between eight and 11 percent, depending on which methodology is used. Although living standards lag those in Western European countries, the difference is not tremendous and has been diminishing over time. Migrants have been attracted to the Czech Republic because of its strong labor market and because foreigners are easily able to find jobs. In 2004, there were 173,000 immigrants in the country who held work-related permits, 62 percent for temporary working and 38 percent for doing business in the country (the latter is easier to obtain, however). A third of the economically active foreigners are in Prague. The structure of the Czech economy allows illegal and quasi-legal migrants to find work in the country. Despite attempts to change the situation by making employment regulations stricter, it is still possible to work without</p>	<p>Yes. Also, there is a process of suburbanisation: "within the Prague agglomeration area (in other words, within the Central Bohemia region) one can find the most intensive suburbanization processes - for example, between 1997-2006 out of ten municipalities with the highest intensity of housing construction in the whole country, nine were located in the Prague hinterland (...) most of in-migrants into Prague suburban zone migrate from Prague itself (61%), 15% from the given hinterland, 9% from other municipalities of the Central Bohemia region and the rest, 15% from other parts of the Czech Republic (...) however, that the migration movements related to the suburbanisation represent only one quarter of all migratory movements, the majority of migrations take place within the compact city as such." [11]</p>
	<p>Yes. In San Francisco, where Silicon Valley's tech boom has driven up evictions by 115 percent in the past year, displaced residents (...) face an additional problem: The city is out of room. Built atop a thumb-shaped, 49-square-mile peninsula in northern California, San Francisco has nowhere to expand. (...) As a result, San Francisco's population of just over 800'000 is relatively fixed. (...) [housing] elasticity dictates the balance between new home construction and rising costs for existing buildings. In San Francisco (...) geographical constraints and strict development laws skew the city toward the latter scenario. In 2013, for example, there were more eviction notices served on units than there were new ones built. (...) more than 6,000 homes have appreciated by 70 percent in the past four years. And (...) tech workers make twice the</p>
<p>Push factors: "The main causes of migration by the nontitular population (mainly ethnic Russians) from the North Caucasus republics follow: High unemployment (especially among young people); Low level of economic development (...) ethnic Russians as a whole are the most impoverished of all ethnic groups in the region; Unresolved problems in interethnic relations. The interests of nontitular populations in the regional political arena are underrepresented; Drastic changes in ethnic composition in the region. The titular population increased from 66 to 80 percent between 1989 and 2002, while the nontitular population declined from 34 to 20 percent of the total (in particular, ethnic Russians from 26 percent to</p>	<p>—</p>

<p>"As well as density, the sheer speed of China's urbanisation brings its own challenges, as cities struggle to repond to rocketing pressure on infrastructure and services, said Brooks. The less well they do, the more vulnerable populations will be. But the better they perform, the more people will come. "The biggest challenge is people move into the cities and they don't have good quality living conditions, public services, infrastructure, those sorts of things. But if the government provides them, that just winds up attracting more peope. So there's a trade-off between what the government can provide and what sort of results it will get if it does provide " said Brooks. This juggling act can make reliable growth estimates</p>	<p>Yes, in Central Shanghai</p>
<p>Pull factor for immigration: labour supply; push factor for outmigration: 2008 financial crisis (find source)</p>	<p>Yes, there is a project called 22@barcelona: "22@ - also known as Districte de la Innovació (Innovation District) - is a central business district in Poblenou, a former industrial area of Carcelona, and one of Europe's largest urban regeneration schemes. 22@ aims to convert Poblenou into the city's centre of technology and innovation, as well as to increase leisure and residential spaces. Originally launched in 2000 by the Barcelona</p>

Negative impacts

1. Infrastructure: Lack of adequate infrastructure in terms of public service (energy, water, hospitals, sanitation, public transport, housing - favelas); 2. Social: social inequality, unemployment and overload in work sectors; 3. Environment: environmental impacts (fires, excessive impermeability of the soil, occupation along watercourses, shores and natural springs, the precarious conditions of the sewage network and of the disposal solution for solid wastes, soil contamination, air and water pollution, and the sound, visual, and electromagnetic pollution).[18]

1. Transportation problems: With a shortage of funds to extend the road network, lack of enthusiasm about doing it even when funds are available, difficulties in expropriating private land for road construction, and so on, the traffic problems of Bangkok become worse every day. Traffic congestion in Bangkok is now among the worst in the world. 2. Air and water condition problems: The biochemical oxygen demand (BOD) load in inner-city canals is found to be very high, that is, 2050 mg per litre. 3. Land-use problems: Since there is no effective control on land use in Bangkok, the development and urbanization of Bangkok have brought about a haphazard, free-for-all pattern of land use. Residential houses are mixed with commercial buildings and factories, all of various shapes and sizes.[6]

1. Fragmentation: Higher- and lower-income population groups have created specific enclaves that show growing social and spatial fragmentation.[2]

1. Public transport: Urban sprawl has created long travel distances with fragmented and dispersed urban activity patterns, which make it difficult to develop a viable public transport system."; 2. Environment pollution: due to road base transport and increased traffic congestion.[4]

1.. Development of urban guerrillas. "The political vacuum, particularly in the poorest neighborhoods of the city, had already had already given much ground to urban guerillas and criminal organizations to develop."[7]

No information found, but urbanization has probably similar effects as in Bogotá and Medellín.

1. Housing issues: "migration helped informal settlements become more prominent to the city for the economic and social resources fostered in those areas".[6]

Due to the rapid growth, large parts of the city lie outside the jurisdiction of the Accra Metropolitan Area, which aggravates the problem of effective governance and coordination of the entire city region, p.19 / Poverty / Lack of infrastructure /problems with solid waste disposal/ urban gangs and growing male delinquency/ lack of shelter as consequence of housing deficit/ slum formation / Services such as education, health care, electricity, water and sewerage, and traffic, are severely over-stretched [22]

Slum formation (so-called Bustees), ecological damages as the nearby Hooghly river is used as an open sewer, lack of basic sanitation facilities, unemployment, prone to floods and resulting diseases [4]

1. Informal employment: "The share of the organised sector in employment, particularly that of the public sector, is falling and 85 per cent of Delhi’s workers are now in the informal sector."[3]; 2. Sexual violence: rapid growth created areas that are hard to access, intersecting with this phenomenon, the emergence of more and more mega malls, restaurants, bars, and (to a lesser extent in Delhi/Gurgaon) call-centers that employ young people (men and women) who are in turn required to work after dark.Combined with that, most people that come to Dehli for work are men.[4]

"Risk of poverty. Urbanisation as well as internal displacement as a consequence to the Nagorno-Karabakh conflict have led to overcrowding in the capital and increasing competition in Baku’s labour market. This, in turn, results in limited employment opportunities for Baku’s population and increasing poverty rates." [3]

Traffic congestion, consumption of public services and rising crime rates. [11]

Nothing specified found, but the negative impacts will be similar to other cases.

Over 82% of immigrants now go to just five metropolitan centres, and over 61% to Toronto and Vancouver alone. push-outmigration: immigrants push out domestic residents. [7]

Migration movements lead to a "Densification in the old town[of Cairo] and to an uncontrolled sprawl of settlements, especially in the periphery of Cairo along the ring road built during the 1980s and 1990s. While the population of the old town is now declining, the informal settlements are still growing." [4], Destruction of arable land, insufficient infrastructure (no access to water, sanitation), waste treatment, concentration of traffic, air pollution.

No information on the negative impact in the Tokyo Metropolitan Area. The negative impacts will be similar to the ones in other cities.

1. Social inequality; 2. Lack of infra-structure & Services, 3. Informal Activities: "Social inequality is significant in Brazil, and it is particularly concentrated in the metropolitan regions, which also concentrate the highest rates of informal activity coupled with a lack of infrastructure and services."[8]

"For the second time in three years, the African city of Luanda has been declared the most expensive city in the world for expats by Mercer, a human resources consulting firm."[10] /"Massive internal migration and urbanization has led to the explosion of settlements without adequate infrastructures" [14]

Uncontrollable growth of suburbs of Paris with many, mainly poor African/ Arab immigrants. High unemployment rates. High crime rates.

In New York City, Tuberculosis incidence is four times the national average.

Financial burden on the private and public sectors. / Illegal immigration often becomes part of organized crime with increasing human trafficking, as a consequence public security is hampered. [13]

Negative impact on wages and employment of South Korean workers. Continuous supply of cheap labour keeps in place industries that would otherwise not have survived. Social and cultural tensions in a country unfamiliar with ethnic and cultural diversity. [10]

1. Informal work: "The survival of most urban households has been founded on activity outside of the formal economic sector. Much of the populace makes its living in the large and thriving informal sector"[2]

1. Poverty: "people with incomes below the poverty line compose about one third of the population of Moscow"; 2. Slums [12]

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1. Environmental/Biodiversity impact: "A study published in May 2010, “Evaluating the Relative Environmental Impact of Countries”, ranks Singapore as the highest in relative environmental impact. This study shows that relative to its land size, development in Singapore has significantly contributed to its forest loss, natural habitat conversion, marine captures, carbon emissions and biodiversity"[6]

Rising crime. Highly skilled immigrants coming to Zurich lead to rising real estate prices. [15]

Labor force from Bangladesh going to Baghdad. [no information found]

"The years right after the collapse of the Soviet Union, i.e. 1991-1994, were characterized by a significant outflow of ethnic Russians, Volga Germans and other ethnic groups to their homelands. By 1994, ethnic expatriations slowed down and gave a way to economic emigration. Entire families left Kazakhstan during hard political and economic transition followed by the deterioration of socio- economic conditions, escalation of the unemployment rate, and disappearance of many professions and jobs. An estimated 1,209,814 people emigrated from Kazakhstan between 1995 and 2005. (...)However, with Kazakhstan getting ahead with economic reforms, overcoming steadily the economic crisis, and achieving a leading position in the Central Asian region, migration trends reversed. On the one hand, given the depopulation issue and growing governmental concerns, Kazakhstan put in place the program of attracting ethnic Kazakh repatriates (oralman) from all over the world back home. (...) "Due to a significant creation of new jobs in Kazakhstan and a high demand for foreign labor, many labor migrants from Kyrgyzstan, Uzbekistan, Tajikistan and China came to Kazakhstan for temporary work or permanent settlement. This trend became possible because of the lack of jobs in Central Asian countries, coping less successfully with transition, and a widening gap of wages between these state and Kazakhstan. Thus, Kazakhstan became a host country. Furthermore, the arrival of thousands of labor migrants shifted the negative balance of migration to a positive one starting from 2000." [6]

"Urbanization took place in form of suburb developments and urban renewal."[21]

"The city has an old urban core and a belt of suburban areas, and, just like many other European cities, it experienced a decade of restructuring in the 1980s. This was replaced by a new focus on economic development in the 1990s (Swyngedouw et al. 2002), which took the form of major investments in infrastructure and urban renewal projects as well as the return of private investment to the city (Andersen et al. 2000;Andersen & Winther 2010).The new urban growth also affected the open countryside, which underwent substantial transformation including the diversification of farming activities (Praestholm & Kristensen 2007) and an increase in part-time, hobby and retirement farming (Busck et al. 2008;Primdahl et al. 2009). The traditional green structure of the Copenhagen area with its green wedges was again under pressure for development (Caspersen et al. 2006). So, although the city has a relatively small population compared to other European capitals, its influence reaches far out into the region and one could say it has developed into a city without limits."[7]

Kabul has distinct patterns of urban settlement: the different neighborhoods are very much associated with different ethnic groups, hence, there is a lack of ethnic mixture. [9]

(i) poverty-stricken neighborhoods in some areas of the city, while rural areas on the periphery of the city were increasingly urbanized; (ii) majority of Santiago's growth took place without any regulation[5]

"Lack of integration and Human Rights abuses are prevalent in the experience of migrants living in Mexico."[3]

Formation of informal settlements and as a consequence, rising poverty; damage to biodiversity,

Formation of informal settlements and as a consequence, rising poverty; negative impacts on the environment.

Overcrowded capital, missing infrastructure, degradation of the environment, spreading of diseases

Immigrants act as a competitive force for native Austrians and might even displace them [11]

"Montreal was the very first city we investigated concerning Urban Heat Islands development."[20]

No information found

Anti-immigrant sentiments, especially in the South of Italy and Lampedusa.

At the moment, the urbanization rate in Tripoli amounts to 2.1% annual rate of change (2010-15 est.). However, due to the tribal quarrels much of the population has fled to neighboring countries. No specific information on positive factors due to urbanization could be found in a Libya-specific context. [8]

"Ongoing urban development attracts an increasing number of migrants. Many cannot achieve their expectations because lack of employment opportunities and overpopulation grossly exceeds the opportunities created by the urban economies. An example is Chicago, which became a migration destination in the 1990s. However, the number of migrants in the city exceeded the employment opportunities available in the urban area; many newcomers remained unemployed and in poverty." [20]

Urban Heat Island: "Los Angeles has been very much affected by its urban heat island. The city has seen its average temperature rise approximately 1°F every decade since the beginning of its super-urban growth since the World War II era. Other cities have seen increases of 0.2°-0.8°F each decade." [12]

"Poverty and inequality are major problems in African cities. African cities are actually among the most unequal in the world—in Johannesburg, the income-based Gini coefficient reached 0.75 in 2010." "Urban slums have developed in most Sub-Saharan countries as demand for shelter largely exceeds the supply of adequate housing. In 2007, 64% of the urban population in Nigeria lived in slums; the proportion was 90% in Angola and Chad (UN-Habitat, 2010). Informality will continue to dominate the urban economy in Africa for a while. It is estimated that 70% of African workers are informal, relying on day labor to make enough to eat, pay rent and send their children to school. That will make cities dynamic and mobile, but also combustible". [6] "While Tunis and Johannesburg emit more than 1,200 tons of CO2 per person year, Maputo and Luanda show an average of 2 tons per capita. While some of the differences are due to higher use of hydropower to generate electricity, the degree of industrial and urban development seems to be the most important explanatory variable" [7]

"Policies that inadvertently push people and businesses to the suburbs can impose a burden on citizens, especially the poor. Transportation costs between the metropolitan cores and the peripheries are among the highest in the nation. Access to – and the quality of – water, sanitation, and electricity is much worse in the urban periphery than at the core."[BOMBAY FOOTNOTE 7]

No information found

Unplanned urbanization leads to more casualties during natural disasters: "The crisis is the worst in the Philippines since 2009 when hundreds died in flash floods. It came as over half a month's rain fell on Manila in 24 hours, triggering a deadly landslide and exposing flaws in urban planning management." [11]

No information found specific to Amsterdam

Informal settlements, poverty, damages to the environment
"Beijing smog" (air pollution)[6]
"The effects of rapid urbanization are strikingly apparent in the poor barrios of Caracas, with their ramshackle ranchos (see Glossary). Most of the inhabitants of these barrios came from fairly good-sized towns or were actually born in Caracas, rather than gravitating directly from the hinterland to the capital city. Studies have shown that residents of the barrios were, on average, even younger than Venezuelan society as a whole. In addition, the average family of four children was overwhelmingly the product of informal unions, and many of the children were not recognized by their fathers. In fact, in cases where the father left to form another family or disappeared altogether, prevailing social attitudes held that the mother should support the child herself, perhaps with some assistance from her own family." [4] / informal settlements, lack of proper infrastructure, poverty, increasing crime
"As a result of extended urbanization in Lima, the city suffers from air pollution and contaminated water."/ "Increase of low-income settlements: barriadas or pueblo jovenes (young towns)Between 1955-1961 the amount of people in Lima living in shantytowns went up from 10-17%.Barriadas were in efficient way to develop a city: the process was slow and expensive. It also forced families to live in crowded housing for a while. The government did not offer the poor any aid to help them build houses."/ "Fecal contamination was found in water in urban households in Lima, Peru." [4]
No Managua-specific information found

Formation of informal settlements, lack of infrastructure, poverty, health problems, deterioration of the environment, gang violence [3]

There is plenty of information about urbanized Vancouver, but no negative or positive impacts are listed. Vancouver is held up as a role model for successful urbanization. [own comment]

Environmental problems, increased violence, informal settlements

"Urbanization in Haiti followed patterns similar to that elsewhere, but unique economic patterns and lack of construction regulations placed the inhabitants of Port-au-Prince in special danger. Migration to the capital intensified under the Duvalier regimes and weaknesses in institutional capacity created unsafe conditions. Agricultural policies and continued high birth rates exacerbated density, adding to high casualties and displacement." [3]

"So Rwanda is facing an accelerated urbanization due to the rural exodus, a population growth rate of 2.78%3, economic growth and returnees from the 1994 civil war. This pressure on urban areas will be accelerated by the promotion of non agricultural jobs, poor agricultural productivity and lack of land to sustain an expanding rural population." [1]

Informal settlements: "Lacking access to basic infrastructure, including clean drinking water, electricity and waste disposal, and prone to severe environmental and health hazards, Makoko is one of the many chaotic human settlements that have sprouted in Lagos in recent years. Its makeshift shacks shelter thousands of people fighting for space in one the world's most crowded cities." [4]

"Kenya is facing a new urban timebomb, with millions of Nairobi residents suffering a daily struggle for food and water as the divide between rich and poor widens, international aid agency Oxfam warned in a new report today. A combination of falling household income, rising prices, and poor governance is making life a misery for the poor majority in Kenya’s capital, the report on ‘Urban Poverty and Vulnerability in Kenya’ said." [4]

Difficult to find data, since the urbanization process is affected by the civil war.

Economic problems (unemployment), environmental deterioration, urban governance problems concerning infrastructure and sanitation: "Socially, rapid urbanization has also led to many failures as only a minority takes advantage of wealth, and therefore the gap continues to widen between social strata." [4]

Environmental degradation

"Over the past four decades the cities and towns of Sudan have experienced dramatic population growth. Urbanisation has occurred in a context of poor governance, decreasing job opportunities, deepening social and economic insecurity and conflict-induced displacement. Growing numbers of poor and vulnerable urban dwellers live in abject poverty, are vulnerable to a range of daily protection threats and face acute challenges in relation to access to livelihoods, basic services and land." [2]

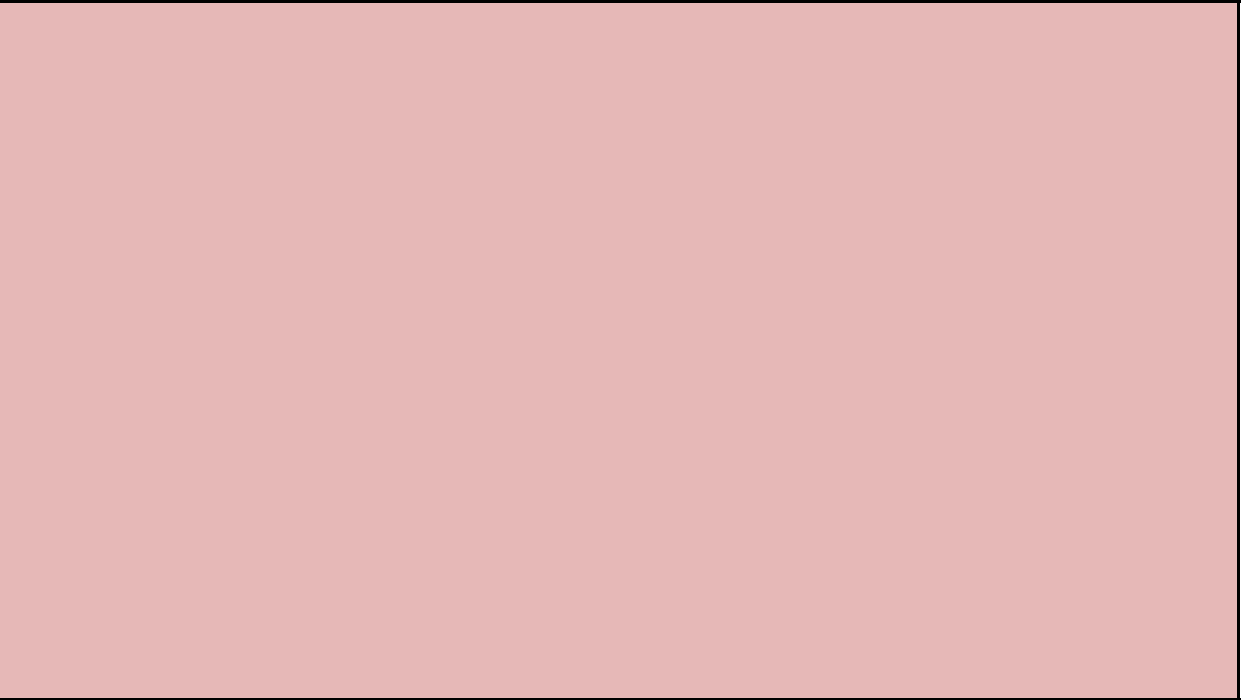
push inmigration from rural areas: climate migration from rural areas after witnessing environmental disasters (floods and famines), "MILLIONS of people are now leaving their poor rural surroundings, once the hub of their dreams and aspirations, for the lights, action and glimmer of opportunities that big cities of the country seem to offer. The lure of that apparently happy crowd has transformed the cities, once sleepy towns or manageable urban centres, into bursting human hives. From Dhaka to Chittagong and even to Khulna, there is no turning back." [5]

Urban violence, informal settlements

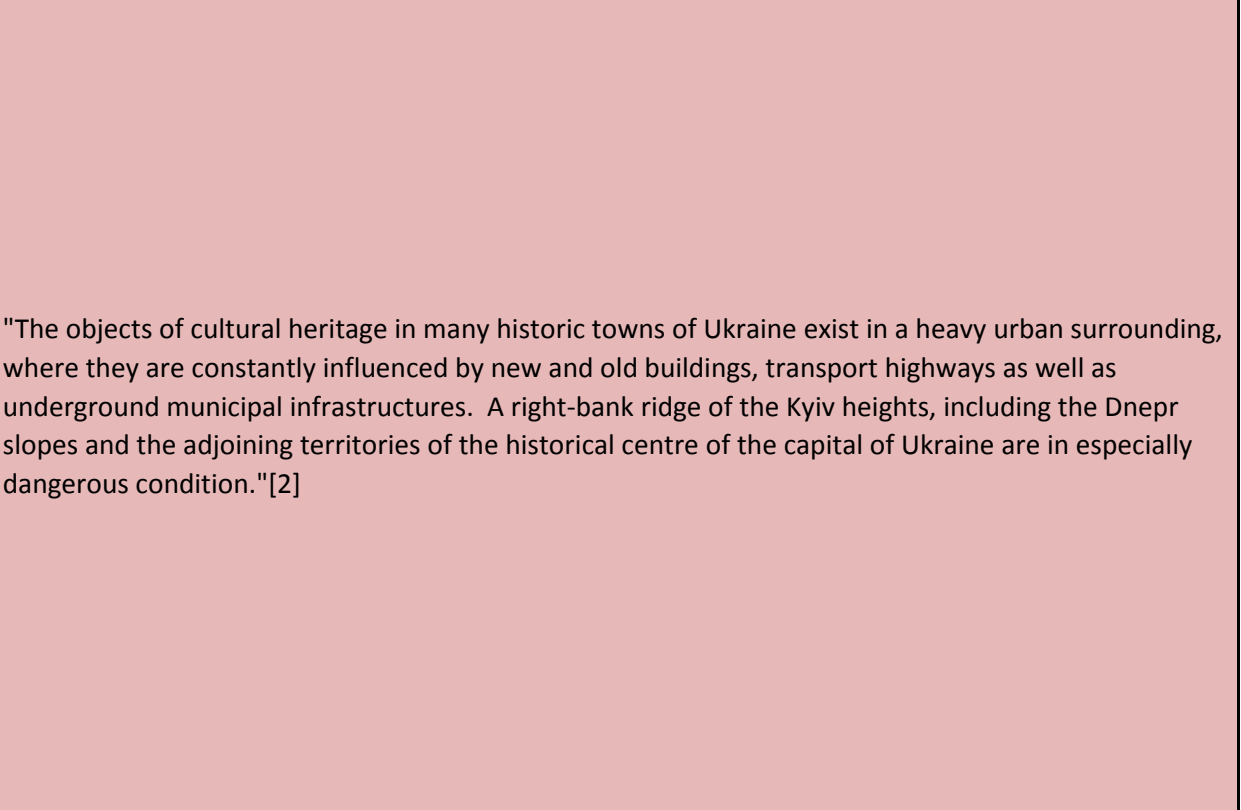
Informal settlements and huge slum formatin, poverty, diseases, degradation of the environment, lack of decent infrastructure etc.

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Informal settlements and huge slum formatin, poverty, diseases, degradation of the environment, lack of decent infrastructure etc.



Emigration from Rhine-Ruhr (unofficial translation): "2020 is a decline in population to nearly 300'000 inhabitants, or 5.5 % expected over 2002. Already 1987-2002 had the core cities of the Ruhr experienced a population loss of 2% (Essen even 6 %). In Dusseldorf, the population increased, however, by 1%, in Cologne by 4%, in Bonn even by 11%. The cause fo the currently already strong loss of inhabitants of the Ruhr be migration losses and resulting from an unfavorable age structure viewed (Klemmer 2001). The Ruhr has one for Cities on atypical age structure, since not only - for large cities typical - Children adolescents under 18 years of age, but all age groups underrepresented under 40 are (...) Schrumpf et al. (2001) show that many workers resident in the Ruhr area in the Dusseldorf region are employed. Without the labor supply of economically strong neighboring region that si certainly a lot of decision to migrate." [2]



"The objects of cultural heritage in many historic towns of Ukraine exist in a heavy urban surrounding, where they are constantly influenced by new and old buildings, transport highways as well as underground municipal infrastructures. A right-bank ridge of the Kyiv heights, including the Dnepr slopes and the adjoining territories of the historical centre of the capital of Ukraine are in especially dangerous condition."[2]



"third group. Psychological distress, rising rents and housing related costs, a sense of "being forced out from Ferencváros" and the in-move into similarly alienated spaces were the most important disadvantages the people had to suffer. Even from this group, many dwellers felt at the beginning that their relocation was legitimate and that its outcome would be positive for them, but they were the ones who realized very quickly that this hope would not necessarily be realized. They were the ones who were worst affected by the logistical problems of the BPM - because they had the smallest flats - and they were the ones who were often labeled as "problematic" by the bureaucrats because of their worse social and financial conditions."[13]

See also: gentrification process (left). As there is no space for expansion, housing prices rise and drive low and middle income people out of San Francisco

Negative impacts of out-migration: "Skilled professionals emigration and investment emigration are playing a larger role in increasing China's "migration deficit" - the number of emigrants compared to immigrants - the non-profit Center for China & Globalization think tank said in a report released yesterday. (...) The report said the majority fo Chinese emigrants were between 35 an d55 years old, an age group that it described as the "mainstay of society." When these people go abroad, there is also an outflow of wealth, the report said. (...) In 2012, 6,124 Chinese people left for the US, taking US\$3 billion-US\$6 billion with them. the total capital outflow is even more significant when taking into consideration their house purchases, consumption and spending on education, the report said. "These people are usually influential in society. " it added. "The loss of middle class elites to some extent

Positive impacts
1. Economy: hegemony of financial market (instead of industries)[6]; 2. Technology: easier access to technology.
1. Economic: probably the most important benefits deriving from the growth of Bangkok are the income and employment opportunities associated with it. 2. Social: the following are some of the benefits that set Bangkok apart from the rest of the country: • About 12 %of the BMR population have access to piped water, compared with 1.2 per cent in North, 1.4% in the South, and 0.9% in the North-east. • There are on the average 7.0 telephones for every 100 residents of the BMR, compared with 1.4 in the Central region, 1.2 in the North, and 0.5 in the North-east. • More than 12,800 cm3 of water are supplied per 1,000 population in the BMR, which is more than five times the national average of 2,302 cm3 per 1,000 people. • There are 2.12 hospital beds per 1,000 BMR residents, compared with 0.38 per 1,000 residents in Sri Saket, the poorest province of Thailand. 3. Culturaly: centre of arts and knowledge.[6]
[No information available]
It produces 10,58% of South Africa’s gross domestic product (GDP) and accounts for more than 71% of the Western Cape’s economic activity. The city has a diversi-fied economy, and the three biggest sectors are: • finance, insurance, property and business services; • manufacturing; and • wholesale and retail trade, catering and accommodation – much of this tourism-driven.[10]
[No information available]
Industrialization: Cali is one of the most industrialized areas in the country and a cradle of largescale agro-industrial development. Between 1990 and 1995, Cali’s economy grew at a faster pace than the national economy (4.8 per cent and 4.1 per cent, respectively).[10]
"Medellin’s coming together was also due to the unrelenting migration from the countryside."[6]

Fostering of major industrial development, major economic activity and "provision of social infrastructure for the population using the urban places as the growth nodes." [22]

Enhanced economic activity

1. Employment: "Delhi still continues to be an attractive destination for those seeking better employment — 75,000 people come to Delhi every year according to the Economic Survey. Most migrants come to Delhi from Uttar Pradesh (46.5 per cent) and Bihar (30.7 per cent) according to the IHD survey."[3]

[Poor migrants from rural areas can be used for low-skill labor.]

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"positive or a facilitating effect. In this case, the presence of an expanding immigrant population creates the potential for more equity@ out-migrants; that is, local residents who take advantage of increasing house prices through the demands of immigrants to sell (or rent) their property and move to other locations." [7]

Provision of needed human resources, transfer of skills, contribution to cultural enrichment.

Provision of needed human resources, transfer of skills, contribution to cultural enrichment.

1. Industrialization: "The strong relation between urbanisation and industrialisation characterises the territorial, demographic and economic dynamics of the country."[8]; 2.

Strong economic growth. Provision of needed human resources, transfer of skills, contribution to cultural enrichment.

Strong economic growth. Provision of needed human resources, transfer of skills, contribution to cultural enrichment.

"In fact, in the regions where immigrants have settled in the past two decades, crime has gone down, cities have grown, poor urban neighborhoods have been rebuilt, and small towns that were once on life support are springing back."/ "Higher immigration was associated with reductions in homicide rates for white, black and Latino victims."/ "Immigration has been associated not only with a decrease in crime but also with economic revitalization and reductions in concentrated poverty. Data from the 2005 American Community Survey showed, for example, that the income of blacks in the New York City borough of Queens surpassed that of whites for the first time, a development driven largely by immigration from the West Indies." [7]

"Taiwan has attracted large numbers of foreign-born workers in recent years, and the result has been increased pressure to ensure better working conditions."[6]

Provision of needed human resources, transfer of skills, contribution to cultural enrichment.

1. Gender equality: "Women have been particularly quick to migrate to cities and exploit the opportunities of urban life, in particular the opportunity to engage in economic activity in the informal sector".[2]

1. Concentration of State Authorities: "Most state bodies, including the government, the State Duma and the Supreme Court, are situated in Moscow, as are headquarters of leading businesses, which seek proximity to the authorities; 2. Life expectation: "Moscow actually fares better on this than the rest of the country, with male Muscovites living on average for 68.5 years versus 77.2 years for females. Zubarevich credited this discrepancy to the fact that Moscow men are better educated and have access to better health care."[10]; 3. Better education: "The majority of the working-age residents of Moscow are people with higher and specialized secondary education engaged in intellectual work."[7].

1. Education:"Singapore has an active policy of attracting young and highly educated and skilled labour to meet its need to compete in the global economy and compensate for the ageing of its population."[7]; 2. Housing: "Governments have addressed the urban housing problem with various degrees of success. Singapore has been the most successful, but its approach is hard to replicate because of Singapore’s unique circumstances."[8]

Knowledge-transfer, filling in gaps in the labour market

[no information found]

High levels of migration can cause problems such as increasing unemployment and potential ethnic strife (if people are coming in) or a reduction in the labor force, perhaps in certain key sectors (if people are leaving). [3]

"Modernization of Stockholm continued in 20th century under the influence of Functionalism and technology advance, etc.." "Concluding the city development throughout the centuries, Stockholm has been a playground for wide range of urban planning exercises signified by its rich urban context. The planning system of the city became more developed and comprehensive as demonstrated in different development such as the Hötorgscity complex of the 1962 downtown plan. Today, the system covers planning from regional level to individual level and is still being improved continuously. "[21]

Sustainable mobility: "Every day 1.2 million kilometres (789.000 mi) are cycled in Copenhagen, with 36% of all citizens commuting to work, school or university by bicycle"[6]; district heating system; waste management.

Knowledge-transfer, filling in gaps in the labour market

Knowledge-transfer, filling in gaps in the labour market
Knowledge-transfer, filling in gaps in the labour market
Knowledge-transfer, filling in gaps in the labour market (no other information specific on Ulaan Baatar could be found)
Migrants boost the economy, fill in gaps in the labour market and are responsible for knowledge transfer [10]

"Eco-mobility (public and active transportation), planning and designing of public space, streets, and green neighbourhoods."[21]

Migrants boost the economy, fill in gaps in the labour market and are responsible for knowledge transfer

Migrants boost the economy, fill in gaps in the labour market and are responsible for knowledge transfer

No Libya-specific information found.

"Social reformers began to provide services for immigrants and new city dwellers, making them less susceptible to the influence of political machines. Examples abound, including Jane Addams who founded the Settlement House Movement with her Hull House in Chicago. This freed public money to be spent for the public good." [19]

"Scholars found that immigrant youths in Los Angeles were involved in less crime and violence than their native-born peers in similar economic circumstances." [13]

"During the last decade, a number of African cities have adopted the bus rapid transit systems with good results. Cape Town has invested \$5.8 billion to develop a Bus Rapid System; Lagos, Johannesburg, Nairobi and Dar es Salam have received financing to establish their own systems" [8] "Johannesburg is another middle-income city with access to information and advice, good universities and think tanks and pioneer in many initiatives in green growth and urban management. Its determination to compensate for the errors of the apartheid era has lead to a densification of the urban grid, a fantastic achievement for any city of its size" [9]

"Using data on Indian districts from 1983 to 1999, we find that urbanization has a significant poverty-reducing effect in the surrounding rural areas. We use a variety of instrumental variable estimations to show that this effect is causal and in fact failure to control for causality downwardly biases the poverty reducing effect of urbanization. On average an increase in the urban population by 200,000 determines a decrease in rural poverty in the same district of between 1.3 and 2.6 percentage points. According to these figures, urbanization was responsible for between 13 percent and 25 percent of the overall reduction in rural poverty in India over the period." [BOMBAY FOOTNOTE 8]

"The strong growth of Dublin is a reflection of the region’s role both within Ireland and as aEuropean capital city, and its position as a prime location for foreign Direct Investment duringa period of unusually rapid economicgrowth. The share of population resident in all othereleven Functional Areas either remained almost constant or suffered small relative declines.There is evidence from the Census data that at least some of the growth of population inareas contiguous to the Dublin Functional Areahas arisen as consequence of long-distance commuting to Dublin, as workers seekmore affordable housing at ever increasing distances rom their place of work in Dublin. Other factors, such as lifestyle choices, may also be at work here." [14]

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no Amsterdam-specific information found

[no information found]
No positive impacts found in the case of Caracas
No Lima-specific positive effects found.
No Managua-specific information found

"In fact, it can be easily argued that urbanization is El Salvador's principal gateway to globalization. And this is due not only to the volume of remittances to urban to rural areas, but also to a myriad of other economic activities that have increased because of urbanization."

There is plenty of information about urbanized Vancouver, but no negative or positive impacts are listed. Vancouver is held up as a role model for successful urbanization. [own comment]

No positive impacts found.

No Haiti-specific information found

Positive impact of urbanization on the rural population in the surroundings of Kigali:"Rural-urban migration has positive impact on the livelihoods of rural migrant households when the migrant(s) send sufficient money, food or goods back, which can be used to diversify or to improve their livelihood and to offset the negative effects of the loss of labour forces, mainly by hiring labour forces." [3]

Jobs for people, wealth and resources (Lagos-unspecific)

In the context of Nairobi, urbanization is associated to negative issues.

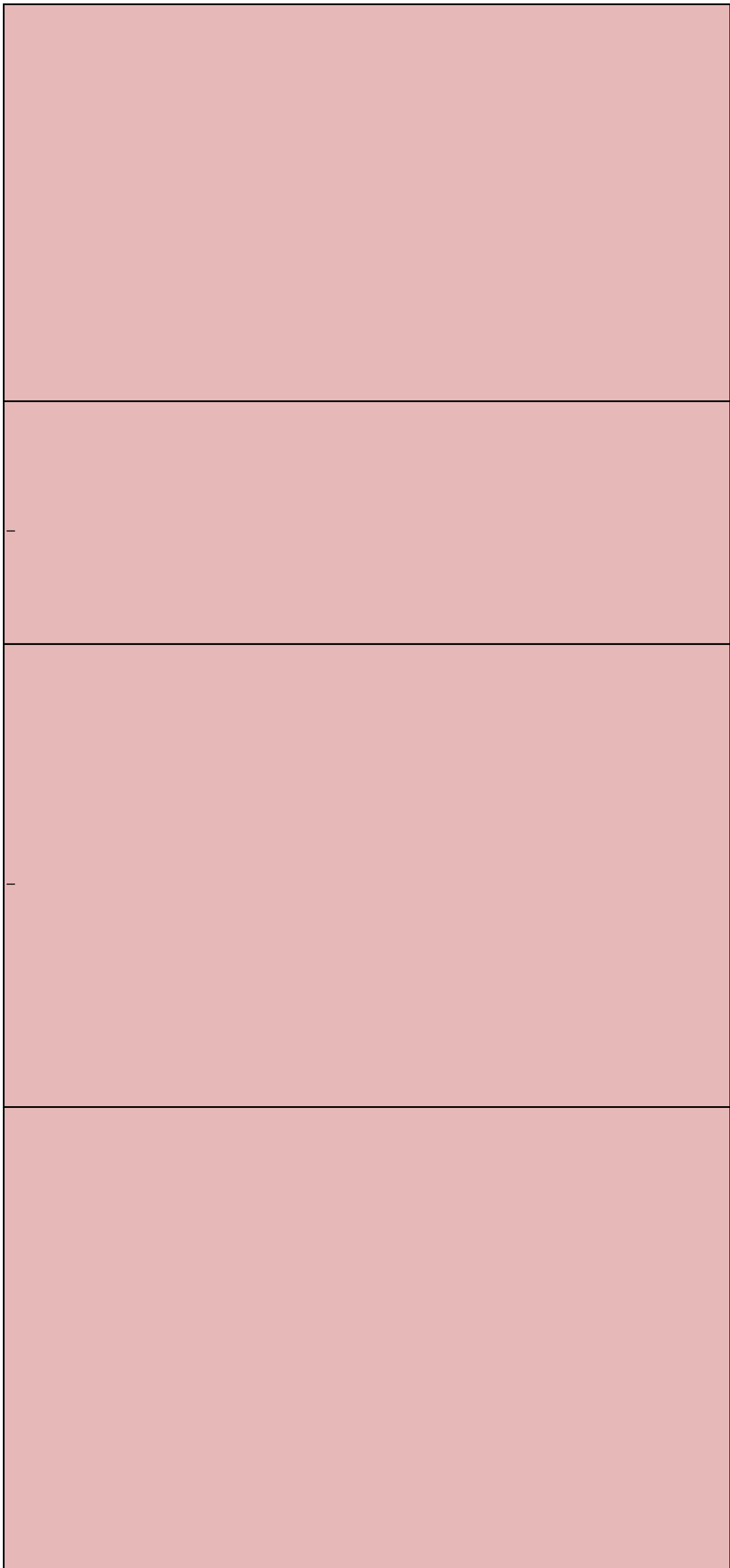
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"Urbanization can have many positive outcomes, such as technological innovation, various forms of creativity, economic progress, higher living standards, strengthening democratic accountability and empowerment of women." [5]

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Urbanization is mainly associated with negative aspects in the case of Juba.

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<div>"The social benefits of living in urban areas in Timor-Leste can be attested from information provided by the Timor-Leste Survey of Living Standards (TLSLS) conducted in 2007, which for example, showed that the percentage of population living in urban areas with good housing conditions was twice as much compared to those living in rural areas, and the average travel time to hospitals and clinics, secondary schools or bus terminals/stops, was half for those living in rural areas." [5]</div>
<div>No Jakarta-specific positive impacts</div>
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"For the first group, whose permanent residence was elsewhere than Balázs Béla 14, relocation was hardly a traumatic or completely involuntary move. (...) In the second group the consequences were not as clear. (...) [14]

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From the perspective of Prague: "At a macro-level, the Prague region has been gaining via migration at the expense of Moravian regions." (...) "To sum up, migration of people with higher attained education supports the growth of socio-spatial differentiation in the Czech Republic, strengthening the areas of higher social status while weakening the areas of low social status." (Orredníček, Novák 2011)."[11]

Rapid economic growth: Shanghai is the largest city in China and has been one of its major socioeconomic centers. By the end of 2000, with a population of only 1% and a land area of 0.06% of the nation's total, Shanghai contributes one twelfth of the nation's total industrial output value, one sixth of the country's port cargo handling volume, one fourth of the country's total exports and one eighth of national financial revenue. In addition, the city has been playing a leading role in the nation's reform and opening movement, including industrial upgrading and science and technology renovation. In the early 1990s, the central government decided to accelerate the development of Shanghai into a world economic, financial and trade center and to boost the economic development of the whole Yangtze River area where the city is located. The city has achieved an astounding economic growth since then "[8]

"As a consequence of migration and residential mobility experienced in Barcelona during the last decade, Barcelona is now a city with a greater presence of young adults, singles, professionals and the highly educated. Since Barcelona's central municipality reached its urban and demographic maturity one third century ago, migration and residential mobility have been the determinant factors of its sociodemographic renewal. (...) Educational attainment of residents i Barcelona's inner city doesn't explain the intensity of the residential change, but it defines their final destination, hence, their territorial distribution. In terms of the educational attainment,

City	Name of Threat	What has been done & concluded in the past? Which mitigation measure?
São Paulo	Common Theft / Robbery	1975: Creation of Grupo Armado de Repressão a Roubos e Assaltos (Group of Armed Robbery and Assault Repression - GARRA) - subordinated to the Civil Police: prosecution, and capture of criminals, prevention of specific crimes such as robbery and assault.
	Violence against Women	Aug 2013: Programme "Mulher: Viver sem Violência" - Public spaces (House of Brazilian Women) to take care of victims of violence (max. 200 per day): temporary shelter services, psychosocial care, living space, police and court / specialist court.[23]
		Aug 2006: Federal Law 11340 ("Lei Maria da Penha") - increase punishment for those who practice domestic violence against women.
	Environmental Hazards	2007: Law 14.493/2007 (regulated by the Decree 48.767/2007) - The houses in São Paulo affected by floods and flooding may obtain exemption or remission of the property tax in the year following the occurrence of the flood. Who owns property hit by floods and flooding that occurred from the 1st October 2006 will benefit from exemption or remission of Urban Real Estate Tax (property tax).[28]
		2002: Strategic Master Plan (Municipal Law no. 13,430/02)[19]

City	Name of Threat	What has been done & concluded in the past? Which mitigation measure?
Bangkok	Road Safety	"A 'Decade of Action for Road Safety' with the aim of stabilising and then reducing global road deaths by 2020". Since 2011, a Road safety action plan is being implemented. [21]
	Regional Terrorism	"Royal Thai Police responded to the explosion and arrested two Iranian nationals within hours. The police continue to investigate the case and have issued five arrest warrants thus far."8 /Thailand "signed its first-ever public agreement with a rebel group in its Muslim-majority south, pledging to work toward ending a festering insurgency." [20]
	Civil Unrest	Financial compensation to victims of the 2010 violence. ⁷
	Environmental Hazards	"The UNESCO-IHE Institute for Water Education, in the capacity of Dr. Zoran Vojinovic, Associate Professor of Informatics, is supporting Bangkok city authorities in their efforts to mitigate the floods that are currently causing a major crisis in the Thai capital" [22]
City	Name of Threat	What has been done & concluded in the past? Which mitigation measure?
Buenos Aires	Common Theft / Robbery	In 2007 it was created the programme "Money for Weapon". ¹⁰
City	Name of Threat	What has been done & concluded in the past? Which mitigation measure?
Cape Town	Gang Violence	National government and the Western Cape's DA-led administration seem to have put their political differences aside to deal with gang violence in Cape Town. ¹⁹

City	Name of Threat	What has been done & concluded in the past? Which mitigation measure?
Bogotá	Informal Settlements	"The government typically legalizes settlements in Ciudad Bolivar after they have been developed. In 2000 alone, the government legalized 147 settlements representing 1150 hectares and 235,500 people." "In an effort to cut the cost of retrofitting informal settlements, the City created an agency called Metrovivienda. It acquires land at the edge of the city, puts in place the necessary infrastructure and then sells the lots to developers who build for sale affordable housing units." [7]
City	Name of Threat	What has been done & concluded in the past? Which mitigation measure?
Santiago de Cali		
City	Name of Threat	What has been done & concluded in the past? Which mitigation measure?
Medellín	Gang violence	Urban safety through slum upgrading.
City	Name of Threat	What has been done & concluded in the past? Which mitigation measure?
	Forced evictions	
	Flooding /Natural Hazards	"Ghana now has a National Climate Change Policy (NCCP) that would provide strategies and actions, which when effectively implemented, would help mitigate the effect of climate change on the country" "priority areas that would be tackled as agriculture and food security, disaster preparedness and response, natural resource management, equitable social development, and energy, industrial and infrastructural development." [27]

Accra	Road Safety	"Accra Declaration which urges countries to take action to address the growing problem of road traffic crashes on the African continent." [28]
	Street Crime	—
	Drug Related Crimes	
City	Name of Threat	What has been done & concluded in the past? Which mitigation measure?
Calcutta		
City	Name of Threat	What has been done & concluded in the past? Which mitigation measure?
Dehli	Violence against women	"An event that was later co-named “besharmi morcha” (shameless march) in 2011"[4]
City	Name of Threat	What has been done & concluded in the past? Which mitigation measure?
Baku	Petty crime, rated very low	
	Road Safety	Azerbaijani Ministry of Transport has completed the preparation of a road safety strategy
	Terrorism	
	Drug Related Crimes	
	Environmental Hazards such as earthquakes	
City	Name of Threat	What has been done & concluded in the past? Which mitigation measure?
London	Significant incidents of crime,	
	Terrorism by IRA	
	International Terrorism	

City	Name of Threat	What has been done & concluded in the past? Which mitigation measure?
Berlin	Low-medium crime rate, most of them being thefts [5]	
	International religious Terrorism	
City	Name of Threat	What has been done & concluded in the past? Which mitigation measure?
Toronto	Violent Crime	
	Property Crime	
City	Name of Threat	What has been done & concluded in the past? Which mitigation measure?
Cairo	Civil Unrest	
	Religious Terrorist Incidents	
	Petty Crime	
	Sexual Harassment	
	Traffic and road safety	
City	Name of Threat	What has been done & concluded in the past? Which mitigation measure?
Tokyo	Petty crime, thefts (general crime rate is below the US national average)	
	Violent crime (very rare)	
City	Name of Threat	What has been done & concluded in the past? Which mitigation measure?
Rio de Janeiro	Homicide; adolescent delinquency	Unequal access to justice - which starts with the criminal policies indicating what is crime and what is not, moving on to a focus on public security policies (which give priority to certain types of crimes and overlook others), the selectivity of police action (which often treats white middle-class people and poor black people residing in peripheral areas differently), judicial inquiry and proceedings, ending with the announcement of sentences - allows the black, poor and youth populations to be the preferred target of the state's repressive control. The number
City	Name of Threat	What has been done & concluded in the past? Which mitigation measure?

Luanda	Unlawful use of force by law enforcement authorities[4]	
	Prosecution of Human Rights Defenders[6]	
	Armed robberies, assaults, carjackings, and overall crimes of opportunity[12]	
City	Name of Threat	What has been done & concluded in the past? Which mitigation measure?
Paris	pick-pocketing, residential break-ins, bicycle theft	
	Road Safety	
	Terrorism and Civil Unrest	
City	Name of Threat	What has been done & concluded in the past? Which mitigation measure?
New York		
City	Name of Threat	What has been done & concluded in the past? Which mitigation measure?
Taipei	"Although the overall violent crime rate in Taiwan is low, you should avoid high crime areas, namely areas where massage parlors, barbershops, and nightclubs operate as covers for prostitution and are often run by criminals" [11]	
City	Name of Threat	What has been done & concluded in the past? Which mitigation measure?
Seoul	"During large-scale public events, where pick pocketing and petty theft is more likely to occur"	
	Petty Crimes	
	Road Safety	

City	Name of Threat	What has been done & concluded in the past? Which mitigation measure?
Kinshasa		
City	Name of Threat	What has been done & concluded in the past? Which mitigation measure?
Moscow		
City	Name of Threat	What has been done & concluded in the past? Which mitigation measure?
Madrid		
City	Name of Threat	What has been done & concluded in the past? Which mitigation measure?
Singapore		
City	Name of Threat	What has been done & concluded in the past? Which mitigation measure?
Zurich	Petty Crime, theft and robberies	
	Sexual Assaults	
	Drug-related crimes	
City	Name of Threat	What has been done & concluded in the past? Which mitigation measure?
Baghdad		
City	Name of Threat	What has been done & concluded in the past? Which mitigation measure?
Almaty		
City	Name of Threat	What has been done & concluded in the past? Which mitigation measure?
Beirut		
City	Name of Threat	What has been done & concluded in the past? Which mitigation measure?
Stockholm		
City	Name of Threat	What has been done & concluded in the past? Which mitigation measure?
Copenhagen		
City	Name of Threat	What has been done & concluded in the past? Which mitigation measure?
Kabul	Violence against women	"Police response to domestic violence was limited, in part due to low reporting, sympathetic attitudes toward perpetrators, and limited protection for victims. There were report of government officials' complicity in violations of the EVAW law," the human rights report said."[16]
City	Name of Threat	What has been done & concluded in the past? Which mitigation measure?
Santiago de Chile		
City	Name of Threat	What has been done & concluded in the past? Which mitigation measure?
Mexico City		

City	Name of Threat	What has been done & concluded in the past? Which mitigation measure?
Karachi		
City	Name of Threat	What has been done & concluded in the past? Which mitigation measure?
Istanbul		
City	Name of Threat	What has been done & concluded in the past? Which mitigation measure?
Ulaan Baatar		
City	Name of Threat	What has been done & concluded in the past? Which mitigation measure?
Vienna		
City	Name of Threat	What has been done & concluded in the past? Which mitigation measure?
Montreal		
City	Name of Threat	What has been done & concluded in the past? Which mitigation measure?
Lisbon		
City	Name of Threat	What has been done & concluded in the past? Which mitigation measure?
Rome		
City	Name of Threat	What has been done & concluded in the past? Which mitigation measure?
Tripoli		
City	Name of Threat	What has been done & concluded in the past? Which mitigation measure?
Chicago		
City	Name of Threat	What has been done & concluded in the past? Which mitigation measure?
Los Angeles		
City	Name of Threat	What has been done & concluded in the past? Which mitigation measure?
Johannesburg		
City	Name of Threat	What has been done & concluded in the past? Which mitigation measure?
Mumbai		
City	Name of Threat	What has been done & concluded in the past? Which mitigation measure?
Patna		
City	Name of Threat	What has been done & concluded in the past? Which mitigation measure?
Dublin		
City	Name of Threat	What has been done & concluded in the past? Which mitigation measure?
Manila		
City	Name of Threat	What has been done & concluded in the past? Which mitigation measure?
Amsterdam		
City	Name of Threat	What has been done & concluded in the past? Which mitigation measure?

Kampala		
City	Name of Threat	What has been done & concluded in the past? Which mitigation measure?
Beijing		
City	Name of Threat	What has been done & concluded in the past? Which mitigation measure?
HongKong		
City	Name of Threat	What has been done & concluded in the past? Which mitigation measure?
Shenzhen		
City	Name of Threat	What has been done & concluded in the past? Which mitigation measure?
Caracas		
City	Name of Threat	What has been done & concluded in the past? Which mitigation measure?
Lima		
City	Name of Threat	What has been done & concluded in the past? Which mitigation measure?
Managua		
City	Name of Threat	What has been done & concluded in the past? Which mitigation measure?
San Salvador		
City	Name of Threat	What has been done & concluded in the past? Which mitigation measure?
Vancouver		
City	Name of Threat	What has been done & concluded in the past? Which mitigation measure?
Tijuana		
City	Name of Threat	What has been done & concluded in the past? Which mitigation measure?
Port-au-Prince		
City	Name of Threat	What has been done & concluded in the past? Which mitigation measure?
Kigali		
City	Name of Threat	What has been done & concluded in the past? Which mitigation measure?
Lagos		
City	Name of Threat	What has been done & concluded in the past? Which mitigation measure?
Nairobi		
City	Name of Threat	What has been done & concluded in the past? Which mitigation measure?
Damascus		
City	Name of Threat	What has been done & concluded in the past? Which mitigation measure?
Casablanca		
City	Name of Threat	What has been done & concluded in the past? Which mitigation measure?
Tunis		

City	Name of Threat	What has been done & concluded in the past? Which mitigation measure?
Juba		
City	Name of Threat	What has been done & concluded in the past? Which mitigation measure?
Dhaka		
City	Name of Threat	What has been done & concluded in the past? Which mitigation measure?
Dili		
City	Name of Threat	What has been done & concluded in the past? Which mitigation measure?
Jakarta		
City	Name of Threat	What has been done & concluded in the past? Which mitigation measure?
Ramallah		
City	Name of Threat	What has been done & concluded in the past? Which mitigation measure?
Yangon		
City	Name of Threat	What has been done & concluded in the past? Which mitigation measure?
Athens		
City	Name of Threat	What has been done & concluded in the past? Which mitigation measure?
Rhine-Rhur		
City	Name of Threat	What has been done & concluded in the past? Which mitigation measure?
Kiev		
City	Name of Threat	What has been done & concluded in the past? Which mitigation measure?
Tehran		
City	Name of Threat	What has been done & concluded in the past? Which mitigation measure?
Budapest		
City	Name of Threat	What has been done & concluded in the past? Which mitigation measure?
Mogadishu		
City	Name of Threat	What has been done & concluded in the past? Which mitigation measure?
Riyadh		
City	Name of Threat	What has been done & concluded in the past? Which mitigation measure?
Prague		
City	Name of Threat	What has been done & concluded in the past? Which mitigation measure?
San Francisco		
City	Name of Threat	What has been done & concluded in the past? Which mitigation measure?
St. Petersburg		
City	Name of Threat	What has been done & concluded in the past? Which mitigation measure?

Shanghai		
City	Name of Threat	What has been done & concluded in the past? Which mitigation measure?
Barcelona		
City	Name of Threat	What has been done & concluded in the past? Which mitigation measure?
Guatemala City		
City	Name of Threat	What has been done & concluded in the past? Which mitigation measure?
Hamburg		
City	Name of Threat	What has been done & concluded in the past? Which mitigation measure?
Abidjan		
City	Name of Threat	What has been done & concluded in the past? Which mitigation measure?
Washington		
City	Name of Threat	What has been done & concluded in the past? Which mitigation measure?
Dakar		

Triggering event? By whom?	Which institution answered?
Created in 1975 after the extinction of the RUDI (Rondas Unificadas do Departamento de Investigações).	GARRA
—	Federal level: Executive power + Police Station for Women (SP Governor signed Aug 2013)[23]
The law is a tribute to Maria da Penha Maia, a woman whose ex-husband attempted to murder her twice, causing her to become paraplegic. Today she is a notable figure in the movement for women's rights in Brazil.	Federal level: Executive (President Lula)
—	Executive - Mayor Kassab.[29]
Achieve the 2010 Biodiversity Target (Convention on Biological Diversity);[18] Urbanization	Legislative - Town Hall (Câmara Municipal)

Triggering event? By whom?	Which institution answered?
Launched by the UN	Thai Government
"In February 2012, a suspected Iranian terror cell was discovered when an improvised explosive device (IED) they were handling accidentally detonated in their rental house in central Bangkok near Ekamai BTS station." ⁸	Royal Thai Police
Report of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission, calling on the government to address abuses committed by all parties, through a fair and impartial justice system, and to provide "reparation and restoration to those affected by violent incidents". ⁷	Legislative
Bangkok city authorities	Bangkok Metropolitan Authority, Royal Irrigation Authority, experts of Agro and Hydro Informatics Institute in Bangkok and Deltares (HAII) [22]
Triggering event? By whom?	Which institution answered?
—	Registro Nacional de Armas (RENAR) ¹⁰
Triggering event? By whom?	Which institution answered?
Dozens shot and several killed as rival gangs try to take each other out. Distraught families are left to pick up the pieces. ¹⁹	Cape Town Mayor Patricia De Lille and Police Minister Nathi Mthethwa. ¹⁹

Triggering event? By whom?	Which institution answered?
—	Agency called Metrovivienda[7]
Triggering event? By whom?	Which institution answered?
Triggering event? By whom?	Which institution answered?
Triggering event? By whom?	Which institution answered?
Triggering event not known/ but implementation by the government	—

"It was co-organised by the World Health Organization and the UN Economic Commission for Africa, with support from a number of agencies, notably the Swedish International Development Agency, the FIA Foundation for the Automobile and Society, the Sub-Saharan African Transport Policy Program, the World Bank, the United Kingdom's Department for International Development, and the Global Road Safety Partnership" [28]	—
—	—
Triggering event? By whom?	Which institution answered?
Triggering event? By whom?	Which institution answered?
"Adaptation of the “slut-walks” which began in Toronto”[4]	NGOs, civil society
Triggering event? By whom?	Which institution answered?
Triggering event is the high death toll on Azerbaijan's streets.	The Asian Development Bank and the Ministry of Transport.
Triggering event? By whom?	Which institution answered?

Triggering event? By whom?	Which institution answered?
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Triggering event? By whom?	Which institution answered?
Triggering event? By whom?	Which institution answered?

To whom?	Feasibility?
Criminals	—
Women victims of violence.[23]	—
Victims of Domestic Violence.	Yes - the law is fully applicable and has been widely spread in Brazil. Aggressors are no longer to be punished with alternative sentences. The law increases the maximum sentence from one to three years, and also provides for measures ranging from removing the abuser from the home, to banning them from the proximity of the women and children attacked.
Victims of Floods.	—
Citizens of São Paulo	The municipal territory was divided into two macro-zones: The Environmental Protection Macro-zone, and Urban Infrastructure and Qualification Macro-zone.

To whom?	Feasibility?
Global population	yes, it is being implemented, starting with compulsory helmet and seat-belt use
Civilian population	–
Those affected by the violent clashes between the police and the population protesting.	Questionable.
Urban Population	–
To whom?	Feasibility?
–	Yes.
To whom?	Feasibility?
	Zille has reiterated her call for the army to be deployed to gang hotspots, but Police Minister Nathi Mthethwa says that's not an option. ¹⁹

To whom?	Feasibility?
Residents of Ciudad Bolivar [7]	No [7]
To whom?	Feasibility?
To whom?	Feasibility?
To whom?	Feasibility?
—	not known yet

—	feasible
—	—
To whom?	Feasibility?
To whom?	Feasibility?
victims; potential perpetrators & society in general	Yes
To whom?	Feasibility?
To whom?	Feasibility?

To whom?	Feasibility?
To whom?	Feasibility?
To whom?	Feasibility?
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To whom?	Feasibility?
To whom?	Feasibility?
To whom?	Feasibility?

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[illegible]

To whom?	Feasibility?
To whom?	Feasibility?
To whom?	Feasibility?
To whom?	Feasibility?
To whom?	Feasibility?
To whom?	Feasibility?

Effectiveness
—
<p>The program will take actions to improve the collection of traces of sexual crimes, humanized and full access to Maria da Penha Law. The Service Center for Women (180) will be transformed into hotline for immediate triggering of the Military Police and the SAMU (Service Mobile).[23]</p>
<p>59% of women and 48% of men do not trust the legal and police protection in the case of domestic violence. 52% of the people interviewed believe that judges and police officers desqualify the problem. [data for Brazil].[25]</p>
—
<p>The municipal territory was divided into two macro-zones: The Environmental Protection Macro-zone, and Urban Infrastructure and Qualification Macro-zone. The Municipal Secretariat of Green Areas and the Environment is proposing to revise the Urban Master Plan by adding a policy for paying for environmental services and calling for the compulsory use of unoccupied buildings in the city's expanded center for residential purposes, seeking to ease congestion in the environmental protection macro-zone.[18]</p>

Effectiveness
not known yet
"The Royal Thai Police actively investigate these crimes, but due to corruption, resource limitations, and bureaucratic inefficiency, the apprehension rate is extremely low." ⁸
In May 2013, a National Reconciliation Bill that included an amnesty provision for those involved in the 2010 violence led to more protests. The Bill was put on hold in July. After a court found security forces responsible for the May 2010 killing of UDD protester Phan Khamkong, murder charges were lodged against former Prime Minister Abhisit Vejjajiva and his former deputy Suthep Thaugsuban in December. They were the first officials to be charged in connection with the 2010 political violence. The trials of 24 UDD protest leaders charged with terrorism also started in December. ⁷
—
Effectiveness
"Since its creation the program recovered a total of 141,000 weapons and more than 1,098,000 rounds of ammunition." ¹⁰
Effectiveness
"We have agreed that we need to work more closely together at an operational level. We agree that the approach to dealing with the gangs and drugs is not just a response of safety and security but it must be a multi-disciplinary response including social development, health and other departments," she said. ¹⁹

Effectiveness
<p>"According to a report issued by the city, “despite the numerous interventions realized in the locality by international organizations, non-governmental organizations, and public institutions, Ciudad Bolivar keeps presenting a deficit of access to public services characterized by a low number of telephone lines, connection failures with the aqueduct and sewage system, and insufficient coverage of the garbage collection services." [7]</p>
Effectiveness
Effectiveness
Effectiveness
<p>not known yet</p>

not very effective, still high death tolls
—
Effectiveness
Effectiveness
"This event sparked heated debate between organizers and other Indian feminists and women's rights advocates (as well as the rest of the nation) about the necessity and effectiveness of utilizing a framework with such acutely "Western" linguistic and cultural context. But it also prompted an extended local and national discussion about women's safety, particularly within the context of urban space." [4]
Effectiveness
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Effectiveness

City	WHAT is the threat? (Name of the threat)	WHO is threatened? (Section of society)
São Paulo	Common Theft / Robbery	"Every São Paulo neighborhood is susceptible to crime. Reports of armed robberies continue to occur regularly in the affluent residential sections of Jardins, Morumbi, Itaim Bibi, Moema, and Santo Amaro, where a number of government and business leaders and a majority of the U.S. Consulate employees reside". [11]
	Homicides	In 2010: 739 white and 767 Black.[1] Area: Campo Limpo, Capão Redondo, Socorro, Campo Grande and Cidade Ademar (South zone); Ipiranga (Southeast zone); Cidade Tiradentes, Guaianazes, Itaim, Itaquera, São Miguel and São Mateus (East zone); Casa Verde e Freguesia do Ó (North zone) e Sé (Center). Usually young families, with more children than the average, high rate of unemployed people or with informal jobs. Lack of public services. [21]
	Violence against Women	Women
	Road Safety	Visitors and local residents (especially during the evenings).[11]
	Local, Regional and International Terrorism	Police officers (Military Police), overall population
	Civil Unrest	Low/mid class students

	Environmental Hazards	Low income (favelas)
	Drug-related Crimes	Cross-cutting issue.
	Kidnapping Threats by phone	Anyone that has a cell phone.
City	WHAT is the threat? (Name of the threat)	WHO is threatened? (Section of society)
Bangkok	Road Safety	Pedestrians[8]
	Regional Terrorism (indigenous insurgencies)	Government-related institutions: "Schools and other buildings associated with the government; the placement of bombs in public areas and near local government offices; killings of police, other officials, and civilians suspected of cooperating with authorities".[8]

	Civil Unrest	Government[7]
City	WHAT is the threat? (Name of the threat)	WHO is threatened? (Section of society)
Buenos Aires	Human rights abuses by the police	Mostly young males, majority minors.[5]
	Common Theft / Robbery	Residents of urban areas (especially Greater Buenos Aires) and high income neighborhoods (often receiving twice as many complaints as some of the poorest parts in town).[10]
City	WHAT is the threat? (Name of the threat)	WHO is threatened? (Section of society)

Cape Town	Crime (murder, burglary, aggravated robbery, and hijackings)[16]	Residents (mostly residential burglaries)
	Gang Violence	Lavender Hill
	Xenophobia / Hate crime	Refugees, asylum-seekers and migrants
City	WHAT is the threat? (Name of the threat)	WHO is threatened? (Section of society)
Bogotá	Informal settlements/ terrorism/ residential and non-residential crime, street crime/ political violence [16]	Poorer residents, tourists or foreigners (kidnapping by FARC)[7]
	Social cleansing (see Santiago de Calí)	
City	WHAT is the threat? (Name of the threat)	WHO is threatened? (Section of society)

Santiago de Cali	Social cleansing	sexual minorities, drug addicts, homeless[15]
	Homicide	
City	WHAT is the threat? (Name of the threat)	WHO is threatened? (Section of society)
Medellín	Gang violence	"poor and exhausted barrios on the city's frayed outskirts"[1]
City	WHAT is the threat? (Name of the threat)	WHO is threatened? (Section of society)
Accra	Forced evictions	Urban poor.
	Flooding	"The populations at risk to flooding in Accra were identified using a simple assumption that only the census enumeration areas (EAs) from the 2000 Ghana Census nearest the stream channels would be affected."[7]
	Road Safety	pedestrians and travelers

	Street Crime	everyone
	Drug Related Crimes	Ghanaian economy, drug users
City	WHAT is the threat? (Name of the threat)	WHO is threatened? (Section of society)
Calcutta	Petty Crime, such as theft of personal property is frequent, however, crime is rated relatively low for a major metropolitan city [17]	All civilians
	Political Violence	Kolkata local police, paramilitary forces and government officials, hence, state authorities in general. [17]
	Civil Unrest	the entity against which the demonstration is addressed and any bystanders that happen to be near demonstrations.
	Violence against women	Women
City	WHAT is the threat? (Name of the threat)	WHO is threatened? (Section of society)
	Violence against women	Women
	Crime in Delhi is rated as high. Frequent petty crime, theft of US passports, violent crime rather uncommon. [9]	Tourists and any civilians.

Dehli	Political Violence	Westerners
	Environmental Hazards	Threat to whole society
City	WHAT is the threat? (Name of the threat)	WHO is threatened? (Section of society)
Baku	Petty crime, rated very low	Majority involve Azerbaijani citizens, foreigners very rarely. [3]
	Road Safety	pedestrians and travelers
	Terrorism	Foreign public figures, planned assassination against Jews [3]
	Drug Related Crimes	Drug users and development of national economy
	Environmental Hazards such as earthquakes	population near to epicentre
City	WHAT is the threat? (Name of the threat)	WHO is threatened? (Section of society)

London	Significant incidents of crime,	Any inhabitant in London
	Terrorism by IRA	Largely against members of the Police Service of Northern Ireland and other security personnel [12]
	International Terrorism	Especially armed forces personnel who was engaged in a war against an Arab country
City	WHAT is the threat? (Name of the threat)	WHO is threatened? (Section of society)
Berlin	Low-medium crime rate, most of them being thefts [5]	Any inhabitant in Berlin
	International religious Terrorism	Inhabitants of major cities.
City	WHAT is the threat? (Name of the threat)	WHO is threatened? (Section of society)
Toronto	Violent Crime	Inhabitants of Toronto
	Property Crime	Inhabitants of Toronto
City	WHAT is the threat? (Name of the threat)	WHO is threatened? (Section of society)
Cairo	Civil Unrest	People near to protester crowds
	Religious Terrorist Incidents	Christian copts, tourists, egyptians
	Petty Crime	Inhabitants of Cairo, but especially Western looking people

	Sexual Harassment	Women
	Traffic and road safety	Pedestrians
City	WHAT is the threat? (Name of the threat)	WHO is threatened? (Section of society)
Tokyo	Petty crime, thefts (general crime rate is below the US national average)	Tokyo inhabitants and tourists
	Violent crime (very rare)	—
City	WHAT is the threat? (Name of the threat)	WHO is threatened? (Section of society)
Rio de Janeiro	Gang Violence	inhabitants of poor neighbourhoods
	Homicides (include violent militia and corrupt police officers, interpersonal violence and conflicts in the home)[41]	"Despite the variety of violent incidents, the main victims are invariably the same: poor young black men."[41]
	Petty crimes	
	Environmental Hazards	Everyone (but rather poor people living in unstable houses)
City	WHAT is the threat? (Name of the threat)	WHO is threatened? (Section of society)
Luanda	Unlawful use of force by law enforcement authorities[4]	Street vendors[4]
	Prosecution of Human Rights Defenders[6]	Human Rights defenders/ journalists[7]

	Armed robberies, assaults, carjackings, and overall crimes of opportunity[12]	everyone
City	WHAT is the threat? (Name of the threat)	WHO is threatened? (Section of society)
Paris	pick-pocketing, residential break-ins, bicycle theft	Residents of Paris and tourists
	Road Safety	Pedestrians: "Most of these accidents occur when a pedestrian steps out onto the street, often when a car or motorcycle is making a turn onto a pedestrian crosswalk." [9]
	Terrorism and Civil Unrest	Residents of Paris and tourists
City	WHAT is the threat? (Name of the threat)	WHO is threatened? (Section of society)
New York	Homicides	everyone
	Felony	everyone
	Sexual Harassment	mostly women
	Terrorism	People in big (in this case Western) cities

City	WHAT is the threat? (Name of the threat)	WHO is threatened? (Section of society)
Taipei	"Although the overall violent crime rate in Taiwan is low, you should avoid high crime areas, namely areas where massage parlors, barbershops, and nightclubs operate as covers for prostitution and are often run by criminals" [11]	Any resident of Taipei and tourists
City	WHAT is the threat? (Name of the threat)	WHO is threatened? (Section of society)
Seoul	"During large-scale public events, where pick pocketing and petty theft is more likely to occur"	Any resident of Seoul and tourists
	Petty Crimes	Inhabitants of Seoul and tourists
	Road Safety	Pedestrians
City	WHAT is the threat? (Name of the threat)	WHO is threatened? (Section of society)
	Pick-pocketing and petty theft	Citizens of Kinshasa and foreign business travelers
	Road Safety	Pedestrians
	Civil Unrest	
	Threats against Human Rights Defenders	Everyone, especially human rights defenders

Kinshasa	Homicide	Civilians; members of rebel groups
	Rape	Women
	Recruitment of child soldiers	children
	Internal displacement	All civilians
City	WHAT is the threat? (Name of the threat)	WHO is threatened? (Section of society)
Moscow	Homicides	Everyone
	Hate crime	Ethnic minorities; sexual minorities
	Petty crime (pickpocketing and theft)	Inhabitants, but especially tourists

City	WHAT is the threat? (Name of the threat)	WHO is threatened? (Section of society)
Madrid	Petty Crime, theft and robberies	Mainly foreigners, such as tourists
	Political Violence; national terrorism	Mostly" government officials (police, military, and politicians) and facilities, journalists, adn business executives (especially those involved in bringing high-speed rail to the Basque region.)"[23]
	International terrorism	Citizens of Madrid
City	WHAT is the threat? (Name of the threat)	WHO is threatened? (Section of society)
Singapore	Only very few threats	
	Some domestic crime	Family members
City	WHAT is the threat? (Name of the threat)	WHO is threatened? (Section of society)
Zurich (Data is on cantonal level)	Petty Crime, theft and robberies	City inhabitants and tourists
	Sexual Assaults	Women
	Drug-related crimes	Drug users/ dealers
City	WHAT is the threat? (Name of the threat)	WHO is threatened? (Section of society)
Baghdad	Homicides	Everyone

	Torture and arbitrary detention	Mainly prisoners
	Sexual Assaults	Women
City	WHAT is the threat? (Name of the threat)	WHO is threatened? (Section of society)
Almaty	Torture and arbitrary detention	Mainly prisoners
	Terrorist attacks	Citizens
City	WHAT is the threat? (Name of the threat)	WHO is threatened? (Section of society)
Beirut	Gunfights	Citizens of Beirut; pro-Damascus gunmen and their rivals; rival Sunni gunmen[17]
	Human trafficking	Women and children
	Kidnapping for ransom	
City	WHAT is the threat? (Name of the threat)	WHO is threatened? (Section of society)

Stockholm	Terrorist attacks	Citizens of Stockholm
	Hate crimes	Ethnic and religious minorities; LGBT's
	Rape	Women
	Climate change	Citizens, especially elderly
City	WHAT is the threat? (Name of the threat)	WHO is threatened? (Section of society)
Copenhagen		
City	WHAT is the threat? (Name of the threat)	WHO is threatened? (Section of society)
Kabul	Homicides	Civilians
	Gender-based violence	Mostly women
City	WHAT is the threat? (Name of the threat)	WHO is threatened? (Section of society)
Santiago de Chile	Homicide	

	Rape	Mostly women
	Petty crime	Citizens
	Climate change	Citizens, but mostly elderly
City	WHAT is the threat? (Name of the threat)	WHO is threatened? (Section of society)
Mexico City	Gang violence	Citizens
	Homicides	Citizens, gang members
	Kidnappings	Citizens

	Drug-related violence	Citizens, members of drug cartels
	Environmental hazards	Citizens
City	WHAT is the threat? (Name of the threat)	WHO is threatened? (Section of society)
Karachi	Sectarian killings / bomb attacks	Citizens, especially Shia and other religious minorities, such as Christians
	Persecution of religious minorities	Religious minorities, mainly Shia muslims and Christians
	Gender-based violence	Girls and women
City	WHAT is the threat? (Name of the threat)	WHO is threatened? (Section of society)
Istanbul	Violent crime	Citizens, tourists, expatriates

	Police ill-treatment	Citizens, espeically protesters
	Domestic violence	Girls and women
	Environmental hazards	Citizens of Istanbul and surroundings
City	WHAT is the threat? (Name of the threat)	WHO is threatened? (Section of society)
Ulaan Baatar	Xenophobic attacks; vandalism	Foreigners, especially white men, Asian men and interracial couples
	Street robberies	Tourists, foreigners
	Environmental hazards (Climate chagne including desertification, harsh winters; overgrazing; air pollution)	Mongolian citizens, especially in Ulaan Baatar
City	WHAT is the threat? (Name of the threat)	WHO is threatened? (Section of society)
Vienna	Petty crime;	Citizens and especially tourists

	Violent crime	Any citizens, depending on the kind of crime: homicide, assault and offenses against sexual integrity and self-determination
City	WHAT is the threat? (Name of the threat)	WHO is threatened? (Section of society)
Montreal	Violent crime	Anyone
	Crimes against property	Anyone
City	WHAT is the threat? (Name of the threat)	WHO is threatened? (Section of society)
Lisbon	Violent crime	Anyone

	Petty crime; pickpocketing	Anyone, in the case of pickpocketing especially tourists
City	WHAT is the threat? (Name of the threat)	WHO is threatened? (Section of society)
Rome	Homicide	Anyone
	Road safety	Traffic participants
	Sexual violence	Anyone
	Petty crime; pickpocketing	Anyone, pickpocketing concerns especially tourists
	Hate crime	lesbians, gays, bisexuals, transgender people (LGBT); foreigners
City	WHAT is the threat? (Name of the threat)	WHO is threatened? (Section of society)
Tripoli	Turmoil	Anyone on the streets

	Political transition	Libyan society
	Arbitrary detention, torture, deaths in custody	Prisoners
	Petty crime	Foreigners, but also locals
City	WHAT is the threat? (Name of the threat)	WHO is threatened? (Section of society)
Chicago	Homicide	Anyone, especially young people, of which a particularly high ratio are black men[25] For further information on age and gender of the victims: see[29] Detailed list of victims: see[30]
	Gang violence	Anyone, especially gang members

	Aggravated battery	Anyone, especially gang members or other persons involved in criminal activity; or close relatives and intimate partners of offenders
	Robbery; burglary; theft; motor vehicle theft	Anyone
City	WHAT is the threat? (Name of the threat)	WHO is threatened? (Section of society)
Los Angeles	Homicides	Anyone
	Rape	Mostly women

	Aggravated assault	—
	Gang violence	Mostly gang members
City	WHAT is the threat? (Name of the threat)	WHO is threatened? (Section of society)
Johannesburg	Homicide	Anyone
	Sexual offence	Mostly women
	Home invasion robbery, often accompanied by armed robbery and/or carjackings	Anyone, especially well-off residents

	Petty crime (pickpocketing, theft etc.) and robbery	Anyone
City	WHAT is the threat? (Name of the threat)	WHO is threatened? (Section of society)
Mumbai	Homicide	Anyone, but often people living in the same household

	Gender-based violence	Women and girls
	Petty crime (pickpocketing, theft etc.) and robbery	Tourists, other foreigners, but also locals
	Road safety	Anyone

	Air pollution	Anyone
	Other environmental hazards	Anyone
City	WHAT is the threat? (Name of the threat)	WHO is threatened? (Section of society)
Patna	Homicide	Anyone
	Gender-based violence	Women and girls
	Robbery	
	Gang crimes	Often gang members, but in case of road or bank dacoity any citizen
	Kidnapping	Anyone, especially children
	Petty crime (pickpocketing, theft etc.) and robbery	Anyone
City	WHAT is the threat? (Name of the threat)	WHO is threatened? (Section of society)

Dublin	Homicide	Anyone, but a large share of victims is male
	Sexual offences	Mostly women
	Attempts/threats to murder, assaults, harassments and related offences	Maybe summarise in violent and non-violent crime? Summarise burglary and theft into petty crime, together with pickpocketing?
	Dangerous or negligent acts	Gefährlich/Fahrlässig?
	Kidnapping and related offences	Maybe mention tiger kidnapping. Also: is this an issue in other countries?
	Robbery, extortion and hijacking offences	
	Burglary and related offences	
	Theft and related offences	
City	WHAT is the threat?	WHO is threatened? (Section of society)
Manila		
City	WHAT is the threat?	WHO is threatened? (Section of society)
Amsterdam		

City	WHAT is the threat?	WHO is threatened? (Section of society)
Kampala		
City	WHAT is the threat? (Name of the threat)	WHO is threatened? (Section of society)
Beijing		
	Environmental hazards	Anyone
City	WHAT is the threat? (Name of the threat)	WHO is threatened? (Section of society)
Hong Kong		
City	WHAT is the threat?	WHO is threatened? (Section of society)
Shenzhen		
City	WHAT is the threat?	WHO is threatened? (Section of society)
Caracas		
City	WHAT is the threat?	WHO is threatened? (Section of society)
Lima		
City	WHAT is the threat?	WHO is threatened? (Section of society)
Managua		
City	WHAT is the threat?	WHO is threatened? (Section of society)
San Salvador		
City	WHAT is the threat?	WHO is threatened? (Section of society)
Vancouver		
City	WHAT is the threat?	WHO is threatened? (Section of society)
Tijuana		
City	WHAT is the threat?	WHO is threatened? (Section of society)
Port-au-Prince		
City	WHAT is the threat?	WHO is threatened? (Section of society)
Kigali		
City	WHAT is the threat?	WHO is threatened? (Section of society)
Lagos		

City	WHAT is the threat?	WHO is threatened? (Section of society)
Nairobi		
City	WHAT is the threat?	WHO is threatened? (Section of society)
Damascus		
City	WHAT is the threat?	WHO is threatened? (Section of society)
Casablanca		
City	WHAT is the threat?	WHO is threatened? (Section of society)
Tunis		
City	WHAT is the threat?	WHO is threatened? (Section of society)
Juba		
City	WHAT is the threat?	WHO is threatened? (Section of society)
Dhaka		
City	WHAT is the threat?	WHO is threatened? (Section of society)
Dili		
City	WHAT is the threat?	WHO is threatened? (Section of society)
Jakarta		
City	WHAT is the threat?	WHO is threatened? (Section of society)
Ramallah		
City	WHAT is the threat?	WHO is threatened? (Section of society)
Yangon		
City	WHAT is the threat?	WHO is threatened? (Section of society)
Athens		
City	WHAT is the threat?	WHO is threatened? (Section of society)
Rhine-Ruhr		
City	WHAT is the threat?	WHO is threatened? (Section of society)
Kiev		
City	WHAT is the threat?	WHO is threatened? (Section of society)
Tehran		
City	WHAT is the threat?	WHO is threatened? (Section of society)
Budapest		
City	WHAT is the threat?	WHO is threatened? (Section of society)
Mogadishu		
City	WHAT is the threat?	WHO is threatened? (Section of society)
Riyadh		
City	WHAT is the threat?	WHO is threatened? (Section of society)
Prague		
City	WHAT is the threat?	WHO is threatened? (Section of society)
San Francisco		
City	WHAT is the threat? (Name of the threat)	WHO is threatened? (Section of society)

St. Petersburg	Hate crime	Migrant workers and other foreigners
City	WHAT is the threat?	WHO is threatened? (Section of society)
Shanghai		
	Air pollution	Everyone
	Other environmental hazards	Everyone
City	WHAT is the threat?	WHO is threatened? (Section of society)
Barcelona		
City	WHAT is the threat?	WHO is threatened? (Section of society)
Guatemala City		
City	WHAT is the threat?	WHO is threatened? (Section of society)
Hamburg		
City	WHAT is the threat?	WHO is threatened? (Section of society)
Addijan		
City	WHAT is the threat?	WHO is threatened? (Section of society)
Washington		
City	WHAT is the threat?	WHO is threatened? (Section of society)

Dakar	Violent attacks and insurgencies	members of rebel groups and citizens
	Rape	Girls and women
	Abduction and kidnapping	Citizens (adults and children)
	Cannibalism	citizens
City	WHAT is the threat?	WHO is threatened? (Section of society)
City	WHAT is the threat?	WHO is threatened? (Section of society)
City	WHAT is the threat?	WHO is threatened? (Section of society)
City	WHAT is the threat?	WHO is threatened? (Section of society)
City	WHAT is the threat?	WHO is threatened? (Section of society)

By WHOM? (Source/perpetrator)	WHEN? (Time/duration)
PCC (First Command of the Capital) or other smaller gangs.	After 21h00 onwards, but also throughout the day/long period of time
—	More concentrated at night (18h00 to 00h00), less in the morning and raising again in the afternoon.[21]
Men (partners); 15% of men have committed grave aggressions;[27] 42,5% of the total of agressions against women have been committed by the women's partner or former partner in Brazil.[24]	At home: 68,8% of the cases of violence against women happened inside the victim's house in Brazil.[24]
—	Evenings and traffic jam (rush hour).[11]
PCC (First Command of the Capital)	5 days of attacks (12-17 May 2006); 2012: 17-day long outbreak of violence.
Military Police	Early June-July 2013 ("Brazilian Spring", "V for Vinegar Movement")

Weather; Floods, mudslides.[11]	Rainny season (Nov-Feb)
PCC or other	"In 2011, the quantity of drugs captured by the police in the Guarulhos International airport reached a new record".[11]
Gang members in prisons.	Anytime - more at night.
By WHOM? (Source/perpetrator)	WHEN? (Time/duration)
Vehicles[8]	During long holidays when alcohol use and traffic are both heavier than normal. During Songkran (Thai New Year) in April, the problem is further exacerbated by people throwing water at passing vehicles as part of the traditional celebration.[8]
Local separatist and extremist groups [8]	Sporadic separatist violence over the past 100 years [8]

Population, including the United Front for Democracy against Dictatorship (UDD), also known as the "red shirts"[7]	April-May 2010[7]
By WHOM? (Source/perpetrator)	WHEN? (Time/duration)
Police.[5]	—
petty criminals, street criminals (robbers, thieves)	—
By WHOM? (Source/perpetrator)	WHEN? (Time/duration)

Burglars, criminals; in murder cases often acquaintances, friends or family members	during nighttime higher risk
Prison gangs and their local affiliates, with names like the "Mongrels", "Americans", "Corner Boys" and "Funky Junkies".[17]	
	anytime, but mostly during nighttime
By WHOM? (Source/perpetrator)	WHEN? (Time/duration)
FARC guerrilleros or common criminals pretending to be FARC guerrilleros, common thieves, drug traffickers	In the case of FARC casualties over the course of 60+ years" [16]
By WHOM? (Source/perpetrator)	WHEN? (Time/duration)

paramilitaries; police	Since February 2013
By WHOM? (Source/perpetrator)	WHEN? (Time/duration)
Oficina de Envigado, Escobar's descendent cartel.[1]	"So Medellín, despite all the changes, the city that, 20 years ago, was the bastion of global cocaine traffic, is still a place through which vast quantities of the drug pass, and from which its passage is controlled."[1]
By WHOM? (Source/perpetrator)	WHEN? (Time/duration)
Government (AMA)	—
Natural hazard	Periodic floods, mostly June and July [23]
aggressive drivers, poorly maintained vehicles, poor street lighting [8]	—

Thieves, Burglars, Robbers	—
International and national drug cartels	—
By WHOM? (Source/perpetrator)	WHEN? (Time/duration)
Street criminals, thieves	during daytime, but especially during nighttime
Anti-Western terrorist groups, some on the U.S. government's list of foreign terrorist organizations, are active, including Islamist extremist groups such as Harakat ul-Mujahidin, Jaish-e-Mohammed, Lashkar-e-Tayyiba, and Harkat-ul-Jihad-i-Islami/ most common threat from Naxalist Maoist movement [17]	Anytime
by demonstrators	during the demonstration, or civil unrest
Men	During day- and nighttime. Increased risk at nighttime.
By WHOM? (Source/perpetrator)	WHEN? (Time/duration)
Men	Night
Street criminals, thieves	during daytime, but especially during nighttime

A number of terrorist groups (see Kolkata)	anytime, but especially when there is political instability
Environment	Anytime
By WHOM? (Source/perpetrator)	WHEN? (Time/duration)
petty criminals	mostly during nighttime
vehicles	always, but increased danger during nighttime
Allegedly suspects with links to Iran's Revolutionary Guards Corps and the Lebanese Hizbullah [3]	could happen anytime
Drug sellers	anytime
earthquake	anytime
By WHOM? (Source/perpetrator)	WHEN? (Time/duration)

Criminals	anytime
IRA Terrorists	especially during the 80s, now the threat has been substantially reduced
Militant Islamists	anytime
By WHOM? (Source/perpetrator)	WHEN? (Time/duration)
Criminals	anytime, but mostly during nighttime
Militant Islamists	anytime
By WHOM? (Source/perpetrator)	WHEN? (Time/duration)
Criminals	Day- or nighttime
Criminals	mostly nighttime
By WHOM? (Source/perpetrator)	WHEN? (Time/duration)
protesters	after sunset, worst after friday prayers
radical islamists	anytime
criminals	anytime

Men	anytime
Vehicles	anytime, especially when crossing the street
By WHOM? (Source/perpetrator)	WHEN? (Time/duration)
Criminals	not known
—	anytime
By WHOM? (Source/perpetrator)	WHEN? (Time/duration)
Gang members	anytime, but mostly during nighttime
	anytime, but mostly during nighttime
heavy weather; storms; floods	anytime
By WHOM? (Source/perpetrator)	WHEN? (Time/duration)
police, government inspectors (fiscais) and informal agents[5]	anytime
Angola's attorney-general[7]	anytime

"The prevalent crime threat in Luanda is armed robbers on motorcycles."[12]	anytime, but mostly during nighttime
By WHOM? (Source/perpetrator)	WHEN? (Time/duration)
Criminals	anytime, but mostly during nighttime
Vehicles	anytime, more dangerous during nighttime
Terrorists/ protesters	anytime
By WHOM? (Source/perpetrator)	WHEN? (Time/duration)
	anytime, but mostly during nighttime
	anytime, but mostly during nighttime
men	nighttime
Islamist terrorists	anytime

By WHOM? (Source/perpetrator)	WHEN? (Time/duration)
criminals	daytime, but especially during nighttime
By WHOM? (Source/perpetrator)	WHEN? (Time/duration)
petty criminals	anytime
criminals	anytime
Vehicles	anytime
By WHOM? (Source/perpetrator)	WHEN? (Time/duration)
petty criminals, homeless street kids working in gangs	while walking alone or during nighttime
vehicles	
Armed groups; the national army[11]	anytime

National army and other armed groups	anytime
Men, especially national army and other armed groups[12]	anytime
armed groups	anytime
By WHOM? (Source/perpetrator)	WHEN? (Time/duration)
	Especially during nighttime
racists; nationalists, neo-nazis; homophobics	Anytime
	Anytime, but more frequently during nighttime

By WHOM? (Source/perpetrator)	WHEN? (Time/duration)
Petty criminals, robbers, thieves	Anytime
ETA (Euskadi ta Askatasuna - Basque Fatherland and Liberty) terrorist organisation[23]	Anytime
Militant islamists	Anytime
By WHOM? (Source/perpetrator)	WHEN? (Time/duration)
Family members	Anytime
By WHOM? (Source/perpetrator)	WHEN? (Time/duration)
Petty criminals, robbers, thieves	Especially during nighttime
Men	Especially during nighttime
Drug dealers (Rival drug dealers)	Especially during nighttime
By WHOM? (Source/perpetrator)	WHEN? (Time/duration)

Prison warders	Anytime
Men	Anytime
By WHOM? (Source/perpetrator)	WHEN? (Time/duration)
Prison wardens; police officers	Anytime
	Anytime
By WHOM? (Source/perpetrator)	WHEN? (Time/duration)
Gunmen; pro-Damascus gunmen and their rivals; rival Sunni gunmen[17]	Anytime
Slave traders; night club operators; private households	Anytime, but mostly during nighttime
By WHOM? (Source/perpetrator)	WHEN? (Time/duration)

regional or indigenour terrorist groups[23]	Anytime
Racists; homophobic people	Anytime, but mostly during nighttime
Men	Anytime, but mostly during nighttime
heat waves	In summer
By WHOM? (Source/perpetrator)	WHEN? (Time/duration)
By WHOM? (Source/perpetrator)	WHEN? (Time/duration)
Men	Anytime
By WHOM? (Source/perpetrator)	WHEN? (Time/duration)

men	Anytime, but mostly during nighttime
Burglars, thieves, petty criminals	Anytime, but mostly during nighttime
Draught and heat	
By WHOM? (Source/perpetrator)	WHEN? (Time/duration)
Gangs such as Tepito Cartel and La Union; rival drug cartels	Anytime, but mostly during nighttime
	Anytime, but mostly during nighttime
Gangs such as Tepito Cartel and La Union; drug cartels	Anytime, but mostly during nighttime

major cartels operating in Mexico. Beltran Leyva - Founded by the four Beltran Leyva brothers, Arturo, Carlos, Alfredo and Hector. Formerly aligned with the Sinaloa cartel, now aligned with Los Zetas against the Sinaloa, Guld and La Familia Michoacana cartels. Gulf Cartel - Base in Matamoros, Tamaulipas. Formerly one of	Anytime, but mostly during nighttime
Air pollutin, flooding	Anytime
By WHOM? (Source/perpetrator)	WHEN? (Time/duration)
Terrorists, mainly militant islamist groups such as Taliban or Lashkar-e Jhangvi (LEJ), an Al-Qaeda affiliate[23]	Anytime
Militant islamist groups; Sunni citizens	Anytime
Men	Anytime
By WHOM? (Source/perpetrator)	WHEN? (Time/duration)
Burglars, petty criminals	Anytime, but mostly during nighttime

Police officers	Mostly during (peaceful) protests
Men	Anytime
Earthquakes	Anytime
By WHOM? (Source/perpetrator)	WHEN? (Time/duration)
nationalists, protesters against international mining consortia	Anytime, but mostly during nighttime
Robbers, petty criminals	Anytime, but mostly during nighttime
Latter issue: uncontrolled, growing herds; see "What is the threat?"	Anytime
By WHOM? (Source/perpetrator)	WHEN? (Time/duration)
Petty criminals	Anytime

Depends on the kind of crime; in 60% of the cases, there is a relationship between the perpetrator and the victim.[25]	Anytime, depending on the kind of crime
By WHOM? (Source/perpetrator)	WHEN? (Time/duration)
	Anytime
Burglars, petty criminals	Anytime, but mostly during nighttime
By WHOM? (Source/perpetrator)	WHEN? (Time/duration)
As different types of crime are summarized under this point, a specific group of perpetrators is hard to identify.	Anytime

Petty criminals	Anytime
By WHOM? (Source/perpetrator)	WHEN? (Time/duration)
	Anytime, but mostly during nighttime
Other (stronger) traffic participants	Anytime
Usually men, but occasionally also women	Anytime
Petty criminals	Anytime
People opposing LGBT rights; in the case of foreigners: often prison officers and Carabinieri[21]	Anytime
By WHOM? (Source/perpetrator)	WHEN? (Time/duration)
Rebel groups, militia, islamist groups	Anytime

Tensions between the government and rebel groups, as well as within the parliament	Anytime
Prison officers, police officers	Anytime
Petty criminals, robbers, thieves	Anytime
By WHOM? (Source/perpetrator)	WHEN? (Time/duration)
Mostly gang members	Anytime, but mostly during nighttime
Gang members (of rival gangs)	Anytime, but mostly during nighttime

Often gang members, but also intimate partners of the victims, especially in cases of domestic violence	Anytime, but mostly during nighttime
Robbers, burglars, petty criminals	Anytime, but mostly during nighttime
By WHOM? (Source/perpetrator)	WHEN? (Time/duration)
	Anytime, but mostly during nighttime
Men	Anytime, but mostly during nighttime

—	Anytime, but mostly during nighttime
Gang members (most often rivaling gangs)	Anytime, but mostly during nighttime
By WHOM? (Source/perpetrator)	WHEN? (Time/duration)
	Anytime, but mostly during nighttime
Men	Anytime, but mostly during nighttime
	Anytime, but mostly when the victim is at home

Petty criminals	Anytime, but mostly during nighttime
By WHOM? (Source/perpetrator)	WHEN? (Time/duration)
Anyone, but often someone living in the same household	Anytime, but mostly during nighttime

Men	Anytime
Petty criminals	Anytime
Traffic	Anytime, but mostly during nighttime

Motor vehicles	Anytime, but mostly during daytime
Deluge	Anytime
By WHOM? (Source/perpetrator)	WHEN? (Time/duration)
	Anytime, but mostly during nighttime
Men	Anytime, but mostly during nighttime
	Anytime, but mostly during nighttime
Gang members	Anytime, but mostly during nighttime
Kidnappers	Anytime, but mostly during nighttime
Petty criminals	Anytime
By WHOM? (Source/perpetrator)	WHEN? (Time/duration)

	Anytime, but mostly during nighttime
	Anytime, but mostly during nighttime
By WHOM? (Source/perpetrator)	WHEN? (Time/duration)
By WHOM? (Source/perpetrator)	WHEN? (Time/duration)

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

(i) M-23 (ii) Democratic Forces for the Liberation of Rwanda (FDLR) (iii) Mai Mai Morgan (iv) Raia Mutomboki (v) URDC (vi) Allied Democratic Forces	Anytime
Mai Mai Morgan rebels	Anytime
(i) URDC (Union for the Rehabilitation of the Democracy of Congo) (ii) Allied Democratic Forces (ADF)	
Mai Mai Morgan rebels	
By WHOM? (Source/perpetrator)	WHEN? (Time/duration)
By WHOM? (Source/perpetrator)	WHEN? (Time/duration)
By WHOM? (Source/perpetrator)	WHEN? (Time/duration)
By WHOM? (Source/perpetrator)	WHEN? (Time/duration)
By WHOM? (Source/perpetrator)	WHEN? (Time/duration)

Life threatening? (Threat to survival of individuals?)	How many victims? (Numbers, estimates, levels)
Robbery yes - if victim resists the criminal's demand.	July 2013: increase of 3,2% in comparison to July 2012 (from 15793 to 16297 in 2013).[15]
Yes.	June 2013: decrease of 24.3% (115 people) in comparison with June 2012. July 2013: decrease of 14,7% (87 people) in comparison with July 2012.[16]
Yes.	"A woman is assaulted in São Paulo every 15 seconds".[8]
No.	July 2013: increase of 23.1% in the number of car theft in comparison with the same month last year (3440 in 2012 and 4237 in 2013). Car robbery increased 21,8% (from 3541 to 4136).[15]
Yes	2006: 564 deaths in the Estate of São Paulo (59 police officers, 505 civilians).[10] 2012: 40% increase in police officer deaths from 2011.13 buses were burned, a police base was attacked, and two ATM machines were destroyed in explosions leaving six police officers dead.[11]
No. Only gas bombs, pepper spray.	230 people arrested, at least 100 people and 12 policemen were injured in São Paulo.[9]

Yes.	2011: 13 people died in the city of Sao Paulo and the rest of the state (3 in the city of São Paulo).[30]
Yes.	1996: 19,2 whereas 2011: 57,8 (rate/ 100 thousand).[17]
No	—
Life threatening? (Threat to survival of individuals?)	How many victims? (Numbers, estimates, levels)
yes	Data from Oct 2011- Sept 2012: 260 casualties in traffic accidents [18]
yes	About 535 casualties in 2011 [19]

Yes[7]	92 killed and over 1,800 injured[7]
Life threatening? (Threat to survival of individuals?)	How many victims? (Numbers, estimates, levels)
Yes.	A 1992 CELS report claims that in the greater Buenos Aires area between January 1991 and June 1992, police killed 126 criminal suspects in "shootouts".[5]
No.	209'352 thefts registered in 2012 in the province of Buenos Aires [15]
Life threatening? (Threat to survival of individuals?)	How many victims? (Numbers, estimates, levels)

in the case of murder, yes. In the other cases not necessarily.	Residential burglaries increased by 3.3 percent in the past financial year, and non-residential burglaries by 1.7 percent. In the 2012/2013 financial year: theft out of motor vehicles increased by 3.6 percent; commercial crimes increased by 0.6 percent; car hijacking increased by 5.4 percent; robbery at residential premises increased by 3.6 percent; truck hijacking increased by 14.9 percent; drug-related crime increased by 13.5 percent; and cases of drunk driving, or driving under the influence of drugs,
Possibly yes	"In May and June [2013], xenophobic attacks on the businesses and homes of refugees, asylum-seekers and migrants displaced hundreds of people in Gauteng. More than 60 foreign-owned shops were forced to close following violent looting and destruction by community members
Life threatening? (Threat to survival of individuals?)	How many victims? (Numbers, estimates, levels)
yes	In the case of FARC: over 10'000 casualties on the national level [16]/ Homicide rates 2012 in Bogotá: 16.9/100'000 residents [17]
Life threatening? (Threat to survival of individuals?)	How many victims? (Numbers, estimates, levels)

Yes	
	Homicide rates 2012 for Santiago de Cali: 86/100'000 residents [14]
Life threatening? (Threat to survival of individuals?)	How many victims? (Numbers, estimates, levels)
Yes	"In 1993, says Mejía, Colombia's homicide rate was 420 per 100,000 – the highest in the world, "and Medellín was twice that". Now, the national figure is 33 per 100,000, "but in Medellín, the figure has increased from 75 to 150 since Don Berna was captured [in 2008]".[1]
Life threatening? (Threat to survival of individuals?)	How many victims? (Numbers, estimates, levels)
–	"Estimated population of 4.5 million people, approximately one third of the city's residents live in slums."[4]
possibly life threatening	"The total population of EAs that border the Odaw and its tributary streams is roughly 172,000 people based on the 2000 census."[7]
possibly	–

usually not life threatening	–
yes	–
Life threatening? (Threat to survival of individuals?)	How many victims? (Numbers, estimates, levels)
usually not life threatening	
possibly life threatening	
possibly	
Possibly	
Life threatening? (Threat to survival of individuals?)	How many victims? (Numbers, estimates, levels)
Possibly	2009: "Among India's 35 mega cities, Delhi city reported 23.8% (404 out of 1,696) of total Rape cases 38.9% cases (1,379 out of 3,544) of Kidnapping & Abduction of Women, 15.2% cases (104 out of 684) of Dowry Deaths and 14.1% cases (491 out of 3,477) of Molestation." [4]
possibly life threatening	Delhi police report that in 2012, 521 cases of murder were recorded [9]

life threatening	"Past attacks have targeted public places, including some frequented by Westerners, such as hotels, trains, train stations, markets, cinemas, mosques, and restaurants in large urban areas. Attacks have taken place during the busy evening hours in markets and other crowded places but could occur at any time. Recent incidents include: February 13, 2012 bombing of an Israeli diplomatic vehicle near the diplomatic enclave in New Delhi that injured four persons; September 7, 2011 bomb blast at New Delhi's High Court that killed 12 people; and July 13, 2011 bombings in crowded areas in Mumbai, where three separate explosions killed 21 people and injured more than 100." [9]
potentially life threatening	—
Life threatening? (Threat to survival of individuals?)	How many victims? (Numbers, estimates, levels)
no	21897 in 2012 [3]
yes, possibly	"1,068 road accidents in Baku killed 336 people" in 2012 [4]
yes	No victims so far, the attacks have been impeded so far
yes, possibly	
yes, possibly	31 people died as a result of a strong earthquake in May 2012. [3]
Life threatening? (Threat to survival of individuals?)	How many victims? (Numbers, estimates, levels)

usually not life threatening	Residential burglaries saw a slight decrease in 2012, with a 0.7 percent fall. Robbery of person(s) has also fallen by 2,715 (or 7.4 percent), with a 15.1 percent decline in businesses robberies. Cases of reported rape have fallen by 9.3 percent with 315 fewer cases reported than in 2011. There has been a sharp rise in reported racist, hate, and religious crimes in 2012, an increase of 15.2 percent. Some 1,202 more crimes were reported in 2012 than in 2011 [12]
yes, possibly	621-644 civilian casualties [12]
yes	
Life threatening? (Threat to survival of individuals?)	How many victims? (Numbers, estimates, levels)
no	
possibly	no victims so far
Life threatening? (Threat to survival of individuals?)	How many victims? (Numbers, estimates, levels)
yes, possibly	31332 (2011 figure)
no	91349 (2011 figure)
Life threatening? (Threat to survival of individuals?)	How many victims? (Numbers, estimates, levels)
usually not life threatening, but happens to be in rare cases	
yes	Luxor massacre in 1997: 62 tourists dies, Dahab bombings (2006), Khan al Khalili bombing (2009)
no	not known

usually not life threatening	not known, but a lot of women are victims of sexual harassment
possibly yes	ROAD TRAFFIC DEATHS PER 100000 PEOPLE (2009): 41.6 [14]
Life threatening? (Threat to survival of individuals?)	How many victims? (Numbers, estimates, levels)
no	
yes	"An individual was murdered in a nightclub in Roppongi in September of 2012. The person was attacked by about 10 individuals with metal pipes and beaten to death." [11]
Life threatening? (Threat to survival of individuals?)	How many victims? (Numbers, estimates, levels)
Yes	
Yes	
Yes	"Just (...) 2010, many people died when unusually heavy downpours washed away some shanty settlements or favelas nestled precariously on steep slopes above the city centre." [42]
Life threatening? (Threat to survival of individuals?)	How many victims? (Numbers, estimates, levels)
yes, possibly	—
	—

possibly yes	"Reliable statistical crime data is unavailable in Angola." [18]
Life threatening? (Threat to survival of individuals?)	How many victims? (Numbers, estimates, levels)
usually not	
possibly yes	
possibly yes	
Life threatening? (Threat to survival of individuals?)	How many victims? (Numbers, estimates, levels)
Yes	4 homicides per 100'000 residents in 2013 (333 murders), which is a record low[18] At the same time, homicide rates strongly vary among districts. High homicide rates (11.67-17.35 homicides per 100'000 residents) in precincts 42 (Bronx), 73, 77, 79 (Brooklyn)[19]
Yes	41st Precinct (Bronx): 11.67-17.35 such felony assaults per 100'000 people registered for 2013[19]
Possibly yes	In Precincts MTS, 25 (Manhattan) an 73 (Brooklyn) between 11,67 and 17.35 cases of rape have been reported and rape rates are also high in other neighbourhoods of Brooklyn and Staten Island[19]
Possibly	

Life threatening? (Threat to survival of individuals?)	How many victims? (Numbers, estimates, levels)
no	—
Life threatening? (Threat to survival of individuals?)	How many victims? (Numbers, estimates, levels)
no	—
no, usually not	
yes, possibly	
Life threatening? (Threat to survival of individuals?)	How many victims? (Numbers, estimates, levels)
Possibly	

Yes	<p>The Human Rights Watch World Report is about many cases of murder, rape and child soldiers. Although without specific mentioning of Kinshasa in this context: "government soldiers (...) raped at least 76 women and girls in and around the town of Minova, South Kivu (...) armed clash (...) 25 civilians died. (...) Goma (...) M23 fighters summarily executed at least 24 people, raped at least 36 women and girls, looted hundreds of homes, offices, and vehicles, and forcibly recruited soldiers and medical officers, police, and civilians into their ranks (...) Between March and July, M23 fighters summarily executed at least 44 people and raped at least 61 women and girls. (...) M23 shelled populated neighbourhoods in and around Goma, killing at least 7 civilians and wounding more than 40." [12] Civilians were also attacked by other armed groups, such as Nduma</p>
Possibly	
Possibly	
Life threatening? (Threat to survival of individuals?)	How many victims? (Numbers, estimates, levels)
Yes	<p>The most recent statistics available dates back to 2009, when officially 18,200 people were killed. However, an extensive study by the Russian Office of the Chief Public Prosecutor (Generalstaatsanwaltschaft) concludes that actually 42'200 murders were committed in 2009.[17] Officially, the homicide rate for 2009 was 4.6 per 100,000 inhabitants.[18]</p>
Possibly	<p>Although no official statistics seem to be available and many crimes are denied by the judicial authorities to be hate crimes, they are on the rise.[19] "The number of race-hate and other extremist crimes in Moscow has risen six-fold in the first half of 2008 (...) "A total of 73 crimes that fall under this category have been registered in Moscow, up almost six-fold year-on-year, when 13 such crimes were registered" (...) Until recently authorities have been generally reluctant to treat skinhead attacks as xenophobic crimes, portraying them instead as acts of hooliganism." [21]</p>
No	

Life threatening? (Threat to survival of individuals?)	How many victims? (Numbers, estimates, levels)
No, usually not	
Yes[23]	Occasional attacks
Yes[23]	191 people were killed and 1,841 wounded. The "worst terror attack in Europe since the Lockerbie bombing in 1988"[24]
Life threatening? (Threat to survival of individuals?)	How many victims? (Numbers, estimates, levels)
Possibly yes	Few
Life threatening? (Threat to survival of individuals?)	How many victims? (Numbers, estimates, levels)
No, usually not	In 2012: all of the crimes together amount to around 12'000 (including public violence, violence against life and limb, and other, non specified crimes. (10.5%) [13]
No, usually not	In 2012: 1890 crimes against sexual integrity (1.6%) [13]
No, usually not	
Life threatening? (Threat to survival of individuals?)	How many victims? (Numbers, estimates, levels)
Yes	In 2011, there were 964 homicides registered in Baghdad, which makes a homicide rate of 13.66 per 100,000[14]

Possibly yes	Most detained people in Baghdad face violence such as systemic torture, lack of medical care and food on a daily basis[15]
Possibly yes	Estimates are difficult, as most cases of sexual harassment remain unreported and "Iraq does not provide accurate statistics of the spread of sexual harassment"[16]
Life threatening? (Threat to survival of individuals?)	How many victims? (Numbers, estimates, levels)
Possibly yes	
Possibly yes	
Life threatening? (Threat to survival of individuals?)	How many victims? (Numbers, estimates, levels)
Yes	
Mostly not	
Life threatening? (Threat to survival of individuals?)	How many victims? (Numbers, estimates, levels)

Possibly yes	In December 2010, Sweden experienced its first suicide bombing in a busy commercial district of Stockholm. The suicide bomber activated the devices prematurely and succeeded in killing only himself. Had the operation been successfully carried out, the number of deaths and injuries would have been significant."[22]
Possibly yes	"The latest number available are from 2011, where hate crimes with racial and religious motives totaled 4,550. However, there have been anecdotal reports in the media from ethnic Jews in Malmo feeling subjected to increased harassment from the Muslim population."[23]
Usually not	The Swedish police recorded the highest number of offences - about 63 per 100,000 inhabitants - of any force in Europe, in 2010. The second-highest in the world. (...) But that is a misconception, according to Klara Selin, a sociologist at the National Council for Crime Prevention in Stockholm (...) because police
Possibly yes	
Life threatening? (Threat to survival of individuals?)	How many victims? (Numbers, estimates, levels)
Life threatening? (Threat to survival of individuals?)	How many victims? (Numbers, estimates, levels)
Yes	
Possibly yes	
Life threatening? (Threat to survival of individuals?)	How many victims? (Numbers, estimates, levels)

Usually not	"the country has the third highest rape figures in the South American continent with 16 cases per 100,000 people, surpassed only by Bolivia and Peru. (...) However, the report says these figures may be explained by a higher frequency of formal complaints as a result of a greater amount of confidence in the local authorities." [22]
No	
Possibly yes	
Life threatening? (Threat to survival of individuals?)	How many victims? (Numbers, estimates, levels)
Possibly yes	Many crimes are interrelated and cannot easily be separated. "The brutality at Heaven is the most glaring example of the bloodshed seeping toward the greater metropolitan area. Official figures released in July show that of the country's 31 states, the one named Mexico surrounding the capital overtook all others in terms of homicides last year, with nearly 2,100 people killed. That's about 18 homicides per 100,000 inhabitants - roughly on par with Chicago." [16] "Mexico's drug war has cost 70'000 lives" [19] "The most
Yes	"Karla Zublosky, writing for the New York Times, explained "The remains of five bodies pulled from a mass grave discovered this week in Tlalmanalco have been identified as members of a group of young people who vanished from a bar in May." (...) Rumors surfaced that some of the young men kidnapped may have been involved in the killing of a drug dealer (...). In any case, the kidnapping has damaged the reputation for public safety" [15]
Possibly yes	"April 2011: Several mass graves holding 177

Possibly yes	April 2011 - Several mass graves holding 177 bodies are discovered in Tamaulipas, the same area where the bodies of 72 migrants were discovered in 2010."[18] "Mexico saw 105,628 kidnappings last year, according to a survey by the National Institute of Statistics and Geography, a government agency. The statistics didn't show much faith in law enforcement to address the
Possibly yes	
Life threatening? (Threat to survival of individuals?)	How many victims? (Numbers, estimates, levels)
Possibly yes	"Car bomb kills at least 12 policemen in Karachi: officials (...) The Pakistani Taliban on Thursday claimed credit for a bomb blast that killed twelve policemen on a bus, the latest in a series of near-daily attacks since the government called for peace talks with militants. The explosion in the commercial hub of Karachi, which wounded At least 16 people remained on death row for blasphemy, while another 20 were serving life sentences at time of writing. Aasia Bibi, a Christian from Punjab province, who in 2010 became the first woman in the country's history to be sentenced to death for blasphemy, languished in prison. (...) In March, several thousand Christians were forced to flee their homes in Lahore after allegations of blasphemy against a local resident, Sawan Masih. A mob of thousands then looted and burned some 150 homes and two churches as police looked on
Possibly yes	"More than 1,000 women and girls are victims of "honour killings" every year, according to Pakistan's Human Rights Commission. 90% of women in Pakistan face domestic violence."[24]
Life threatening? (Threat to survival of individuals?)	How many victims? (Numbers, estimates, levels)
Possibly yes	"The overall crime rate remains lower than that of other cities of comparable size. One out of 66 people in Istanbul is a victim of a crime. While the

Usually not	"The Turkish Medical Association reported that 11 people lost an eye in this way. Fourteen-year-old Berkin Elvan was hit by a teargas canister in June and remained in a critical condition in a come at time of writing. Siy demonstrators and one polcie officer died in the course of demonstrations between May and September. Ali Ismail Korkmaz,
Possibly yes	"Four out of 10 women in Turkey are beaten by their husbands, according to the recent study entitled "Domestic Violence against Women in Turkey," which has collected the first official statistics on this topic in Turkey. Even more disturbing, th estudy reveals that a significant
Possibly yes	Potentially 30 moi.[18]
Life threatening? (Threat to survival of individuals?)	How many victims? (Numbers, estimates, levels)
Usually not	
No	
Possibly yes	"Nearly 40 percent of Mongolians are herders whose livelihoods are irrevocably intertwined with their environment."[15]
Life threatening? (Threat to survival of individuals?)	How many victims? (Numbers, estimates, levels)
No	

Possibly yes	Vienna: 18 homicides (all solved); 1,141 cases of aggravated assault[26]
Life threatening? (Threat to survival of individuals?)	How many victims? (Numbers, estimates, levels)
Possibly yes	In 2013, there were 28 homicides in Montréal, 85 attempted murders, 10'152 assaults, 1'181 sexual assaults, 3,321 cases of aggravated theft and extortion and 5,638 other offences against the person, such as criminal harassment, threats and kidnapping or confinement.[22]
No	In 2013, there were 453 cases of arson reported, 10,499 cases of breaking and entering, 6,484 cases of auto theft, 31,134 cases of petty larceny, 473 cases of possession of stolen goods, 5,209 cases of fraud, 9,708 cases of mischief.[22]
Life threatening? (Threat to survival of individuals?)	How many victims? (Numbers, estimates, levels)
Possibly yes	In Portugal, 22,270 cases of violent crime were reported. Unofficial translation: "Lisbon remained the most relevant district, observing 1/4" of crimes in total[18]

No	
Life threatening? (Threat to survival of individuals?)	How many victims? (Numbers, estimates, levels)
Yes	2011 statistics: wilful homicide: 27; attempted murder: 88; bodily harm with fatal consequences: 4; involuntary manslaughter: 89[20]
Possibly yes	63 out of the 89 cases of involuntary manslaughter were traffic accidents[20]
Usually not	In 2011, 274 cases of sexual violence were reported in Rome, of which 235 were against people older than 14 years.[20]
No	In 2011, the following cases were reported: theft 129,042, possession of stolen goods 1439, (armed) robbery 3643, extortion 321[20]
Possibly yes	
Life threatening? (Threat to survival of individuals?)	How many victims? (Numbers, estimates, levels)
Possibly yes	Unofficial translation: "Since the weekend [16th to 18 of May 2014], Libya experienced the heaviest fighting since the fall fo Muammar Gaddafi two and a half years ago. At least 70 people have been killed, hundreds injured."[17]

No	
Possibly yes	"Around 8,000 detainees held in relation to the 2011 armed conflict are still in detention facilities; around 3,000 of these are held in government custody, the rest by militias."[18]
Usually not	
Life threatening? (Threat to survival of individuals?)	How many victims? (Numbers, estimates, levels)
Yes	"In 2013, at least 412 Chicagoans lost their lives violently - about 100 fewer than a year ago. That's more than those murdered in new York, and more than Los Angeles. But a Yale University analysis says that despite Chicago's firm numbers, the city's crime rate is not exceptional when compared with other large cities. It ranks Chicago 19th, with violent crime levels similar to those of Houston or Minneapolis, and half that of Detroit or St. Louis. (...) [Chicago is] on track to have the lowest crime rate since 1971 and the lowest murder rate in 45 years."[26]
Possibly yes	Part of the gang violence is already documented in the homicide statistics

Possibly yes	2013: 2788 complaints of aggravated battery; in 2014 so far 2752[32]
Usually not	Reported cases in 2013: robbery (4919), burglary (7700), theft (5972), motor vehicle theft (6247); 2014 until 15 June: robbery (3955), burglary (6013), theft (5985), motor vehicle theft (4382)
Life threatening? (Threat to survival of individuals?)	How many victims? (Numbers, estimates, levels)
Yes	In 2013, 251 homicides were reported in Los Angeles[25]
Usually not	In 2013, 639 cases of rape were reported in Los Angeles[25]

Possibly yes	In 2013, 7,570 cases of aggravated assault were reported in Los Angeles[25]
Possibly yes	In 2013, 3,576 cases of gang-related crime were reported in Los Angeles[25]
Life threatening? (Threat to survival of individuals?)	How many victims? (Numbers, estimates, levels)
Yes	Statistics of the whole country: "Incidents of murder increased from 15,609 murder in 2011/12 to 16,259 murders in 2012/13. This means that there was an increase of 650 murder cases or a 4,2% increase when comparing the total numbers of murders with the previous year. This works out to almost two additional murders per day on average during the 2012/13 financial year. (...) Using the correct census data for 2011, the
Usually not	Sexual offence rates increased from 125,1 per 100,000 to 127,0 per 100,000 population an increase of 1.5%.[13]
Usually not	"The recently released South African Police Service (SAPS) 2012 crime statistics indicate that the number of home invasions remains at an alarmingly high rate, with a total of 6,336 reported in Gauteng Province alone (Gauteng Province includes the cities of Johannesburg and Pretoria)."[12]

No	<p>There were decreases with regards to various robbery categories. These include the category of common robbery where the victim is not usually threatened with a weapon and three of the sub-categories of aggravated robbery. Common robbery decreased by 1.1% (or 560 fewer cases) to a total of 53,540 cases reported. This means that there is a ratio of 102.4 common robberies per 100,000 of the population. The ratio decreased by a marginal 0.3%. Cash-in-transit robbery decrease by 12.7% (from 166 cases in 2011/2012 to 145 cases in 2012/13) ATM bombings decrease by 18.0% (from 261 cases in 2011/12 to 214 cases in 2012/13). Decreases were also recorded in violent property related crimes: arson rate decreased by 6.8%; Malicious damage to property rate decreases by 2.2%. The following categories of theft also recorded decreases: Theft of motor vehicle decreased by 1.3% or 727 fewer cases to a total of 58,370 cases reported. (...) Theft 'other' is a very broad category including the theft of a large number of different goods and property. For example, all theft of cellphones, laptops and other electronic goods, in addition to the theft of non-ferrous metals such as copper cables and the theft as a result of the illegal mining are included in this category. Theft other</p>
Life threatening? (Threat to survival of individuals?)	How many victims? (Numbers, estimates, levels)
Yes	<p>2013, Mumbai had a homicide rate of approx. 1.2 per 100,000 inhabitants. In comparison, the national homicide rate was about 3.5 per 100,000.[13]</p>

Possibly yes	<p>According to statistics of the Indian Police, 1839 cases of rape were reported in the state of Maharashtra in 2012.[17] In Mumbai, there were 232 rapes reported in 2012.[16] However, the estimated the estimated number of unknown cases is high. "Most rapes go unreported because the rape victims fear retaliation or humiliation - in India and the rest of the world.[28] The estimates for unreported rapes in India vary widely. Madiha Kark estimates 54% or rape crimes are unreported;[29] in contrast, Mihir Srivastava estimates 90% of rapes go unreported in India.[30] In the United States, official estimates claim between 65% to 73% or rape cases go unreported every year.[31][32] A University of Surrey study estimates 70% to 90% of rapes go unreported in the United Kingdom;[33] while a UN study of 57 countries estimates just 11% of sexual assault cases worldwide are ever reported.[34] Few states in India have tried to estimate or survey unreported cases [of] sexual assault. The Government of Odisha estimates 60% of sexual assaults go unreported in its state.[35]"[18] However, most of the unknown cases refer to marital rape, which is not considered a crime under Indian law and is therefore not subject to punishment: "The UN Population Fund states that more than 2/3rds of</p>
No	
Possibly yes	<p>"Officials report that approximately 72,000 accidents every year, resulting in an average of 14,000 deaths." [3]</p>

Possibly yes	
Possibly yes	
Life threatening? (Threat to survival of individuals?)	How many victims? (Numbers, estimates, levels)
Yes	In 2013, 3441 cases of murder were reported in the state of Bihar, India.[10] In 2012, Patna itself had a murder rate of 6.5 per 100,000 residents.[11]
Possibly yes	In 2013, 1128 cases of rape were reported in the state of Bihar. The table does not give any information about Patna.[10]
	In 2013, 1521 cases of robbery were reported in Bihar.[10]
Possibly yes	In 2013, 579 cases of dacoity were reported in Bihar, of which 240 were classified as road dacoity and 9 as bank dacoity.[10] Definition of 'dacoity' according to google translate: "an act of armed robbery committed by a gang in India or Burma (Myanmar)."[12]
Possibly yes	In 2013, 5506 cases of kidnapping were reported in Bihar, of which only 70 were kidnappings against ransom.[10]
No	In 2013, 4193 cases of burglary and 21,490 cases of theft were reported in Bihar.[10]
Life threatening? (Threat to survival of individuals?)	How many victims? (Numbers, estimates, levels)

Yes	<p>A detailed report about crime in 2013 has not been published yet. In 2012, there were 78 homicides registered in Ireland. It is unclear how many can be ascribed to the city of Dublin.[17]</p> <p>"Ireland has a higher homicide rate than most of our European neighbours, according to a UN report. (...) Ireland had a homicide rate of 1.2 per 100,000 in 2012, a figure roughly stable since 2000, apart from a peak of 1.8 in 2007. It compares with a total European (44 countries) rate of 3% - a figure reflecting very high rates in Russia (9.2), the Baltic States (Lithuania 6.7) and some Eastern European countries. Ireland is above most of our neighbours, including Denmark (0.8), Sweden (0.7), Italy (0.9), Spain (0.8), Austria (0.9), France (1.0), Germany (0.8) Netherlands (0.9), Czech Republic (1.0) and the UK (1.0).[18]</p> <p>In 2012, the Irish national homicide rate was 1.2, the homicide rate of Dublin was 2.[19]</p>
Usually not	In 2012, 2,059 sexual offences were reported in Ireland.[21]
Life threatening?	How many victims? (Numbers, estimates, levels)
Life threatening?	How many victims? (Numbers, estimates, levels)

[illegible]

Life threatening?	How many victims? (Numbers, estimates, levels)
Life threatening?	How many victims? (Numbers, estimates, levels)
Life threatening?	How many victims? (Numbers, estimates, levels)
Life threatening?	How many victims? (Numbers, estimates, levels)
Life threatening?	How many victims? (Numbers, estimates, levels)
Life threatening?	How many victims? (Numbers, estimates, levels)
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Life threatening?	How many victims? (Numbers, estimates, levels)
Life threatening?	How many victims? (Numbers, estimates, levels)
Life threatening?	How many victims? (Numbers, estimates, levels)
Life threatening?	How many victims? (Numbers, estimates, levels)
Life threatening?	How many victims? (Numbers, estimates, levels)
Life threatening? (Threat to survival of individuals?)	How many victims? (Numbers, estimates, levels)

[illegible]

Possibly yes	
Possibly yes	a raid on a town in Ituri district in January that led to the rape of 50 women, according to U.N. experts. Local civil society groups and the U.N. peacekeeping mission have accused Sadala's forces of raping or sexually mutilating at least 150 women in attacks that spanned just a few days in November last year."[15]
	(i) dozens of kidnapping of adults and children this year in Ituri territory. The group has tapped into regional opposition against Congo's central government and allegedly finances itself through the illegal trade of gold and ivory." (ii) A group of Islamist rebels composed of at least 800 fighters and led by Ugandan commanders, the ADF reportedly abducted at least 80 Congolese civilians in the first half of the year, including women and children (...) Unlike other groups in eastern Congo, the ADF is not plagued by high
Yes	"Sadala's forces (...) in November last year, as well as engaging in cannibalism and killing some victims by setting them on fire."[15]
Life threatening?	How many victims? (Numbers, estimates, levels)
Life threatening?	How many victims? (Numbers, estimates, levels)
Life threatening?	How many victims? (Numbers, estimates, levels)
Life threatening?	How many victims? (Numbers, estimates, levels)
Life threatening?	How many victims? (Numbers, estimates, levels)

Potential and/or actual threat? (Threat expected in future or already felt)	Triggers (Unexpected events triggering escalation)
—	—
Actual threat and expected in the future but decreasing.	—
—	—
—	Traffic jam, opened windows.[11]
Happened but it is also expected. A list of over 100 officers' names was sold to the PCC by rogue cops.[11]	2006: denial of Mother's day leave, transfer of high level member of PCC to distant prisons to isolate the leaders (11 Mai 765 prisoners were transfered). 2012: transfer of gang leaders caused the crackdown.
Both	RS 0,20 increase in the price for a single-way public transport ticket; high expenditures with World Cup; corruption scandals.

Potential during rainy season.	Rain.
Continuous growth.[17]	Transfer of gang leaders in prison, lack of entitled prison leave, killing of gang members by police officers (vengeance on both sides).
Potential and actual.	—
Potential and/or actual threat? (Threat expected in future or already felt)	Triggers (Unexpected events triggering escalation)
actual threat	—
actual threat	—

—	<p>The report of the Truth for Reconciliation Commission released in 2013 found that government forces had used weapons of war and live ammunition on protesters.[7]</p>
<p>Potential and/or actual threat? (Threat expected in future or already felt)</p>	<p>Triggers (Unexpected events triggering escalation)</p>
<p>"The Commission of Parents and Relatives of Innocent Victims of Police Violence has filed on 100 young people killed by police over the previous two years".[5]</p>	<p>"In 1993, Mignone expressed the opinion that the poor may be subject to such treatment because they are unaware of their options for redress, whereas middle-class persons, being better informed, are unlikely to be subjected to such abuses"[5]</p>
<p>Actual threat</p>	<p>—</p>
<p>Potential and/or actual threat? (Threat expected in future or already felt)</p>	<p>Triggers (Unexpected events triggering escalation)</p>

Actual threat	<p>"Research shows that most victims are killed by acquaintances, friends or family members during disputes overwhelmingly fuelled by alcohol and in some occasions, drug abuse.</p> <p>Victimisation surveys, police docket surveys and mortuary surveillance studies reveal that the most victims of murder in South Africa are young black men. And studies reveal that most murdered women are killed by their</p>
Actual threat	
Potential and/or actual threat? (Threat expected in future or already felt)	Triggers (Unexpected events triggering escalation)
<p>"Ciudad Bolivar (poorer part within the city of Bogotá) keeps presenting a deficit of access to public services characterized by a low number of telephone lines, connection failures with the aqueduct and sewage system, and insufficient coverage of the garbage collection services."[7]</p>	Urbanization
Potential and/or actual threat? (Threat expected in future or already felt)	Triggers (Unexpected events triggering escalation)

Actual threat	
Potential and/or actual threat? (Threat expected in future or already felt)	Triggers (Unexpected events triggering escalation)
The Oficina de Evigado contests territory against the paramilitary Urabeños from the Caribbean coast, who are on the offensive.[1]	—
Potential and/or actual threat? (Threat expected in future or already felt)	Triggers (Unexpected events triggering escalation)
Potential and actual	—
Potential and actual: "with rising sea levels it may become an even greater problem"[7]	—
actual threat	—

actual threat	—
actual threat	—
Potential and/or actual threat? (Threat expected in future or already felt)	Triggers (Unexpected events triggering escalation)
Actual threat	—
Potential and actual threat	
potential and actual threat	
Actual threat	—
Potential and/or actual threat? (Threat expected in future or already felt)	Triggers (Unexpected events triggering escalation)
Actual threat	—
Actual threat	—

potential and actual threat	—
potential and actual threat	—
Potential and/or actual threat? (Threat expected in future or already felt)	Triggers (Unexpected events triggering escalation)
Actual threat	—
Actual threat	—
Potential threat	One trigger-though not unexpected-was the Eurovision song contest
Actual threat	
Potential and actual threat	seismic activity
Potential and/or actual threat? (Threat expected in future or already felt)	Triggers (Unexpected events triggering escalation)

Actual threat	—
potential and actual threat	
potential and actual threat	September 11th terrorist attacks
Potential and/or actual threat? (Threat expected in future or already felt)	Triggers (Unexpected events triggering escalation)
actual threat	—
potential threat	
Potential and/or actual threat? (Threat expected in future or already felt)	Triggers (Unexpected events triggering escalation)
actual threat	—
actual threat	—
Potential and/or actual threat? (Threat expected in future or already felt)	Triggers (Unexpected events triggering escalation)
Actual threat	Tunisian vegetable vendor set himself on fire, triggering the Arab Spring, amongst others in Egypt. (Black Swan effect)
Actual and potential threat	
actual threat	

Actual threat	Woman in blue bra who was attacked by the police
Actual threat	
Potential and/or actual threat? (Threat expected in future or already felt)	Triggers (Unexpected events triggering escalation)
actual threat	—
Actual threat	—
Potential and/or actual threat? (Threat expected in future or already felt)	Triggers (Unexpected events triggering escalation)
Actual threat	—
Potential and actual threat	
Potential and/or actual threat? (Threat expected in future or already felt)	Triggers (Unexpected events triggering escalation)
actual threat	—
actual threat	—

actual threat	—
Potential and/or actual threat? (Threat expected in future or already felt)	Triggers (Unexpected events triggering escalation)
actual threat	—
actual threat	—
actual and potential threat	—
Potential and/or actual threat? (Threat expected in future or already felt)	Triggers (Unexpected events triggering escalation)
Actual threat	
Actual threat	
Actual threat	
Potential threat	—

Potential and/or actual threat? (Threat expected in future or already felt)	Triggers (Unexpected events triggering escalation)
actual threat	—
Potential and/or actual threat? (Threat expected in future or already felt)	Triggers (Unexpected events triggering escalation)
actual threat	—
actual threat	
actual threat	
Potential and/or actual threat? (Threat expected in future or already felt)	Triggers (Unexpected events triggering escalation)
Actual threat	

Actual threat	
Actual threat	
Actual threat	
Potential and/or actual threat? (Threat expected in future or already felt)	Triggers (Unexpected events triggering escalation)
Actual threat	
Actual threat	
Actual threat	Occasion of vulnerability (

Potential and/or actual threat? (Threat expected in future or already felt)	Triggers (Unexpected events triggering escalation)
Actual threat	
Potential and actual threat	Increased military presence and wars against muslim countries as a consequence of the September 11th attacks.
Potential and/or actual threat? (Threat expected in future or already felt)	Triggers (Unexpected events triggering escalation)
Actual threat	
Potential and/or actual threat? (Threat expected in future or already felt)	Triggers (Unexpected events triggering escalation)
Actual threat	—
Actual threat	—
Actual threat	—
Potential and/or actual threat? (Threat expected in future or already felt)	Triggers (Unexpected events triggering escalation)
Actual threat	

Actual threat	
Actual threat	"Increasingly, harassment of teachers by students or employers by employees occurs, thus revealing new ethics in Iraqi society that result from a serious social upheaval."[16]
Potential and/or actual threat? (Threat expected in future or already felt)	Triggers (Unexpected events triggering escalation)
Actual threat	
Potential and actual threat	
Potential and/or actual threat? (Threat expected in future or already felt)	Triggers (Unexpected events triggering escalation)
Actual threat	violence spillover from the armed conflict in Syria[16]
Actual threat	
Potential and/or actual threat? (Threat expected in future or already felt)	Triggers (Unexpected events triggering escalation)

Potential and actual threat	
Actual threat	Latter case of jews being harassed: growin Muslim population in Malmo
Actual threat	
Potential threat	
Potential and/or actual threat? (Threat expected in future or already felt)	Triggers (Unexpected events triggering escalation)
Potential and/or actual threat? (Threat expected in future or already felt)	Triggers (Unexpected events triggering escalation)
Actual threat	
Actual threat	"Countries that spent billions trying to improve justice and human rights are now focused largely on security, and are retreating from Afghan politics (...) the lack fo response from donors...[15]
Potential and/or actual threat? (Threat expected in future or already felt)	Triggers (Unexpected events triggering escalation)

Actual threat	
Actual threat	
Potential and actual threat	
Potential and/or actual threat? (Threat expected in future or already felt)	Triggers (Unexpected events triggering escalation)
Actual threat	
Actual threat	"70'000 people killed since ex-President Felipe Calderón launched his frontal assault on the country's drug cartels.
Actual threat	

Actual threat	
Potential and actual threat	
Potential and/or actual threat? (Threat expected in future or already felt)	Triggers (Unexpected events triggering escalation)
Actual threat	"Pakistani officials said sectarian violence intensified in the aftermath of the Sept. 11, 2001, terrorist attacks of the United States, when the Taliban regime was ousted in Afghanistan and its fighters crossed into Pakistan. As the border became less stable, hundreds of
Actual threat	
Actual threat	
Potential and/or actual threat? (Threat expected in future or already felt)	Triggers (Unexpected events triggering escalation)
Actual threat	In most cases crimes of opportunity[19]

Actual threat	Protests
Actual threat	
Potential threat	
Potential and/or actual threat? (Threat expected in future or already felt)	Triggers (Unexpected events triggering escalation)
Actual threat	
Actual threat	Opportunity
Potential and actual threat	Increase of mining in the region
Potential and/or actual threat? (Threat expected in future or already felt)	Triggers (Unexpected events triggering escalation)
Actual threat	Opportunity

Actual threat	
Potential and/or actual threat? (Threat expected in future or already felt)	Triggers (Unexpected events triggering escalation)
Actual threat	
Actual threat	Opportunity
Potential and/or actual threat? (Threat expected in future or already felt)	Triggers (Unexpected events triggering escalation)
Actual threat	One trigger was the financial crisis, which also affected Portugal with its serious impact on the labour market leading to extremely high unemployment rates. The graph on p. 72 shows this development and also that, in 2010 the rate of violent crime peaked, and started to decline in 2011 with an ongoing trend in 2012.[18]

Potential and/or actual threat? (Threat expected in future or already felt)	Triggers (Unexpected events triggering escalation)
Actual threat	
Actual threat	Circumstances
Actual threat	
Actual threat	Opportunity
Actual threat	
Potential and/or actual threat? (Threat expected in future or already felt)	Triggers (Unexpected events triggering escalation)
Actual threat	Libya fighting causes turmoil as government claims control. The Libyan government has insisted that it remains in control of the country despite a series of heavy attacks and clashes over the weekend. The parliament building in the capital Tripoli was overrun by a militia group, and two people were killed. Later a militia spokesman demanded that the assembly hand over power to a body drawing up a new constitution. (...) Early on Monday there were reports of an attack on a military air base in Benghazi, which on Friday saw heavy fighting

Potential and actual threat	
Actual threat	
Actual threat	
Potential and/or actual threat? (Threat expected in future or already felt)	Triggers (Unexpected events triggering escalation)
Actual threat	
Actual threat	<p>Predictability of whereabouts and provocation via social media: "Coleman's murder sparked a round of back-and-forth retaliation killings (...) We naturally associate criminal activity with secrecy (...) Today, though, foolish as it may be in practice, street gangs have adopted a level of transparency that might impress even the most fervent Silicon Valley futurist. Every day on Facebook and Twitter, on Instagram and YouTube, you can find unabashed teens flashing hand signs, brandishing guns, playing out</p>

Actual threat	
Actual threat	Opportunity
Potential and/or actual threat? (Threat expected in future or already felt)	Triggers (Unexpected events triggering escalation)
Actual threat	—
Actual threat	—

Actual threat	—
Actual threat	—
Potential and/or actual threat? (Threat expected in future or already felt)	Triggers (Unexpected events triggering escalation)
Actual threat	
Actual threat	
Actual threat	"In many cases, criminals prefer to attack when the occupant is home because: 1) the residential alarm is off and, 2) the occupant can identify where valuables are kept." [12]

Actual threat	Opportunity (crowded places)
Potential and/or actual threat? (Threat expected in future or already felt)	Triggers (Unexpected events triggering escalation)
Actual threat	

Actual threat	Opportunity; prospect of impunity
Actual threat	Opportunity (crowded places)
Actual threat	"If a driver hits a pedestrian or a cow, the vehicle and its occupants are at risk of being attacked by passersby. Such attacks pose significant risk of injury or death to the vehicle's occupants or at least of incineration of the vehicle. It can be unsafe to remain at the scene of an accident of this nature, and drivers may instead wish to seek out the nearest police station."[3]

Potential and actual threat	
Potential and actual threat	
Potential and/or actual threat? (Threat expected in future or already felt)	Triggers (Unexpected events triggering escalation)
Actual threat	
Actual threat	Opportunity, prospect of impunity
Actual threat	Opportunity
Actual threat	—
Actual threat	—
Actual threat	Opportunity
Potential and/or actual threat? (Threat expected in future or already felt)	Triggers (Unexpected events triggering escalation)

Actual threat	
Actual threat	
Potential and/or actual threat?	Triggers (Unexpected events triggering
Potential and/or actual threat?	Triggers (Unexpected events triggering

[illegible]

Potential and/or actual threat?	Triggers (Unexpected events triggering
Potential and/or actual threat?	Triggers (Unexpected events triggering
Potential and/or actual threat?	Triggers (Unexpected events triggering
Potential and/or actual threat?	Triggers (Unexpected events triggering
Potential and/or actual threat?	Triggers (Unexpected events triggering
Potential and/or actual threat?	Triggers (Unexpected events triggering
Potential and/or actual threat?	Triggers (Unexpected events triggering
Potential and/or actual threat?	Triggers (Unexpected events triggering
Potential and/or actual threat?	Triggers (Unexpected events triggering
Potential and/or actual threat?	Triggers (Unexpected events triggering
Potential and/or actual threat?	Triggers (Unexpected events triggering
Potential and/or actual threat?	Triggers (Unexpected events triggering
Potential and/or actual threat?	Triggers (Unexpected events triggering
Potential and/or actual threat?	Triggers (Unexpected events triggering
Potential and/or actual threat?	Triggers (Unexpected events triggering
Potential and/or actual threat? (Threat expected in future or already felt)	Triggers (Unexpected events triggering escalation)

[illegible]

SYMPTOMS (Visible evidence of the threat)	ROOT CAUSES (Underlying reasons)
—	Social inequality; rapid urbanization; poverty; drugs
—	Conflict with the police.
—	Machism (46%); Alcoholism (31%) [data for Brazil].[26]
—	—
—	Social inequality; urbanization; lack of employment.
General disenchantment with the social services in São Paolo. Rising bus ticket fares were tipping point for civil unrest.	Lack of proper network of public transport, low minimum salary and increase of prices

Hepatitis, tetanus, and other viruses. ¹¹	Illegal housing, poverty.
—	
—	
SYMPTOMS (Visible evidence of the threat)	ROOT CAUSES (Underlying reasons)
chaotic traffic conditions	Poor enforcement of traffic regulations, proper fines are not imposed when rules are broken, drunk drivers [18]
suppressed ethnic minorities	Conflict has started in 2004 and draws on long-standing Malay nationalist antipathy to Thai rule, which started when the region was annexed in 1902. Malay people are predominantly Muslim with distinct language and culture and they are very different from the rest of Buddhist Thailand. [20]

	<p>In February 2010, Abhisit tightened security in anticipation of the Supreme Court's ruling to seize Thaksin Shinawatra's bank accounts frozen since the 2006 military coup. The UDD did not protest, but announced protests on 14 March in Bangkok to call for new elections. Abhisit further tightened security. Censorship was heightened, and radio, TV stations and Web sites sympathetic to the UDD were closed.</p>
SYMPTOMS (Visible evidence of the threat)	ROOT CAUSES (Underlying reasons)
<p>"Young males are sometimes beaten by police after leaving rock concerts, often because they are suspected of using drugs".[5]</p>	<p>The fact that many people involved in human rights abuses under the dictatorship have remained in positions of power is considered one of the most important reasons for the continuation of this problem.[5]</p>
<p>"In January 2010, local press reported that over 1.2 million firearms are registered to nearly 700,000 users, with almost 36,000 permits issued in 2010 (down from the 55,000 issued a decade earlier)." [10]</p>	<p>"Most protests are related to domestic economic and political issues including labor disputes. U.S. interests are occasionally targeted based on current events, such as U.S. military presence in the region, the Haiti earthquake response, or policy toward Cuba. U.S. companies are also sometimes the target of labor protests."[10]</p>
SYMPTOMS (Visible evidence of the threat)	ROOT CAUSES (Underlying reasons)

Surge in gang violence has prompted education officials to close 16 schools for two days.[18]	
"At time of writing no one had been arrested and charged with xenophobic violence. Instead, police arrested 21 people in Gauteng and charged them with public violence and arrested about 100 others in connection with the	
SYMPTOMS (Visible evidence of the threat)	ROOT CAUSES (Underlying reasons)
"Lowest level of green space per habitant (1,94m2), and the lowest number of police stations (1 per 100,000 habitants). The percentage of people with unsatisfied basic needs in Ciudad Bolivar has decreased since 1993, but it still represented more that a quarter of residents in 2001. Violence too is high: assaults were the first cause of death for people aged between 15 and 44 and the second for people aged between 45 and 59."[7]	"Ciudad Bolivar has by most indicators the worst social conditions in Bogotá. The government has not been able to keep pace with the area's growing population in developing the necessary infrastructure systems."[7]
SYMPTOMS (Visible evidence of the threat)	ROOT CAUSES (Underlying reasons)

Media sources report on the presence of "social cleansing" groups in Santiago de Calí (El Puebli 16 Apr. 2013; <i>Vanguardia</i> 2 Feb. 2013). Sources report on (...) a pamphlet circulated in the neighbourhood El Guabal stating that [translation] "death has arrived ... we are going to take justice in our own	
SYMPTOMS (Visible evidence of the threat)	ROOT CAUSES (Underlying reasons)
displacement [1]	Pablo Escobar's cartel
SYMPTOMS (Visible evidence of the threat)	ROOT CAUSES (Underlying reasons)
—	Unequality, lack of legal protection ("There is no reference to housing rights in the Constitution and the Constitution fails to make social and economic rights enforceable in the courts.")[6]
spread of water- and vector borne diseases, such as cholera, typhoid fever, hepatisis, dengue and malaria	Massive growth of the city; flaws in the drainage network such as undersized, unconnected or improperly channeled drains; poor development controls, limited garbage collection and disposal block channels and sewers[7]
missing street lights,neglect of pedestrians	inefficient infrastructure provision due to corruption, for instance.

—	high youth unemployment, bad economic situation
increased drug use and sale	unemployment (selling drugs is profitable), no perspectives to get a decent job
SYMPTOMS (Visible evidence of the threat)	ROOT CAUSES (Underlying reasons)
	bad economic situation, poverty and lack of education, unemployment
	quarreling opposing political elites, corruption among elites, unsatisfied population
	Culturally, women don't seem to be respected by most of Indian men. Conservative society.
SYMPTOMS (Visible evidence of the threat)	ROOT CAUSES (Underlying reasons)
—	Culturally, women don't seem to be respected by most of Indian men. Conservative society.
	"Socio-economic imbalances, urban anonymity, disproportionate sex ratio (866 female:1,000 males), overpopulation, unemployment, poverty, corruption, and inadequate policing." [9]

	Corrupt politicians and elite which is not representing the population, power struggle between various political opponents, exclusion of minorities in politics
changing and more extreme weather patterns (torrential rainfalls, heavy draughts etc.)	global warming, climate change
SYMPTOMS (Visible evidence of the threat)	ROOT CAUSES (Underlying reasons)
	poverty, unemployment, lack of education, lack of prospects
	"Driving hazards, such as debris, sinkholes, and potholes, are common in Baku. Most drivers do not pay attention to traffic regulations, signals, lane markings, pedestrians, or other drivers, even as traffic police are observing. Drivers often travel at extremely high speeds, and accidents are frequent and often serious. Pedestrians often contribute to the hazardous driving conditions by disregarding vehicles, crosswalks, and signals. Driving in Baku should be considered extremely risky." [3]
	Neglect of minorities, religious dissenters
—	
SYMPTOMS (Visible evidence of the threat)	ROOT CAUSES (Underlying reasons)

	Double dip recession
	Increased military presence and wars against muslim countries as a consequence of the September 11th attacks.
SYMPTOMS (Visible evidence of the threat)	ROOT CAUSES (Underlying reasons)
	Difficult economic situation, low education, rough neighborhood
Presence of several international terrorist groups (Al Qaeda, Islamic Jihad Union. Kongra Gel (Former Kurdistan Workers' Party)) operate within Germany. Presence of Jihadist travelers who attend training camps in Pakistan and Afghanistan. [5]	Increased military presence and wars against muslim countries as a consequence of the September 11th attacks.
SYMPTOMS (Visible evidence of the threat)	ROOT CAUSES (Underlying reasons)
SYMPTOMS (Visible evidence of the threat)	ROOT CAUSES (Underlying reasons)
	Long-lasting dictatorship, worsening economic situation, growing social inequality
	resentments against the West and Western culture

many more men on the street than women	Very conservative culture, sex before marriage is frowned upon, women do not have equal rights and are disadvantaged.
SYMPTOMS (Visible evidence of the threat)	ROOT CAUSES (Underlying reasons)
—	—
—	—
SYMPTOMS (Visible evidence of the threat)	ROOT CAUSES (Underlying reasons)
	"rapid urban growth and the absence of sufficient housing structures (which led to the increase of poor communities on the outskirts of big cities since the 1960s); high inequality in wealth distribution; slow economic growth; low living standards; growing firearms availability ³⁷ ; the emergence of drug-trafficking factions and other armed groups, particularly in Rio de Janeiro; the ineffectiveness or the lack of presence of the state; widespread impunity; the culture and practice of violence maintained and perpetuated by
"While in 2010 the overall homicide rate of the Brazilian population was 25.2 per 100,000 inhabitants, in the 15-24 age bracket this rises to 50.1 per 100,000 and to 49.7 per 100,000 for 15-29 year olds. ²⁸ "[41]	
	Climate change
SYMPTOMS (Visible evidence of the threat)	ROOT CAUSES (Underlying reasons)
lack of trust in law enforcement authorities within the population.	underpaid personnel, corruption, lack of professional education
	Authoritarian ruler wants to stay in power at all costs

	weak law enforcement apparatus, lack of professional perspectives, lack of proper education
SYMPTOMS (Visible evidence of the threat)	ROOT CAUSES (Underlying reasons)
	poor integration into society, resentments against Western culture or the West, social discontent
SYMPTOMS (Visible evidence of the threat)	ROOT CAUSES (Underlying reasons)
"Although al Qaeda's last successful Western attack was in the United Kingdom in 2005, a steady stream of the group's operatives have been detected and disrupted over the past 10 years in the United States, Norway, Denmark, the United Kingdom, Germany, and Pakistan."[21]	

SYMPTOMS (Visible evidence of the threat)	ROOT CAUSES (Underlying reasons)
<p>Message parlors, barbershops, and nightclubs operate as covers for prostitution run by criminals [11]</p>	
SYMPTOMS (Visible evidence of the threat)	ROOT CAUSES (Underlying reasons)
<p>—</p>	
SYMPTOMS (Visible evidence of the threat)	ROOT CAUSES (Underlying reasons)
<p>Since last year, human rights defenders have faced an increased number of death threats, visits ot their houses and offices by armed men, abductions and arbitrary detentions. They are often threatened for speaking out against armed groups or the national army. Many human rights defenders had to stop their work, close their offices and flee for their lives. (...) One human rights defender who has consistently spoken out about human rights abuses (...) received death threats, (...) He also received a text message</p>	

<p>The Human Rights Watch World Report is about many cases of rape and child soldiers, although without a specific mentioning of Kinshasa in this context: "government soldiers (...) raped at least 76 women and girls in and around the town of Minova (...) late November 2012, M23 fighters aummarily</p>	Ethnical tensions
	Ethnical tensions (rape as a weapon of war)
SYMPTOMS (Visible evidence of the threat)	ROOT CAUSES (Underlying reasons)
<p>Some of the incidents of the past few years (not only in Moscow): "Tortured and gay man raped with beer bottles; Police colluded with Neo-Nazis at 2011 Moscow Pride protests; Russian MP calls for law allowing gays to be whipped in public squares; Russian paratroopers violently attacked lone gay rights activist in St Petersburg; Father imprisoned gay teen son in rehab clinic after a witch failed to exorcise his homosexuality; Angry crowd of fascists violently attack gay activists in Voronezh"[20]</p>	

SYMPTOMS (Visible evidence of the threat)	ROOT CAUSES (Underlying reasons)
	Basque people striving for more independence from Spain/Madrid
"All four of the trains targeted by the bombers had left Alcala de Henares station, 19 miles from Madrid. The explosions ripped through the budy carriages as the trains were either in	
SYMPTOMS (Visible evidence of the threat)	ROOT CAUSES (Underlying reasons)
"Singapore has one [or] the lowest crime rates in the world. (...) According to UN data, Singapore has the second lowest murder rate in the world (Data excludes tiny Palau and Monaco). Only 16 people were	The little city state is well known for its harsh punishments for crime, even for low-level offences. Recently, a security guard was sentenced to three months in jail and three strokes of the cane for spray-painting "democracy" on a war memorial
With the exception of crimes occurring in housing developments - generally between family members and/or	
SYMPTOMS (Visible evidence of the threat)	ROOT CAUSES (Underlying reasons)
—	excessive alcohol consumption (in the case of public violence and violence against life and limb)
—	—
—	Relatively easy for drug dealers to get away unpunished or just slightly punished compared to international standard [not sure about that]
SYMPTOMS (Visible evidence of the threat)	ROOT CAUSES (Underlying reasons)

Forces controlled by the Defense, Interior, and Justice Ministries, as well as elite forces reporting directly to the prime minister's office, continued arbitrary detentions of a broad spectrum of detainees, including in secret prisons outside the purview of the interior and Justice ministries. (...) Vice President Tariw Hashimi's former guard, whose body bore wounds suggesting torture, died in government custody in March, and poet Irfan Ahmed Mohammed dies in KRG police custody in August. Authorities have not released	Iraq war that started in 2003; poor legal basis or law enforcement[15]
	Low status of women in society
SYMPTOMS (Visible evidence of the threat)	ROOT CAUSES (Underlying reasons)
In 2015, several police officers were convicted for torture and in July, authorities adopted a law on a National Preventative Mechanism against torture	
SYMPTOMS (Visible evidence of the threat)	ROOT CAUSES (Underlying reasons)
Since the summer of 2015, terrorist bombings have targeted the southern suburbs of Beirut and the Bekaa Valley. These were followed by threats from Jabhat al-Nusra in Lebanon and the Islamic State of Iraq and al-Sham (ISIS) of	
"Lebanon is a source, transit and destination country for women and children subjected to forced labor and sex trafficking. Eastern European women	
SYMPTOMS (Visible evidence of the threat)	ROOT CAUSES (Underlying reasons)

Calculations for the Stockholm area show that a rise in mean temperature of 4 degrees increases mortality by just over 5 per cent. We estimate that the number of deaths per year in heat waves will have increased by just over 1,000 by the end of this century. The decrease in the	Climate change
SYMPTOMS (Visible evidence of the threat)	ROOT CAUSES (Underlying reasons)
SYMPTOMS (Visible evidence of the threat)	ROOT CAUSES (Underlying reasons)
"AIHRC also reported that 280 women had been killed by family members during 2011 and 2012, but most cases probably went unreported, it said."[16]	Low status of women in contemporary Afghan society: "Traditional and cultural violence, such as child and forced marriage, the practice of exchanging women to settle disputes, forced isolation, and honor killings"[16]
SYMPTOMS (Visible evidence of the threat)	ROOT CAUSES (Underlying reasons)

"Chileans consider common crime - such as petty theft - to be the main threat to citizen security, a perception that is perhaps explained by the fact that more than 10 percent of Chileans claim to have been a victim of theft in 2012." [22]	
"Already nowadays ten per cent of more of the population in the Metropolitan Region of Santiago de Chile is affected by extreme heat or floods." [21]	Climate change
SYMPTOMS (Visible evidence of the threat)	ROOT CAUSES (Underlying reasons)
For most of the past twenty years, the leading gang in the area has been the aptly named Tepito Cartel, primarily under the control of Jorge Ortiz Reyes, who forged ties to the Beltran Leyva Organization (BLO) and its chief enforcer, Edgar Valdes Villarreal. More recently, a group known as la Union, composed of former BLO and Familia Michoacana	
	One of the underlying reasons: "A growing local hunger for cocaine, marijuana and a host of other drugs normally transported to the United States has brought cartel spinoffs to the capital, which assassinate, mutilate and extort for control." [16]
"Most cartels also extort local businesses and bolster their finances through kidnappings for ransom. They have also been involved in people smuggling, prostitution rings, intimidation and murder" [17]	Big consumer base

	Enormous volume of traffic
SYMPTOMS (Visible evidence of the threat)	ROOT CAUSES (Underlying reasons)
"Pakistan's largest city, Karachi, was rattled this month when six men were found executed near a Sufi shrine. All of the civtims' throats had been slashed, and at least two of the men had been beheaded. A note was found next to their bodies warning others not to visit the	Shia-Sunni tensions: "Local police official Javed Odho told AFP news agency that the IEDS had gone off with
"Abuses are rife under the country's abusive blasphemy law, which is used against religious minorities, often to settle personal disputes."[23]	
those pointed cited cultural, tribal and religious practices harmful to women, including acid attacks, child and forced marriage adn punishment or retribution by stoning a rather neubical abuse."[24]	Low status of women in society
SYMPTOMS (Visible evidence of the threat)	ROOT CAUSES (Underlying reasons)

"The Taksim Gezi Park protests saw police repeatedly disperse protesters, most of whom were entirely peaceful, with water cannons, rubber bullets, and teargas, resorting to excessive use of force and beatings of detainees. Police also unlawfully shot teargas canisters	
	Patriarchal society: ""In Turkey it's the patriarchal power relationship. When there is an issue of power in a family or relationship, violence will be in the middle," said Meltem Agduk, Gender Project Coordinator for UNFPA Turkey."
"Just 30 miles (50 kilometers) from the center of Istanbul, the last domino is waiting to fall on the North Anatolian Fault. Since 1939, massive temblors have marched westward on the fault, moving closer to the city. When this section of	Continental drift
SYMPTOMS (Visible evidence of the threat)	ROOT CAUSES (Underlying reasons)
A small nationalist movement targets foreign nationals. (...) This movement has staged small protests targeting international minins consortia, and they have vandalized foreign owned businesses. These nationalist groups also advocate a pure Mongolian society adn	The movement feeds on the fear that foreign businesses will exploit Mongolians and Mongolia's natural resources. (...) These nationalist groups also advocate a pure Mongolian society (...) A number of these attacks occurred without provocation, adn robbery was nto the
most violent crime targeting foreign nationals is for financial gain with street robberies the most common threat to foreign nationals. The vast majority of	Financial situation turns some citizens into petty criminals
today, the livelihoods of families reliant on grazing livestock are under threat from a climate that is becoming increasingly harsh and unpredictable. Mongolia is feeling the effects of climate chagne "perhaps more rapidly than any other place in the world," provlaimed the vice chairman of parliament this year. Desertification is driving the Gobi Desert to expand by 10,000 square kilometers every year (...) Compounded by increasingly harsh witner storms, the	Climate change; mining; ressource curse[15]
SYMPTOMS (Visible evidence of the threat)	ROOT CAUSES (Underlying reasons)

High ratio of complaints	
SYMPTOMS (Visible evidence of the threat)	ROOT CAUSES (Underlying reasons)
	Financial situation
SYMPTOMS (Visible evidence of the threat)	ROOT CAUSES (Underlying reasons)
<p>Unofficial translation: "As has been observed in previous years, the crime of "theft on public roads (other than stretching), "of" pickpocketing "and" coercion resistance and the [police officer], continued to be the most representative crimes in this category- overall gather 73% of violent crimes." (...)</p> <p>This type of crime continued to eb concentrate i Lisbon, Porto and Setúbal districts which together accounted for 71% of global equity provign that this</p>	<p>The report lists the following main root causes for crime in Portugal:</p>

	unemployment (48%), economic situation (37%), inflation (24%), sovereign debts (17%), health and social security (12%)[18]
SYMPTOMS (Visible evidence of the threat)	ROOT CAUSES (Underlying reasons)
"LGBT organizations criticized an amendment to the bill, which must pass the Senate, exempting a rang of organizations from criminal liability for hate speech."[21]	Deep-rooted homophobic and xenophobic attitude
SYMPTOMS (Visible evidence of the threat)	ROOT CAUSES (Underlying reasons)
"There's not real parliament in here, in Libya. There's no real government," he [National Forces Alliance party member Tawfik Breik] said. "There's militias everywhere."[16]	Libya's leaders have struggled to bring stability to the country since Muammar Gaddafi was removed from power in 2011. The planned new constitution remains unwritten and the country has had three prime ministers since March. Since the conclusion of Col Gaddafi's one-man rule, militias of ex-rebels have become de-facto powerbrokers in the vacuum of Libya's political chaos, correspondents say. They have carved out fiefdoms and are exercising their military muscle to make demands on the state. (...) Correspondents say it is not clear how much backing Col

<p>myriad armed groups with varying agendas and allegiances, some affiliated with the government, controlled large swaths of the country and its resources - including Libya's oil terminals, its main income source - and operated with impunity. The government failed to demobilize militias or merge fighters who</p>	<p>The GNC [General National Congress] suffered from political discord between its main political parties, in particular the Muslim Brotherhood-affiliated Justice and Contruction Party (JCP) and the more liberal leaning National Forces Alliance (NFA); resignations by some Congress members and removal of some congress</p>
<p>"Most have no access to lawyers or judicial reviews. Militias were responsible for continuing widespread abuses, adn some deaths, in custody. (...) The judicial police, tasked with running detention</p>	
<p>"There have been increased reports of armed robbery, carjacking, burglary, and crimes involving weapons."[19]</p>	<p>"Thousands of criminals who were released from prisons by the former regime or who escaped following the revolution remain at large. Hundreds of thousands of small arms looted from</p>
SYMPTOMS (Visible evidence of the threat)	ROOT CAUSES (Underlying reasons)
<p>"Chicago is in the spotlight over gun violence after an overnight shooting on Thursday, September 19, that injured 13 people, including 3-year-old Deonta Howard.[28]</p>	<p>In September, a shooting in a Chicago park left more than a dozen people wounded, including a 3-year-old boy. Chicago Polcie Superintendent Garry McCarthy says in that shooting, assault-style weapons were used. (...) "Illegal guns drive violence. And military-type weapons like the one we belive to have been used in this shooting belong on a battlefield - not on a street or in a corner or in a park," McCarthy says."[26] "Gangs in Chicago have and continue to play an important role in the city's homicide Problem.16, 17, 18 (...) present analysis, a homicide is classified as "gang member involved" if <i>either</i> the victim or offender was identified by police as a member of a street gang."[27]</p>

	Some aggravated battery is clearly related to gang issues, but it is hard to say which percentage.
	Financial situation;
SYMPTOMS (Visible evidence of the threat)	ROOT CAUSES (Underlying reasons)
	—
	—

	—
	—
SYMPTOMS (Visible evidence of the threat)	ROOT CAUSES (Underlying reasons)
	<p>"The crimes above are not easy to reduce through policing alone. This is because most (around 60% to 70%) of murders, attempted murders and rapes, occur between people who know each other and occur as a result of a mix of particular social and economic factors. These crimes are often referred to by the police as 'inter-personal' violent crimes. Only between 15% and 20% of murders and attempted murders are the result of aggravated robbery while inter-group conflicts and vigilantism make up the rest." [13]</p> <p>"countrywide analysis of police precinct statistics suggests that income levels matter. Residents in low-income areas, the analysis shows, are far more likely to be</p>
<p>"Perhaps the most vulnerable point for any resident in South Africa is the residential driveway. Criminals use the driveway as a choke point, attacking victims when they are waiting for the vehicle gate to open. These types of crimes can result in armed robberies and/or carjackings. (...) Victims who resist or fail to comply with demands may be killed or injured seriously. In the worst case scenarios, robbers force the victim into the house, rob the house of its valuables, and drive away with the loot and the victim's car." [12]</p>	<p>Covering also the above lines: "Explaining crime in the past year: The crime statistics presented for the 2012/13 financial year (1 April 2012 to 31 March 2013) reveals that South Africa experienced one of its worst years in a number of years (...) This is because for the past eight years between 2002 and 2011 there have been notable decreases in most crime categories. Some of the largest decreases were recorded in 2009/10 when South</p>

	<p>Africa hosted the FIFA World Cup. However, since 2011/12 it was already apparent that the decreases previously recorded in several types of violent crime had slowed substantially while other violent crime categories (such as business and house robberies) had stabilised at relatively high levels. The government has used crime statistics as a measure of police performance. This means that if crime goes up the police are criticised and if they go down the police are praised. But since there are a large number of crimes that the police cannot be expected to prevent, this approach means that we tend to look for solutions in the wrong places. For most types of crimes the police, courts and prisons only step in once the crime has been committed. At that stage it is very important for the criminal justice system to work effectively and efficiently. But we need to look elsewhere, if we want to reduce much of the inter-personal violence in our society in the long term." [13]</p>
SYMPTOMS (Visible evidence of the threat)	ROOT CAUSES (Underlying reasons)
"Interpersonal homicide accounts for a significant share of homicides around the world (...) India: 48 per cent."	

	<p>"In India, violence is entrenched through the caste system, religious ideals, social norms and ideas of honour and a woman's status in the home as well as through a pervasive acceptance of domestic violence in many forms." [14] Low status of women in society. Extract from a Time essay by Erika Christakis: "Growing evidence suggests that in countries like India and China, where the ration of men to women is unnaturally high due to the selective abortion of female fetuses adn neglect of girl children, the rates of violence towards women increase. "The sex ratio imbalance directly leads to more sex trafficking and bride buying," says Mara Hvistendahl, author of Unnatural Selection: Choosing Boy Over Girls, and the Consequences of a World Full of Men. A scarce resource is generally considered precious, but the lack of women also leaves many young men without marriage partners. In 2011, the numebr of cases of women rapes rose by 9.2 percent; kidnappign and abductions of women were up 19.4 percent. "At this point, we're talking correlation, not causation. More sudies need to be done. [But] it is clear from historical</p>
<p>"Petty crime or crimes of opportunity have affected expatriates with reports of stolen bags, passports, and other valuables. Most of these crimes occus in a non-confrontational manner usually through stealth or forgetfulness of the victim. Areas frequented by foreigners are less vulnerable due to a generally adequate police presence." [3]</p>	<p>Financial situation; other</p>
	<p>"Roads are in moderate condition, but the city's infrastructure is not keepign pace with its rapid growth. There is extreme traffic congestion that limits the number of high-speed traffic accidents/fatalities." [3]</p>

	Congestion
	Climate change
SYMPTOMS (Visible evidence of the threat)	ROOT CAUSES (Underlying reasons)
	See: Mumbai
	—
	—
	—
	—
SYMPTOMS (Visible evidence of the threat)	ROOT CAUSES (Underlying reasons)

<p>About 2013: "After a big jump in the number of murder committed in 2012, this year's total of 51 is down just one on the same period last year. Knife and gun-related deaths have decreased this year -- but there has been a rise in the use of physical violence by killers. Statistics (...) show that eight murders are being attributed to organised crime gangs, compared with 14 in that category last year. These include the deaths of Philip O'Toole, from Bray, who was shot in the head by former associates in January; Paul Cullen, gunned down in front of his father in a northside Dublin pub in March; Lithuanian mobster Gintaras Zelvis, who was attacked in front of his wife in Rathcoole in May; and Alan Desmond, shot in the head by thugs in Tallaght, south Dublin, also in May. Other victims of organised crime gangs were Carl Wynne, who died in July, seven weeks after he had been shot in the head in Tallaght; and Michael Kelly, murdered in Dublin's south city in July. They also include Dean Johnson, gunned down in a case of mistaken identity in Clondalkin, west Dublin, in August, and Jason Carroll</p>	
SYMPTOMS (Visible evidence of the	ROOT CAUSES (Underlying reasons)
SYMPTOMS (Visible evidence of the	ROOT CAUSES (Underlying reasons)

SYMPTOMS (Visible evidence of the	ROOT CAUSES (Underlying reasons)
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SYMPTOMS (Visible evidence of the	ROOT CAUSES (Underlying reasons)
SYMPTOMS (Visible evidence of the threat)	ROOT CAUSES (Underlying reasons)

[illegible]

<p>(ii) greatest remaining menace in eastern Congo. The group is led by Rwandan Hutus who helped commit the 1994 genocide and later escaped over the border. The presence of the FDLR has prompted Rwanda to invade Congo twice before to try to wipe out the group. It also has provoked a series of Congolese Tutsi rebellions, including the latest one launched by M23 in April 2012. (...) It is said the armed group has been weakened by high rates of surrender...</p> <p>(iii) Composed of just a few dozen combatants, this group headed by Paul Sadala (alias "Morgan") has nonetheless carried out several recent violent attacks..." (iv) A collection of self-defense groups organized against the FDLR, Raia Mutomboki ("Outrages Citizens") currently has members in both North and South Kivu provinces. The group committed several massacres against the FDLR in 2012..." (v) headed by a Congolese army defector named Hilaire Kombi. (...) the group consists of 300 fighters, some of whom have been in dozens of kidnapping of adults and children this year in Beni territory. The group has tapped into regional opposition against Congo's central</p>	
SYMPTOMS (Visible evidence of the	ROOT CAUSES (Underlying reasons)
SYMPTOMS (Visible evidence of the	ROOT CAUSES (Underlying reasons)
SYMPTOMS (Visible evidence of the	ROOT CAUSES (Underlying reasons)
SYMPTOMS (Visible evidence of the	ROOT CAUSES (Underlying reasons)
SYMPTOMS (Visible evidence of the	ROOT CAUSES (Underlying reasons)

How serious is the threat? (Credible threat or product of fear)	Good scenario (Positive trend if threat is addressed)
"For 82% of respondents, the violence grew. Another 15% believe that violence is the same, and to 2% decreased"(815 people participated in the research, from all areas of São Paulo).[20]	—
"According to the Surveillance of Violence and Accidents Unified Health System (SUS Viva 2008-2009), homicide has fallen into third place in the ranking of causes of deaths of Brazilians. When analyzed only those between the age of 1-39 years this number reaches the first position."[22]	—
Credible; between 2011 and 2012 the cases of violence against women rose 40%.[13]	—
Credible	—
Credible	—
Credible	Better governance, less corruption, proper system of public transport.

Credible	Better housing for the overall population.
credible	Decline in drug trafficking
Credible/ or product of fear	
How serious is the threat? (Credible threat or product of fear)	Good scenario (Positive trend if threat is addressed)
Credible	?
Credible	<p>Succesful inclusion of ethnic and religious minorities into society. "Hopes of peace have been raised after Thailand on Thursday signed its first-ever public agreement with a rebel group in its Muslim-majority south, pledging to work toward ending a festering insurgency."</p> <p>[20]</p>

<p>—</p>	<p>The trials of 24 UDD protest leaders charged with terrorism also started in December.[7]</p>
<p>How serious is the threat? (Credible threat or product of fear)</p>	<p>Good scenario (Positive trend if threat is addressed)</p>
<p>Credible.</p>	<p>—</p>
<p>Credible</p>	<p>—</p>
<p>How serious is the threat? (Credible threat or product of fear)</p>	<p>Good scenario (Positive trend if threat is addressed)</p>

Credible threat	
How serious is the threat? (Credible threat or product of fear)	Good scenario (Positive trend if threat is addressed)
Credible	
How serious is the threat? (Credible threat or product of fear)	Good scenario (Positive trend if threat is addressed)

How serious is the threat? (Credible threat or product of fear)	Good scenario (Positive trend if threat is addressed)
Credible	Received the award of Innovative City of the Year in 2013. "The city built public libraries, parks, and schools in poor hillside neighborhoods and constructed a series of transportation links from there to its commercial and industrial centers. The links include a metro cable car system and escalators up steep hills, reducing commutation times, spurring private investment, and promoting social equity as well as environmental sustainability."[5]
How serious is the threat? (Credible threat or product of fear)	Good scenario (Positive trend if threat is addressed)
Credible	"The government of Ghana must ensure that development is taken forward in ways that do not leave people who are already living in poverty out of the process and do not force them deeper into poverty. Any development programme should be carried out in a manner that protects the rights of all people who may be affected."[5]
Credible	
credible	

credible	
credible	
How serious is the threat? (Credible threat or product of fear)	Good scenario (Positive trend if threat is addressed)
Credible Threat	
Credible Threat	
Credible threat	
How serious is the threat? (Credible threat or product of fear)	Good scenario (Positive trend if threat is addressed)
Credible threat	
Credible threat	

Credible threat	
Potential and credible threat	
How serious is the threat? (Credible threat or product of fear)	Good scenario (Positive trend if threat is addressed)
Credible threat	
Credible threat	
Credible threat	
Credible threat	
Credible threat	—
How serious is the threat? (Credible threat or product of fear)	Good scenario (Positive trend if threat is addressed)

Credible threat	
Credible threat	
Credible threat	
How serious is the threat? (Credible threat or product of fear)	Good scenario (Positive trend if threat is addressed)
Credible threat	
Credible threat	
How serious is the threat? (Credible threat or product of fear)	Good scenario (Positive trend if threat is addressed)
actual threat	
actual threat	
How serious is the threat? (Credible threat or product of fear)	Good scenario (Positive trend if threat is addressed)
Credible threat	
Credible threat	

Credible threat	
How serious is the threat? (Credible threat or product of fear)	Good scenario (Positive trend if threat is addressed)
credible threat	
credible threat	
How serious is the threat? (Credible threat or product of fear)	Good scenario (Positive trend if threat is addressed)
Credible Threat	
Credible Threat	
Credible threat	
Credible threat	
How serious is the threat? (Credible threat or product of fear)	Good scenario (Positive trend if threat is addressed)
credible threat	
credible threat	

credible threat	
How serious is the threat? (Credible threat or product of fear)	Good scenario (Positive trend if threat is addressed)
credible threat	
credible threat	
credible threat	
How serious is the threat? (Credible threat or product of fear)	Good scenario (Positive trend if threat is addressed)
Credible threat	There is a trend of decreasing homicide rates in New York City: "The number of homicides in New York City has dropped nearly 27 percent in 2013 (...) record low. (...) There were 418 murders total in New York City in 2012, a low number not seen since the '60s. For historical perspective, 2,245 people were murdered in New York City in 1990."[20]
Credible threat	
Credible threat	
Credible threat	

How serious is the threat? (Credible threat or product of fear)	Good scenario (Positive trend if threat is addressed)
credible threat	
How serious is the threat? (Credible threat or product of fear)	Good scenario (Positive trend if threat is addressed)
credible threat	
credible threat	
credible threat	
How serious is the threat? (Credible threat or product of fear)	Good scenario (Positive trend if threat is addressed)
Credible threat	

Credible threat	
Credible threat	
How serious is the threat? (Credible threat or product of fear)	Good scenario (Positive trend if threat is addressed)
Credible threat	

How serious is the threat? (Credible threat or product of fear)	Good scenario (Positive trend if threat is addressed)
Credible threat	"October 20, 2011 - Eta declared a "definitive cessation of armed activities." Spanish authorities continue to question the credibility of the message, given that ETA has still not disarmed or disbanded."[23]
Credible threat	
How serious is the threat? (Credible threat or product of fear)	Good scenario (Positive trend if threat is addressed)
	Overall Crime reported in 2013 fell by 4.3% as compared to 2012. Significant dips were seen in four of the six crime classes (...) namely Crimes Against Persons, Housebreaking and Related Crimes, Theft and Related Crimes and Miscellaneous
Credible threat (although there is little chance that one gets killed or seriously injured due to heavily restricted	
How serious is the threat? (Credible threat or product of fear)	Good scenario (Positive trend if threat is addressed)
Credible threat	—
Credible threat	—
Credible threat	—
How serious is the threat? (Credible threat or product of fear)	Good scenario (Positive trend if threat is addressed)
Credible threat	The number of violent deaths in Baghdad has been decreasing since 2009. Whereas there was a homicide rate of 25.42 in 2009 (1,704 violent deaths), the rate decreased to 20.34 (1,399 violent deaths) in 2010.[14]

Credible threat	
Credible threat	
How serious is the threat? (Credible threat or product of fear)	Good scenario (Positive trend if threat is addressed)
Credible threat	
Moderate threat	
How serious is the threat? (Credible threat or product of fear)	Good scenario (Positive trend if threat is addressed)
Credible threat	
Credible threat	Decreasing demand for forced labour
How serious is the threat? (Credible threat or product of fear)	Good scenario (Positive trend if threat is addressed)

Credible threat, however only minor incidents occurred in the last few years	
Credible threat	
Credible threat	
How serious is the threat? (Credible threat or product of fear)	Good scenario (Positive trend if threat is addressed)
How serious is the threat? (Credible threat or product of fear)	Good scenario (Positive trend if threat is addressed)
Credible threat	
How serious is the threat? (Credible threat or product of fear)	Good scenario (Positive trend if threat is addressed)

Credible threat	
Credible threat	
Credible threat	"he international research project ClimateAdaptationSantiago (CAS) has developed, during the last three years, an Adaptation Plan to climate change for the metropolitan region and has handed it over to the Regional Government adn the Regional Secretary of the Ministry of Environment."[21]
How serious is the threat? (Credible threat or product of fear)	Good scenario (Positive trend if threat is addressed)
Credible threat	
Credible threat	"In 2006,. Former Mexican presiden Felipe Calderón, in conjunction with the United States, launched a massive crackdown agaisnt drug trafficking organizations, escalating a conflict that would contribute to the deaths of tens of thousands of
Credible threat	

Credible threat	
Credible threat	This megapolis once had the world's worst air, with skies so poisonous that birds dropped dead in flight. Today, efforts to clean the smog are showing visible progress, revealing stunning views of snow-capped volcanoes – and offering a
How serious is the threat? (Credible threat or product of fear)	Good scenario (Positive trend if threat is addressed)
Credible threat	
Credible threat	
Credible threat	The following text is mentioned to be a good scenario because of the assumption that not necessarily more gender-based violence occurs, but that it rather reported than before 2011: "Overall 6.74%
How serious is the threat? (Credible threat or product of fear)	Good scenario (Positive trend if threat is addressed)
Moderate threat	

Credible threat	
Credible threat	
Credible threat	
How serious is the threat? (Credible threat or product of fear)	Good scenario (Positive trend if threat is addressed)
Credible threat	
Credible threat	
Credible threat	lawmakers have taken noteworthy strides towards ensuring the resource boom leads to healthy development. Parliament passed anti-corruption legislation barring lawmakers from making campaign promises about jobs or money, and the major parties agreed to a ban on cash handouts in advance of the recent elections. The government established two funds with mining revenues, one to make payments to the country's poorest residents and the other to subsidize prices for basic goods when markets are volatile.
How serious is the threat? (Credible threat or product of fear)	Good scenario (Positive trend if threat is addressed)

Credible threat	Although there has been a rise in complaints between 2012 and 2013, the development since 2004 shows a positive image. Also, the rise in complaints overall is due to a higher ratio of complaints against cyber crimes. Also, the quota of crimes solved is very high in Austria: In 2013, 82,3 % of the cases of violent crime were solved.[25] Also, all homicides were solved.[26]
How serious is the threat? (Credible threat or product of fear)	Good scenario (Positive trend if threat is addressed)
Credible threat	"In 2013, there were 19,587 crimes against the person reported in the area, which is 9.3% less than in 2012 and 20.6% less than in 2009. These crimes have decreased for the fifth consecutive year for an overall decline of 25.5% since 2008." [22]
Credible threat	"The number of crimes against property reported in 2013 (63,960) decreased by 12.5% compared to 2012 (73,064 crimes). Crimes against property fell by 27.3% since 2009 and by 36.3% over the past 10 years." [22]
How serious is the threat? (Credible threat or product of fear)	Good scenario (Positive trend if threat is addressed)
Credible threat	Between 2011 and 2012, the number of violent crimes in Lisbon decreased by 12.5% from 11,037 to 9,653 reported cases. Also, compared to other countries in the EU, Portugal, with 39 crimes per 1.000 habitants has a very low crime rate (compared to Sweden with 152).[18] However, this can also be due to the fact that the rate of reporting crime is especially high in Sweden and therefore, this statistical claim is only partly valid.

Credible threat	After petty crime peaked in 2008, there was a strong decrease until 2012: motor vehicle theft: 25,255 -> 15,839; burglary: 29,654 -> 25,148; shoplifting or break-in of industrial building: 16,494 -> 12,345; hit-and-run driving (if translated correctly): 46,385 -> 32,772 cases[18] Another positive trend: "Portugal exits bailout without safety net of credit line. Lisbon is scheduled to wind up its adjustment programme on May 17, six months after Ireland made a clean exit from its own
How serious is the threat? (Credible threat or product of fear)	Good scenario (Positive trend if threat is addressed)
Credible threat	"The lower house of parliament approved a bill in September to extend hate crime protections to lesbians, gays, bisexuals, and transgender people"[21]
How serious is the threat? (Credible threat or product of fear)	Good scenario (Positive trend if threat is addressed)
Credible threat	"The Libyan army is slowly beginning to emerge as a viable, if not yet effective force. The army has been training new recruits and, after Misrata's militias withdrew from Tripoli in November 2013, has been deployed to provide regular security on the streets for the first time." [18]

Credible threat	
Credible threat	
Credible threat	
How serious is the threat? (Credible threat or product of fear)	Good scenario (Positive trend if threat is addressed)
Credible threat	<p>by the end of the year the city had recorded 415 homicides, 88 fewer than in 2013 and 20 fewer than in 2012."[25]</p> <p>"Only ten communities (...) experienced increases in crime from 2011 to 2013. Many of those communities - Lincoln Square, Lake View, North Park, Jefferson Park and Montclare - are traditionally low-crime communities. (...) many of these communities experience such low annual rates of crime that large eprcentage changes in crime rates may be subject to higher error rates dut to the lower statistical power of the sample. For example, Montclare's 50.00% growth represents a change of only 12 violent crimes between 2011 and 2012."[27]</p>
Credible threat	

Credible threat	So far, the development of reported cases of aggravated battery between 2011 and 2014 is positive: -25%[33]
Credible threat	There has been a positive trend between 2011 and 2014: development of reported cases of robbery (-31%) burglary (-46%), theft (-8%) and motor vehicle theft (-52%)[33]
How serious is the threat? (Credible threat or product of fear)	Good scenario (Positive trend if threat is addressed)
Credible threat	About the development between 2002 and 2012: "Crime rate in Los Angeles falls for 10th straight year, making it the safest big city in America (...) Los Angeles can now lay claim to being the safest big city in America. (...) crime rate in Los Angeles fell 1.4 percent. Notching a decline for the 10th year in a row, Los Angeles now has the lowest crime rate in the country for cities with a population over 2 million people. (...) Police Chief Charlie Beck said that the cities efforts to target gang-related crime have paid off. "It wasn't very long ago that we were the homicide capital of the nation and the undisputed, undisputed source of gang misery worldwide," Beck said. "Because of this mayor, we've changed that. Now we're the source of the solution."[26]
Credible threat	Between 2008 and 2013, the rate of reported rape cases fell from 949 to 639 cases, which is a decrease of 32.7%[25]

Credible threat	Between 2008 and 2013, the rate of reported cases of aggravated assault fell from 11,793 to 7,570 cases, which is a decrease of 35.8%[25]
Credible threat	Between 2008 and 2013, there has been a strong decline of reported cases of gang-related crimes from 6860 to 3576 cases.
How serious is the threat? (Credible threat or product of fear)	Good scenario (Positive trend if threat is addressed)
Credible threat	
Credible threat	
Credible threat	

Credible threat	
How serious is the threat? (Credible threat or product of fear)	Good scenario (Positive trend if threat is addressed)
Credible threat	

Credible threat	<p>"Local media and police have reported an increase in crimes of sexual assaults feeling more willing to report such crimes to authorities. Western women report incidents of physical harassment by groups of men."[3] ----- The Indian Penal Code of 1860 "excluded marital rape, same sex crimes and considered all sex with a minor below the age of 16 as rape. Effective February 3 2013, the definition was expanded to include same sex crimes and raised the age of consent to age 18. Rape is now included as a crime of sexual assault, which is currently defined for the purposes of Indian penal code..."[18]</p>
Credible threat	
Credible threat	

Credible threat	
Credible threat	
How serious is the threat? (Credible threat or product of fear)	Good scenario (Positive trend if threat is addressed)
Credible threat	
Credible threat	See: Mumbai
Credible threat	
Credible threat	
Credible threat	
Credible threat	
How serious is the threat? (Credible threat or product of fear)	Good scenario (Positive trend if threat is addressed)

Credible threat	Since 2007, the homicide rate in Ireland sank from 90 to
Credible threat	
How serious is the threat? (Credible	Good scenario (Positive trend if threat is
How serious is the threat? (Credible	Good scenario (Positive trend if threat is

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

**Bad scenario (Negative trend if threat remains
unaddressed)**

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More protests, coup d'état

"Projections indicate that if the expansion pattern of the São Paulo Metropolitan Region (RMSP) continues along historical lines, the urban area in 2030 will be approximately 38 per cent larger than today, with increased risks of floods and landslides affecting the population as a whole, especially the poorest people".[14]

"2012 saw no decline in drug trafficking. At the end of 2012, there were reports of a daylong conference call from prison discussing the drug trafficking routes in São Paulo and how to improve drug operations throughout the city and state of São Paulo".[11]

Bad scenario (Negative trend if threat remains unaddressed)

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The Thai government is beefing up security in Bangkok in anticipation of possible violence from a fresh round of rallies by groups of protesters who say a government-backed bill would give amnesty to ousted prime minister Thaksin Shinawatra.[9]

Bad scenario (Negative trend if threat remains unaddressed)

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Bad scenario (Negative trend if threat remains unaddressed)

Bad scenario (Negative trend if threat remains unaddressed)
<p>"In an effort to cut the cost of retrofitting informal settlements, the City created an agency called Metrovivienda. It acquires land at the edge of the city, puts in place the necessary infrastructure and then sells the lots to developers who build for sale affordable housing units. The principal weakness of this program is that it leaves out families too poor to buy a house. Families have to develop their own shelters in the most unwanted parts of the city, and often end up in areas not suited for construction because they present environmental hazards or geological instability."[7]</p>
Bad scenario (Negative trend if threat remains unaddressed)

Bad scenario (Negative trend if threat remains unaddressed)
Bad scenario (Negative trend if threat remains unaddressed)
<p>"The Accra Metropolitan Assembly (AMA), the body responsible for planning and development within Accra including demolitions and evictions, confirmed to Amnesty International that they have no intention to provide alternative accommodation or compensation to the affected communities."[4]</p>

Bad scenario (Negative trend if threat remains unaddressed)
Bad scenario (Negative trend if threat remains unaddressed)

Bad scenario (Negative trend if threat remains unaddressed)
Bad scenario (Negative trend if threat remains unaddressed)

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Bad scenario (Negative trend if threat remains unaddressed)

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Bad scenario (Negative trend if threat remains unaddressed)
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Bad scenario (Negative trend if threat remains unaddressed)
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Increasing demand

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Bad scenario (Negative trend if threat remains unaddressed)
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"There might also be some increase in actual crime because of societal changes. Due to the internet, for example, it's much easier these days to meet somebody, just the same evening if you want to. Also, alcohol consumption has increased quite a lot during this period."[24]
Bad scenario (Negative trend if threat remains unaddressed)
Bad scenario (Negative trend if threat remains unaddressed)
A new Arghnan law will allow men to attack their wives, children and sisters without fear of judicial punishment, undoing years of slow progress in tackling violence in a country blighted by so-called "honour" killings, forced marriage and vicious domestic abuse. The small but significant change to Afghanistan's criminal prosecution code band relatives of an accused person from testifying against them. Most violence against women in Afghanistan is within the family, so the law, passed by parliament but awaiting the
Bad scenario (Negative trend if threat remains unaddressed)

<p>"Along with the rest of Latin America, theft in Chile appears to be rising. Rates in the entire region have reportedly tripled over the past 25 years, while most Eurasian countries have witnessed a decrease in theft in the past few years. The figure for this type of crime in Latin America is more than double that of Eurasia, despite the fact that it has a smaller population." [22]</p>
<p>"These threats will tend to increase due to the continuous expansion of the Chilean capital, the consequent changes in land use and the influences of climate change." [21]</p>
<p>Bad scenario (Negative trend if threat remains unaddressed)</p>
<p>Both good and bad: "To help Mexico in its struggle against the gangs, some suggest legalizing drugs in the United States. Legalization would transform drugs into a lawful business and transform the drug gangs into more or less normal corporations. (...) At the same time, legalization would almost certainly increase drug consumption in the United States by</p>

both good and bad. The arrest of Mario Armando Ramirez Treviño, a major drug boss in Teynose, came just a few weeks after Mexican marines picked up an even more powerful capo: the leader of the Zetas, Miguel Ángel Treviño Morales, known as Z-40. What the detentions suggest, to some, is that Mr. Peña Nieto is no longer quite so opposed to making use of the American-led strategy of taking down cartel kingpins."[22]

Bad scenario (Negative trend if threat remains unaddressed)

""We are on a very dangerous trend where sectarian violence is increasing, and it is starting to take the shape of structural violence," said Muhammad Amir Rana, director of the Pakistan Institute for Peace Studies. "We are now seeing sectarian tensions triggered not only by terrorism incidents, but average clashes within the sectarian communities.""[21]
"There were 687 sectarian killings in the country last year, a

Bad scenario (Negative trend if threat remains unaddressed)

Impunity remains unaddressed: "Great obstacles remain in securing justice for victims of abuses by police, military, and state officials. The lifting of the statute of limitations for the prosecution of torture was a positive element in the April reform bill, though prosecution of unlawful killings by state perpetrators is still subject to a 20-year time limit, raising concerns about impunity for abuses committed in the early

Bad scenario (Negative trend if threat remains unaddressed)

Major damage of human health and the environment: "The country's deteriorating environmental situation is exacerbated by irresponsible vested interests, poor coordination among ministries and agencies, inadequate monitoring of natural resource conditions and weak enforcement of environmental regulations.

Bad scenario (Negative trend if threat remains unaddressed)

**Bad scenario (Negative trend if threat remains
unaddressed)**

**Bad scenario (Negative trend if threat remains
unaddressed)**

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<p>Bad scenario (Negative trend if threat remains unaddressed)</p>

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<p>Bad scenario (Negative trend if threat remains unaddressed)</p>

<p>"However, the main problem facing the Libyan army is the lack of experienced soldiers. Many of those who served in the army under Gaddafi and survived the war have chosen not to return to work, despite repeated pleas by successive post-war governments for them to go back to their posts."[18]</p>

"The interim government failed to control deteriorating security in the country, especially in the capital, Tripoli, and in Benghazi, Libya's second largest city. (...) "[18]

Bad scenario (Negative trend if threat remains unaddressed)

Crime rates strongly differ between neighbourhoods: "the same communities that had the highest homicide rates in 1965 continue to have the highest rates of homicide in 2005, even though relative rates of each community have declined over time. (...) similar concentration of violent crime rates." [27]

There is a problem of misreporting the issue of aggravated battery, especially in cases of domestic violence: "Most of the misclassifications were due to oversight of a fact such as the relationship between the offender and victim. (...) Due to the relationship between the persons involved, the correct code for this incident was "domestic simple battery," but the officer coded the incident as "simple battery." (...) [33]

**Bad scenario (Negative trend if threat remains
unaddressed)**

Bad scenario (Negative trend if threat remains unaddressed)
<p>Rape is one of the most under-reported crimes in South Africa," notes Shukumisa, an NGO coalition. It points to research, conducted in Gauteng in 2010, that found one in four of women questioned in the study had been raped in the course of their lifetimes, while almost one in 12 had been raped in 2009. But only one in 13 women raped by a non-partner reported the incident to the police, while one in 25 of the women raped by their partner reported this to the police. Rape statistics are therefore badly skewed because</p>
<p>"Regardless of the type of crime being committed, what distinguishes the crime in South Africa is 1) the level of violence associated with these crimes, as criminals are not hesitant to use lethal weapons, and 2) that crimes permeate the entire country, regardless of the socio-economic status of a particular neighborhood." [12] "Attempted murder cases increased from 14,859 to 16,363, in increase of 10.1%. Attempted murder rates increased by 8,7% in the past year." [13]</p>

Bad scenario (Negative trend if threat remains unaddressed)

"rape is the fastest growing crime in India. Although most victims have been local residents, recent sexual attacks against female visitors in tourist areas underline that foreign women are also at risk and should exercise vigilance." [3] -----

--- Even after the 2013 [legal] reform, marital rape is not a crime in India. However, it is considered a form of prosecutable domestic violence under different sections of Indian penal code, such as Section 498(A) as well as the Articles of Domestic Violence Act, 2005. [19] [18]

There are also other environmental issues to be dealt with in Mumbai: "Leopard attacks in a bustlign city, landslides, abnormally high temperatures in summers, erratic rainfall have long since warned the city."[20]
Bad scenario (Negative trend if threat remains unaddressed)
See: Mumbai
Between 2001 and 2013 there has been an extreme rise in kidnappings from 1689 reported cases to 5506 cases in 2013. Especially kidnappings of little girls are one the rise: "Around half a dozen girls went missing from various areas of the state capital during the last few months. (...) 40 cases of kidnappign were lodged with different police stations in Patna district in January adn February this year. However, non of these cases were of kidnapping for ransom."[13]
Bad scenario (Negative trend if threat remains unaddressed)

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

Bad scenario (Negative trend if threat remains

City	WHAT is the threat? (Name of the threat)	WHO is threatened? (Section of society)
São Paulo	Common Theft / Robbery	"Every São Paulo neighborhood is susceptible to crime. Reports of armed robberies continue to occur regularly in the affluent residential sections of Jardins, Morumbi, Itaim Bibi, Moema, and Santo Amaro, where a number of government and business leaders and a majority of the U.S. Consulate employees reside".[11]
	Homicides	In 2010: 739 white and 767 Black.[1] Area: Campo Limpo, Capão Redondo, Socorro, Campo Grande and Cidade Ademar (South zone); Ipiranga (Southeast zone); Cidade Tiradentes, Guaianazes, Itaim, Itaquera, São Miguel and São Mateus (East zone); Casa Verde e Freguesia do Ó (North zone) e Sé (Center). Usually young families, with more children than the average, high rate of unemployed people or with informal jobs. Lack of public services.[21]
	Violence against Women	Women
	Road Safety	Visitors and local residents (especially during the evenings).[11]
	Local, Regional and International Terrorism	Police officers (Military Police), overall population
	Civil Unrest	Low/mid class students

	Environmental Hazards	Low income (favelas)
	Drug-related Crimes	Cross-cutting issue.
	Kidnapping Threats by phone	Anyone that has a cell phone.
City	WHAT is the threat? (Name of the threat)	WHO is threatened? (Section of society)
Bangkok	Road Safety	Pedestrians[8]
	Regional Terrorism (indigenous insurgencies)	Government-related institutions: "Schools and other buildings associated with the government; the placement of bombs in public areas and near local government offices; killings of police, other officials, and civilians suspected of cooperating with authorities".[8]

	Civil Unrest	Government[7]
City	WHAT is the threat? (Name of the threat)	WHO is threatened? (Section of society)
Buenos Aires	Human rights abuses by the police	Mostly young males, majority minors.[5]
	Common Theft / Robbery	Residents of urban areas (especially Greater Buenos Aires) and high income neighborhoods (often receiving twice as many complaints as some of the poorest parts in town).[10]
City	WHAT is the threat? (Name of the threat)	WHO is threatened? (Section of society)

Cape Town	Crime (murder, burglary, aggravated robbery, and hijackings)[16]	Residents (mostly residential burglaries)
	Gang Violence	Lavender Hill
	Xenophobia / Hate crime	Refugees, asylum-seekers and migrants
City	WHAT is the threat? (Name of the threat)	WHO is threatened? (Section of society)
Bogotá	Informal settlements/ terrorism/ residential and non-residential crime, street crime/ political violence [16]	Poorer residents, tourists or foreigners (kidnapping by FARC)[7]
	Social cleansing (see Santiago de Calí)	
City	WHAT is the threat? (Name of the threat)	WHO is threatened? (Section of society)

Santiago de Cali	Social cleansing	sexual minorities, drug addicts, homeless[15]
	Homicide	
City	WHAT is the threat? (Name of the threat)	WHO is threatened? (Section of society)
Medellín	Gang violence	"poor and exhausted barrios on the city's frayed outskirts"[1]
City	WHAT is the threat? (Name of the threat)	WHO is threatened? (Section of society)
Accra	Forced evictions	Urban poor.
		"The populations at risk to flooding in Accra were identified using a simple assumption that only the census enumeration areas (EAs) from the 2000 Ghana Census nearest the stream channels would be affected."[7]
	Road Safety	pedestrians and travelers

	Street Crime	everyone
	Drug Related Crimes	Ghanaian economy, drug users
City	WHAT is the threat? (Name of the threat)	WHO is threatened? (Section of society)
Calcutta	Petty Crime, such as theft of personal property is frequent, however, crime is rated relatively low for a major metropolitan city [17]	All civilians
	Political Violence	Kolkata local police, paramilitary forces and government officials, hence, state authorities in general. [17]
	Civil Unrest	the entity against which the demonstration is addressed and any bystanders that happen to be near demonstrations.
	Violence against women	Women
City	WHAT is the threat? (Name of the threat)	WHO is threatened? (Section of society)
	Violence against women	Women
	Crime in Delhi is rated as high. Frequent petty crime, theft of US passports, violent crime rather uncommon. [9]	Tourists and any civilians.

Dehli	Political Violence	Westerners
	Environmental Hazards	Threat to whole society
City	WHAT is the threat? (Name of the threat)	WHO is threatened? (Section of society)
Baku	Petty crime, rated very low	Majority involve Azerbaijani citizens, foreigners very rarely. [3]
	Road Safety	pedestrians and travelers
	Terrorism	Foreign public figures, planned assassination against Jews [3]
	Drug Related Crimes	Drug users and development of national economy
	Environmental Hazards such as earthquakes	population near to epicentre
City	WHAT is the threat? (Name of the threat)	WHO is threatened? (Section of society)

London	Significant incidents of crime,	Any inhabitant in London
	Terrorism by IRA	Largely against members of the Police Service of Northern Ireland and other security personnel [12]
	International Terrorism	Especially armed forces personnel who was engaged in a war against an Arab country
City	WHAT is the threat? (Name of the threat)	WHO is threatened? (Section of society)
Berlin	Low-medium crime rate, most of them being thefts [5]	Any inhabitant in Berlin
	International religious Terrorism	Inhabitants of major cities.
City	WHAT is the threat? (Name of the threat)	WHO is threatened? (Section of society)
Toronto	Violent Crime	Inhabitants of Toronto
	Property Crime	Inhabitants of Toronto
City	WHAT is the threat? (Name of the threat)	WHO is threatened? (Section of society)
Cairo	Civil Unrest	People near to protester crowds
	Religious Terrorist Incidents	Christian copts, tourists, egyptians
	Petty Crime	Inhabitants of Cairo, but especially Western looking people

	Sexual Harassment	Women
	Traffic and road safety	Pedestrians
City	WHAT is the threat? (Name of the threat)	WHO is threatened? (Section of society)
Tokyo	Petty crime, thefts (general crime rate is below the US national average)	Tokyo inhabitants and tourists
	Violent crime (very rare)	—
City	WHAT is the threat? (Name of the threat)	WHO is threatened? (Section of society)
Rio de Janeiro	Gang Violence	inhabitants of poor neighbourhoods
	Homicides (include violent militia and corrupt police officers, interpersonal violence and conflicts in the home)[41]	"Despite the variety of violent incidents, the main victims are invariably the same: poor young black men."[41]
	Petty crimes	
	Environmental Hazards	Everyone (but rather poor people living in unstable houses)
City	WHAT is the threat? (Name of the threat)	WHO is threatened? (Section of society)
Luanda	Unlawful use of force by law enforcement authorities[4]	Street vendors[4]
	Prosecution of Human Rights Defenders[6]	Human Rights defenders/ journalists[7]

	Armed robberies, assaults, carjackings, and overall crimes of opportunity[12]	everyone
City	WHAT is the threat? (Name of the threat)	WHO is threatened? (Section of society)
Paris	pick-pocketing, residential break-ins, bicycle theft	Residents of Paris and tourists
	Road Safety	Pedestrians: "Most of these accidents occur when a pedestrian steps out onto the street, often when a car or motorcycle is making a turn onto a pedestrian crosswalk." [9]
	Terrorism and Civil Unrest	Residents of Paris and tourists
City	WHAT is the threat? (Name of the threat)	WHO is threatened? (Section of society)
New York	Homicides	everyone
	Felony	everyone
	Sexual Harassment	mostly women
	Terrorism	People in big (in this case Western) cities

City	WHAT is the threat? (Name of the threat)	WHO is threatened? (Section of society)
Taipei	"Although the overall violent crime rate in Taiwan is low, you should avoid high crime areas, namely areas where massage parlors, barbershops, and nightclubs operate as covers for prostitution and are often run by criminals" [11]	Any resident of Taipei and tourists
City	WHAT is the threat? (Name of the threat)	WHO is threatened? (Section of society)
Seoul	"During large-scale public events, where pick pocketing and petty theft is more likely to occur"	Any resident of Seoul and tourists
	Petty Crimes	Inhabitants of Seoul and tourists
	Road Safety	Pedestrians
City	WHAT is the threat? (Name of the threat)	WHO is threatened? (Section of society)
	Pick-pocketing and petty theft	Citizens of Kinshasa and foreign business travelers
	Road Safety	Pedestrians
	Civil Unrest	
	Threats against Human Rights Defenders	Everyone, especially human rights defenders

Kinshasa	Homicide	Civilians; members of rebel groups
	Rape	Women
	Recruitment of child soldiers	children
	Internal displacement	All civilians
City	WHAT is the threat? (Name of the threat)	WHO is threatened? (Section of society)
Moscow	Homicides	Everyone
	Hate crime	Ethnic minorities; sexual minorities
	Petty crime (pickpocketing and theft)	Inhabitants, but especially tourists

City	WHAT is the threat? (Name of the threat)	WHO is threatened? (Section of society)
Madrid	Petty Crime, theft and robberies	Mainly foreigners, such as tourists
	Political Violence; national terrorism	Mostly" government officials (police, military, and politicians) and facilities, journalists, adn business executives (especially those involved in bringing high-speed rail to the Basque region.)"[23]
	International terrorism	Citizens of Madrid
City	WHAT is the threat? (Name of the threat)	WHO is threatened? (Section of society)
Singapore	Only very few threats	
	Some domestic crime	Family members
City	WHAT is the threat? (Name of the threat)	WHO is threatened? (Section of society)
Zurich (Data is on cantonal level)	Petty Crime, theft and robberies	City inhabitants and tourists
	Sexual Assaults	Women
	Drug-related crimes	Drug users/ dealers
City	WHAT is the threat? (Name of the threat)	WHO is threatened? (Section of society)
Baghdad	Homicides	Everyone

	Torture and arbitrary detention	Mainly prisoners
	Sexual Assaults	Women
City	WHAT is the threat? (Name of the threat)	WHO is threatened? (Section of society)
Almaty	Torture and arbitrary detention	Mainly prisoners
	Terrorist attacks	Citizens
City	WHAT is the threat? (Name of the threat)	WHO is threatened? (Section of society)
Beirut	Gunfights	Citizens of Beirut; pro-Damascus gunmen and their rivals; rival Sunni gunmen[17]
	Human trafficking	Women and children
	Kidnapping for ransom	
City	WHAT is the threat? (Name of the threat)	WHO is threatened? (Section of society)

Stockholm	Terrorist attacks	Citizens of Stockholm
	Hate crimes	Ethnic and religious minorities; LGBT's
	Rape	Women
	Climate change	Citizens, especially elderly
City	WHAT is the threat? (Name of the threat)	WHO is threatened? (Section of society)
Copenhagen		
City	WHAT is the threat? (Name of the threat)	WHO is threatened? (Section of society)
Kabul	Homicides	Civilians
	Gender-based violence	Mostly women
City	WHAT is the threat? (Name of the threat)	WHO is threatened? (Section of society)
Santiago de Chile	Homicide	

	Rape	Mostly women
	Petty crime	Citizens
	Climate change	Citizens, but mostly elderly
City	WHAT is the threat? (Name of the threat)	WHO is threatened? (Section of society)
Mexico City	Gang violence	Citizens
	Homicides	Citizens, gang members
	Kidnappings	Citizens

	Drug-related violence	Citizens, members of drug cartels
	Environmental hazards	Citizens
City	WHAT is the threat? (Name of the threat)	WHO is threatened? (Section of society)
Karachi	Sectarian killings / bomb attacks	Citizens, especially Shia and other religious minorities, such as Christians
	Persecution of religious minorities	Religious minorities, mainly Shia muslims and Christians
	Gender-based violence	Girls and women
City	WHAT is the threat? (Name of the threat)	WHO is threatened? (Section of society)
Istanbul	Violent crime	Citizens, tourists, expatriates

	Police ill-treatment	Citizens, espeically protesters
	Domestic violence	Girls and women
	Environmental hazards	Citizens of Istanbul and surroundings
City	WHAT is the threat? (Name of the threat)	WHO is threatened? (Section of society)
Ulaan Baatar	Xenophobic attacks; vandalism	Foreigners, especially white men, Asian men and interracial couples
	Street robberies	Tourists, foreigners
	Environmental hazards (Climate chagne including desertification, harsh winters; overgrazing; air pollution)	Mongolian citizens, especially in Ulaan Baatar
City	WHAT is the threat? (Name of the threat)	WHO is threatened? (Section of society)
Vienna	Petty crime;	Citizens and especially tourists

	Violent crime	Any citizens, depending on the kind of crime: homicide, assault and offenses against sexual integrity and self-determination
City	WHAT is the threat? (Name of the threat)	WHO is threatened? (Section of society)
Montreal	Violent crime	Anyone
	Crimes against property	Anyone
City	WHAT is the threat? (Name of the threat)	WHO is threatened? (Section of society)
Lisbon	Violent crime	Anyone

	Petty crime; pickpocketing	Anyone, in the case of pickpocketing especially tourists
City	WHAT is the threat? (Name of the threat)	WHO is threatened? (Section of society)
Rome	Homicide	Anyone
	Road safety	Traffic participants
	Sexual violence	Anyone
	Petty crime; pickpocketing	Anyone, pickpocketing concerns especially tourists
	Hate crime	lesbians, gays, bisexuals, transgender people (LGBT); foreigners
City	WHAT is the threat? (Name of the threat)	WHO is threatened? (Section of society)
Tripoli	Turmoil	Anyone on the streets

	Political transition	Libyan society
	Arbitrary detention, torture, deaths in custody	Prisoners
	Petty crime	Foreigners, but also locals
City	WHAT is the threat? (Name of the threat)	WHO is threatened? (Section of society)
Chicago	Homicide	Anyone, especially young people, of which a particularly high ratio are black men[25] For further information on age and gender of the victims: see[29] Detailed list of victims: see[30]
	Gang violence	Anyone, especially gang members

	Aggravated battery	Anyone, especially gang members or other persons involved in criminal activity; or close relatives and intimate partners of offenders
	Robbery; burglary; theft; motor vehicle theft	Anyone
City	WHAT is the threat? (Name of the threat)	WHO is threatened? (Section of society)
Los Angeles	Homicides	Anyone
	Rape	Mostly women

	Aggravated assault	—
	Gang violence	Mostly gang members
City	WHAT is the threat? (Name of the threat)	WHO is threatened? (Section of society)
Johannesburg	Homicide	Anyone
	Sexual offence	Mostly women
	Home invasion robbery, often accompanied by armed robbery and/or carjackings	Anyone, especially well-off residents

	Petty crime (pickpocketing, theft etc.) and robbery	Anyone
City	WHAT is the threat? (Name of the threat)	WHO is threatened? (Section of society)
Mumbai	Homicide	Anyone, but often people living in the same household

	Gender-based violence	Women and girls
	Petty crime (pickpocketing, theft etc.) and robbery	Tourists, other foreigners, but also locals
	Road safety	Anyone

	Air pollution	Anyone
	Other environmental hazards	Anyone
City	WHAT is the threat? (Name of the threat)	WHO is threatened? (Section of society)
Patna	Homicide	Anyone
	Gender-based violence	Women and girls
	Robbery	
	Gang crimes	Often gang members, but in case of road or bank dacoity any citizen
	Kidnapping	Anyone, especially children
	Petty crime (pickpocketing, theft etc.) and robbery	Anyone
City	WHAT is the threat? (Name of the threat)	WHO is threatened? (Section of society)

Dublin	Homicide	Anyone, but a large share of victims is male
	Sexual offences	Mostly women
	Attempts/threats to murder, assaults, harassments and related offences	Maybe summarise in violent and non-violent crime? Summarise burglary and theft into petty crime, together with pickpocketing?
	Dangerous or negligent acts	Gefährlich/Fahrlässig?
	Kidnapping and related offences	Maybe mention tiger kidnapping. Also: is this an issue in other countries?
	Robbery, extortion and hijacking offences	
	Burglary and related offences	
	Theft and related offences	
City	WHAT is the threat?	WHO is threatened? (Section of society)
Manila		
City	WHAT is the threat?	WHO is threatened? (Section of society)
Amsterdam		

City	WHAT is the threat?	WHO is threatened? (Section of society)
Kampala		
City	WHAT is the threat? (Name of the threat)	WHO is threatened? (Section of society)
Beijing		
	Environmental hazards	Anyone
City	WHAT is the threat? (Name of the threat)	WHO is threatened? (Section of society)
Hong Kong		
City	WHAT is the threat?	WHO is threatened? (Section of society)
Shenzhen		
City	WHAT is the threat?	WHO is threatened? (Section of society)
Caracas		
City	WHAT is the threat?	WHO is threatened? (Section of society)
Lima		
City	WHAT is the threat?	WHO is threatened? (Section of society)
Managua		
City	WHAT is the threat?	WHO is threatened? (Section of society)
San Salvador		
City	WHAT is the threat?	WHO is threatened? (Section of society)
Vancouver		
City	WHAT is the threat?	WHO is threatened? (Section of society)
Tijuana		
City	WHAT is the threat?	WHO is threatened? (Section of society)
Port-au-Prince		
City	WHAT is the threat?	WHO is threatened? (Section of society)
Kigali		
City	WHAT is the threat?	WHO is threatened? (Section of society)
Lagos		

City	WHAT is the threat?	WHO is threatened? (Section of society)
Nairobi		
City	WHAT is the threat?	WHO is threatened? (Section of society)
Damascus		
City	WHAT is the threat?	WHO is threatened? (Section of society)
Casablanca		
City	WHAT is the threat?	WHO is threatened? (Section of society)
Tunis		
City	WHAT is the threat?	WHO is threatened? (Section of society)
Juba		
City	WHAT is the threat?	WHO is threatened? (Section of society)
Dhaka		
City	WHAT is the threat?	WHO is threatened? (Section of society)
Dili		
City	WHAT is the threat?	WHO is threatened? (Section of society)
Jakarta		
City	WHAT is the threat?	WHO is threatened? (Section of society)
Ramallah		
City	WHAT is the threat?	WHO is threatened? (Section of society)
Yangon		
City	WHAT is the threat?	WHO is threatened? (Section of society)
Athens		
City	WHAT is the threat?	WHO is threatened? (Section of society)
Rhine-Ruhr		
City	WHAT is the threat?	WHO is threatened? (Section of society)
Kiev		
City	WHAT is the threat?	WHO is threatened? (Section of society)
Tehran		
City	WHAT is the threat?	WHO is threatened? (Section of society)
Budapest		
City	WHAT is the threat?	WHO is threatened? (Section of society)
Mogadishu		
City	WHAT is the threat?	WHO is threatened? (Section of society)
Riyadh		
City	WHAT is the threat?	WHO is threatened? (Section of society)
Prague		
City	WHAT is the threat?	WHO is threatened? (Section of society)
San Francisco		
City	WHAT is the threat? (Name of the threat)	WHO is threatened? (Section of society)

St. Petersburg	Hate crime	Migrant workers and other foreigners
City	WHAT is the threat?	WHO is threatened? (Section of society)
Shanghai		
	Air pollution	Everyone
	Other environmental hazards	Everyone
City	WHAT is the threat?	WHO is threatened? (Section of society)
Barcelona		
City	WHAT is the threat?	WHO is threatened? (Section of society)
Guatemala City		
City	WHAT is the threat?	WHO is threatened? (Section of society)
Hamburg		
City	WHAT is the threat?	WHO is threatened? (Section of society)
Addijan		
City	WHAT is the threat?	WHO is threatened? (Section of society)
Washington		
City	WHAT is the threat?	WHO is threatened? (Section of society)

Dakar	Violent attacks and insurgencies	members of rebel groups and citizens
	Rape	Girls and women
	Abduction and kidnapping	Citizens (adults and children)
	Cannibalism	citizens
City	WHAT is the threat?	WHO is threatened? (Section of society)
City	WHAT is the threat?	WHO is threatened? (Section of society)
City	WHAT is the threat?	WHO is threatened? (Section of society)
City	WHAT is the threat?	WHO is threatened? (Section of society)
City	WHAT is the threat?	WHO is threatened? (Section of society)

By WHOM? (Source/perpetrator)	WHEN? (Time/duration)
PCC (First Command of the Capital) or other smaller gangs.	After 21h00 onwards, but also throughout the day/long period of time
—	More concentrated at night (18h00 to 00h00), less in the morning and raising again in the afternoon.[21]
Men (partners); 15% of men have committed grave aggressions;[27] 42,5% of the total of agressions against women have been committed by the women's partner or former partner in Brazil.[24]	At home: 68,8% of the cases of violence against women happened inside the victim's house in Brazil.[24]
—	Evenings and traffic jam (rush hour).[11]
PCC (First Command of the Capital)	5 days of attacks (12-17 May 2006); 2012: 17-day long outbreak of violence.
Military Police	Early June-July 2013 ("Brazilian Spring", "V for Vinegar Movement")

Weather; Floods, mudslides.[11]	Rainny season (Nov-Feb)
PCC or other	"In 2011, the quantity of drugs captured by the police in the Guarulhos International airport reached a new record".[11]
Gang members in prisons.	Anytime - more at night.
By WHOM? (Source/perpetrator)	WHEN? (Time/duration)
Vehicles[8]	During long holidays when alcohol use and traffic are both heavier than normal. During Songkran (Thai New Year) in April, the problem is further exacerbated by people throwing water at passing vehicles as part of the traditional celebration.[8]
Local separatist and extremist groups [8]	Sporadic separatist violence over the past 100 years [8]

Population, including the United Front for Democracy against Dictatorship (UDD), also known as the "red shirts"[7]	April-May 2010[7]
By WHOM? (Source/perpetrator)	WHEN? (Time/duration)
Police.[5]	—
petty criminals, street criminals (robbers, thieves)	—
By WHOM? (Source/perpetrator)	WHEN? (Time/duration)

Burglars, criminals; in murder cases often acquaintances, friends or family members	during nighttime higher risk
Prison gangs and their local affiliates, with names like the "Mongrels", "Americans", "Corner Boys" and "Funky Junkies".[17]	
	anytime, but mostly during nighttime
By WHOM? (Source/perpetrator)	WHEN? (Time/duration)
FARC guerrilleros or common criminals pretending to be FARC guerrilleros, common thieves, drug traffickers	In the case of FARC casualties over the course of 60+ years" [16]
By WHOM? (Source/perpetrator)	WHEN? (Time/duration)

paramilitaries; police	Since February 2013
By WHOM? (Source/perpetrator)	WHEN? (Time/duration)
Oficina de Envigado, Escobar's descendent cartel.[1]	"So Medellín, despite all the changes, the city that, 20 years ago, was the bastion of global cocaine traffic, is still a place through which vast quantities of the drug pass, and from which its passage is controlled."[1]
By WHOM? (Source/perpetrator)	WHEN? (Time/duration)
Government (AMA)	—
Natural hazard	Periodic floods, mostly June and July [23]
aggressive drivers, poorly maintained vehicles, poor street lighting [8]	—

Thieves, Burglars, Robbers	—
International and national drug cartels	—
By WHOM? (Source/perpetrator)	WHEN? (Time/duration)
Street criminals, thieves	during daytime, but especially during nighttime
Anti-Western terrorist groups, some on the U.S. government's list of foreign terrorist organizations, are active, including Islamist extremist groups such as Harakat ul-Mujahidin, Jaish-e-Mohammed, Lashkar-e-Tayyiba, and Harkat-ul-Jihad-i-Islami/ most common threat from Naxalist Maoist movement [17]	Anytime
by demonstrators	during the demonstration, or civil unrest
Men	During day- and nighttime. Increased risk at nighttime.
By WHOM? (Source/perpetrator)	WHEN? (Time/duration)
Men	Night
Street criminals, thieves	during daytime, but especially during nighttime

A number of terrorist groups (see Kolkata)	anytime, but especially when there is political instability
Environment	Anytime
By WHOM? (Source/perpetrator)	WHEN? (Time/duration)
petty criminals	mostly during nighttime
vehicles	always, but increased danger during nighttime
Allegedly suspects with links to Iran's Revolutionary Guards Corps and the Lebanese Hizbullah [3]	could happen anytime
Drug sellers	anytime
earthquake	anytime
By WHOM? (Source/perpetrator)	WHEN? (Time/duration)

Criminals	anytime
IRA Terrorists	especially during the 80s, now the threat has been substantially reduced
Militant Islamists	anytime
By WHOM? (Source/perpetrator)	WHEN? (Time/duration)
Criminals	anytime, but mostly during nighttime
Militant Islamists	anytime
By WHOM? (Source/perpetrator)	WHEN? (Time/duration)
Criminals	Day- or nighttime
Criminals	mostly nighttime
By WHOM? (Source/perpetrator)	WHEN? (Time/duration)
protesters	after sunset, worst after friday prayers
radical islamists	anytime
criminals	anytime

Men	anytime
Vehicles	anytime, especially when crossing the street
By WHOM? (Source/perpetrator)	WHEN? (Time/duration)
Criminals	not known
—	anytime
By WHOM? (Source/perpetrator)	WHEN? (Time/duration)
Gang members	anytime, but mostly during nighttime
	anytime, but mostly during nighttime
heavy weather; storms; floods	anytime
By WHOM? (Source/perpetrator)	WHEN? (Time/duration)
police, government inspectors (fiscais) and informal agents[5]	anytime
Angola's attorney-general[7]	anytime

"The prevalent crime threat in Luanda is armed robbers on motorcycles."[12]	anytime, but mostly during nighttime
By WHOM? (Source/perpetrator)	WHEN? (Time/duration)
Criminals	anytime, but mostly during nighttime
Vehicles	anytime, more dangerous during nighttime
Terrorists/ protesters	anytime
By WHOM? (Source/perpetrator)	WHEN? (Time/duration)
	anytime, but mostly during nighttime
	anytime, but mostly during nighttime
men	nighttime
Islamist terrorists	anytime

By WHOM? (Source/perpetrator)	WHEN? (Time/duration)
criminals	daytime, but especially during nighttime
By WHOM? (Source/perpetrator)	WHEN? (Time/duration)
petty criminals	anytime
criminals	anytime
Vehicles	anytime
By WHOM? (Source/perpetrator)	WHEN? (Time/duration)
petty criminals, homeless street kids working in gangs	while walking alone or during nighttime
vehicles	
Armed groups; the national army[11]	anytime

National army and other armed groups	anytime
Men, especially national army and other armed groups[12]	anytime
armed groups	anytime
By WHOM? (Source/perpetrator)	WHEN? (Time/duration)
	Especially during nighttime
racists; nationalists, neo-nazis; homophobics	Anytime
	Anytime, but more frequently during nighttime

By WHOM? (Source/perpetrator)	WHEN? (Time/duration)
Petty criminals, robbers, thieves	Anytime
ETA (Euskadi ta Askatasuna - Basque Fatherland and Liberty) terrorist organisation[23]	Anytime
Militant islamists	Anytime
By WHOM? (Source/perpetrator)	WHEN? (Time/duration)
Family members	Anytime
By WHOM? (Source/perpetrator)	WHEN? (Time/duration)
Petty criminals, robbers, thieves	Especially during nighttime
Men	Especially during nighttime
Drug dealers (Rival drug dealers)	Especially during nighttime
By WHOM? (Source/perpetrator)	WHEN? (Time/duration)

Prison warders	Anytime
Men	Anytime
By WHOM? (Source/perpetrator)	WHEN? (Time/duration)
Prison wardens; police officers	Anytime
	Anytime
By WHOM? (Source/perpetrator)	WHEN? (Time/duration)
Gunmen; pro-Damascus gunmen and their rivals; rival Sunni gunmen[17]	Anytime
Slave traders; night club operators; private households	Anytime, but mostly during nighttime
By WHOM? (Source/perpetrator)	WHEN? (Time/duration)

regional or indigenous terrorist groups[23]	Anytime
Racists; homophobic people	Anytime, but mostly during nighttime
Men	Anytime, but mostly during nighttime
heat waves	In summer
By WHOM? (Source/perpetrator)	WHEN? (Time/duration)
By WHOM? (Source/perpetrator)	WHEN? (Time/duration)
Men	Anytime
By WHOM? (Source/perpetrator)	WHEN? (Time/duration)

men	Anytime, but mostly during nighttime
Burglars, thieves, petty criminals	Anytime, but mostly during nighttime
Draught and heat	
By WHOM? (Source/perpetrator)	WHEN? (Time/duration)
Gangs such as Tepito Cartel and La Union; rival drug cartels	Anytime, but mostly during nighttime
	Anytime, but mostly during nighttime
Gangs such as Tepito Cartel and La Union; drug cartels	Anytime, but mostly during nighttime

major cartels operating in Mexico. Beltran Leyva - Founded by the four Beltran Leyva brothers, Arturo, Carlos, Alfredo and Hector. Formerly aligned with the Sinaloa cartel, now aligned with Los Zetas against the Sinaloa, Guld and La Familia Michoacana cartels. Gulf Cartel - Base in Matamoros, Tamaulipas. Formerly one of	Anytime, but mostly during nighttime
Air pollutin, flooding	Anytime
By WHOM? (Source/perpetrator)	WHEN? (Time/duration)
Terrorists, mainly militant islamist groups such as Taliban or Lashkar-e Jhangvi (LEJ), an Al-Qaeda affiliate[23]	Anytime
Militant islamist groups; Sunni citizens	Anytime
Men	Anytime
By WHOM? (Source/perpetrator)	WHEN? (Time/duration)
Burglars, petty criminals	Anytime, but mostly during nighttime

Police officers	Mostly during (peaceful) protests
Men	Anytime
Earthquakes	Anytime
By WHOM? (Source/perpetrator)	WHEN? (Time/duration)
nationalists, protesters against international mining consortia	Anytime, but mostly during nighttime
Robbers, petty criminals	Anytime, but mostly during nighttime
Latter issue: uncontrolled, growing herds; see "What is the threat?"	Anytime
By WHOM? (Source/perpetrator)	WHEN? (Time/duration)
Petty criminals	Anytime

Depends on the kind of crime; in 60% of the cases, there is a relationship between the perpetrator and the victim.[25]	Anytime, depending on the kind of crime
By WHOM? (Source/perpetrator)	WHEN? (Time/duration)
	Anytime
Burglars, petty criminals	Anytime, but mostly during nighttime
By WHOM? (Source/perpetrator)	WHEN? (Time/duration)
As different types of crime are summarized under this point, a specific group of perpetrators is hard to identify.	Anytime

Petty criminals	Anytime
By WHOM? (Source/perpetrator)	WHEN? (Time/duration)
	Anytime, but mostly during nighttime
Other (stronger) traffic participants	Anytime
Usually men, but occasionally also women	Anytime
Petty criminals	Anytime
People opposing LGBT rights; in the case of foreigners: often prison officers and Carabinieri[21]	Anytime
By WHOM? (Source/perpetrator)	WHEN? (Time/duration)
Rebel groups, militia, islamist groups	Anytime

Tensions between the government and rebel groups, as well as within the parliament	Anytime
Prison officers, police officers	Anytime
Petty criminals, robbers, thieves	Anytime
By WHOM? (Source/perpetrator)	WHEN? (Time/duration)
Mostly gang members	Anytime, but mostly during nighttime
Gang members (of rival gangs)	Anytime, but mostly during nighttime

Often gang members, but also intimate partners of the victims, especially in cases of domestic violence	Anytime, but mostly during nighttime
Robbers, burglars, petty criminals	Anytime, but mostly during nighttime
By WHOM? (Source/perpetrator)	WHEN? (Time/duration)
	Anytime, but mostly during nighttime
Men	Anytime, but mostly during nighttime

—	Anytime, but mostly during nighttime
Gang members (most often rivaling gangs)	Anytime, but mostly during nighttime
By WHOM? (Source/perpetrator)	WHEN? (Time/duration)
	Anytime, but mostly during nighttime
Men	Anytime, but mostly during nighttime
	Anytime, but mostly when the victim is at home

Petty criminals	Anytime, but mostly during nighttime
By WHOM? (Source/perpetrator)	WHEN? (Time/duration)
Anyone, but often someone living in the same household	Anytime, but mostly during nighttime

Men	Anytime
Petty criminals	Anytime
Traffic	Anytime, but mostly during nighttime

Motor vehicles	Anytime, but mostly during daytime
Deluge	Anytime
By WHOM? (Source/perpetrator)	WHEN? (Time/duration)
	Anytime, but mostly during nighttime
Men	Anytime, but mostly during nighttime
	Anytime, but mostly during nighttime
Gang members	Anytime, but mostly during nighttime
Kidnappers	Anytime, but mostly during nighttime
Petty criminals	Anytime
By WHOM? (Source/perpetrator)	WHEN? (Time/duration)

	Anytime, but mostly during nighttime
	Anytime, but mostly during nighttime
By WHOM? (Source/perpetrator)	WHEN? (Time/duration)
By WHOM? (Source/perpetrator)	WHEN? (Time/duration)

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

(i) M-23 (ii) Democratic Forces for the Liberation of Rwanda (FDLR) (iii) Mai Mai Morgan (iv) Raia Mutomboki (v) URDC (vi) Allied Democratic Forces	Anytime
Mai Mai Morgan rebels	Anytime
(i) URDC (Union for the Rehabilitation of the Democracy of Congo) (ii) Allied Democratic Forces (ADF)	
Mai Mai Morgan rebels	
By WHOM? (Source/perpetrator)	WHEN? (Time/duration)
By WHOM? (Source/perpetrator)	WHEN? (Time/duration)
By WHOM? (Source/perpetrator)	WHEN? (Time/duration)
By WHOM? (Source/perpetrator)	WHEN? (Time/duration)
By WHOM? (Source/perpetrator)	WHEN? (Time/duration)

Life threatening? (Threat to survival of individuals?)	How many victims? (Numbers, estimates, levels)
Robbery yes - if victim resists the criminal's demand.	July 2013: increase of 3,2% in comparison to July 2012 (from 15793 to 16297 in 2013).[15]
Yes.	June 2013: decrease of 24.3% (115 people) in comparison with June 2012. July 2013: decrease of 14,7% (87 people) in comparison with July 2012.[16]
Yes.	"A woman is assaulted in São Paulo every 15 seconds".[8]
No.	July 2013: increase of 23.1% in the number of car theft in comparison with the same month last year (3440 in 2012 and 4237 in 2013). Car robbery increased 21,8% (from 3541 to 4136).[15]
Yes	2006: 564 deaths in the Estate of São Paulo (59 police officers, 505 civilians).[10] 2012: 40% increase in police officer deaths from 2011.13 buses were burned, a police base was attacked, and two ATM machines were destroyed in explosions leaving six police officers dead.[11]
No. Only gas bombs, pepper spray.	230 people arrested, at least 100 people and 12 policemen were injured in São Paulo.[9]

Yes.	2011: 13 people died in the city of Sao Paulo and the rest of the state (3 in the city of São Paulo).[30]
Yes.	1996: 19,2 whereas 2011: 57,8 (rate/ 100 thousand).[17]
No	—
Life threatening? (Threat to survival of individuals?)	How many victims? (Numbers, estimates, levels)
yes	Data from Oct 2011- Sept 2012: 260 casualties in traffic accidents [18]
yes	About 535 casualties in 2011 [19]

Yes[7]	92 killed and over 1,800 injured[7]
Life threatening? (Threat to survival of individuals?)	How many victims? (Numbers, estimates, levels)
Yes.	A 1992 CELS report claims that in the greater Buenos Aires area between January 1991 and June 1992, police killed 126 criminal suspects in "shootouts".[5]
No.	209'352 thefts registered in 2012 in the province of Buenos Aires [15]
Life threatening? (Threat to survival of individuals?)	How many victims? (Numbers, estimates, levels)

in the case of murder, yes. In the other cases not necessarily.	Residential burglaries increased by 3.3 percent in the past financial year, and non-residential burglaries by 1.7 percent. In the 2012/2013 financial year: theft out of motor vehicles increased by 3.6 percent; commercial crimes increased by 0.6 percent; car hijacking increased by 5.4 percent; robbery at residential premises increased by 3.6 percent; truck hijacking increased by 14.9 percent; drug-related crime increased by 13.5 percent; and cases of drunk driving, or driving under the influence of drugs,
Possibly yes	"In May and June [2013], xenophobic attacks on the businesses and homes of refugees, asylum-seekers and migrants displaced hundreds of people in Gauteng. More than 60 foreign-owned shops were forced to close following violent looting and destruction by community members
Life threatening? (Threat to survival of individuals?)	How many victims? (Numbers, estimates, levels)
yes	In the case of FARC: over 10'000 casualties on the national level [16]/ Homicide rates 2012 in Bogotá: 16.9/100'000 residents [17]
Life threatening? (Threat to survival of individuals?)	How many victims? (Numbers, estimates, levels)

Yes	
	Homicide rates 2012 for Santiago de Cali: 86/100'000 residents [14]
Life threatening? (Threat to survival of individuals?)	How many victims? (Numbers, estimates, levels)
Yes	"In 1993, says Mejía, Colombia's homicide rate was 420 per 100,000 – the highest in the world, "and Medellín was twice that". Now, the national figure is 33 per 100,000, "but in Medellín, the figure has increased from 75 to 150 since Don Berna was captured [in 2008]".[1]
Life threatening? (Threat to survival of individuals?)	How many victims? (Numbers, estimates, levels)
–	"Estimated population of 4.5 million people, approximately one third of the city's residents live in slums."[4]
possibly life threatening	"The total population of EAs that border the Odaw and its tributary streams is roughly 172,000 people based on the 2000 census."[7]
possibly	–

usually not life threatening	–
yes	–
Life threatening? (Threat to survival of individuals?)	How many victims? (Numbers, estimates, levels)
usually not life threatening	
possibly life threatening	
possibly	
Possibly	
Life threatening? (Threat to survival of individuals?)	How many victims? (Numbers, estimates, levels)
Possibly	2009: "Among India's 35 mega cities, Delhi city reported 23.8% (404 out of 1,696) of total Rape cases 38.9% cases (1,379 out of 3,544) of Kidnapping & Abduction of Women, 15.2% cases (104 out of 684) of Dowry Deaths and 14.1% cases (491 out of 3,477) of Molestation." [4]
possibly life threatening	Delhi police report that in 2012, 521 cases of murder were recorded [9]

life threatening	"Past attacks have targeted public places, including some frequented by Westerners, such as hotels, trains, train stations, markets, cinemas, mosques, and restaurants in large urban areas. Attacks have taken place during the busy evening hours in markets and other crowded places but could occur at any time. Recent incidents include: February 13, 2012 bombing of an Israeli diplomatic vehicle near the diplomatic enclave in New Delhi that injured four persons; September 7, 2011 bomb blast at New Delhi's High Court that killed 12 people; and July 13, 2011 bombings in crowded areas in Mumbai, where three separate explosions killed 21 people and injured more than 100." [9]
potentially life threatening	—
Life threatening? (Threat to survival of individuals?)	How many victims? (Numbers, estimates, levels)
no	21897 in 2012 [3]
yes, possibly	"1,068 road accidents in Baku killed 336 people" in 2012 [4]
yes	No victims so far, the attacks have been impeded so far
yes, possibly	
yes, possibly	31 people died as a result of a strong earthquake in May 2012. [3]
Life threatening? (Threat to survival of individuals?)	How many victims? (Numbers, estimates, levels)

usually not life threatening	Residential burglaries saw a slight decrease in 2012, with a 0.7 percent fall. Robbery of person(s) has also fallen by 2,715 (or 7.4 percent), with a 15.1 percent decline in businesses robberies. Cases of reported rape have fallen by 9.3 percent with 315 fewer cases reported than in 2011. There has been a sharp rise in reported racist, hate, and religious crimes in 2012, an increase of 15.2 percent. Some 1,202 more crimes were reported in 2012 than in 2011 [12]
yes, possibly	621-644 civilian casualties [12]
yes	
Life threatening? (Threat to survival of individuals?)	How many victims? (Numbers, estimates, levels)
no	
possibly	no victims so far
Life threatening? (Threat to survival of individuals?)	How many victims? (Numbers, estimates, levels)
yes, possibly	31332 (2011 figure)
no	91349 (2011 figure)
Life threatening? (Threat to survival of individuals?)	How many victims? (Numbers, estimates, levels)
usually not life threatening, but happens to be in rare cases	
yes	Luxor massacre in 1997: 62 tourists dies, Dahab bombings (2006), Khan al Khalili bombing (2009)
no	not known

usually not life threatening	not known, but a lot of women are victims of sexual harassment
possibly yes	ROAD TRAFFIC DEATHS PER 100000 PEOPLE (2009): 41.6 [14]
Life threatening? (Threat to survival of individuals?)	How many victims? (Numbers, estimates, levels)
no	
yes	"An individual was murdered in a nightclub in Roppongi in September of 2012. The person was attacked by about 10 individuals with metal pipes and beaten to death." [11]
Life threatening? (Threat to survival of individuals?)	How many victims? (Numbers, estimates, levels)
Yes	
Yes	
Yes	"Just (...) 2010, many people died when unusually heavy downpours washed away some shanty settlements or favelas nestled precariously on steep slopes above the city centre." [42]
Life threatening? (Threat to survival of individuals?)	How many victims? (Numbers, estimates, levels)
yes, possibly	—
	—

possibly yes	"Reliable statistical crime data is unavailable in Angola." [18]
Life threatening? (Threat to survival of individuals?)	How many victims? (Numbers, estimates, levels)
usually not	
possibly yes	
possibly yes	
Life threatening? (Threat to survival of individuals?)	How many victims? (Numbers, estimates, levels)
Yes	4 homicides per 100'000 residents in 2013 (333 murders), which is a record low[18] At the same time, homicide rates strongly vary among districts. High homicide rates (11.67-17.35 homicides per 100'000 residents) in precincts 42 (Bronx), 73, 77, 79 (Brooklyn)[19]
Yes	41st Precinct (Bronx): 11.67-17.35 such felony assaults per 100'000 people registered for 2013[19]
Possibly yes	In Precincts MTS, 25 (Manhattan) an 73 (Brooklyn) between 11,67 and 17.35 cases of rape have been reported and rape rates are also high in other neighbourhoods of Brooklyn and Staten Island[19]
Possibly	

Life threatening? (Threat to survival of individuals?)	How many victims? (Numbers, estimates, levels)
no	—
Life threatening? (Threat to survival of individuals?)	How many victims? (Numbers, estimates, levels)
no	—
no, usually not	
yes, possibly	
Life threatening? (Threat to survival of individuals?)	How many victims? (Numbers, estimates, levels)
Possibly	

Yes	<p>The Human Rights Watch World Report is about many cases of murder, rape and child soldiers. Although without specific mentioning of Kinshasa in this context: "government soldiers (...) raped at least 76 women and girls in and around the town of Minova, South Kivu (...) armed clash (...) 25 civilians died. (...) Goma (...) M23 fighters summarily executed at least 24 people, raped at least 36 women and girls, looted hundreds of homes, offices, and vehicles, and forcibly recruited soldiers and medical officers, police, and civilians into their ranks (...) Between March and July, M23 fighters summarily executed at least 44 people and raped at least 61 women and girls. (...) M23 shelled populated neighbourhoods in and around Goma, killing at least 7 civilians and wounding more than 40." [12] Civilians were also attacked by other armed groups, such as Nduma</p>
Possibly	
Possibly	
Life threatening? (Threat to survival of individuals?)	How many victims? (Numbers, estimates, levels)
Yes	<p>The most recent statistics available dates back to 2009, when officially 18,200 people were killed. However, an extensive study by the Russian Office of the Chief Public Prosecutor (Generalstaatsanwaltschaft) concludes that actually 42'200 murders were committed in 2009.[17] Officially, the homicide rate for 2009 was 4.6 per 100,000 inhabitants.[18]</p>
Possibly	<p>Although no official statistics seem to be available and many crimes are denied by the judicial authorities to be hate crimes, they are on the rise.[19] "The number of race-hate and other extremist crimes in Moscow has risen six-fold in the first half of 2008 (...) "A total of 73 crimes that fall under this category have been registered in Moscow, up almost six-fold year-on-year, when 13 such crimes were registered" (...) Until recently authorities have been generally reluctant to treat skinhead attacks as xenophobic crimes, portraying them instead as acts of hooliganism." [21]</p>
No	

Life threatening? (Threat to survival of individuals?)	How many victims? (Numbers, estimates, levels)
No, usually not	
Yes[23]	Occasional attacks
Yes[23]	191 people were killed and 1,841 wounded. The "worst terror attack in Europe since the Lockerbie bombing in 1988"[24]
Life threatening? (Threat to survival of individuals?)	How many victims? (Numbers, estimates, levels)
Possibly yes	Few
Life threatening? (Threat to survival of individuals?)	How many victims? (Numbers, estimates, levels)
No, usually not	In 2012: all of the crimes together amount to around 12'000 (including public violence, violence against life and limb, and other, non specified crimes. (10.5%) [13]
No, usually not	In 2012: 1890 crimes against sexual integrity (1.6%) [13]
No, usually not	
Life threatening? (Threat to survival of individuals?)	How many victims? (Numbers, estimates, levels)
Yes	In 2011, there were 964 homicides registered in Baghdad, which makes a homicide rate of 13.66 per 100,000[14]

Possibly yes	Most detained people in Baghdad face violence such as systemic torture, lack of medical care and food on a daily basis[15]
Possibly yes	Estimates are difficult, as most cases of sexual harassment remain unreported and "Iraq does not provide accurate statistics of the spread of sexual harassment"[16]
Life threatening? (Threat to survival of individuals?)	How many victims? (Numbers, estimates, levels)
Possibly yes	
Possibly yes	
Life threatening? (Threat to survival of individuals?)	How many victims? (Numbers, estimates, levels)
Yes	
Mostly not	
Life threatening? (Threat to survival of individuals?)	How many victims? (Numbers, estimates, levels)

Possibly yes	In December 2010, Sweden experienced its first suicide bombing in a busy commercial district of Stockholm. The suicide bomber activated the devices prematurely and succeeded in killing only himself. Had the operation been successfully carried out, the number of deaths and injuries would have been significant "[22]
Possibly yes	"The latest number available are from 2011, where hate crimes with racial and religious motives totaled 4,550. However, there have been anecdotal reports in the media from ethnic Jews in Malmo feeling subjected to increased harassment from the Muslim population." [23]
Usually not	The Swedish police recorded the highest number of offences - about 63 per 100,000 inhabitants - of any force in Europe, in 2010. The second-highest in the world. (...) But that is a misconception, according to Klara Selin, a sociologist at the National Council for Crime Prevention in Stockholm (...) because police
Possibly yes	
Life threatening? (Threat to survival of individuals?)	How many victims? (Numbers, estimates, levels)
Life threatening? (Threat to survival of individuals?)	How many victims? (Numbers, estimates, levels)
Yes	
Possibly yes	
Life threatening? (Threat to survival of individuals?)	How many victims? (Numbers, estimates, levels)

Usually not	"the country has the third highest rape figures in the South American continent with 16 cases per 100,000 people, surpassed only by Bolivia and Peru. (...) However, the report says these figures may be explained by a higher frequency of formal complaints as a result of a greater amount of confidence in the local authorities." [22]
No	
Possibly yes	
Life threatening? (Threat to survival of individuals?)	How many victims? (Numbers, estimates, levels)
Possibly yes	many crimes are interrelated and cannot easily be separated. "The brutality at Heaven is the most glaring example of the bloodshed seeping toward the greater metropolitan area. Official figures released in July show that of the country's 31 states, the one named Mexico surrounding the capital overtook all others in terms of homicides last year, with nearly 2,100 people killed. That's about 18 homicides per 100,000 inhabitants - roughly on par with Chicago." [16] "Mexico's drug war has cost 70'000 lives" [19] "The most
Yes	"Karla Zublosky, writing for the New York Times, explained "The remains of five bodies pulled from a mass grave discovered this week in Tlalmanalco have been identified as members of a group of young people who vanished from a bar in May." (...) Rumors surfaced that some of the young men kidnapped may have been involved in the killing of a drug dealer (...). In any case, the kidnapping has damaged the reputation for public safety" [15]
Possibly yes	"April 2011: Several mass graves holding 177

Possibly yes	April 2011 - Several mass graves holding 177 bodies are discovered in Tamaulipas, the same area where the bodies of 72 migrants were discovered in 2010."[18] "Mexico saw 105,628 kidnappings last year, according to a survey by the National Institute of Statistics and Geography, a government agency. The statistics didn't show much faith in law enforcement to address the
Possibly yes	
Life threatening? (Threat to survival of individuals?)	How many victims? (Numbers, estimates, levels)
Possibly yes	"Car bomb kills at least 12 policemen in Karachi: officials (...) The Pakistani Taliban on Thursday claimed credit for a bomb blast that killed twelve policemen on a bus, the latest in a series of near-daily attacks since the government called for peace talks with militants. The explosion in the commercial hub of Karachi, which wounded
Possibly yes	At least 16 people remained on death row for blasphemy, while another 20 were serving life sentences at time of writing. Aasia Bibi, a Christian from Punjab province, who in 2010 became the first woman in the country's history to be sentenced to death for blasphemy, languished in prison. (...) In March, several thousand Christians were forced to flee their homes in Lahore after allegations of blasphemy against a local resident, Sawan Masih. A mob of thousands then looted and burned some 150 homes and two churches as police looked on
Possibly yes	"More than 1,000 women and girls are victims of "honour killings" every year, according to Pakistan's Human Rights Commission. 90% of women in Pakistan face domestic violence."[24]
Life threatening? (Threat to survival of individuals?)	How many victims? (Numbers, estimates, levels)
Possibly yes	"The overall crime rate remains lower than that of other cities of comparable size. One out of 66 people in Istanbul is a victim of a crime. While the

Usually not	"The Turkish Medical Association reported that 11 people lost an eye in this way. Fourteen-year-old Berkin Elvan was hit by a teargas canister in June and remained in a critical condition in a come at time of writing. Siy demonstrators and one polcie officer died in the course of demonstrations between May and September. Ali Ismail Korkmaz,
Possibly yes	"Four out of 10 women in Turkey are beaten by their husbands, according to the recent study entitled "Domestic Violence against Women in Turkey," which has collected the first official statistics on this topic in Turkey. Even more disturbing, th estudy reveals that a significant
Possibly yes	Potentially 30 moi.[18]
Life threatening? (Threat to survival of individuals?)	How many victims? (Numbers, estimates, levels)
Usually not	
No	
Possibly yes	"Nearly 40 percent of Mongolians are herders whose livelihoods are irrevocably intertwined with their environment."[15]
Life threatening? (Threat to survival of individuals?)	How many victims? (Numbers, estimates, levels)
No	

Possibly yes	Vienna: 18 homicides (all solved); 1,141 cases of aggravated assault[26]
Life threatening? (Threat to survival of individuals?)	How many victims? (Numbers, estimates, levels)
Possibly yes	In 2013, there were 28 homicides in Montréal, 85 attempted murders, 10'152 assaults, 1'181 sexual assaults, 3,321 cases of aggravated theft and extortion and 5,638 other offences against the person, such as criminal harassment, threats and kidnapping or confinement.[22]
No	In 2013, there were 453 cases of arson reported, 10,499 cases of breaking and entering, 6,484 cases of auto theft, 31,134 cases of petty larceny, 473 cases of possession of stolen goods, 5,209 cases of fraud, 9,708 cases of mischief.[22]
Life threatening? (Threat to survival of individuals?)	How many victims? (Numbers, estimates, levels)
Possibly yes	In Portugal, 22,270 cases of violent crime were reported. Unofficial translation: "Lisbon remained the most relevant district, observing 1/4" of crimes in total[18]

No	
Life threatening? (Threat to survival of individuals?)	How many victims? (Numbers, estimates, levels)
Yes	2011 statistics: wilful homicide: 27; attempted murder: 88; bodily harm with fatal consequences: 4; involuntary manslaughter: 89[20]
Possibly yes	63 out of the 89 cases of involuntary manslaughter were traffic accidents[20]
Usually not	In 2011, 274 cases of sexual violence were reported in Rome, of which 235 were against people older than 14 years.[20]
No	In 2011, the following cases were reported: theft 129,042, possession of stolen goods 1439, (armed) robbery 3643, extortion 321[20]
Possibly yes	
Life threatening? (Threat to survival of individuals?)	How many victims? (Numbers, estimates, levels)
Possibly yes	Unofficial translation: "Since the weekend [16th to 18 of May 2014], Libya experienced the heaviest fighting since the fall fo Muammar Gaddafi two and a half years ago. At least 70 people have been killed, hundreds injured."[17]

No	
Possibly yes	"Around 8,000 detainees held in relation to the 2011 armed conflict are still in detention facilities; around 3,000 of these are held in government custody, the rest by militias."[18]
Usually not	
Life threatening? (Threat to survival of individuals?)	How many victims? (Numbers, estimates, levels)
Yes	"In 2013, at least 412 Chicagoans lost their lives violently - about 100 fewer than a year ago. That's more than those murdered in new York, and more than Los Angeles. But a Yale University analysis says that despite Chicago's firm numbers, the city's crime rate is not exceptional when compared with other large cities. It ranks Chicago 19th, with violent crime levels similar to those of Houston or Minneapolis, and half that of Detroit or St. Louis. (...) [Chicago is] on track to have the lowest crime rate since 1971 and the lowest murder rate in 45 years."[26]
Possibly yes	Part of the gang violence is already documented in the homicide statistics

Possibly yes	2013: 2788 complaints of aggravated battery; in 2014 so far 2752[32]
Usually not	Reported cases in 2013: robbery (4919), burglary (7700), theft (5972), motor vehicle theft (6247); 2014 until 15 June: robbery (3955), burglary (6013), theft (5985), motor vehicle theft (4382)
Life threatening? (Threat to survival of individuals?)	How many victims? (Numbers, estimates, levels)
Yes	In 2013, 251 homicides were reported in Los Angeles[25]
Usually not	In 2013, 639 cases of rape were reported in Los Angeles[25]

Possibly yes	In 2013, 7,570 cases of aggravated assault were reported in Los Angeles[25]
Possibly yes	In 2013, 3,576 cases of gang-related crime were reported in Los Angeles[25]
Life threatening? (Threat to survival of individuals?)	How many victims? (Numbers, estimates, levels)
Yes	Statistics of the whole country: "Incidents of murder increased from 15,609 murder in 2011/12 to 16,259 murders in 2012/13. This means that there was an increase of 650 murder cases or a 4,2% increase when comparing the total numbers of murders with the previous year. This works out to almost two additional murders per day on average during the 2012/13 financial year. (...) Using the correct census data for 2011, the
Usually not	Sexual offence rates increased from 125,1 per 100,000 to 127,0 per 100,000 population an increase of 1.5%.[13]
Usually not	"The recently released South African Police Service (SAPS) 2012 crime statistics indicate that the number of home invasions remains at an alarmingly high rate, with a total of 6,336 reported in Gauteng Province alone (Gauteng Province includes the cities of Johannesburg and Pretoria)."[12]

No	<p>There were decreases with regards to various robbery categories. These include the category of common robbery where the victim is not usually threatened with a weapon and three of the sub-categories of aggravated robbery. Common robbery decreased by 1.1% (or 560 fewer cases) to a total of 53,540 cases reported. This means that there is a ratio of 102.4 common robberies per 100,000 of the population. The ratio decreased by a marginal 0.3%. Cash-in-transit robbery decrease by 12.7% (from 166 cases in 2011/2012 to 145 cases in 2012/13) ATM bombings decrease by 18.0% (from 261 cases in 2011/12 to 214 cases in 2012/13). Decreases were also recorded in violent property related crimes: arson rate decreased by 6.8%; Malicious damage to property rate decreases by 2.2%. The following categories of theft also recorded decreases: Theft of motor vehicle decreased by 1.3% or 727 fewer cases to a total of 58,370 cases reported. (...) Theft 'other' is a very broad category including the theft of a large number of different goods and property. For example, all theft of cellphones, laptops and other electronic goods, in addition to the theft of non-ferrous metals such as copper cables and the theft as a result of the illegal mining are included in this category. Theft other</p>
Life threatening? (Threat to survival of individuals?)	How many victims? (Numbers, estimates, levels)
Yes	<p>2013, Mumbai had a homicide rate of approx. 1.2 per 100,000 inhabitants. In comparison, the national homicide rate was about 3.5 per 100,000.[13]</p>

Possibly yes	<p>According to statistics of the Indian Police, 1839 cases of rape were reported in the state of Maharashtra in 2012.[17] In Mumbai, there were 232 rapes reported in 2012.[16] However, the estimated the estimated number of unknown cases is high. "Most rapes go unreported because the rape victims fear retaliation or humiliation - in India and the rest of the world.[28] The estimates for unreported rapes in India vary widely. Madiha Kark estimates 54% or rape crimes are unreported;[29] in contrast, Mihir Srivastava estimates 90% of rapes go unreported in India.[30] In the United States, official estimates claim between 65% to 73% or rape cases go unreported every year.[31][32] A University of Surrey study estimates 70% to 90% of rapes go unreported in the United Kingdom;[33] while a UN study of 57 countries estimates just 11% of sexual assault cases worldwide are ever reported.[34] Few states in India have tried to estimate or survey unreported cases [of] sexual assault. The Government of Odisha estimates 60% of sexual assaults go unreported in its state.[35]"[18] However, most of the unknown cases refer to marital rape, which is not considered a crime under Indian law and is therefore not subject to punishment: "The UN Population Fund states that more than 2/3rds of</p>
No	
Possibly yes	<p>"Officials report that approximately 72,000 accidents every year, resulting in an average of 14,000 deaths." [3]</p>

Possibly yes	
Possibly yes	
Life threatening? (Threat to survival of individuals?)	How many victims? (Numbers, estimates, levels)
Yes	In 2013, 3441 cases of murder were reported in the state of Bihar, India.[10] In 2012, Patna itself had a murder rate of 6.5 per 100,000 residents.[11]
Possibly yes	In 2013, 1128 cases of rape were reported in the state of Bihar. The table does not give any information about Patna.[10]
	In 2013, 1521 cases of robbery were reported in Bihar.[10]
Possibly yes	In 2013, 579 cases of dacoity were reported in Bihar, of which 240 were classified as road dacoity and 9 as bank dacoity.[10] Definition of 'dacoity' according to google translate: "an act of armed robbery committed by a gang in India or Burma (Myanmar)."[12]
Possibly yes	In 2013, 5506 cases of kidnapping were reported in Bihar, of which only 70 were kidnappings against ransom.[10]
No	In 2013, 4193 cases of burglary and 21,490 cases of theft were reported in Bihar.[10]
Life threatening? (Threat to survival of individuals?)	How many victims? (Numbers, estimates, levels)

Yes	<p>A detailed report about crime in 2013 has not been published yet. In 2012, there were 78 homicides registered in Ireland. It is unclear how many can be ascribed to the city of Dublin.[17]</p> <p>"Ireland has a higher homicide rate than most of our European neighbours, according to a UN report. (...) Ireland had a homicide rate of 1.2 per 100,000 in 2012, a figure roughly stable since 2000, apart from a peak of 1.8 in 2007. It compares with a total European (44 countries) rate of 3% - a figure reflecting very high rates in Russia (9.2), the Baltic States (Lithuania 6.7) and some Eastern European countries. Ireland is above most of our neighbours, including Denmark (0.8), Sweden (0.7), Italy (0.9), Spain (0.8), Austria (0.9), France (1.0), Germany (0.8) Netherlands (0.9), Czech Republic (1.0) and the UK (1.0).[18]</p> <p>In 2012, the Irish national homicide rate was 1.2, the homicide rate of Dublin was 2.[19]</p>
Usually not	In 2012, 2,059 sexual offences were reported in Ireland.[21]
Life threatening?	How many victims? (Numbers, estimates, levels)
Life threatening?	How many victims? (Numbers, estimates, levels)

[illegible]

Life threatening?	How many victims? (Numbers, estimates, levels)
Life threatening?	How many victims? (Numbers, estimates, levels)
Life threatening?	How many victims? (Numbers, estimates, levels)
Life threatening?	How many victims? (Numbers, estimates, levels)
Life threatening?	How many victims? (Numbers, estimates, levels)
Life threatening?	How many victims? (Numbers, estimates, levels)
Life threatening?	How many victims? (Numbers, estimates, levels)
Life threatening?	How many victims? (Numbers, estimates, levels)
Life threatening?	How many victims? (Numbers, estimates, levels)
Life threatening?	How many victims? (Numbers, estimates, levels)
Life threatening?	How many victims? (Numbers, estimates, levels)
Life threatening?	How many victims? (Numbers, estimates, levels)
Life threatening?	How many victims? (Numbers, estimates, levels)
Life threatening?	How many victims? (Numbers, estimates, levels)
Life threatening?	How many victims? (Numbers, estimates, levels)
Life threatening? (Threat to survival of individuals?)	How many victims? (Numbers, estimates, levels)

[illegible]

Possibly yes	
Possibly yes	a raid on a town in Ituri district in January that led to the rape of 50 women, according to U.N. experts. Local civil society groups and the U.N. peacekeeping mission have accused Sadala's forces of raping or sexually mutilating at least 150 women in attacks that spanned just a few days in November last year." [15]
	(i) dozens of kidnapping of adults and children this year in Ituri territory. The group has tapped into regional opposition against Congo's central government and allegedly finances itself through the illegal trade of gold and ivory." (ii) A group of Islamist rebels composed of at least 800 fighters and led by Ugandan commanders, the ADF reportedly abducted at least 80 Congolese civilians in the first half of the year, including women and children (...) Unlike other groups in eastern Congo, the ADF is not plagued by high
Yes	"Sadala's forces (...) in November last year, as well as engaging in cannibalism and killing some victims by setting them on fire." [15]
Life threatening?	How many victims? (Numbers, estimates, levels)
Life threatening?	How many victims? (Numbers, estimates, levels)
Life threatening?	How many victims? (Numbers, estimates, levels)
Life threatening?	How many victims? (Numbers, estimates, levels)
Life threatening?	How many victims? (Numbers, estimates, levels)

Potential and/or actual threat? (Threat expected in future or already felt)	Triggers (Unexpected events triggering escalation)
—	—
Actual threat and expected in the future but decreasing.	—
—	—
—	Traffic jam, opened windows.[11]
Happened but it is also expected. A list of over 100 officers' names was sold to the PCC by rogue cops.[11]	2006: denial of Mother's day leave, transfer of high level member of PCC to distant prisons to isolate the leaders (11 Mai 765 prisoners were transfered). 2012: transfer of gang leaders caused the crackdown.
Both	RS 0,20 increase in the price for a single-way public transport ticket; high expenditures with World Cup; corruption scandals.

Potential during rainy season.	Rain.
Continuous growth.[17]	Transfer of gang leaders in prison, lack of entitled prison leave, killing of gang members by police officers (vengeance on both sides).
Potential and actual.	—
Potential and/or actual threat? (Threat expected in future or already felt)	Triggers (Unexpected events triggering escalation)
actual threat	—
actual threat	—

—	<p>The report of the Truth for Reconciliation Commission released in 2013 found that government forces had used weapons of war and live ammunition on protesters.[7]</p>
<p>Potential and/or actual threat? (Threat expected in future or already felt)</p>	<p>Triggers (Unexpected events triggering escalation)</p>
<p>"The Commission of Parents and Relatives of Innocent Victims of Police Violence has filed on 100 young people killed by police over the previous two years".[5]</p>	<p>"In 1993, Mignone expressed the opinion that the poor may be subject to such treatment because they are unaware of their options for redress, whereas middle-class persons, being better informed, are unlikely to be subjected to such abuses"[5]</p>
<p>Actual threat</p>	<p>—</p>
<p>Potential and/or actual threat? (Threat expected in future or already felt)</p>	<p>Triggers (Unexpected events triggering escalation)</p>

Actual threat	"Research shows that most victims are killed by acquaintances, friends or family members during disputes overwhelmingly fuelled by alcohol and in some occasions, drug abuse. Victimization surveys, police docket surveys and mortuary surveillance studies reveal that the most victims of murder in South Africa are young black men. And studies reveal that most murdered women are killed by their
Actual threat	
Potential and/or actual threat? (Threat expected in future or already felt)	Triggers (Unexpected events triggering escalation)
"Ciudad Bolivar (poorer part within the city of Bogotá) keeps presenting a deficit of access to public services characterized by a low number of telephone lines, connection failures with the aqueduct and sewage system, and insufficient coverage of the garbage collection services."[7]	Urbanization
Potential and/or actual threat? (Threat expected in future or already felt)	Triggers (Unexpected events triggering escalation)

Actual threat	
Potential and/or actual threat? (Threat expected in future or already felt)	Triggers (Unexpected events triggering escalation)
The Oficina de Evigado contests territory against the paramilitary Urabeños from the Caribbean coast, who are on the offensive.[1]	—
Potential and/or actual threat? (Threat expected in future or already felt)	Triggers (Unexpected events triggering escalation)
Potential and actual	—
Potential and actual: "with rising sea levels it may become an even greater problem"[7]	—
actual threat	—

actual threat	—
actual threat	—
Potential and/or actual threat? (Threat expected in future or already felt)	Triggers (Unexpected events triggering escalation)
Actual threat	—
Potential and actual threat	
potential and actual threat	
Actual threat	—
Potential and/or actual threat? (Threat expected in future or already felt)	Triggers (Unexpected events triggering escalation)
Actual threat	—
Actual threat	—

potential and actual threat	—
potential and actual threat	—
Potential and/or actual threat? (Threat expected in future or already felt)	Triggers (Unexpected events triggering escalation)
Actual threat	—
Actual threat	—
Potential threat	One trigger-though not unexpected-was the Eurovision song contest
Actual threat	
Potential and actual threat	seismic activity
Potential and/or actual threat? (Threat expected in future or already felt)	Triggers (Unexpected events triggering escalation)

Actual threat	—
potential and actual threat	
potential and actual threat	September 11th terrorist attacks
Potential and/or actual threat? (Threat expected in future or already felt)	Triggers (Unexpected events triggering escalation)
actual threat	—
potential threat	
Potential and/or actual threat? (Threat expected in future or already felt)	Triggers (Unexpected events triggering escalation)
actual threat	—
actual threat	—
Potential and/or actual threat? (Threat expected in future or already felt)	Triggers (Unexpected events triggering escalation)
Actual threat	Tunisian vegetable vendor set himself on fire, triggering the Arab Spring, amongst others in Egypt. (Black Swan effect)
Actual and potential threat	
actual threat	

Actual threat	Woman in blue bra who was attacked by the police
Actual threat	
Potential and/or actual threat? (Threat expected in future or already felt)	Triggers (Unexpected events triggering escalation)
actual threat	—
Actual threat	—
Potential and/or actual threat? (Threat expected in future or already felt)	Triggers (Unexpected events triggering escalation)
Actual threat	—
Potential and actual threat	
Potential and/or actual threat? (Threat expected in future or already felt)	Triggers (Unexpected events triggering escalation)
actual threat	—
actual threat	—

actual threat	—
Potential and/or actual threat? (Threat expected in future or already felt)	Triggers (Unexpected events triggering escalation)
actual threat	—
actual threat	—
actual and potential threat	—
Potential and/or actual threat? (Threat expected in future or already felt)	Triggers (Unexpected events triggering escalation)
Actual threat	
Actual threat	
Actual threat	
Potential threat	—

Potential and/or actual threat? (Threat expected in future or already felt)	Triggers (Unexpected events triggering escalation)
actual threat	—
Potential and/or actual threat? (Threat expected in future or already felt)	Triggers (Unexpected events triggering escalation)
actual threat	—
actual threat	
actual threat	
Potential and/or actual threat? (Threat expected in future or already felt)	Triggers (Unexpected events triggering escalation)
Actual threat	

Actual threat	
Actual threat	
Actual threat	
Potential and/or actual threat? (Threat expected in future or already felt)	Triggers (Unexpected events triggering escalation)
Actual threat	
Actual threat	
Actual threat	
Actual threat	
Actual threat	Occasion of vulnerability (

Potential and/or actual threat? (Threat expected in future or already felt)	Triggers (Unexpected events triggering escalation)
Actual threat	
Potential and actual threat	Increased military presence and wars against muslim countries as a consequence of the September 11th attacks.
Potential and/or actual threat? (Threat expected in future or already felt)	Triggers (Unexpected events triggering escalation)
Actual threat	
Potential and/or actual threat? (Threat expected in future or already felt)	Triggers (Unexpected events triggering escalation)
Actual threat	—
Actual threat	—
Actual threat	—
Potential and/or actual threat? (Threat expected in future or already felt)	Triggers (Unexpected events triggering escalation)
Actual threat	

Actual threat	
Actual threat	"Increasingly, harassment of teachers by students or employers by employees occurs, thus revealing new ethics in Iraqi society that result from a serious social upheaval."[16]
Potential and/or actual threat? (Threat expected in future or already felt)	Triggers (Unexpected events triggering escalation)
Actual threat	
Potential and actual threat	
Potential and/or actual threat? (Threat expected in future or already felt)	Triggers (Unexpected events triggering escalation)
Actual threat	violence spillover from the armed conflict in Syria[16]
Actual threat	
Potential and/or actual threat? (Threat expected in future or already felt)	Triggers (Unexpected events triggering escalation)

Potential and actual threat	
Actual threat	Latter case of jews being harassed: growin Muslim population in Malmo
Actual threat	
Potential threat	
Potential and/or actual threat? (Threat expected in future or already felt)	Triggers (Unexpected events triggering escalation)
Potential and/or actual threat? (Threat expected in future or already felt)	Triggers (Unexpected events triggering escalation)
Actual threat	
Actual threat	"Countries that spent billions trying to improve justice and human rights are now focused largely on security, and are retreating from Afghan politics (...) the lack fo response from donors...[15]
Potential and/or actual threat? (Threat expected in future or already felt)	Triggers (Unexpected events triggering escalation)

Actual threat	
Actual threat	
Potential and actual threat	
Potential and/or actual threat? (Threat expected in future or already felt)	Triggers (Unexpected events triggering escalation)
Actual threat	
Actual threat	"70'000 people killed since ex-President Felipe Calderón launched his frontal assault on the country's drug cartels.
Actual threat	

Actual threat	
Potential and actual threat	
Potential and/or actual threat? (Threat expected in future or already felt)	Triggers (Unexpected events triggering escalation)
Actual threat	"Pakistani officials said sectarian violence intensified in the aftermath of the Sept. 11, 2001, terrorist attacks of the United States, when the Taliban regime was ousted in Afghanistan and its fighters crossed into Pakistan. As the border became less stable, hundreds of
Actual threat	
Actual threat	
Potential and/or actual threat? (Threat expected in future or already felt)	Triggers (Unexpected events triggering escalation)
Actual threat	In most cases crimes of opportunity[19]

Actual threat	Protests
Actual threat	
Potential threat	
Potential and/or actual threat? (Threat expected in future or already felt)	Triggers (Unexpected events triggering escalation)
Actual threat	
Actual threat	Opportunity
Potential and actual threat	Increase of mining in the region
Potential and/or actual threat? (Threat expected in future or already felt)	Triggers (Unexpected events triggering escalation)
Actual threat	Opportunity

Actual threat	
Potential and/or actual threat? (Threat expected in future or already felt)	Triggers (Unexpected events triggering escalation)
Actual threat	
Actual threat	Opportunity
Potential and/or actual threat? (Threat expected in future or already felt)	Triggers (Unexpected events triggering escalation)
Actual threat	One trigger was the financial crisis, which also affected Portugal with its serious impact on the labour market leading to extremely high unemployment rates. The graph on p. 72 shows this development and also that, in 2010 the rate of violent crime peaked, and started to decline in 2011 with an ongoing trend in 2012.[18]

Potential and/or actual threat? (Threat expected in future or already felt)	Triggers (Unexpected events triggering escalation)
Actual threat	
Actual threat	Circumstances
Actual threat	
Actual threat	Opportunity
Actual threat	
Potential and/or actual threat? (Threat expected in future or already felt)	Triggers (Unexpected events triggering escalation)
Actual threat	Libya fighting causes turmoil as government claims control. The Libyan government has insisted that it remains in control of the country despite a series of heavy attacks and clashes over the weekend. The parliament building in the capital Tripoli was overrun by a militia group, and two people were killed. Later a militia spokesman demanded that the assembly hand over power to a body drawing up a new constitution. (...) Early on Monday there were reports of an attack on a military air base in Benghazi, which on Friday saw heavy fighting

Potential and actual threat	
Actual threat	
Actual threat	
Potential and/or actual threat? (Threat expected in future or already felt)	Triggers (Unexpected events triggering escalation)
Actual threat	
Actual threat	<p>Predictability of whereabouts and provocation via social media: "Coleman's murder sparked a round of back-and-forth retaliation killings (...) We naturally associate criminal activity with secrecy (...) Today, though, foolish as it may be in practice, street gangs have adopted a level of transparency that might impress even the most fervent Silicon Valley futurist. Every day on Facebook and Twitter, on Instagram and YouTube, you can find unabashed teens flashing hand signs, brandishing guns, playing out</p>

Actual threat	
Actual threat	Opportunity
Potential and/or actual threat? (Threat expected in future or already felt)	Triggers (Unexpected events triggering escalation)
Actual threat	—
Actual threat	—

Actual threat	—
Actual threat	—
Potential and/or actual threat? (Threat expected in future or already felt)	Triggers (Unexpected events triggering escalation)
Actual threat	
Actual threat	
Actual threat	"In many cases, criminals prefer to attack when the occupant is home because: 1) the residential alarm is off and, 2) the occupant can identify where valuables are kept." [12]

Actual threat	Opportunity (crowded places)
Potential and/or actual threat? (Threat expected in future or already felt)	Triggers (Unexpected events triggering escalation)
Actual threat	

Actual threat	Opportunity; prospect of impunity
Actual threat	Opportunity (crowded places)
Actual threat	"If a driver hits a pedestrian or a cow, the vehicle and its occupants are at risk of being attacked by passersby. Such attacks pose significant risk of injury or death to the vehicle's occupants or at least of incineration of the vehicle. It can be unsafe to remain at the scene of an accident of this nature, and drivers may instead wish to seek out the nearest police station."[3]

Potential and actual threat	
Potential and actual threat	
Potential and/or actual threat? (Threat expected in future or already felt)	Triggers (Unexpected events triggering escalation)
Actual threat	
Actual threat	Opportunity, prospect of impunity
Actual threat	Opportunity
Actual threat	—
Actual threat	—
Actual threat	Opportunity
Potential and/or actual threat? (Threat expected in future or already felt)	Triggers (Unexpected events triggering escalation)

Actual threat	
Actual threat	
Potential and/or actual threat?	Triggers (Unexpected events triggering
Potential and/or actual threat?	Triggers (Unexpected events triggering

[illegible]

Potential and/or actual threat?	Triggers (Unexpected events triggering
Potential and/or actual threat?	Triggers (Unexpected events triggering
Potential and/or actual threat?	Triggers (Unexpected events triggering
Potential and/or actual threat?	Triggers (Unexpected events triggering
Potential and/or actual threat?	Triggers (Unexpected events triggering
Potential and/or actual threat?	Triggers (Unexpected events triggering
Potential and/or actual threat?	Triggers (Unexpected events triggering
Potential and/or actual threat?	Triggers (Unexpected events triggering
Potential and/or actual threat?	Triggers (Unexpected events triggering
Potential and/or actual threat?	Triggers (Unexpected events triggering
Potential and/or actual threat?	Triggers (Unexpected events triggering
Potential and/or actual threat?	Triggers (Unexpected events triggering
Potential and/or actual threat?	Triggers (Unexpected events triggering
Potential and/or actual threat?	Triggers (Unexpected events triggering
Potential and/or actual threat?	Triggers (Unexpected events triggering
Potential and/or actual threat? (Threat expected in future or already felt)	Triggers (Unexpected events triggering escalation)

[illegible]

SYMPTOMS (Visible evidence of the threat)	ROOT CAUSES (Underlying reasons)
—	Social inequality; rapid urbanization; poverty; drugs
—	Conflict with the police.
—	Machism (46%); Alcoholism (31%) [data for Brazil].[26]
—	—
—	Social inequality; urbanization; lack of employment.
General disenchantment with the social services in São Paolo. Rising bus ticket fares were tipping point for civil unrest.	Lack of proper network of public transport, low minimum salary and increase of prices

Hepatitis, tetanus, and other viruses. ¹¹	Illegal housing, poverty.
—	
—	
SYMPTOMS (Visible evidence of the threat)	ROOT CAUSES (Underlying reasons)
chaotic traffic conditions	Poor enforcement of traffic regulations, proper fines are not imposed when rules are broken, drunk drivers [18]
suppressed ethnic minorities	Conflict has started in 2004 and draws on long-standing Malay nationalist antipathy to Thai rule, which started when the region was annexed in 1902. Malay people are predominantly Muslim with distinct language and culture and they are very different from the rest of Buddhist Thailand. [20]

	<p>In February 2010, Abhisit tightened security in anticipation of the Supreme Court's ruling to seize Thaksin Shinawatra's bank accounts frozen since the 2006 military coup. The UDD did not protest, but announced protests on 14 March in Bangkok to call for new elections. Abhisit further tightened security. Censorship was heightened, and radio, TV stations and Web sites sympathetic to the UDD were closed.</p>
SYMPTOMS (Visible evidence of the threat)	ROOT CAUSES (Underlying reasons)
<p>"Young males are sometimes beaten by police after leaving rock concerts, often because they are suspected of using drugs".[5]</p>	<p>The fact that many people involved in human rights abuses under the dictatorship have remained in positions of power is considered one of the most important reasons for the continuation of this problem.[5]</p>
<p>"In January 2010, local press reported that over 1.2 million firearms are registered to nearly 700,000 users, with almost 36,000 permits issued in 2010 (down from the 55,000 issued a decade earlier)." [10]</p>	<p>"Most protests are related to domestic economic and political issues including labor disputes. U.S. interests are occasionally targeted based on current events, such as U.S. military presence in the region, the Haiti earthquake response, or policy toward Cuba. U.S. companies are also sometimes the target of labor protests."[10]</p>
SYMPTOMS (Visible evidence of the threat)	ROOT CAUSES (Underlying reasons)

Surge in gang violence has prompted education officials to close 16 schools for two days.[18]	
"At time of writing no one had been arrested and charged with xenophobic violence. Instead, police arrested 21 people in Gauteng and charged them with public violence and arrested about 100 others in connection with the	
SYMPTOMS (Visible evidence of the threat)	ROOT CAUSES (Underlying reasons)
"Lowest level of green space per habitant (1,94m2), and the lowest number of police stations (1 per 100,000 habitants). The percentage of people with unsatisfied basic needs in Ciudad Bolivar has decreased since 1993, but it still represented more that a quarter of residents in 2001. Violence too is high: assaults were the first cause of death for people aged between 15 and 44 and the second for people aged between 45 and 59."[7]	"Ciudad Bolivar has by most indicators the worst social conditions in Bogotá. The government has not been able to keep pace with the area's growing population in developing the necessary infrastructure systems."[7]
SYMPTOMS (Visible evidence of the threat)	ROOT CAUSES (Underlying reasons)

Media sources report on the presence of "social cleansing" groups in Santiago de Calí (El Puebli 16 Apr. 2013; <i>Vanguardia</i> 2 Feb. 2013). Sources report on (...) a pamphlet circulated in the neighbourhood El Guabal stating that [translation] "death has arrived ... we are going to take justice in our own	
SYMPTOMS (Visible evidence of the threat)	ROOT CAUSES (Underlying reasons)
displacement [1]	Pablo Escobar's cartel
SYMPTOMS (Visible evidence of the threat)	ROOT CAUSES (Underlying reasons)
—	Unequality, lack of legal protection ("There is no reference to housing rights in the Constitution and the Constitution fails to make social and economic rights enforceable in the courts.")[6]
spread of water- and vector borne diseases, such as cholera, typhoid fever, hepatisis, dengue and malaria	Massive growth of the city; flaws in the drainage network such as undersized, unconnected or improperly channeled drains; poor development controls, limited garbage collection and disposal block channels and sewers[7]
missing street lights,neglect of pedestrians	inefficient infrastructure provision due to corruption, for instance.

—	high youth unemployment, bad economic situation
increased drug use and sale	unemployment (selling drugs is profitable), no perspectives to get a decent job
SYMPTOMS (Visible evidence of the threat)	ROOT CAUSES (Underlying reasons)
	bad economic situation, poverty and lack of education, unemployment
	quarreling opposing political elites, corruption among elites, unsatisfied population
	Culturally, women don't seem to be respected by most of Indian men. Conservative society.
SYMPTOMS (Visible evidence of the threat)	ROOT CAUSES (Underlying reasons)
—	Culturally, women don't seem to be respected by most of Indian men. Conservative society.
	"Socio-economic imbalances, urban anonymity, disproportionate sex ratio (866 female:1,000 males), overpopulation, unemployment, poverty, corruption, and inadequate policing." [9]

	Corrupt politicians and elite which is not representing the population, power struggle between various political opponents, exclusion of minorities in politics
changing and more extreme weather patterns (torrential rainfalls, heavy draughts etc.)	global warming, climate change
SYMPTOMS (Visible evidence of the threat)	ROOT CAUSES (Underlying reasons)
	poverty, unemployment, lack of education, lack of prospects
	"Driving hazards, such as debris, sinkholes, and potholes, are common in Baku. Most drivers do not pay attention to traffic regulations, signals, lane markings, pedestrians, or other drivers, even as traffic police are observing. Drivers often travel at extremely high speeds, and accidents are frequent and often serious. Pedestrians often contribute to the hazardous driving conditions by disregarding vehicles, crosswalks, and signals. Driving in Baku should be considered extremely risky." [3]
	Neglect of minorities, religious dissenters
—	
SYMPTOMS (Visible evidence of the threat)	ROOT CAUSES (Underlying reasons)

	Double dip recession
	Increased military presence and wars against muslim countries as a consequence of the September 11th attacks.
SYMPTOMS (Visible evidence of the threat)	ROOT CAUSES (Underlying reasons)
	Difficult economic situation, low education, rough neighborhood
Presence of several international terrorist groups (Al Qaeda, Islamic Jihad Union. Kongra Gel (Former Kurdistan Workers' Party)) operate within Germany. Presence of Jihadist travelers who attend training camps in Pakistan and Afghanistan. [5]	Increased military presence and wars against muslim countries as a consequence of the September 11th attacks.
SYMPTOMS (Visible evidence of the threat)	ROOT CAUSES (Underlying reasons)
SYMPTOMS (Visible evidence of the threat)	ROOT CAUSES (Underlying reasons)
	Long-lasting dictatorship, worsening economic situation, growing social inequality
	resentments against the West and Western culture

many more men on the street than women	Very conservative culture, sex before marriage is frowned upon, women do not have equal rights and are disadvantaged.
SYMPTOMS (Visible evidence of the threat)	ROOT CAUSES (Underlying reasons)
—	—
—	—
SYMPTOMS (Visible evidence of the threat)	ROOT CAUSES (Underlying reasons)
	"rapid urban growth and the absence of sufficient housing structures (which led to the increase of poor communities on the outskirts of big cities since the 1960s); high inequality in wealth distribution; slow economic growth; low living standards; growing firearms availability ³⁷ ; the emergence of drug-trafficking factions and other armed groups, particularly in Rio de Janeiro; the ineffectiveness or the lack of presence of the state; widespread impunity; the culture and practice of violence maintained and perpetuated by
"While in 2010 the overall homicide rate of the Brazilian population was 25.2 per 100,000 inhabitants, in the 15-24 age bracket this rises to 50.1 per 100,000 and to 49.7 per 100,000 for 15-29 year olds. ²⁸ "[41]	
	Climate change
SYMPTOMS (Visible evidence of the threat)	ROOT CAUSES (Underlying reasons)
lack of trust in law enforcement authorities within the population.	underpaid personnel, corruption, lack of professional education
	Authoritarian ruler wants to stay in power at all costs

	weak law enforcement apparatus, lack of professional perspectives, lack of proper education
SYMPTOMS (Visible evidence of the threat)	ROOT CAUSES (Underlying reasons)
	poor integration into society, resentments against Western culture or the West, social discontent
SYMPTOMS (Visible evidence of the threat)	ROOT CAUSES (Underlying reasons)
"Although al Qaeda's last successful Western attack was in the United Kingdom in 2005, a steady stream of the group's operatives have been detected and disrupted over the past 10 years in the United States, Norway, Denmark, the United Kingdom, Germany, and Pakistan."[21]	

SYMPTOMS (Visible evidence of the threat)	ROOT CAUSES (Underlying reasons)
<p>Message parlors, barbershops, and nightclubs operate as covers for prostitution run by criminals [11]</p>	
SYMPTOMS (Visible evidence of the threat)	ROOT CAUSES (Underlying reasons)
<p>—</p>	
SYMPTOMS (Visible evidence of the threat)	ROOT CAUSES (Underlying reasons)
<p>Since last year, human rights defenders have faced an increased number of death threats, visits ot their houses and offices by armed men, abductions and arbitrary detentions. They are often threatened for speaking out against armed groups or the national army. Many human rights defenders had to stop their work, close their offices and flee for their lives. (...) One human rights defender who has consistently spoken out about human rights abuses (...) received death threats, (...) He also received a text message</p>	

<p>The Human Rights Watch World Report is about many cases of rape and child soldiers, although without a specific mentioning of Kinshasa in this context: "government soldiers (...) raped at least 76 women and girls in and around the town of Minova (...) late November 2012, M23 fighters aummarily</p>	Ethnical tensions
	Ethnical tensions (rape as a weapon of war)
SYMPTOMS (Visible evidence of the threat)	ROOT CAUSES (Underlying reasons)
<p>Some of the incidents of the past few years (not only in Moscow): "Tortured and gay man raped with beer bottles; Police colluded with Neo-Nazis at 2011 Moscow Pride protests; Russian MP calls for law allowing gays to be whipped in public squares; Russian paratroopers violently attacked lone gay rights activist in St Petersburg; Father imprisoned gay teen son in rehab clinic after a witch failed to exorcise his homosexuality; Angry crowd of fascists violently attack gay activists in Voronezh"[20]</p>	

SYMPTOMS (Visible evidence of the threat)	ROOT CAUSES (Underlying reasons)
	Basque people striving for more independence from Spain/Madrid
"All four of the trains targeted by the bombers had left Alcala de Henares station, 19 miles from Madrid. The explosions ripped through the budy carriages as the trains were either in	
SYMPTOMS (Visible evidence of the threat)	ROOT CAUSES (Underlying reasons)
"Singapore has one [or] the lowest crime rates in the world. (...) According to UN data, Singapore has the second lowest murder rate in the world (Data excludes tiny Palau and Monaco). Only 16 people were	The little city state is well known for its harsh punishments for crime, even for low-level offences. Recently, a security guard was sentenced to three months in jail and three strokes of the cane for spray-painting "democracy" on a war memorial
With the exception of crimes occurring in housing developments - generally between family members and/or	
SYMPTOMS (Visible evidence of the threat)	ROOT CAUSES (Underlying reasons)
—	excessive alcohol consumption (in the case of public violence and violence against life and limb)
—	—
—	Relatively easy for drug dealers to get away unpunished or just slightly punished compared to international standard [not sure about that]
SYMPTOMS (Visible evidence of the threat)	ROOT CAUSES (Underlying reasons)

Forces controlled by the Defense, Interior, and Justice Ministries, as well as elite forces reporting directly to the prime minister's office, continued arbitrary detentions of a broad spectrum of detainees, including in secret prisons outside the purview of the interior and Justice ministries. (...) Vice President Tariw Hashimi's former guard, whose body bore wounds suggesting torture, died in government custody in March, and poet Irfan Ahmed Mohammed dies in KRG police custody in August. Authorities have not released	Iraq war that started in 2003; poor legal basis or law enforcement[15]
	Low status of women in society
SYMPTOMS (Visible evidence of the threat)	ROOT CAUSES (Underlying reasons)
In 2013, several police officers were convicted for torture and in July, authorities adopted a law on a National Preventative Mechanism against torture	
SYMPTOMS (Visible evidence of the threat)	ROOT CAUSES (Underlying reasons)
Since the summer of 2013, terrorist bombings have targeted the southern suburbs of Beirut and the Bekaa Valley. These were followed by threats from Jabhat al-Nusra in Lebanon and the Islamic State of Iraq and al-Sham (ISIS) of	
"Lebanon is a source, transit and destination country for women and children subjected to forced labor and sex trafficking. Eastern European women	
SYMPTOMS (Visible evidence of the threat)	ROOT CAUSES (Underlying reasons)

Calculations for the Stockholm area show that a rise in mean temperature of 4 degrees increases mortality by just over 5 per cent. We estimate that the number of deaths per year in heat waves will have increased by just over 1,000 by the end of this century. The decrease in the	Climate change
SYMPTOMS (Visible evidence of the threat)	ROOT CAUSES (Underlying reasons)
SYMPTOMS (Visible evidence of the threat)	ROOT CAUSES (Underlying reasons)
"AIHRC also reported that 280 women had been killed by family members during 2011 and 2012, but most cases probably went unreported, it said."[16]	Low status of women in contemporary Afghan society: "Traditional and cultural violence, such as child and forced marriage, the practice of exchanging women to settle disputes, forced isolation, and honor killings"[16]
SYMPTOMS (Visible evidence of the threat)	ROOT CAUSES (Underlying reasons)

"Chileans consider common crime - such as petty theft - to be the main threat to citizen security, a perception that is perhaps explained by the fact that more than 10 percent of Chileans claim to have been a victim of theft in 2012." [22]	
"Already nowadays ten per cent of more of the population in the Metropolitan Region of Santiago de Chile is affected by extreme heat or floods." [21]	Climate change
SYMPTOMS (Visible evidence of the threat)	ROOT CAUSES (Underlying reasons)
For most of the past twenty years, the leading gang in the area has been the aptly named Tepito Cartel, primarily under the control of Jorge Ortiz Reyes, who forged ties to the Beltran Leyva Organization (BLO) and its chief enforcer, Edgar Valdes Villarreal. More recently, a group known as la Union, composed of former BLO and Familia Michoacana	
	One of the underlying reasons: "A growing local hunger for cocaine, marijuana and a host of other drugs normally transported to the United States has brought cartel spinoffs to the capital, which assassinate, mutilate and extort for control." [16]
"Most cartels also extort local businesses and bolster their finances through kidnappings for ransom. They have also been involved in people smuggling, prostitution rings, intimidation and murder" [17]	Big consumer base

	Enormous volume of traffic
SYMPTOMS (Visible evidence of the threat)	ROOT CAUSES (Underlying reasons)
"Pakistan's largest city, Karachi, was rattled this month when six men were found executed near a Sufi shrine. All of the civtims' throats had been slashed, and at least two of the men had been beheaded. A note was found next to their bodies warning others not to visit the	Shia-Sunni tensions: "Local police official Javed Odho told AFP news agency that the IEDS had gone off with
"Abuses are rife under the country's abusive blasphemy law, which is used against religious minorities, often to settle personal disputes."[23]	
those poned cited cultural, tribal and religious practices harmful to women, including acid attacks, child and forced marriage adn punishment or retribution by stoning or rather public abuse."[24]	Low status of women in society
SYMPTOMS (Visible evidence of the threat)	ROOT CAUSES (Underlying reasons)

"The Taksim Gezi Park protests saw police repeatedly disperse protesters, most of whom were entirely peaceful, with water cannons, rubber bullets, and teargas, resorting to excessive use of force and beatings of detainees. Police also unlawfully shot teargas canisters	
	Patriarchal society: ""In Turkey it's the patriarchal power relationship. When there is an issue of power in a family or relationship, violence will be in the middle," said Meltem Agduk, Gender Project Coordinator for UNFPA Turkey."
"Just 30 miles (50 kilometers) from the center of Istanbul, the last domino is waiting to fall on the North Anatolian Fault. Since 1939, massive temblors have marched westward on the fault, moving closer to the city. When this section of	Continental drift
SYMPTOMS (Visible evidence of the threat)	ROOT CAUSES (Underlying reasons)
A small nationalist movement targets foreign nationals. (...) This movement has staged small protests targeting international minins consortia, and they have vandalized foreign owned businesses. These nationalist groups also advocate a pure Mongolian society adn	The movement feeds on the fear that foreign businesses will exploit Mongolians and Mongolia's natural resources. (...) These nationalist groups also advocate a pure Mongolian society (...) A number of these attacks occurred without provocation, adn robbery was nto the
most violent crime targeting foreign nationals is for financial gain with street robberies the most common threat to foreign nationals. The vast majority of	Financial situation turns some citizens into petty criminals
today, the livelihoods of families reliant on grazing livestock are under threat from a climate that is becoming increasingly harsh and unpredictable. Mongolia is feeling the effects of climate chagne "perhaps more rapidly than any other place in the world," provlaimed the vice chairman of parliament this year. Desertification is driving the Gobi Desert to expand by 10,000 square kilometers every year (...) Compounded by increasingly harsh witner storms, the	Climate change; mining; ressource curse[15]
SYMPTOMS (Visible evidence of the threat)	ROOT CAUSES (Underlying reasons)

High ratio of complaints	
SYMPTOMS (Visible evidence of the threat)	ROOT CAUSES (Underlying reasons)
	Financial situation
SYMPTOMS (Visible evidence of the threat)	ROOT CAUSES (Underlying reasons)
Unofficial translation: "As has been observed in previous years, the crime of "theft on public roads (other than stretching), "of" pickpocketing "and" coercion resistance and the [police officer], continued to be the most representative crimes in this category-overall gather 73% of violent crimes." (...) This type of crime continued to eb concentrate i Lisbon, Porto and Setúbal districts which together accounted for 71% of global equity provign that this	The report lists the following main root causes for crime in Portugal:

	unemployment (48%), economic situation (37%), inflation (24%), sovereign debts (17%), health and social security (12%)[18]
SYMPTOMS (Visible evidence of the threat)	ROOT CAUSES (Underlying reasons)
"LGBT organizations criticized an amendment to the bill, which must pass the Senate, exempting a rang of organizations from criminal liability for hate speech."[21]	Deep-rooted homophobic and xenophobic attitude
SYMPTOMS (Visible evidence of the threat)	ROOT CAUSES (Underlying reasons)
"There's not real parliament in here, in Libya. There's no real government," he [National Forces Alliance party member Tawfik Breik] said. "There's militias everywhere."[16]	Libya's leaders have struggled to bring stability to the country since Muammar Gaddafi was removed from power in 2011. The planned new constitution remains unwritten and the country has had three prime ministers since March. Since the conclusion of Col Gaddafi's one-man rule, militias of ex-rebels have become de-facto powerbrokers in the vacuum of Libya's political chaos, correspondents say. They have carved out fiefdoms and are exercising their military muscle to make demands on the state. (...) Correspondents say it is not clear how much backing Col

<p>myriad armed groups with varying agendas and allegiances, some affiliated with the government, controlled large swaths of the country and its resources - including Libya's oil terminals, its main income source - and operated with impunity. The government failed to demobilize militias or merge fighters who</p>	<p>The GNC [General National Congress] suffered from political discord between its main political parties, in particular the Muslim Brotherhood-affiliated Justice and Contruction Party (JCP) and the more liberal leaning National Forces Alliance (NFA); resignations by some Congress members and removal of some congress</p>
<p>"Most have no access to lawyers or judicial reviews. Militias were responsible for continuing widespread abuses, adn some deaths, in custody. (...) The judicial police, tasked with running detention</p>	
<p>"There have been increased reports of armed robbery, carjacking, burglary, and crimes involving weapons."[19]</p>	<p>"Thousands of criminals who were released from prisons by the former regime or who escaped following the revolution remain at large. Hundreds of thousands of small arms looted from</p>
SYMPTOMS (Visible evidence of the threat)	ROOT CAUSES (Underlying reasons)
<p>"Chicago is in the spotlight over gun violence after an overnight shooting on Thursday, September 19, that injured 13 people, including 3-year-old Deonta Howard.[28]</p>	<p>In September, a shooting in a Chicago park left more than a dozen people wounded, including a 3-year-old boy. Chicago Polcie Superintendent Garry McCarthy says in that shooting, assault-style weapons were used. (...) "Illegal guns drive violence. And military-type weapons like the one we belive to have been used in this shooting belong on a battlefield - not on a street or in a corner or in a park," McCarthy says."[26] "Gangs in Chicago have and continue to play an important role in the city's homicide Problem.16, 17, 18 (...) present analysis, a homicide is classified as "gang member involved" if <i>either</i> the victim or offender was identified by police as a member of a street gang."[27]</p>

	Some aggravated battery is clearly related to gang issues, but it is hard to say which percentage.
	Financial situation;
SYMPTOMS (Visible evidence of the threat)	ROOT CAUSES (Underlying reasons)
	—
	—

	—
	—
SYMPTOMS (Visible evidence of the threat)	ROOT CAUSES (Underlying reasons)
	<p>"The crimes above are not easy to reduce through policing alone. This is because most (around 60% to 70%) of murders, attempted murders and rapes, occur between people who know each other and occur as a result of a mix of particular social and economic factors. These crimes are often referred to by the police as 'inter-personal' violent crimes. Only between 15% and 20% of murders and attempted murders are the result of aggravated robbery while inter-group conflicts and vigilantism make up the rest." [13]</p> <p>"countrywide analysis of police precinct statistics suggests that income levels matter. Residents in low-income areas, the analysis shows, are far more likely to be</p>
<p>"Perhaps the most vulnerable point for any resident in South Africa is the residential driveway. Criminals use the driveway as a choke point, attacking victims when they are waiting for the vehicle gate to open. These types of crimes can result in armed robberies and/or carjackings. (...) Victims who resist or fail to comply with demands may be killed or injured seriously. In the worst case scenarios, robbers force the victim into the house, rob the house of its valuables, and drive away with the loot and the victim's car." [12]</p>	<p>Covering also the above lines: "Explaining crime in the past year: The crime statistics presented for the 2012/13 financial year (1 April 2012 to 31 March 2013) reveals that South Africa experienced one of its worst years in a number of years (...) This is because for the past eight years between 2002 and 2011 there have been notable decreases in most crime categories. Some of the largest decreases were recorded in 2009/10 when South</p>

	<p>Africa hosted the FIFA World Cup. However, since 2011/12 it was already apparent that the decreases previously recorded in several types of violent crime had slowed substantially while other violent crime categories (such as business and house robberies) had stabilised at relatively high levels. The government has used crime statistics as a measure of police performance. This means that if crime goes up the police are criticised and if they go down the police are praised. But since there are a large number of crimes that the police cannot be expected to prevent, this approach means that we tend to look for solutions in the wrong places. For most types of crimes the police, courts and prisons only step in once the crime has been committed. At that stage it is very important for the criminal justice system to work effectively and efficiently. But we need to look elsewhere, if we want to reduce much of the inter-personal violence in our society in the long term." [13]</p>
SYMPTOMS (Visible evidence of the threat)	ROOT CAUSES (Underlying reasons)
"Interpersonal homicide accounts for a significant share of homicides around the world (...) India: 48 per cent."	

	<p>"In India, violence is entrenched through the caste system, religious ideals, social norms and ideas of honour and a woman's status in the home as well as through a pervasive acceptance of domestic violence in many forms." [14] Low status of women in society. Extract from a Time essay by Erika Christakis: "Growing evidence suggests that in countries like India and China, where the ration of men to women is unnaturally high due to the selective abortion of female fetuses adn neglect of girl children, the rates of violence towards women increase. "The sex ratio imbalance directly leads to more sex trafficking and bride buying," says Mara Hvistendahl, author of Unnatural Selection: Choosing Boy Over Girls, and the Consequences of a World Full of Men. A scarce resource is generally considered precious, but the lack of women also leaves many young men without marriage partners. In 2011, the numebr of cases of women rapes rose by 9.2 percent; kidnappign and abductions of women were up 19.4 percent. "At this point, we're talking correlation, not causation. More sudies need to be done. [But] it is clear from historical</p>
<p>"Petty crime or crimes of opportunity have affected expatriates with reports of stolen bags, passports, and other valuables. Most of these crimes occus in a non-confrontational manner usually through stealth or forgetfulness of the victim. Areas frequented by foreigners are less vulnerable due to a generally adequate police presence." [3]</p>	<p>Financial situation; other</p>
	<p>"Roads are in moderate condition, but the city's infrastructure is not keepign pace with its rapid growth. There is extreme traffic congestion that limits the number of high-speed traffic accidents/fatalities." [3]</p>

	Congestion
	Climate change
SYMPTOMS (Visible evidence of the threat)	ROOT CAUSES (Underlying reasons)
	See: Mumbai
	—
	—
	—
	—
SYMPTOMS (Visible evidence of the threat)	ROOT CAUSES (Underlying reasons)

<p>About 2013: "After a big jump in the number of murder committed in 2012, this year's total of 51 is down just one on the same period last year. Knife and gun-related deaths have decreased this year -- but there has been a rise in the use of physical violence by killers. Statistics (...) show that eight murders are being attributed to organised crime gangs, compared with 14 in that category last year. These include the deaths of Philip O'Toole, from Bray, who was shot in the head by former associates in January; Paul Cullen, gunned down in front of his father in a northside Dublin pub in March; Lithuanian mobster Gintaras Zelvis, who was attacked in front of his wife in Rathcoole in May; and Alan Desmond, shot in the head by thugs in Tallaght, south Dublin, also in May. Other victims of organised crime gangs were Carl Wynne, who died in July, seven weeks after he had been shot in the head in Tallaght; and Michael Kelly, murdered in Dublin's south city in July. They also include Dean Johnson, gunned down in a case of mistaken identity in Clondalkin, west Dublin, in August, and Jason Carroll</p>	
SYMPTOMS (Visible evidence of the	ROOT CAUSES (Underlying reasons)
SYMPTOMS (Visible evidence of the	ROOT CAUSES (Underlying reasons)

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SYMPTOMS (Visible evidence of the	ROOT CAUSES (Underlying reasons)
SYMPTOMS (Visible evidence of the threat)	ROOT CAUSES (Underlying reasons)

[illegible]

<p>(ii) greatest remaining menace in eastern Congo. The group is led by Rwandan Hutus who helped commit the 1994 genocide and later escaped over the border. The presence of the FDLR has prompted Rwanda to invade Congo twice before to try to wipe out the group. It also has provoked a series of Congolese Tutsi rebellions, including the latest one launched by M23 in April 2012. (...) It is said the armed group has been weakened by high rates of surrender...</p> <p>(iii) Composed of just a few dozen combatants, this group headed by Paul Sadala (alias "Morgan") has nonetheless carried out several recent violent attacks..." (iv) A collection of self-defense groups organized against the FDLR, Raia Mutomboki ("Outrages Citizens") currently has members in both North and South Kivu provinces. The group committed several massacres against the FDLR in 2012..." (v) headed by a Congolese army defector named Hilaire Kombi. (...) the group consists of 300 fighters, some of whom have been in dozens of kidnapping of adults and children this year in Beni territory. The group has tapped into regional opposition against Congo's central</p>	
SYMPTOMS (Visible evidence of the	ROOT CAUSES (Underlying reasons)
SYMPTOMS (Visible evidence of the	ROOT CAUSES (Underlying reasons)
SYMPTOMS (Visible evidence of the	ROOT CAUSES (Underlying reasons)
SYMPTOMS (Visible evidence of the	ROOT CAUSES (Underlying reasons)
SYMPTOMS (Visible evidence of the	ROOT CAUSES (Underlying reasons)

How serious is the threat? (Credible threat or product of fear)	Good scenario (Positive trend if threat is addressed)
"For 82% of respondents, the violence grew. Another 15% believe that violence is the same, and to 2% decreased"(815 people participated in the research, from all areas of São Paulo).[20]	—
"According to the Surveillance of Violence and Accidents Unified Health System (SUS Viva 2008-2009), homicide has fallen into third place in the ranking of causes of deaths of Brazilians. When analyzed only those between the age of 1-39 years this number reaches the first position."[22]	—
Credible; between 2011 and 2012 the cases of violence against women rose 40%.[13]	—
Credible	—
Credible	—
Credible	Better governance, less corruption, proper system of public transport.

Credible	Better housing for the overall population.
credible	Decline in drug trafficking
Credible/ or product of fear	
How serious is the threat? (Credible threat or product of fear)	Good scenario (Positive trend if threat is addressed)
Credible	?
Credible	<p>Succesful inclusion of ethnic and religious minorities into society. "Hopes of peace have been raised after Thailand on Thursday signed its first-ever public agreement with a rebel group in its Muslim-majority south, pledging to work toward ending a festering insurgency."</p> <p>[20]</p>

<p>—</p>	<p>The trials of 24 UDD protest leaders charged with terrorism also started in December.[7]</p>
<p>How serious is the threat? (Credible threat or product of fear)</p>	<p>Good scenario (Positive trend if threat is addressed)</p>
<p>Credible.</p>	<p>—</p>
<p>Credible</p>	<p>—</p>
<p>How serious is the threat? (Credible threat or product of fear)</p>	<p>Good scenario (Positive trend if threat is addressed)</p>

Credible threat	
How serious is the threat? (Credible threat or product of fear)	Good scenario (Positive trend if threat is addressed)
Credible	
How serious is the threat? (Credible threat or product of fear)	Good scenario (Positive trend if threat is addressed)

How serious is the threat? (Credible threat or product of fear)	Good scenario (Positive trend if threat is addressed)
Credible	Received the award of Innovative City of the Year in 2013. "The city built public libraries, parks, and schools in poor hillside neighborhoods and constructed a series of transportation links from there to its commercial and industrial centers. The links include a metro cable car system and escalators up steep hills, reducing commutation times, spurring private investment, and promoting social equity as well as environmental sustainability."[5]
How serious is the threat? (Credible threat or product of fear)	Good scenario (Positive trend if threat is addressed)
Credible	"The government of Ghana must ensure that development is taken forward in ways that do not leave people who are already living in poverty out of the process and do not force them deeper into poverty. Any development programme should be carried out in a manner that protects the rights of all people who may be affected."[5]
Credible	
credible	

credible	
credible	
How serious is the threat? (Credible threat or product of fear)	Good scenario (Positive trend if threat is addressed)
Credible Threat	
Credible Threat	
Credible threat	
How serious is the threat? (Credible threat or product of fear)	Good scenario (Positive trend if threat is addressed)
Credible threat	
Credible threat	

Credible threat	
Potential and credible threat	
How serious is the threat? (Credible threat or product of fear)	Good scenario (Positive trend if threat is addressed)
Credible threat	
Credible threat	
Credible threat	
Credible threat	
Credible threat	—
How serious is the threat? (Credible threat or product of fear)	Good scenario (Positive trend if threat is addressed)

Credible threat	
Credible threat	
Credible threat	
How serious is the threat? (Credible threat or product of fear)	Good scenario (Positive trend if threat is addressed)
Credible threat	
Credible threat	
How serious is the threat? (Credible threat or product of fear)	Good scenario (Positive trend if threat is addressed)
actual threat	
actual threat	
How serious is the threat? (Credible threat or product of fear)	Good scenario (Positive trend if threat is addressed)
Credible threat	
Credible threat	

Credible threat	
How serious is the threat? (Credible threat or product of fear)	Good scenario (Positive trend if threat is addressed)
credible threat	
credible threat	
How serious is the threat? (Credible threat or product of fear)	Good scenario (Positive trend if threat is addressed)
Credible Threat	
Credible Threat	
Credible threat	
Credible threat	
How serious is the threat? (Credible threat or product of fear)	Good scenario (Positive trend if threat is addressed)
credible threat	
credible threat	

credible threat	
How serious is the threat? (Credible threat or product of fear)	Good scenario (Positive trend if threat is addressed)
credible threat	
credible threat	
credible threat	
How serious is the threat? (Credible threat or product of fear)	Good scenario (Positive trend if threat is addressed)
Credible threat	There is a trend of decreasing homicide rates in New York City: "The number of homicides in New York City has dropped nearly 27 percent in 2013 (...) record low. (...) There were 418 murders total in New York City in 2012, a low number not seen since the '60s. For historical perspective, 2,245 people were murdered in New York City in 1990."[20]
Credible threat	
Credible threat	
Credible threat	

How serious is the threat? (Credible threat or product of fear)	Good scenario (Positive trend if threat is addressed)
credible threat	
How serious is the threat? (Credible threat or product of fear)	Good scenario (Positive trend if threat is addressed)
credible threat	
credible threat	
credible threat	
How serious is the threat? (Credible threat or product of fear)	Good scenario (Positive trend if threat is addressed)
Credible threat	

Credible threat	
Credible threat	
How serious is the threat? (Credible threat or product of fear)	Good scenario (Positive trend if threat is addressed)
Credible threat	

How serious is the threat? (Credible threat or product of fear)	Good scenario (Positive trend if threat is addressed)
Credible threat	"October 20, 2011 - Eta declared a "definitive cessation of armed activities." Spanish authorities continue to question the credibility of the message, given that ETA has still not disarmed or disbanded."[23]
Credible threat	
How serious is the threat? (Credible threat or product of fear)	Good scenario (Positive trend if threat is addressed)
	Overall Crime reported in 2013 fell by 4.3% as compared to 2012. Significant dips were seen in four of the six crime classes (...) namely Crimes Against Persons, Housebreaking and Related Crimes, Theft and Related Crimes and Miscellaneous
Credible threat (although there is little chance that one gets killed or seriously injured due to heavily restricted	
How serious is the threat? (Credible threat or product of fear)	Good scenario (Positive trend if threat is addressed)
Credible threat	—
Credible threat	—
Credible threat	—
How serious is the threat? (Credible threat or product of fear)	Good scenario (Positive trend if threat is addressed)
Credible threat	The number of violent deaths in Baghdad has been decreasing since 2009. Whereas there was a homicide rate of 25.42 in 2009 (1,704 violent deaths), the rate decreased to 20.34 (1,399 violent deaths) in 2010.[14]

Credible threat	
Credible threat	
How serious is the threat? (Credible threat or product of fear)	Good scenario (Positive trend if threat is addressed)
Credible threat	
Moderate threat	
How serious is the threat? (Credible threat or product of fear)	Good scenario (Positive trend if threat is addressed)
Credible threat	
Credible threat	Decreasing demand for forced labour
How serious is the threat? (Credible threat or product of fear)	Good scenario (Positive trend if threat is addressed)

Credible threat, however only minor incidents occurred in the last few years	
Credible threat	
Credible threat	
How serious is the threat? (Credible threat or product of fear)	Good scenario (Positive trend if threat is addressed)
How serious is the threat? (Credible threat or product of fear)	Good scenario (Positive trend if threat is addressed)
Credible threat	
How serious is the threat? (Credible threat or product of fear)	Good scenario (Positive trend if threat is addressed)

Credible threat	
Credible threat	
Credible threat	"he international research project ClimateAdaptationSantiago (CAS) has developed, during the last three years, an Adaptation Plan to climate change for the metropolitan region and has handed it over to the Regional Government adn the Regional Secretary of the Ministry of Environment."[21]
How serious is the threat? (Credible threat or product of fear)	Good scenario (Positive trend if threat is addressed)
Credible threat	
Credible threat	"In 2006,. Former Mexican presiden Felipe Calderón, in conjunction with the United States, launched a massive crackdown agaisnt drug trafficking organizations, escalating a conflict that would contribute to the deaths of tens of thousands of
Credible threat	

Credible threat	
Credible threat	This megapolis once had the world's worst air, with skies so poisonous that birds dropped dead in flight. Today, efforts to clean the smog are showing visible progress, revealing stunning views of snow-capped volcanoes – and offering a
How serious is the threat? (Credible threat or product of fear)	Good scenario (Positive trend if threat is addressed)
Credible threat	
Credible threat	
Credible threat	The following text is mentioned to be a good scenario because of the assumption that not necessarily more gender-based violence occurs, but that it rather reported than before 2011: "Overall 6.74%
How serious is the threat? (Credible threat or product of fear)	Good scenario (Positive trend if threat is addressed)
Moderate threat	

Credible threat	
Credible threat	
Credible threat	
How serious is the threat? (Credible threat or product of fear)	Good scenario (Positive trend if threat is addressed)
Credible threat	
Credible threat	
Credible threat	lawmakers have taken noteworthy strides towards ensuring the resource boom leads to healthy development. Parliament passed anti-corruption legislation barring lawmakers from making campaign promises about jobs or money, and the major parties agreed to a ban on cash handouts in advance of the recent elections. The government established two funds with mining revenues, one to make payments to the country's poorest residents and the other to subsidize prices for basic goods when markets are volatile.
How serious is the threat? (Credible threat or product of fear)	Good scenario (Positive trend if threat is addressed)

Credible threat	Although there has been a rise in complaints between 2012 and 2013, the development since 2004 shows a positive image. Also, the rise in complaints overall is due to a higher ratio of complaints against cyber crimes. Also, the quota of crimes solved is very high in Austria: In 2013, 82,3 % of the cases of violent crime were solved.[25] Also, all homicides were solved.[26]
How serious is the threat? (Credible threat or product of fear)	Good scenario (Positive trend if threat is addressed)
Credible threat	"In 2013, there were 19,587 crimes against the person reported in the area, which is 9.3% less than in 2012 and 20.6% less than in 2009. These crimes have decreased for the fifth consecutive year for an overall decline of 25.5% since 2008." [22]
Credible threat	"The number of crimes against property reported in 2013 (63,960) decreased by 12.5% compared to 2012 (73,064 crimes). Crimes against property fell by 27.3% since 2009 and by 36.3% over the past 10 years." [22]
How serious is the threat? (Credible threat or product of fear)	Good scenario (Positive trend if threat is addressed)
Credible threat	Between 2011 and 2012, the number of violent crimes in Lisbon decreased by 12.5% from 11,037 to 9,653 reported cases. Also, compared to other countries in the EU, Portugal, with 39 crimes per 1.000 habitants has a very low crime rate (compared to Sweden with 152).[18] However, this can also be due to the fact that the rate of reporting crime is especially high in Sweden and therefore, this statistical claim is only partly valid.

Credible threat	After petty crime peaked in 2008, there was a strong decrease until 2012: motor vehicle theft: 25,255 -> 15,839; burglary: 29,654 -> 25,148; shoplifting or break-in of industrial building: 16,494 -> 12,345; hit-and-run driving (if translated correctly): 46,385 -> 32,772 cases[18] Another positive trend: "Portugal exits bailout without safety net of credit line. Lisbon is scheduled to wind up its adjustment programme on May 17, six months after ireland made a clean exit from its own
How serious is the threat? (Credible threat or product of fear)	Good scenario (Positive trend if threat is addressed)
Credible threat	"The lower house of parliament approved a bill in September to extend hate crime protections to lesbians, gays, bisexuals, and transgender people"[21]
How serious is the threat? (Credible threat or product of fear)	Good scenario (Positive trend if threat is addressed)
Credible threat	"The Libyan army is slowly beginning to emerge as a viable, if not yet effective force. The army has eben training new recruits and, after Misrata's militias withdrew fro Tripoli in November 2013, has been deployed to provide regular security on the streets for the first time." [18]

Credible threat	
Credible threat	
Credible threat	
How serious is the threat? (Credible threat or product of fear)	Good scenario (Positive trend if threat is addressed)
Credible threat	<p>by the end of the year the city had recorded 415 homicides, 88 fewer than in 2013 and 20 fewer than in 2012."[25]</p> <p>"Only ten communities (...) experienced increases in crime from 2011 to 2013. Many of those communities - Lincoln Square, Lake View, North Park, Jefferson Park and Montclare - are traditionally low-crime communities. (...) many of these communities experience such low annual rates of crime that large eprcentage changes in crime rates may be subject to higher error rates dut to the lower statistical power of the sample. For example, Montclare's 50.00% growth represents a change of only 12 violent crimes between 2011 and 2012."[27]</p>
Credible threat	

Credible threat	So far, the development of reported cases of aggravated battery between 2011 and 2014 is positive: -25%[33]
Credible threat	There has been a positive trend between 2011 and 2014: development of reported cases of robbery (-31%) burglary (-46%), theft (-8%) and motor vehicle theft (-52%)[33]
How serious is the threat? (Credible threat or product of fear)	Good scenario (Positive trend if threat is addressed)
Credible threat	About the development between 2002 and 2012: "Crime rate in Los Angeles falls for 10th straight year, making it the safest big city in America (...) Los Angeles can now lay claim to being the safest big city in America. (...) crime rate in Los Angeles fell 1.4 percent. Notching a decline for the 10th year in a row, Los Angeles now has the lowest crime rate in the country for cities with a population over 2 million people. (...) Police Chief Charlie Beck said that the cities efforts to target gang-related crime have paid off. "It wasn't very long ago that we were the homicide capital of the nation and the undisputed, undisputed source of gang misery worldwide," Beck said. "Because of this mayor, we've changed that. Now we're the source of the solution."[26]
Credible threat	Between 2008 and 2013, the rate of reported rape cases fell from 949 to 639 cases, which is a decrease of 32.7%[25]

Credible threat	Between 2008 and 2013, the rate of reported cases of aggravated assault fell from 11,793 to 7,570 cases, which is a decrease of 35.8%[25]
Credible threat	Between 2008 and 2013, there has been a strong decline of reported cases of gang-related crimes from 6860 to 3576 cases.
How serious is the threat? (Credible threat or product of fear)	Good scenario (Positive trend if threat is addressed)
Credible threat	
Credible threat	
Credible threat	

Credible threat	
How serious is the threat? (Credible threat or product of fear)	Good scenario (Positive trend if threat is addressed)
Credible threat	

Credible threat	<p>"Local media and police have reported an increase in crimes of sexual assaults feeling more willing to report such crimes to authorities. Western women report incidents of physical harassment by groups of men."[3] ----- The Indian Penal Code of 1860 "excluded marital rape, same sex crimes and considered all sex with a minor below the age of 16 as rape. Effective February 3 2013, the definition was expanded to include same sex crimes and raised the age of consent to age 18. Rape is now included as a crime of sexual assault, which is currently defined for the purposes of Indian penal code..."[18]</p>
Credible threat	
Credible threat	

Credible threat	
Credible threat	
How serious is the threat? (Credible threat or product of fear)	Good scenario (Positive trend if threat is addressed)
Credible threat	
Credible threat	See: Mumbai
Credible threat	
Credible threat	
Credible threat	
Credible threat	
How serious is the threat? (Credible threat or product of fear)	Good scenario (Positive trend if threat is addressed)

Credible threat	Since 2007, the homicide rate in Ireland sank from 90 to
Credible threat	
How serious is the threat? (Credible	Good scenario (Positive trend if threat is
How serious is the threat? (Credible	Good scenario (Positive trend if threat is

[illegible]

[illegible]

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[illegible]

**Bad scenario (Negative trend if threat remains
unaddressed)**

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More protests, coup d'état

"Projections indicate that if the expansion pattern of the São Paulo Metropolitan Region (RMSP) continues along historical lines, the urban area in 2030 will be approximately 38 per cent larger than today, with increased risks of floods and landslides affecting the population as a whole, especially the poorest people".[14]

"2012 saw no decline in drug trafficking. At the end of 2012, there were reports of a daylong conference call from prison discussing the drug trafficking routes in São Paulo and how to improve drug operations throughout the city and state of São Paulo".[11]

Bad scenario (Negative trend if threat remains unaddressed)

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The Thai government is beefing up security in Bangkok in anticipation of possible violence from a fresh round of rallies by groups of protesters who say a government-backed bill would give amnesty to ousted prime minister Thaksin Shinawatra.[9]

Bad scenario (Negative trend if threat remains unaddressed)

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Bad scenario (Negative trend if threat remains unaddressed)

Bad scenario (Negative trend if threat remains unaddressed)
<p>"In an effort to cut the cost of retrofitting informal settlements, the City created an agency called Metrovivienda. It acquires land at the edge of the city, puts in place the necessary infrastructure and then sells the lots to developers who build for sale affordable housing units. The principal weakness of this program is that it leaves out families too poor to buy a house. Families have to develop their own shelters in the most unwanted parts of the city, and often end up in areas not suited for construction because they present environmental hazards or geological instability."[7]</p>
Bad scenario (Negative trend if threat remains unaddressed)

Bad scenario (Negative trend if threat remains unaddressed)
Bad scenario (Negative trend if threat remains unaddressed)
"The Accra Metropolitan Assembly (AMA), the body responsible for planning and development within Accra including demolitions and evictions, confirmed to Amnesty International that they have no intention to provide alternative accommodation or compensation to the affected communities."[4]

Bad scenario (Negative trend if threat remains unaddressed)
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Bad scenario (Negative trend if threat remains unaddressed)

Date	Time	Location	Weather	Wind	Temp	Humidity	Pressure	Visibility	Clouds	Precip	Remarks

Bad scenario (Negative trend if threat remains unaddressed)

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Bad scenario (Negative trend if threat remains unaddressed)

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Bad scenario (Negative trend if threat remains unaddressed)

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Bad scenario (Negative trend if threat remains unaddressed)

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Bad scenario (Negative trend if threat remains unaddressed)
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Increasing demand

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Bad scenario (Negative trend if threat remains unaddressed)
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"There might also be some increase in actual crime because of societal changes. Due to the internet, for example, it's much easier these days to meet somebody, just the same evening if you want to. Also, alcohol consumption has increased quite a lot during this period."[24]
Bad scenario (Negative trend if threat remains unaddressed)
Bad scenario (Negative trend if threat remains unaddressed)
A new Aighan law will allow men to attack their wives, children and sisters without fear of judicial punishment, undoing years of slow progress in tackling violence in a country blighted by so-called "honour" killings, forced marriage and vicious domestic abuse. The small but significant change to Afghanistan's criminal prosecution code band relatives of an accused person from testifying against them. Most violence against women in Afghanistan is within the family, so the law, passed by parliament but awaiting the
Bad scenario (Negative trend if threat remains unaddressed)

<p>"Along with the rest of Latin America, theft in Chile appears to be rising. Rates in the entire region have reportedly tripled over the past 25 years, while most Eurasian countries have witnessed a decrease in theft in the past few years. The figure for this type of crime in Latin America is more than double that of Eurasia, despite the fact that it has a smaller population." [22]</p>
<p>"These threats will tend to increase due to the continuous expansion of the Chilean capital, the consequent changes in land use and the influences of climate change." [21]</p>
<p>Bad scenario (Negative trend if threat remains unaddressed)</p>
<p>Both good and bad: "To help Mexico in its struggle against the gangs, some suggest legalizing drugs in the United States. Legalization would transform drugs into a lawful business and transform the drug gangs into more or less normal corporations. (...) At the same time, legalization would almost certainly increase drug consumption in the United States by</p>

both good and bad. The arrest of Mario Armando Ramirez Treviño, a major drug boss in Teynose, came just a few weeks after Mexican marines picked up an even more powerful capo: the leader of the Zetas, Miguel Ángel Treviño Morales, known as Z-40. What the detentions suggest, to some, is that Mr. Peña Nieto is no longer quite so opposed to making use of the American-led strategy of taking down cartel kingpins."[22]

Bad scenario (Negative trend if threat remains unaddressed)

""We are on a very dangerous trend where sectarian violence is increasing, and it is starting to take the shape of structural violence," said Muhammad Amir Rana, director of the Pakistan Institute for Peace Studies. "We are now seeing sectarian tensions triggered not only by terrorism incidents, but average clashes within the sectarian communities.""[21]
"There were 687 sectarian killings in the country last year, a

Bad scenario (Negative trend if threat remains unaddressed)

Impunity remains unaddressed: "Great obstacles remain in securing justice for victims of abuses by police, military, and state officials. The lifting of the statute of limitations for the prosecution of torture was a positive element in the April reform bill, though prosecution of unlawful killings by state perpetrators is still subject to a 20-year time limit, raising concerns about impunity for abuses committed in the early

Bad scenario (Negative trend if threat remains unaddressed)

Major damage of human health and the environment: "The country's deteriorating environmental situation is exacerbated by irresponsible vested interests, poor coordination among ministries and agencies, inadequate monitoring of natural resource conditions and weak enforcement of environmental regulations.

Bad scenario (Negative trend if threat remains unaddressed)

**Bad scenario (Negative trend if threat remains
unaddressed)**

**Bad scenario (Negative trend if threat remains
unaddressed)**

Bad scenario (Negative trend if threat remains unaddressed)
Bad scenario (Negative trend if threat remains unaddressed)
<p>"However, the main problem facing the Libyan army is the lack of experienced soldiers. Many of those who served in the army under Gaddafi and survived the war have chosen not to return to work, despite repeated pleas by successive post-war governments for them to go back to their posts." [18]</p>

"The interim government failed to control deteriorating security in the country, especially in the capital, Tripoli, and in Benghazi, Libya's second largest city. (...) "[18]

Bad scenario (Negative trend if threat remains unaddressed)

Crime rates strongly differ between neighbourhoods: "the same communities that had the highest homicide rates in 1965 continue to have the highest rates of homicide in 2005, even though relative rates of each community have declined over time. (...) similar concentration of violent crime rates." [27]

There is a problem of misreporting the issue of aggravated battery, especially in cases of domestic violence: "Most of the misclassifications were due to oversight of a fact such as the relationship between the offender and victim. (...) Due to the relationship between the persons involved, the correct code for this incident was "domestic simple battery," but the officer coded the incident as "simple battery." (...) [33]

**Bad scenario (Negative trend if threat remains
unaddressed)**

Bad scenario (Negative trend if threat remains unaddressed)
<p>Rape is one of the most under-reported crimes in South Africa," notes Shukumisa, an NGO coalition. It points to research, conducted in Gauteng in 2010, that found one in four of women questioned in the study had been raped in the course of their lifetimes, while almost one in 12 had been raped in 2009. But only one in 13 women raped by a non-partner reported the incident to the police, while one in 25 of the women raped by their partner reported this to the police. Rape statistics are therefore badly skewed because</p>
<p>"Regardless of the type of crime being committed, what distinguishes the crime in South African is 1) the level of violence associated with these crimes, as criminals are not hesitant to use lethal weapons, and 2) that crimes permeate the entire country, regardless of the socio-economic status of a particular neighborhood." [12] "Attempted murder cases increased from 14,859 to 16,363, in increase of 10.1%. Attempted murder rates increased by 8,7% in the past year." [13]</p>

Bad scenario (Negative trend if threat remains unaddressed)

"rape is the fastest growing crime in India. Although most victims have been local residents, recent sexual attacks against female visitors in tourist areas underline that foreign women are also at risk and should exercise vigilance." [3] -----

--- Even after the 2013 [legal] reform, marital rape is not a crime in India. However, it is considered a form of prosecutable domestic violence under different sections of Indian penal code, such as Section 498(A) as well as the Articles of Domestic Violence Act, 2005. [19] [18]

There are also other environmental issues to be dealt with in Mumbai: "Leopard attacks in a bustlign city, landslides, abnormally high temperatures in summers, erratic rainfall have long since warned the city."[20]
Bad scenario (Negative trend if threat remains unaddressed)
See: Mumbai
Between 2001 and 2013 there has been an extreme rise in kidnappings from 1689 reported cases to 5506 cases in 2013. Especially kidnappings of little girls are one the rise: "Around half a dozen girls went missing from various areas of the state capital during the last few months. (...) 40 cases of kidnappign were lodged with different police stations in Patna district in January adn February this year. However, non of these cases were of kidnapping for ransom."[13]
Bad scenario (Negative trend if threat remains unaddressed)

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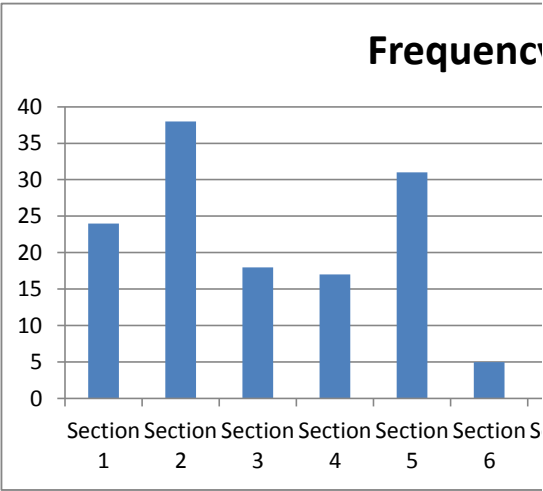
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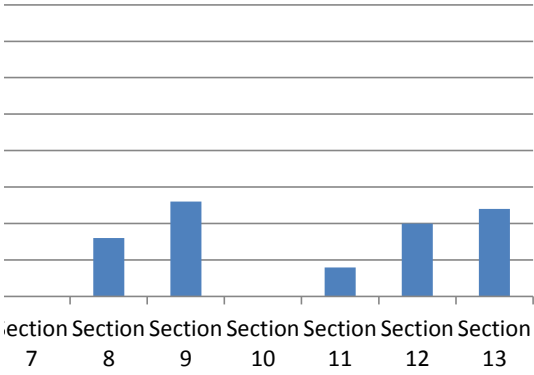
Bad scenario (Negative trend if threat remains)
<p>"Millions of lives will be unnecessarily lost to soaring rates of respiratory disease and lung cancer unless the Chinese government takes determined action against rampant air pollution, according to one of the country's foremost lung experts. (...) the head of respiratory medicine at Shanghai's Zhongshan Hospital, said that while smoking was still the main culprit for skyrocketing rates of lung cancer and chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD), the dangerously high level of air pollution was taking an increasingly devastating toll on Chinese lungs. "If air pollution is not reduced we will have more and more respiratory disease, including lung cancer, COPD, asthma and even pneumonia and also heart disease, coronary heart disease""[7]</p>
<p>"A World Bank report put China "among the most vulnerable countries exposed to meteorological hazards" and called for urgent action to prepare for disasters. Research from a team of British and Dutch scientists claimed Shanghai was the most susceptible to severe flooding of nine major global cities. And, in a special report on Asian urbanisation, published in August, the Asia Development Bank (ADB) urged the continent's rapidly growing metropolises to go green or "face a bleak and environmentally degraded future". (...) heightened exposure to natural disaster as people, wealth and creativity not only concentrate, but concentrate in places increasingly vulnerable to climate-change impacts.</p>
Bad scenario (Negative trend if threat remains)
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Bad scenario (Negative trend if threat remains)

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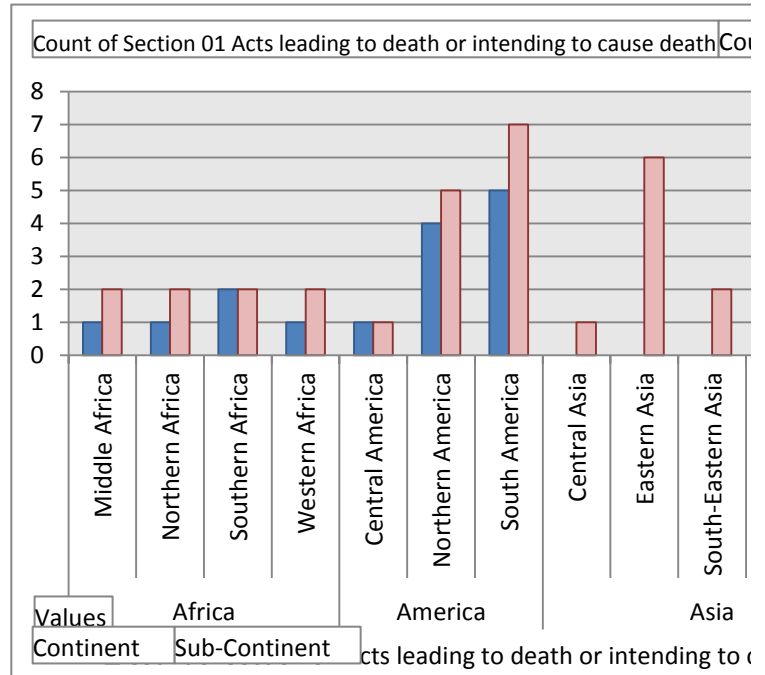
Section	Frequency of threat
Section 1	24
Section 2	38
Section 3	18
Section 4	17
Section 5	31
Section 6	5
Section 7	0
Section 8	8
Section 9	13
Section 10	0
Section 11	4
Section 12	10
Section 13	12



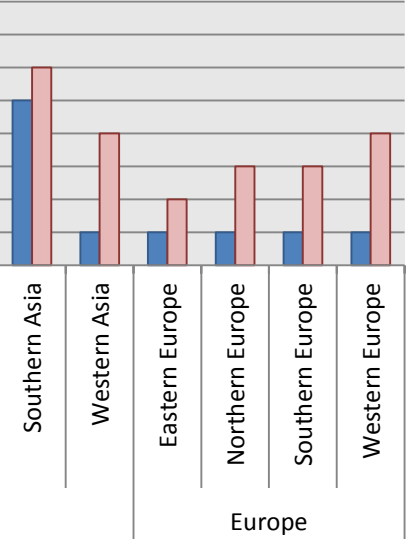
y of threat



Row Labels	Count of Section 01 Acts leading to death or intending to cause death	Count of City
Africa	5	8
Middle Africa	1	2
Northern Africa	1	2
Southern Africa	2	2
Western Africa	1	2
America	10	13
Central America	1	1
Northern America	4	5
South America	5	7
Asia	6	19
Central Asia		1
Eastern Asia		6
South-Eastern Asia		2
Southern Asia	5	6
Western Asia	1	4
Europe	4	12
Eastern Europe	1	2
Northern Europe	1	3
Southern Europe	1	3
Western Europe	1	4
Grand Total	25	52



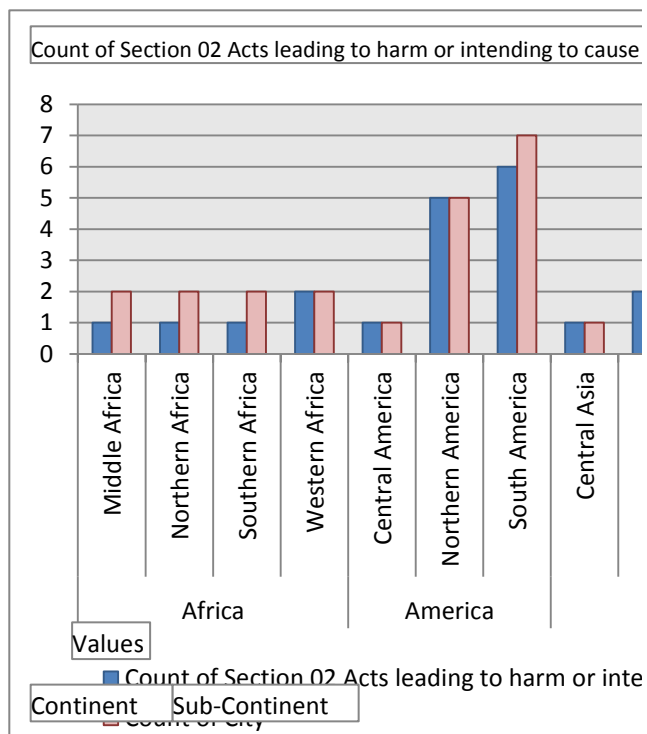
Count of City use death

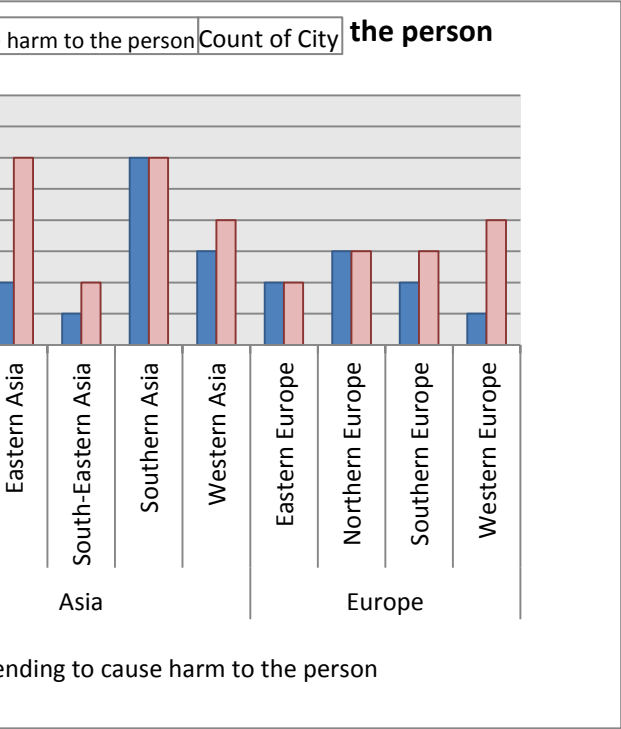


cause death

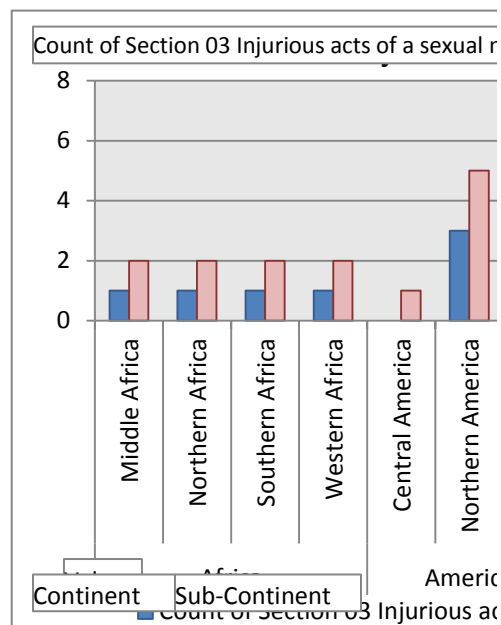
Count of City

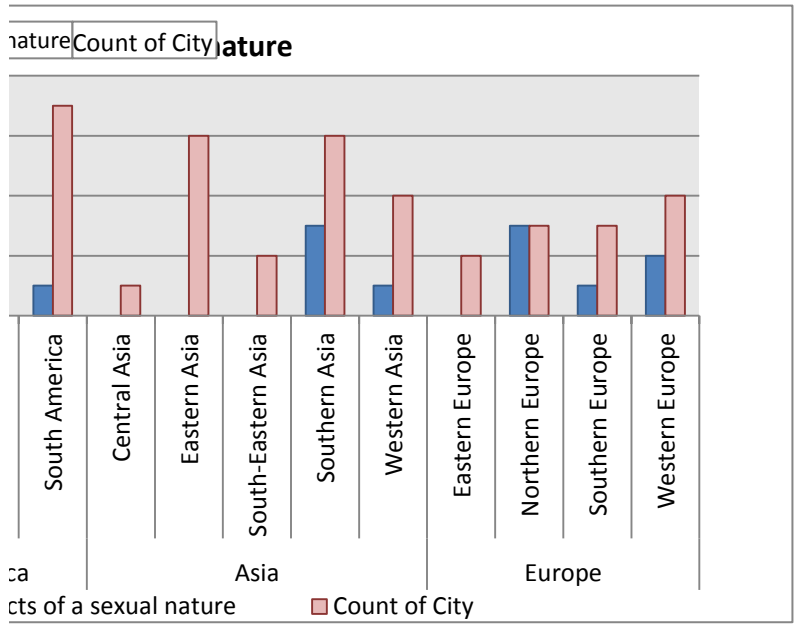
Row Labels	Count of Section 02 Acts leading to harm or intending to cause harm to the	Count of City
Africa	5	8
Middle Africa	1	2
Northern Africa	1	2
Southern Africa	1	2
Western Africa	2	2
America	12	13
Central America	1	1
Northern America	5	5
South America	6	7
Asia	13	19
Central Asia	1	1
Eastern Asia	2	6
South-Eastern Asia	1	2
Southern Asia	6	6
Western Asia	3	4
Europe	8	12
Eastern Europe	2	2
Northern Europe	3	3
Southern Europe	2	3
Western Europe	1	4
Grand Total	38	52



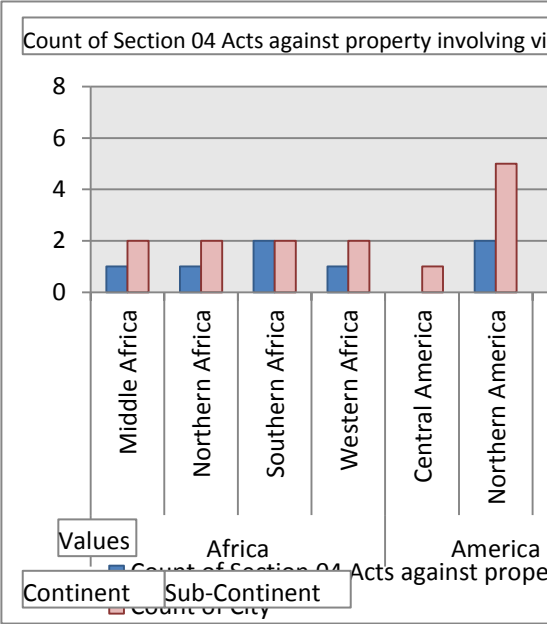


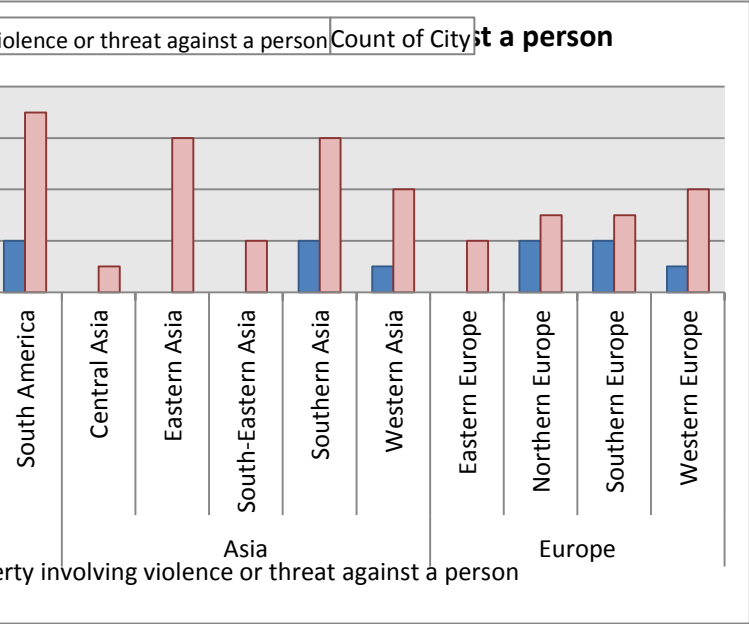
Row Labels	Count of Section 03 Injurious acts of a sexual nature	Count of City
Africa	4	8
Middle Africa	1	2
Northern Africa	1	2
Southern Africa	1	2
Western Africa	1	2
America	4	13
Central America		1
Northern America	3	5
South America	1	7
Asia	4	19
Central Asia		1
Eastern Asia		6
South-Eastern Asia		2
Southern Asia	3	6
Western Asia	1	4
Europe	6	12
Eastern Europe		2
Northern Europe	3	3
Southern Europe	1	3
Western Europe	2	4
Grand Total	18	52



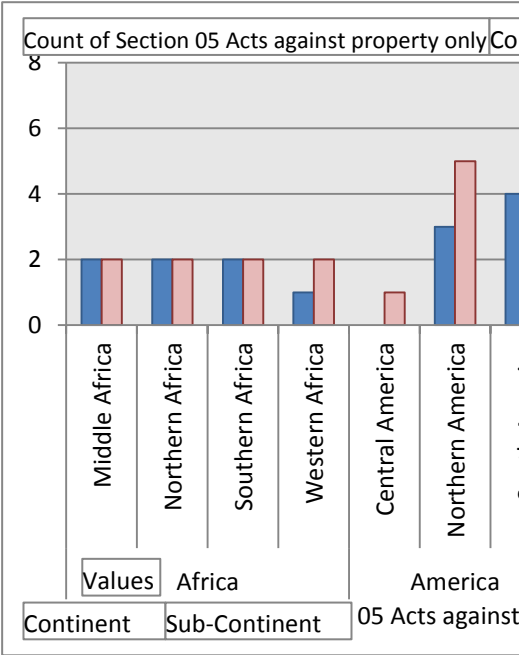


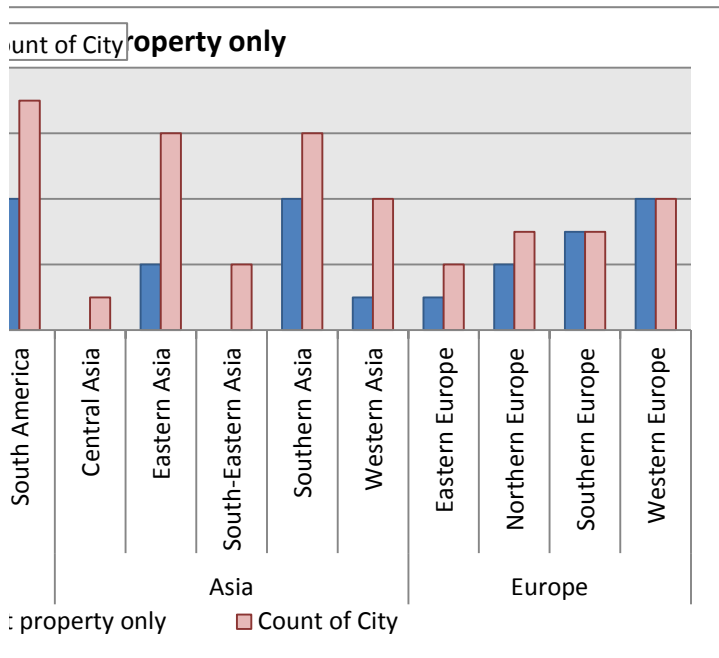
Row Labels	Count of Section 04 Acts against property involving violence or threat against a City	Count of
Africa	5	8
Middle Africa	1	2
Northern Africa	1	2
Southern Africa	2	2
Western Africa	1	2
America	4	13
Central America		1
Northern America	2	5
South America	2	7
Asia	3	19
Central Asia		1
Eastern Asia		6
South-Eastern Asia		2
Southern Asia	2	6
Western Asia	1	4
Europe	5	12
Eastern Europe		2
Northern Europe	2	3
Southern Europe	2	3
Western Europe	1	4
Grand Total	17	52



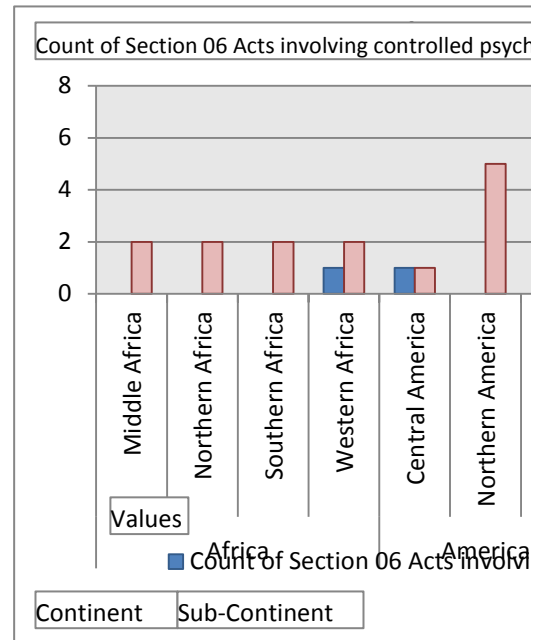


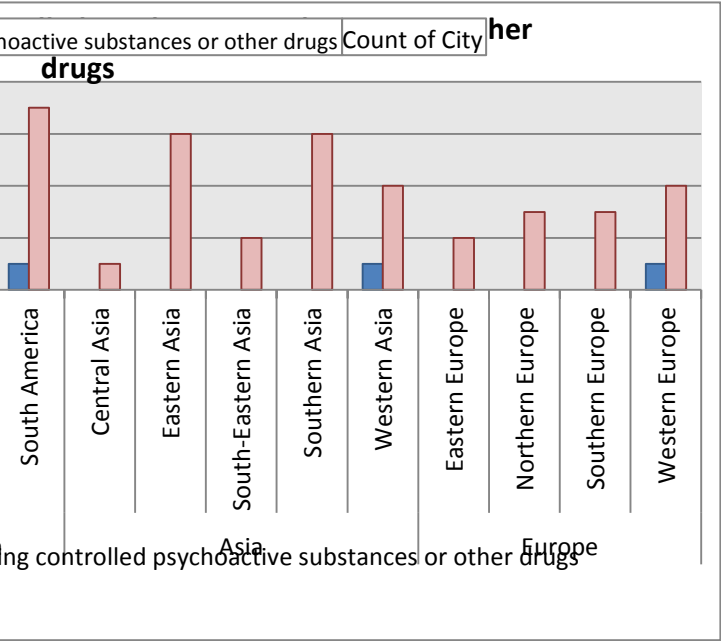
Row Labels	Count of Section 05 Acts against property only	Count of City
Africa	7	8
Middle Africa	2	2
Northern Africa	2	2
Southern Africa	2	2
Western Africa	1	2
America	7	13
Central America		1
Northern America	3	5
South America	4	7
Asia	7	19
Central Asia		1
Eastern Asia	2	6
South-Eastern Asia		2
Southern Asia	4	6
Western Asia	1	4
Europe	10	12
Eastern Europe	1	2
Northern Europe	2	3
Southern Europe	3	3
Western Europe	4	4
Grand Total	31	52



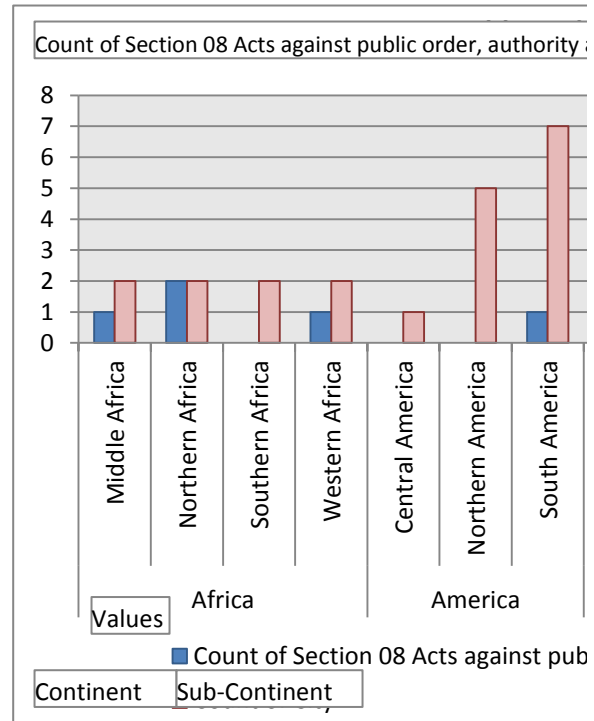


Row Labels	Count of Section 06 Acts involvin g controlle d psychoa ctive substan ces or other	Count of City
Africa	1	8
Middle Africa		2
Northern Africa		2
Southern Africa		2
Western Africa	1	2
America	2	13
Central America	1	1
Northern America		5
South America	1	7
Asia	1	19
Central Asia		1
Eastern Asia		6
South-Eastern Asia		2
Southern Asia		6
Western Asia	1	4
Europe	1	12
Eastern Europe		2
Northern Europe		3
Southern Europe		3
Western Europe	1	4
Grand Total	5	52





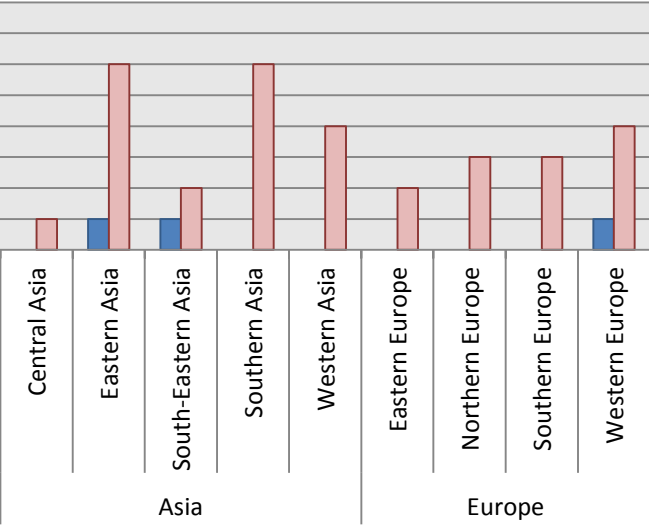
Row Labels	Count of Section 08 Acts against public order, authority and provisions of the State	Count of City
Africa	4	8
Middle Africa	1	2
Northern Africa	2	2
Southern Africa		2
Western Africa	1	2
America	1	13
Central America		1
Northern America		5
South America	1	7
Asia	2	19
Central Asia		1
Eastern Asia	1	6
South-Eastern Asia	1	2
Southern Asia		6
Western Asia		4
Europe	1	12
Eastern Europe		2
Northern Europe		3
Southern Europe		3
Western Europe	1	4
Grand Total	8	52



and provisions of the State

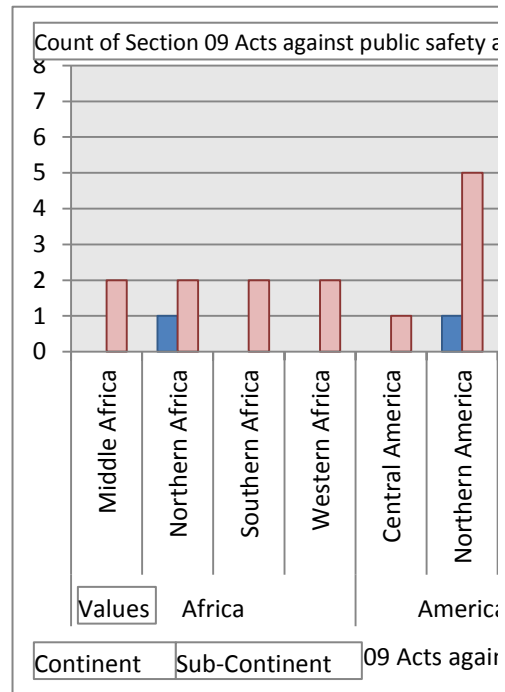
Count of City

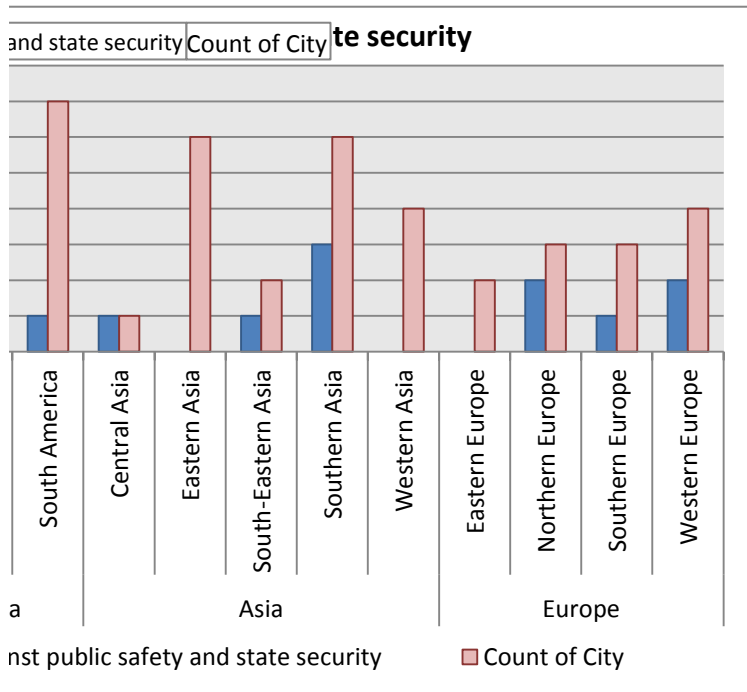
the State



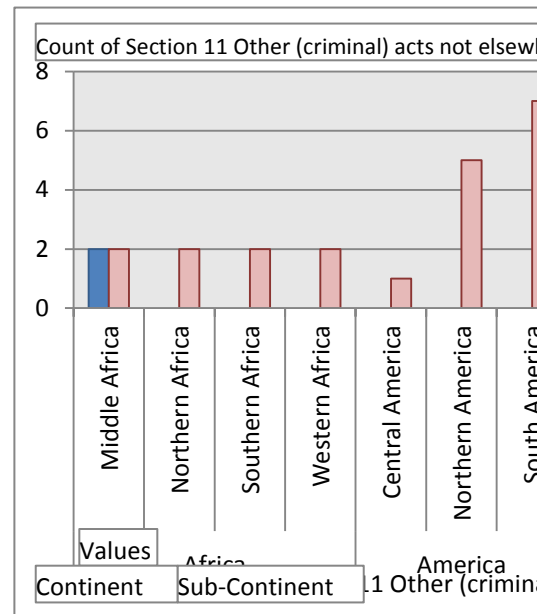
olic order, authority and provisions of the State

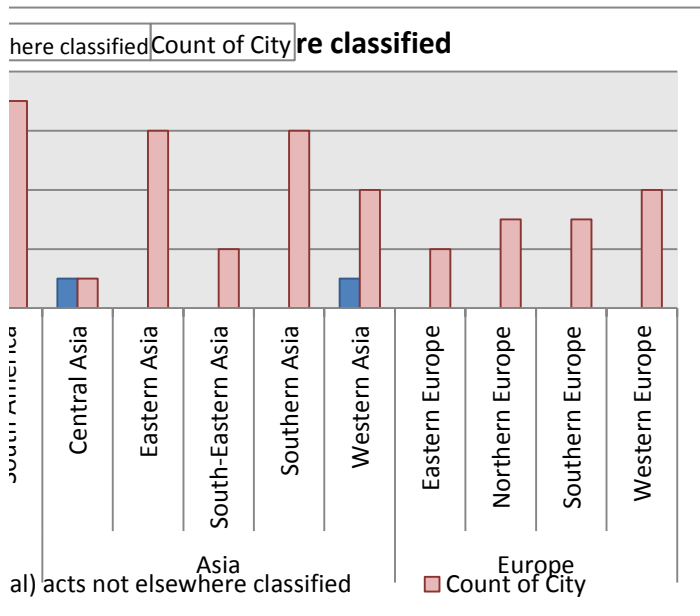
Row Labels	Count of Section 09 Acts against public safety and state security	Count of City
Africa	1	8
Middle Africa		2
Northern Africa	1	2
Southern Africa		2
Western Africa		2
America	2	13
Central America		1
Northern America	1	5
South America	1	7
Asia	5	19
Central Asia	1	1
Eastern Asia		6
South-Eastern Asia	1	2
Southern Asia	3	6
Western Asia		4
Europe	5	12
Eastern Europe		2
Northern Europe	2	3
Southern Europe	1	3
Western Europe	2	4
Grand Total	13	52



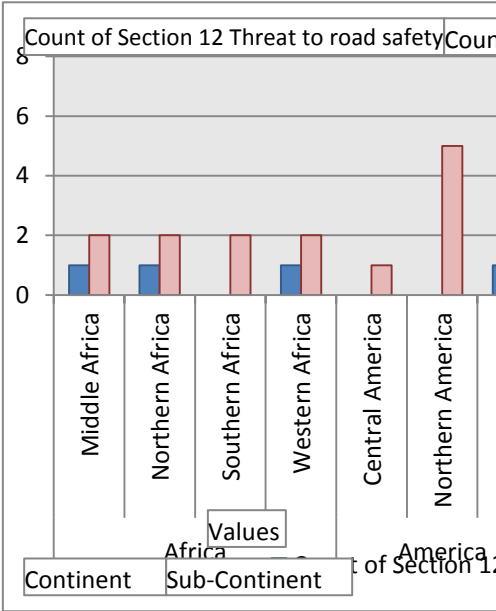


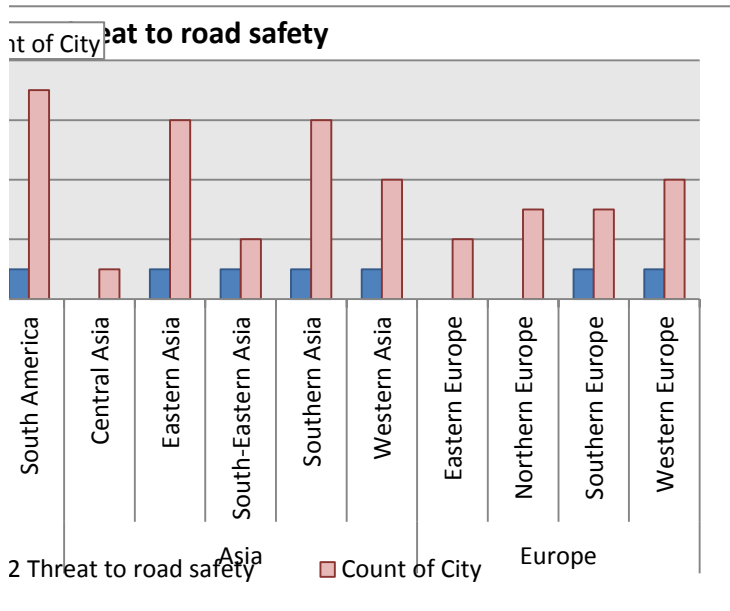
Row Labels	Count of Section 11 Other (criminal) acts not elsewh e	Count of classified City
Africa	2	8
Middle Africa	2	2
Northern Africa		2
Southern Africa		2
Western Africa		2
America		13
Central America		1
Northern America		5
South America		7
Asia	2	19
Central Asia	1	1
Eastern Asia		6
South-Eastern Asia		2
Southern Asia		6
Western Asia	1	4
Europe		12
Eastern Europe		2
Northern Europe		3
Southern Europe		3
Western Europe		4
Grand Total	4	52



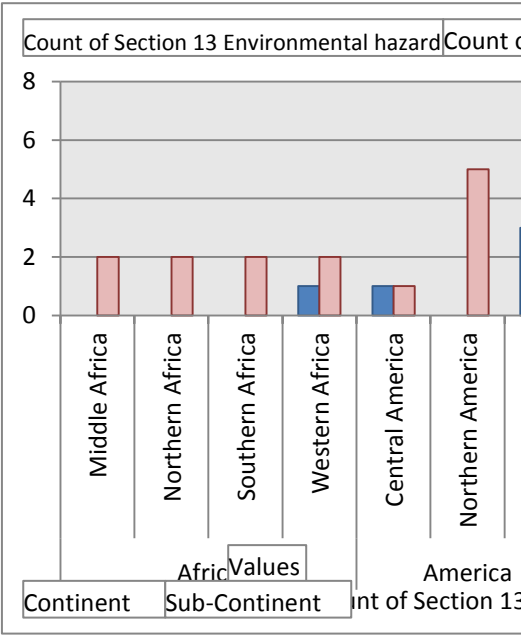


Row Labels	Count of Section 12 Threat to road safety	Count of City
Africa	3	8
Middle Africa	1	2
Northern Africa	1	2
Southern Africa		2
Western Africa	1	2
America	1	13
Central America		1
Northern America		5
South America	1	7
Asia	4	19
Central Asia		1
Eastern Asia	1	6
South-Eastern Asia	1	2
Southern Asia	1	6
Western Asia	1	4
Europe	2	12
Eastern Europe		2
Northern Europe		3
Southern Europe	1	3
Western Europe	1	4
Grand Total	10	52

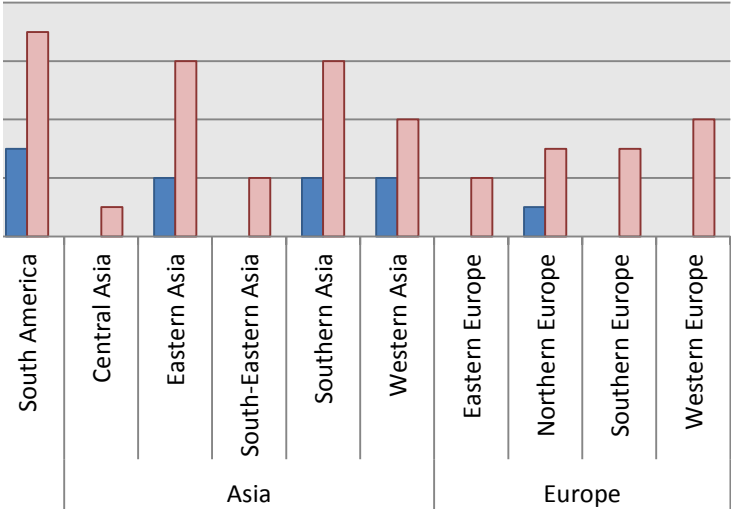




Row Labels	Count of Section 13 Environmental hazard	Count of City
Africa	1	8
Middle Africa		2
Northern Africa		2
Southern Africa		2
Western Africa	1	2
America	4	13
Central America	1	1
Northern America		5
South America	3	7
Asia	6	19
Central Asia		1
Eastern Asia	2	6
South-Eastern Asia		2
Southern Asia	2	6
Western Asia	2	4
Europe	1	12
Eastern Europe		2
Northern Europe	1	3
Southern Europe		3
Western Europe		4
Grand Total	12	52



of City Environmental hazard



3 Environmental hazard Count of City

City	Continent	Continent2
São Paulo	America	South America
Bangkok	Asia	South-Eastern Asia
Buenos Aires	America	South America
Cape Town	Africa	Southern Africa
Bogotá	America	South America
Santiago de Cali	America	South America
Medellin	America	South America
Accra	Africa	Western Africa
Calcutta	Asia	Southern Asia
Dehli	Asia	Southern Asia
Baku	Asia	Western Asia
London	Europe	Northern Europe
Berlin	Europe	Western Europe
Toronto	America	Northern America
Cairo	Africa	Northern Africa
Tokyo	Asia	Eastern Asia
Rio de Janeiro	America	South America
Luanda	Africa	Middle Africa
Paris	Europe	Western Europe
New York	America	Northern
Taipei	Asia	Eastern Asia
Seoul	Asia	Eastern Asia
Kinshasa	Africa	Middle Africa
Moscow	Europe	Eastern Europe
Madrid	Europe	Southern
Singapore	Asia	South-Eastern Asia
Zurich	Europe	Western Europe
Baghdad	Asia	Western Asia
Almaty	Asia	Central Asia
Beirut	Asia	Western Asia
Stockholm	Europe	Northern Europe
Copenhagen	Europe	Northern Europe
Kabul	Asia	Southern Asia
Santiago de Chile	America	South America
Mexico City	America	Central America
Karachi	Asia	Southern Asia

Istanbul	Asia	Western Asia
Ulaan Baatar	Asia	Eastern Asia
Vienna	Europe	Western Europe
Montreal	America	Northern America
Lisbon	Europe	Southern Europe
Rome	Europe	Southern Europe
Tripoli	Africa	Northern Africa
Chicago	America	Northern America
Los Angeles	America	Northern America
Johannesburg	Africa	Southern Africa
Mumbai	Asia	Southern Asia
Patna	Asia	Southern Asia
Dublin	Europe	Northern Europe
Manila	Asia	South-Eastern Asia
Amsterdam	Europe	Western Europe
Kampala	Africa	Eastern Africa
Beijing	Asia	Eastern Asia
Hong Kong	Asia	Eastern Asia
Schenzhen	Asia	Eastern Asia
Caracas	America	South America
Lima	America	South America
Managua	America	Central America
San Salvador	America	Central America
Vancouver	America	Northern America
Tijuana	America	Central America
Port-au-Prince	America	Caribbean
Kigali	Africa	Eastern Africa
Lagos	Africa	Western Africa
Nairobi	Africa	Eastern Africa
Damascus	Asia	Western Asia
Casablanca	Africa	Northern Africa
Tunis	Africa	Northern Africa
Juba	Africa	Eastern Africa
Dhaka	Asia	Southern Asia
Dili	Asia	South-Eastern Asia
Jakarta	Asia	South-Eastern Asia
Ramallah	Asia	Western Asia
Yangon	Asia	South-Eastern Asia
Athens	Europe	Southern Europe
Rhine-Ruhr	Europe	Western Europe

Kiev	Europe	Eastern Europe
Tehran	Asia	Southern Asia
Budapest	Europe	Eastern Europe
Mogadishu	Africa	Eastern Africa
Riyadh	Asia	Western Asia
Prague	Europe	Eastern Europe
San Francisco	America	Northern America
St. Petersburg	Europe	Eastern Europe
Shanghai	Asia	Eastern Asia
Barcelona	Europe	Western Europe
Guatemala City	America	Central America
Hamburg	Europe	Western Europe
Abidjan	Africa	Western Africa
Washington	America	Northern America
		Western Africa
Dakar	Africa	



Section 01 Acts leading to death or intending to cause death	Section 01 Source / perpetrator	Section 01 Number of Victims
1		115
1		
1		
1 A, B, C		
1 B		
1 A, C		
1 B		
1		
1		
1 B		
1		

[illegible]

Section 02 Acts leading to harm or intending to cause harm to the person	Section 02 Source / perpetrator
1	
1 A	
1 C	
1 B; C	
1 C	
1 C	
1 C	
1 C	
1 C	
1 B	
1 B	
1 B	
1 C	
1 A	
1 B	
1 B	
1 B	
1 A	
1 A	
1 B, C	
1 B	
1	
1 C	

[illegible]

1 B	
1 C	
36	

Section 02 Number of Victims	Section 03 Injurious acts of a sexual nature	Section 03 Source / perpetrator
	1 B	
	1 B	
	1 B	
	1 B	
	1 B	
	1	
	1 A, C	
	1 B	
	1	
	1 B	
	1 B	
	1 B	
	1 B	

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

Section 04 Source / perpetrator	Section 04 Number of Victims	Section 05 Acts against property only	Section 05 Source / perpetrator
C		1 C	C
B		1 B	B
		1	
B		1 B	B
		1 B	B
		1 B	B
		1 B	B
B		1 B	B
		1 B	B
		1 B	B
		1 B	B
		1 B	B
		1 B	B
B		1 B	B
		1 B	B
		1 B	B
		1 B	B
		1 B	B
B		1 B	B
B		1 B	B
		1 B	B

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

Section 06 Source / perpetrator	Section 06 Number of Victims	Section 07 Acts involving fraud, deception or corruption
C		
C		
C		
B		
C		

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

13.46153846

Section 08 Number of Victims	Section 09 Acts against public safety and state security	Section 09 Source / perpetrator
	1	C
	1	C
	1	C
	1	C
	1	C
	1	C
	1	C
	1	C
	1	C
	1	C
	1	C
	1	C
	1	C

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

Section 13 Environmental hazard	Section 13 Source / perpetrator	Section 13 Number of Victims
1 D		
1 D		
1 D		
1 D		
1 D		
		1
1 D		
1 D		
1 B, D		

[illegible]

		1
1	B, C	
13		

Notes

Terrorism; 1F: kidnapping

Terrorism; AA: civil unrest; F: human rights abuses by the police

F: gang violence, hate crime

F: Informal settlements/ terrorism/ residential and non-residential crime, street crime/ political violence; AG: social cleansing

AG: social cleansing; F: gang violence

F: gang violence

AF: forces evictions of the urban poor; AM: floodings

F: political violence including terrorist acts; I: violence against women

I: violence against women; O: often theft of US passports; political violence including terrorist acts

F: terrorism

F: racist, hate and religious crime; AA: national (IRA) and international terrorism (militant Islamists)

AA: international religious terrorism

I: sexual harassment; AA: religious terrorist incidents

F: gang violence; C: various actors, including police misconduct and militia groups

F: police misconduct towards street vendors; AG: persecution of human rights defenders

X: civil unrest; AA: terrorism

F: felony; I: sexual harassment; AA: terrorism

Although the overall violent crime rate in Taiwan is low, you should avoid high crime areas, namely areas where massage parlors, barbershops, and nightclubs operate as covers for prostitution and are often run by criminals

O: pickpocketing and theft most likely during public events; X: civil unrest

AG: threats against human rights defenders by armed groups and the army, and recruitment of child soldiers by armed groups, internal displacement; C: national army and other armed groups; I: dito

F: hate crime by racists, fascists, neo-nazis and homophobics

AA: national and international terrorism

F: domestic violence

R: drug dealers

F: torture and arbitrary detention

F: torture and arbitrary detention by prison wardens and police officers

F: gunfights by gunmen, pro-Damascus gunmen and their rivals; rival Sunni gunmen; kidnapping for ransom AG: human trafficking by slave traders; night club operators; private households

F: hate crime by racists and homophobic people; I: rape; AA: terrorist attacks;

AM: climate change

I: gender-based violence

I: rape; AM: drought and heat

F: gang violence and kidnappings by gangs such as Tepito Cartel and La Union, and rival drug cartels; AM: air pollution, flooding

F, AA: sectarian killings and bomb attacks by terrorists, mainly militant Islamist groups such as Taliban or Lashkar-e Jhangvi (LEJ), an Al-Qaeda affiliate; AG: persecution of religious minorities by militant Islamist groups; Sunni citizens; I: gender-based violence

F: police ill-treatment and domestic violence; AM: earthquakes
F: xenophobic attacks by nationalists, protesters against international mining consortia; AG: vandalism; AM: climate change including desertification, harsh winters; overgrazing; air pollution
C, F and I: homicide, assault and offenses against sexual integrity and self-determination

F: hate crime by people opposing LGBT rights; in the case of foreigners: often prison officers and Carabinier
C: deaths in custody by police and prison officers; F: arbitrary detention and torture by police and prison officers; X: turmoil by rebel groups, militia, islamist groups

C: homicide by gang members; F: gang violence by gang members (of rival gangs), aggravated battery by gang members, intimate partners of the victims, especially in cases of domestic violence

F: aggravated assault; gang violence by gang members (most often rivaling gangs) I: rape

L: home invasion robbery, often accompanied by armed robbery and/or carjackings

C: homicide by anyone, but often someone living in the same household; AM: air pollution, deluge

F: gang violence and kidnappings (mostly of children); I: gender-based violence

F: attempts/threats to murder, assaults, harassments and related offences; dangerous or negligent acts; kidnapping and related offences

AM: floodings and storms

F: hate crime against migrant workers and other foreigners by xenophobes

AM: smog, floodings and storms

C: cannibalism; F, X: violent attacks and insurgencies by (i) M-23 (ii) Democratic Forces for the Liberation of Rwanda (FDLR) (iii) Mai Mai Morgan (iv) Raia Mutomboki (v) URDC (vi) Allied Democratic Forces; abductions and kidnappings by (i) URDC (Union for the Rehabilitation of the Democracy of Congo) (ii) Allied Democratic Forces (ADF) I: Mai Mai Morgan rebels

São Paulo	Institution (by level)
Statutory Security Institutions	National: (i) Federal Police, (ii) Federal Highway Police (i) Federal Railway Police
	Provincial (subordinated to the Governor): (i) Civil Police, (ii) Military Police; (iii) Firefighters
	Local: Metropolitan Civil Guard of São Paulo
	Special Forces (only in São Paulo): Grupo de Ações Táticas Especiais (Special Actions and Tactics Group - GATE) - subordinated to the Military Police, Grupo Armado de Repressão a Roubos e Assaltos (Group of Armed Robbery and Assault Repression - GARRA) - subordinated to the Civil Police
	Mayor

Executive Authorities	Deputy Mayor
	Sub-mayors (31 Sub-City Hall)
Legislative Bodies	Vereadores (55 Town Hall (Councillors) - Câmara Municipal)
Judicial Institutions	Tribunal of Justice of São Paulo (Tribunal de Justica de São Paulo)
	Tribunal of Military Justice of São Paulo (Tribunal de Justica Militar de São Paulo)
Civil Society	Local media: Folha de São Paulo, Estado de São Paulo (written), Globo, SBT, Record (TV);
	Universities: Universidade de São Paulo, Pontifícia Universidade Católica de São Paulo, Mackenzie,

	Local NGOs: Instituto Sou da Paz, Justica Global, Conectas Direitos Humanos, Ficha Limpa, Transparência Brasil, Observatório da Corrupção.
Non-Statutory Armed Groups	First Command of the Capital (Primeiro Comando da Capital - PCC)
	Private Security Companies
Independent Oversight Agencies	Special Task Force on Police Control (Grupo de Atuação Especial de Controle Externo da Atividade Policial, or GECEP)
	1. General Magistrat of the Civil and Metropolitan Police (Corregedoria Geral da Guarda Civil Metropolitana); 2. Municipal Audit Office of São Paulo (Tribunal de Contas do Município de São Paulo)
External Actors	[IADP, international ngos, ...]
Bangkok	Institution

Statutory Security Institutions	<p>Federal: Royal Thai Police, divided into 6 broad groups: (i) Office of Royal Court Security Police (Special Operation); (ii) Metropolitan Police Bureau; Provincial Police Regions; Southern Border Provinces Police Operation Center (Crime Prevention and Suppression); (iii) Central Investigation Bureau; Narcotics Suppression Bureau; Special Branch Bureau; Immigration Bureau; Border Patrol Police Bureau; Office of Forensic Science; Office of Information and Communication Technology (Crime Prevention and Suppression Support); (iv) Police Education Bureau; Royal Police Cadet Academy (Education); (v) Police General Hospital (Services); (vi) Office of Police Strategy; Office of Logistics; Office of Human Resources; Office of Budget and Finance; Office of Legal Affairs and Litigation; Office of Police Commission; Office of Inspector General; Office of Internal Audit; Office of Police Secretary; Foreign Affairs Division; Public Affairs Division; Office of National Police Policy Board; Police Aviation Division; Disciplinary Division (Command and General Staff).[11]</p> <p>Local: Bangkok Metropolitan Police</p>
Executive Authorities	<p>Federal: Chief of State; Head of Government & Deputy Prime Minister</p>
	<p>Municipal: mayor</p>
Legislative Bodies	<p>Bicameral National Assembly or Rathasapha consisted of the Senate or Wuthisapha and and the House of Representatives or Sapha Phuthaen Ratsadon.[13]</p>

Judicial Institutions	National: Constitutional Court, Supreme Court of Justice, and Supreme Administrative Court.[13]
	Provincial: Bangkok Provincial Court and Minburi Court[14]
	Local(in Bangkok Metropolis): Civil Courts, Criminal Courts and Municipal Courts
Civil Society	There are several civil society organizations (CSO). However, (...) "the relationship between civil society and politics remains fluid and uneasy. While Thailand's civil society as described above is diverse and working through many mechanisms and in many areas, parts of Thai civil society have a strong radical/activist stance" [28]
Non-Statutory Armed Groups	Barisan Revolusi Nasional independence movement (southern Thailand rebels)
Independent Oversight Agencies	Office of the Ombudsman of Thailand
External Actors	INTERPOL Bangkok
Buenos Aires	Institution (by level)
Statutory Security Institutions	Federal: (i) Argentinean Federal Police, (ii) Gendarmería Nacional; (iii) Prefectura Naval; (iv) Policía de Seguridad Aeroportuaria; (v) Federal Penitentiary Service; Oficina Anticorrupción
	Provincial : Buenos Aires Provincial Police (Policía Bonaerense)
	Local: Argentine Federal Police, Buenos Aires Metropolitan Police
	Tactical: Brigada Especial Operativa Halcón; Compañía de Tropas de Operaciones Especiales; Cuerpo Guardia de Infantería; Grupo Alacrán; Grupo Albatros; Grupo Especial de Operaciones Federales; Grupo Especial Uno.

Executive Authorities	Mayor (Chief of Government)
	Federal: i) President ii) Vice President
Legislative Bodies	City legislative. Is renewed every 2 years with a mandate for members for 4 years.
	Federal: Bicameral National Congress (Congreso Nacional)
Judicial Institutions	Federal: Supreme Court (Corte Suprema de Justicia de la Nación)
	Provincial: Each province has a supreme court and courts of appeal and courts of first instance.[5]
Civil Society	CELS (Centro de Estudios Legales y Sociales)
	Instituto Superior de Seguridad Pública
Non-Statutory Armed Groups	–
Independent Oversight Agencies	Police Oversight Agency: Defensor del Pueblo de la Nación Argentina
External Actors	(i) UN special rapporteur on the rights of indigenous people (ii) INTERPOL Buenos Aires
Cape Town	Institution (by level)
Statutory Security	Federal: South African Police Service (SAPS)

Institutions	Local: Cape Town City Police Service (CPS), launched in December 2001.[14]
Executive & Legislative Authorities	Legislative & Executive Body: Council (The Speaker is the one person that presides over Council meetings)[6]
	The Executive Mayor[6]
	The Executive Mayoral Committee[6]
	Committees of the Council[6]
City Administration	City Manager[8]
	Executive Management Team

Judicial Institutions	Federal: (i) Constitutional Court (Johannesburg); (ii) Supreme Court of Appeal (Bloemfontein).[11]
	Federal: Specialist High Courts
	Local: Western Cape High Court[11]
	Local: Circuit local divisions.[11]
Civil Society	Constitution & Bill of Rights Educational Project[12]
	Centre for Conflict Resolution[29]
	Institute for Democracy in SA (IDASA)
Non-Statutory Armed Groups	no

Independent Oversight Agencies	Audit Committee[9]
	Standing Committee on Public Accounts (SCOPA)[9]
	Anti-corruption hotline[9]
External Actors	Interpol South Africa
	European Parliamentary Support Programme
Bogotá	Institution (by level)
Statutory Security Institutions	National: (i) National Police of Colombia (Policía Nacional de Colombia); (ii) National Directorate of Intelligence; (iii) National Office of Protection (Unidad Nacional de Protección) ; (iv) Military of Colombia (Army, Navy and Air Force)
	Provincial: Departamentos de Policía [10]
	Local: Policía Metropolitana de Bogotá
Executive and Legislative Authorities	City Mayor (Alcalde Mayor)
	City Council (Concejo de Bogotá)
	Federal executive branch: President

	Federal legislative branch: bicameral Parliament
Judicial Institutions	Supreme Court of Justice or Corte Suprema de Justicia; Constitutional Court; Council of State
	Superior Tribunals (appellate courts for each of the judicial districts); regional courts; civil municipal courts; Superior Military Tribunal; first instance administrative courts
Civil Society	Lots of Charities and Non Profit Organizations [18]
Non-Statutory Armed Groups	Fuerzas Armadas Revolucionarias de Colombia (FARC)/ National Liberation Army (ELN) / United Self-Defense Forces of Colombia (AUC), also known as BACRIM [16]
Independent Oversight Agencies	Departamento de la Función Pública
External Actors	Interpol Bogotá
Santiago de Cali	Institution (by level)
Statutory Security Institutions	National: (i) National Police of Colombia (Policía Nacional de Colombia); (ii) National Directorate of Intelligence; (iii) National Office of Protection (Unidad Nacional de Protección) ; (iv) Military of Colombia (Army, Navy and Air Force)
	Provincial: Departamento de Policía
	Local: Policía Metropolitana de Santiago de Cali

Executive Authorities	City Mayor
Legislative Authorities	City Council (Concejo Santiago de Cali) : Mesa Directiva, Comisiones Permanentes, Secretaria General, Direccion Administrativa [7]
Judicial Institutions	Supreme Court of Justice or Corte Suprema de Justicia; Constitutional Court; Council of State
	Superior Tribunals (appellate courts for each of the judicial districts); regional courts; civil municipal courts; Superior Military Tribunal; first instance administrative courts
Civil Society	Lots of Charities and Non Profit Organizations
Non-Statutory Armed Groups	Fuerzas Armadas Revolucionarias de Colombia (FARC)/ National Liberation Army (ELN) / United Self-Defense Forces of Colombia (AUC), also known as RACDRA [46]
Independent Oversight Agencies	Departamento de la Función Pública
External Actors	ONU Habitat
Medellín	Institution (by level)
Statutory Security Institutions	Provincial: Policía de Medellín - Metropolitana del Valle de Aburrá [7]
	National: (i) National Police of Colombia (Policia Nacional de Colombia); (ii) National Directorate of Intelligence; (iii) National Office of Protection (Unidad Nacional de Protección) ; (iv) Military of Colombia (Army, Navy and Air Force)

Executive Authorities	President and Cabinet
	Mayor (Alcalde de Medellín)
Legislative Authorities	bicameral Congress or Congreso consists of the Senate or Senado and the Chamber of Representatives or Cámara de Representantes
	Municipal: Consejo de Medellín
Judicial Institutions	Supreme Court of Justice or Corte Suprema de Justicia; Constitutional Court; Council of State
	Superior Tribunals (appellate courts for each of the judicial districts), regional courts; civil municipal courts; Superior Military Tribunal; first instance administrative courts
Civil Society	Lots of Charities and Non Profit Organizations
Non-Statutory Armed Groups	Fuerzas Armadas Revolucionarias de Colombia (FARC)/ National Liberation Army (ELN) / United Self-Defense Forces of Colombia (AUC), also known as
Independent Oversight Agencies	Departamento de la Función Pública
External Actors	ONU Habitat
Accra	Institution (by level)
Statutory Security Institutions	Ghana Armed Forces (comprised of the army, navy and air force)
	Ghana Police Service (GPS). Consists of Ghana Police Service (GPS), Ghana Prisons Service, Ghana National Fire Service, Ghana Immigration Intelligence Organizations, the Bureau for National Investigation
	(DNU) Military intelligence and the Research Bureau of the Ministry of the Executive, including the national security council and respective ministries (national level)
	Parliament and its committees (national level)
	Private Security Companies (national level)
Executive, Legislative and Security Authorities	Accra Metropolitan Assembly (AMA). Supported by the following departments: "General Administration department which houses the Metro
	(i) Mayor
Judicial Institutions	(ii) Security Department: "the Department is headed by the Acting Metropolitan Security Co-ordinator and assisted by his lieutenants". Composed of: Metropolitan Guards Unit; Beautification Task Force; Security Guards Unit; Attached Military Personnel; Attached Police Personnel; An Assistant Director is attached to the unit as the Administrator[16]
Civil Society	National: (i) Supreme Court of Ghana; (ii) Court of Appeal; (iii) High Court of
Civil Society	Lots of charities and non-profit organizations [25]
Non-Statutory Armed Groups	As of July 2008, there were no reports of non-state armed groups or private military companies in Ghana [24]

Independent Oversight Agencies	Parliamentary Oversight
	Executive Oversight
External Actors	Interpol Accra
Calcutta	Institution (by level)
Statutory Security Institutions	National: Border Security Force (Central Armed Police Force), operating under the Union Ministry of Home Affairs
	National: Central Reserve Police Force (CRPF)
	National: Indo-Tibetan Border Police (ITBP)
	National: National Security Guards (NSG)
	National: Sashastra Seema Bal (SSB), central armed police force
	Province: (i) Kolkata Police Force; (ii) West Bengal Police (both from the state of West Bengal)
Executive Authorities	Province: Government of west bengal
Legislative Authorities	Provincial: West Bengal Legislative Assembly
Judicial Institutions	Calcutta High Court
	City Civil Court; Juvenile Court; Bankshall Court [18]
Civil Society	Lots of NGOs and charities [8]
Non-Statutory Armed Groups	As per 2010: An estimated 30 armed insurgency movements are sweeping across the country, reflecting an acute sense of alienation on the part of the
Independent Oversight Agencies	National Police Commission (NPC)
External Actors	Interpol Kolkata
Delhi	Institution (by level)
Statutory Security Institutions	Delhi Police (local)
	Lots of private security agencies in various sectors [8]
Executive Authorities	Local: Delhi Government
Legislative Authorities	Delhi Legislative Assembly
	Local: Delhi Metropolitan Council
Judicial Institutions	Delhi High Court
Civil Society	Lots of NGOs and charities

Non-Statutory Armed Groups	Same as Kolkata
Independent Oversight Agencies	National Police Commission (NPC)
External Actors	Interpol Delhi
Baku	Institution (by level)
Statutory Security Institutions	National: Azerbaijani Land Forces
	National: Internal Troops of Azerbaijan
	National: State border Service
	National responsible for intelligence: Azerbaijan Ministry of National Security
	National Police of the Republic of Azerbaijan
	Local: Baku Police
Executive Authorities	chief of state: President ;head of government: Prime Minister; First Deputy Prime Minister [13]
Legislative Authorities	unicameral National Assembly or Milli Mejlis (members elected by popular vote to serve five-year terms) [13]
Judicial Institutions	Supreme Court; Constitutional Court
Civil Society	There are many civil society institutions, however, foreign-funded NGOs seem to be suppressed if their activities do not suit the President. "rsh suppression of opposition protests. A crackdown on foreign-funded NGOs. And a formal request to the Organization for Security and
Non-Statutory Armed Groups	No armed opposition group in the country (however, dispute over Nagorny-Karabakh not settled yet)
Independent Oversight Agencies	Internal Investigation Department (located within the Ministry of Internal Affairs)
External Actors	NATO
	Interpol Baku

	Frontex
London	Institution (by level)
Statutory Security Institutions	National: i) British Army, ii) Intelligence Services MI6 (Military Intelligence) and MI5 (Internal Security Service)
	Regional: Territorial Police Force, including the Metropolitan Police Service in Greater London (excluding the city of London itself)
	Local: City of London Police
Executive Authorities	Central government: Greater London Authority (GLA): (i) Mayor;
	Local authorities: (i) London councils; (ii) City of London Corporation; (iii) Lord Mayor
Legislative Authorities	National: Bicameral Parliament consists of House of Lords; note - membership is not fixed and House of Commons [14] London Assembly
Judicial Institutions	National: "Supreme Court (consists of 12 justices including the court president and deputy president) note - the Supreme Court was established
Civil Society	Functioning civil society without repression, as should be the case in a liberal democracy.
Non-Statutory Armed Groups	Irish Republican Army (IRA)
	The Court of Common Council
Independent Oversight Agencies	MI 5 is governed by: i) Ministerial Oversight, ii) Parliamentary Oversight, iii) Judicial Oversight
External Actors	Interpol Manchester
Berlin	Institution (by level)
Statutory Security Institutions	National: i) German Bundespolizei, ii) German Bundeswehr iii) Three German Intelligence Services (Bundesamt für Verfassungsschutz, Bundesnachrichtendienst and Militärischer Abschirmdienst
	Local: Berlin Police
Executive Authorities	Council of Mayors (Local): (i) Governing Mayor of Berlin, and (ii) his deputy, the Mayor of Berlin.[3]
	Borough Administration (Local): (i) Borough assembly; and (ii) Borough office[3]
Legislative Authorities	National: bicameral legislature consists of the Federal Council or Bundesrat (and the Federal Parliament or Bundestag (622 seats; members elected by popular vote for a four year term under a system of personalized
	Local: Berlin legislative "Abgeordnetenhaus Berlin"

Judicial Institutions	Federal Court of Justice (court consists of 127 judges including the court president, vice-presidents, presiding judges, and other judges, and organized into 25 Senates subdivided into 12 civil panels, 5 criminal panels)
Civil Society	Functioning civil society
Non-Statutory Armed Groups	There are no armed groups
Independent Oversight Agencies	Parliamentary and executive control over Intelligence Services, stated in the German law
External Actors	Interpol Wiesbaden
Toronto	Institution (by level)
Statutory Security Institutions	National: i) Canadian Forces ii) Canadian Security Intelligence Service (CSIS), Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP), Criminal Intelligence Service Canada (CISC)
	Local: Toronto Police Service
Executive Authorities	National: Queen ELIZABETH II (since 6 February 1952), represented by Governor General David JOHNSTON (since 1 October 2010)/ Prime Minister Stephen Joseph HARPER (since 6 February 2006) /Federal Ministry chosen
	Local: Mayor
Legislative Authorities	National: bicameral Parliament or Parlement consists of the Senate or Senat and the House of Commons or Chambre des Communes [11]
	Province: Legislative Assembly of Ontario
Judicial Institutions	Supreme Court of Canada note - in 1949, Canada finally abolished all appeals beyond its Supreme Court to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council (in London)
Civil Society	distinctive civil society
Non-Statutory Armed Groups	no armed groups
Independent Oversight Agencies	ii) CSIS is accountable to the parliament, Director of CSIS to the Minister for the management and control of CSIS, Security Intelligence Review Committee, and the Federal Court, public reporting by CSIS to parliament
	Federal: Military Police Complaints Commission/ Commission for Public Complaints against the RCMP [13]
	Provincial for Ontario: Special Investigations Unit (SIU)/ Ontario Civilian Commission on Police Services (OCCPS) [13]
External Actors	–
Cairo	Institution (by level)
Statutory Security Institutions	National: i) Egyptian Armed Forces (consisting of Egyptian Army, Navy, Air Force and Air Defense Command ii) Paramilitary Forces: Central Security Forces, Egyptian Border Guard Forces, Egyptian National Guard
	National: Egyptian National Police
Executive Authorities	National: Chief of State (President), Head of Government (Prime Minister), Deputy Prime Ministers and Cabinet

Executive Authorities	Local: Cairo Governorate
Legislative Authorities	National: bicameral parliament consists of the Shura Council or Majlis al-Shura that traditionally functions mostly in a consultative role (with up to one tenth of body appointed by the president to serve six year terms – as
Judicial Institutions	Court of Cassation or Supreme Court ; Supreme Constitutional Court or SCC
Civil Society	Civil society has been developing, however – The relationship between civil society and the state is characterized by varying levels of distrust, conflict, and tension. Civil society organizations are naturally part and parcel of
Non-Statutory Armed Groups	Egyptian Islamic Jihad /Al Gama'a al-Islamiyya/ Bedouins on the Sinai peninsula
Independent Oversight Agencies	There are a couple of independent oversight agencies such as the Central Auditing Organization (CAO), Administrative Control Agency, Administrative Prosecution, Illicit Gains Authority, General Prosecution, Consumer
External Actors	Interpol National Central Bureau in Cairo (intergovernmental Organization)
Tokyo	Institution (by level)
Statutory Security Institutions	Federal: (i) National Public Safety Commission (ii) National Police Agency; (iii) Organizations attached to the National Police Agency (iii))
	Provincial: Regional Police Bureaus (EXCEPT Tokyo and Hokaido)
	Local: ; (i) Tokyo Metropolitan Police Department; (ii) Police Stations, Police Boxes and Residential Police Boxes [9]
Executive Authorities	National: Chief of State, Head of Government: Prime Minister, Cabinet
	Local: (i) Governor; (ii) Vice governor, Administrative Commissions ; (iii) Mayor
Legislative Authorities	Bicameral Diet or Kokkai consists of the House of Councilors or Sangi-in (half elected every three years; and the House of Representatives or Shugi-in, the prime minister has the right to dissolve the House of Representatives at any
	Tokyo Metropolitan Assembly
Judicial Institutions	Supreme Court or Saiko saibansho (consists of the chief justice and 14 associate justices) note - the Supreme Court has jurisdiction in constitutional regional courts. 8 High Courts (Koto-saiban-sho), each with a Family Court (Katei-saiban-sho); 50 District Courts (Chiho saibansho), with 203 additional branches; 428 Summary Courts (Kani saibancho) [11]
Civil Society	very different from the west Civil Society Organizations (CSO) Japan's "relatively passive CSO sector is to some extent a reflection of the Japanese personality." [12]
Non-Statutory Armed Groups	no
Independent Oversight Agencies	Police Watchdog: Prefectural Public Safety Commissions (other prefectures have Prefectural Police Headquarters (PPH)) [9]
External Actors	Interpol Tokyo
Rio de Janeiro	Institution (by level)
	Provincial: (i) Civil Police of Rio de Janeiro State (Polícia Civil do Estado do Rio de Janeiro (PCERJ)); (ii) Military Police of Rio de Janeiro State (Polícia Militar do Estado do Rio de Janeiro) (PMERJ) ; (iii) Firefighters (Corpo de

Statutory Security Institutions	Provincial Special Forces Unit of the Military Police of Rio de Janeiro State; (i) Special Police Operations Battalion (Batalhão de Operações Policiais Especiais (BOPE)); (ii) Unifying Police units (Unidade de Polícia Pacificadora Especial)
	Local: (i) Municipal guards (Guarda Municipal)[3]
Executive Authorities	Provincial: (i) Governor; (ii) Vice Governor
	Local: (i) Mayor; (ii) Vice Mayor
Judicial Institutions	Provincial: (i) Court of the State of Rio de Janeiro (Tribunal de Justiça do Estado do Rio de Janeiro)[37]; (ii) Regional Electoral Court of the State of Rio de Janeiro (Tribunal Regional Eleitoral do Estado do Rio de Janeiro)[38]; (iii) Special Claims Courts and Special Criminal Courts
	Local: Special Claims Courts and Special Criminal Courts
Legislative Institutions	Provincial: (i) Legislative Assembly of the State of Rio de Janeiro (Assembleia Legislativa do Estado do Rio de Janeiro)[32]
	Local: (i) Municipal Chamber of Rio de Janeiro
Civil Society	Local: (i) Viva Rio;[17] (ii) Instituto Igarapé[16]; (iii) Promundo Institute
Non-Statutory Armed Groups	(i) Red Command (Comando Vermelho); (ii) Terceiro Comando (Third Command); (iii) Friends of Friends (Amigos dos Amigos)
Independent Oversight Agencies	(i) Institute of Public Security (Instituto de Segurança Pública); (ii) Rio de Janeiro Transparency (Transparência Carioca)[10]; (iii) Comptroller General of Justice of the State of Rio de Janeiro (Corregedoria Geral da Justiça do Estado do Rio de Janeiro)
External Actors	(i) Médecins Sans Frontières (MSF); (ii) ICRC Pilot Project
Luanda	Institution (by level)
Statutory Security Institutions	Federal: i)Angolan Armed Forces (AAF); ii) National Police of Angola
	Provincial: Provincial Division of Headquarters of National Police of Angola
Executive Authorities	National: Chief of State and Head of Government (President), Vice President, Cabinet
	Provincial: (i) Provincial governor; (ii) Vice-governors [2]
Legislative Authorities	Unicameral National Assembly or Assembleia Nacional
Judicial Institutions	Supreme Court or Tribunal da Relacao; Constitutional Court or Tribunal Constitucional
Civil Society	Civil society is inherently weak in Angola, and the political and societal space for civil society is limited. [...]There is a tangible fear of backlash, based on previous negative experiences. NCOs explicitly and directly
Non-Statutory Armed Groups	Front for the Liberation of the Cabinda Enclave (FLEC)
Independent Oversight Agencies	As per 2007: "Angolan authorities and international agencies should strengthen police accountability mechanisms and create an independent oversight agency in order to end Angola's culture of impunity." [10]
External Actors	Interpol Luanda

Paris	Institution (by level)
Statutory Security Institutions	Federal: (i) Police Nationale; (ii) Gendarmerie Nationale; (iii) Direction générale des douanes et droits indirects
	Local: (i) Prefecture of Police of Paris
Executive Authorities	National: Chief of state the President; Prime Minister; Council of Ministers appointed by the president at the suggestion of the prime minister.
	Local: (i) Mayor (ii) 36 Co-adjoint (Conseiller(e)s de Paris)[2]
Legislative Authorities	National: Bicameral Parliament or Parlement consists of the Senate or Senat (); and the National Assembly or Assemblée Nationale
	Local: (i) Council of Paris (Conseil de Paris) (ii) Council of the arrondissement (conseil d'arrondissement)
Judicial Institutions	Court of Cassation or Cour de Cassation; Constitutional Council
	Regional: appellate courts or Cour d'Appel; regional courts or Tribunal de Grande Instance; first instance courts or Tribunal' d'instance
Civil Society	Well-functioning civil society
Non-Statutory Armed Groups	No
External Actors	Interpol Paris
New York	Institution (by level)
Statutory Security Institutions	Federal: (i) Department of Justice (it includes the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA), the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives (ATF), the United States
	Provincial: (i) NYSP (New York State Police)
	Local: (i) NYPD (New York Police Department)
Executive Authorities	Chief of State: President; Head of Government and Vice President; Cabinet
	New York State Governor
	New York City Mayor
Legislative Authorities	Bicameral Congress consists of the Senate and the House of Representatives
	Provincial: New York State Assembly and Senate
	Local: The New York City Council
	National: US Supreme Court

Judicial Institutions	Local: (i) Supreme Civil & Criminal; (ii) Civil Court: Housing Court & Small Claims (ii) Criminal Court (iii) Family Court (iv) Sroogate's Court [5]
	Provincial and local: Specialized Courts: (i) Court of Claims; (ii) Commercial Division; (iii) Litigation Coordinating Panel; (iv) Problem-Solving Courts [5]
Civil Society	Active and free civil society, examples Occupy Wall Street etc.
Non-Statutory Armed Groups	Guardian Angels
Independent Oversight Agencies	i) Information Security Oversight Agency (ISOO), ii) New York City Police Department Oversight: There have so far been five temporary committees & commissions and one permanent board appointed on the city and state
External Actors	Interpol Washington
Taipei	Institution (by level)
Statutory Security Institutions	National: Chief of state: President; Head of government: Premier; Executive Yuan
	Federal: National Police Agency (under the Ministry of the Interior): (i) Administration police; (ii) Traffic Police, (iii) Special Police, (iv) Criminal investigation police, (v) Specialized police [5]
	Local: Taipei City Police Department
Executive Authorities	National: Chief of state: President; Head of government: Premier; Executive Yuan
	Local: Taipei City Government: (i) Mayor, (ii) Deputy Mayor
Legislative Authorities	Unicameral Legislative Yuan
Judicial Institutions	Supreme Court; Constitutional Court
	Subordinate courts: high courts; district courts; hierarchy of administrative courts
Civil Society	Taiwan's civil society encountered in its development since the 1980s three waves of social movements that included in total around 20 initiatives: liberalization of the regime, organized civil protests and social movements
Non-Statutory Armed Groups	no
Independent Oversight Agencies	—
Seoul	Institution (by level)
Statutory Security Institutions	Federal: i) Republic of Korea Army, Navy (includes Marine Corps), Air Force (2011), ii) Korea Central Intelligence Agency (KCIA), Agency for National Security Planning (ANSO), iii) National Police Agency (NPA), Korea Coast Guard
	Local: Seoul Metropolitan Police Agency
Executive Authorities	National: chief of state: President; head of government: Prime Minister; Cabinet

Executive Authorities	Local: (i) Mayor; (ii) Vice Mayor for Political Affairs, (iii) Vice I Mayor for Administrative Affairs, (iv) Vice II Mayor for Administrative Affairs [3]
Legislative Authorities	National: Unicameral National Assembly or Gukho
	Local: Seoul Metropolitan Council [3]
Judicial Institutions	Supreme Court of South Korea
	Subordinate Courts: High Courts, District Courts, Branch Courts (organized under the Branch Courts); specialized courts for family and administrative issues
Civil Society	Active civil society
Non-Statutory Armed Groups	No
Independent Oversight Agencies	–
External Actors	Interpol South Korea
Kinshasa	Institution (by level)
Statutory Security Institutions	National: 1) Armed Forces of the Democratic Republic of the Congo (Forces d'Armées de la République Démocratique du Congo, FARDC): Army, National Navy (la Marine Nationale), Congolese Air Force (Force Aérienne)
Executive Authorities	National: President, Prime Minister and Ministers of State
	Provincial: Province (Secrétariat Exécutif): (i) Governor; (ii) Vice-Governor; (iii) Provincial Ministres; (iv) Executive Secretariat[3]
	Local:
Legal Authorities	National: Bicameral legislature consists of a Senate and a National Assembly
	Provincial: (i) Provincial Assembly (Assemblée provinciale)
	Local:
Judicial Institutions	National: Supreme Court of Justice, Constitutional Court
	National, provincial, local: State Security Court, Court of Appeals (organized into administrative and judiciary sections); Tribunal de Grande; magistrates' courts; customary courts
Civil Society	Various CSOs
Non-Statutory Armed Groups	IM23 (even though IM23 is said to be defeated by now), Democratic Forces for the Liberation of Rwanda (FDLR), National Congress for the Defense of the People (CNDP), Allied Democratic Forces (ADF), Mai-Mai Militias
Independent Oversight Agencies	
External Actors	–

Moscow	Institution (by level)
Statutory Security Institutions	National: i) Ground Forces (Sukhoputnyye voyska, SV), Navy (Voyenno-Morskoy Flot, VMF), Air Forces (Voyenno-Vozdushniye Sily, VVS); Airborne Troops (Vozdushno-Desantnyye Voyska, VDV); Strategic Rocket Forces
	Provincial:
	Local: (i) Main Department of Internal Affairs of Moscow (or just Moscow Police)
	National: President, Premier, First Deputy Premier, Deputy Premiers and cabinet
Executive Authorities	Provincial: Moscow Department of the Russian Ministry of Internal Affairs[4]
	Local (Moscow urban administration)[11]: (i) Mayor; (ii) Deputy Mayors; (iii) Prefect
Legislative Authorities	Provincial:
	Local: (i) The Duma;
Judicial Institutions	National: i) Supreme Court of Russia; ii) regional courts iii) district courts iv) magistrate courts
Civil Society	–
Non-Statutory Armed Groups	–
Independent Oversight Agencies	Ombudsman
External Actors	INTERPOL Moscow
Madrid	Institution (by level)
Statutory Security Institutions	
	National: i) Cuerpo Nacional de Policía ii) Guardia Civil

Institutions	City: Policía Municipal de Madrid
	Local: Policía Municipal de Madrid (Operating units are of two types: regional and specialized. Each of the 21 districts of Madrid has a Municipal Police Unit under the command of an officer)[12]
Executive Authorities	National cabinet: Council of Ministers
	Local: Junta de Gobierno
Legislative Authorities	National (bicameral): National Assembly i) Senado ii) Congreso de los Diputados
Judicial Institutions	Provincial: Tribunales Superiores de Justicia[17]
	National: Tribunal Supremo (Supreme Court)
	Local: (i) Las Audiencias Provinciales; (ii) El Tribunal del Jurado, (iii) Juzgados de Paz
Civil Society	
Non-Statutory Armed Groups	ETA (Euskadi ta Askatasuna - Basque Fatherland and Liberty)[16]
Independent Oversight Agencies	Defensor(a) del pueblo(ombudsperson)
External Actors	
Singapore	Institution (by level)
Statutory Security Institutions (Local = Provincial = National)	Singapore Armed Forces (SAF): (i) the Singapore Army, (ii) the Republic of Singapore Air Force (RSAF) and (iii) the Republic of Singapore Navy (RSN)
	Singapore Civil Defence Force (SCDF)
	Singapore Police Force (SPF) (i) Administration & Finance Department; Police National Service Department; Internal Affairs Office; Police Technology Department; International Cooperation Department; Public Affairs
Executive Authorities	National: (i) President (ii) Council of Presidential Advisers (CPA), (iii) prime minister (senior minister; minister mentor, two deputy prime ministers, and 14 other ministers)
	Local: (i) Community Development Councils[4]
Legislative Authorities	National: (i) Parliament;
Judicial Institutions	National: (i) Supreme Court, (ii) Court of Appeals and (iii) the High Court, (iv) Subordinate courts include criminal courts, criminal mentions courts (at which charges are first placed), and traffic, night, coroners' civil and family

Civil Society	AWAKE; Challenged People's Alliance and Network (CAN!); Dear and Hard of Hearing Federation; Humanitarian Organization for Migration Economics; MADILAH (Working Group for an ASEAN Human Rights Mechanism)
Non-Statutory Armed Groups	"While organized criminal groups exist, their strength remains unclear"[20]
Independent Oversight Agencies	—
External Actors	Singapore Red Cross Society; Save the Children International
Zurich	Institution (by level)
Statutory Security Institutions	National: i) Swiss Army, ii) Swiss Federal Intelligence Service (FIS), iii) Bundesamt für Polizei (fedpol) consists of Federal Criminal Police (german: Bundeskriminalpolizei), Federal Security Service (german: Bundesamt für Sicherheit in der Informationstechnik)
	Provincial: Police of the Canton of Zurich
	Local: City of Zurich Police
Executive Authorities	National: President of the Swiss Confederation (Primus inter Pares of the Federal Council)
	Provincial: Senior Civil Servant (Regierungsrat) of the Canton of Zurich
	Local: City Council (Stadtrat) of the City of Zurich
Legislative Authorities	National: bicameral Federal Assembly or Bundesversammlung (in German) consists of the Council of States or Staenderat (in German) and the National Council or Nationalrat (in German) / Together the Federal Assembly and the Council of States
	Provincial: Cantonal Council (Kantonsrat)
	Local: Municipal Council of the City of Zurich (Gemeinderat der Stadt Zürich)
Judicial Institutions	National: Federal Supreme Court; Federal Criminal Court (began in 2004); Federal Administrative Court (began in 2007)
	Provincial: each of Switzerland's 26 cantons has its own courts
Civil Society	Many CSO's
Non-Statutory Armed Groups	No
Independent Oversight Agencies	Ombudsinstitution on all levels (federal, cantonal and municipal), the FIS is especially controlled by the executive branch, legislative branch and the judiciary. Furthermore, the Swiss have a militia army, which prevents the
External Actors	Interpol Bern
	NATO
	Europol
Baghdad	Institution (by level)

Statutory Security Institutions	National: i) Counterterrorism Command; Iraqi Special Operations Forces (ISOF); Ministry of Defense Forces: Iraqi Security Forces (ISF) / In general, the ministry of interior is responsible for national security [8]. ii) Iraqi
Executive Authorities	National: President, Prime Minister and cabinet
	Provincial: (no information found)
	Local: Baghdad Governor
Legislative Authorities	Unicameral Council of Representatives
	Provincial and also local (oversees also the City of Baghdad): Governorate Council or Provincial Council
Judicial Institutions	Federal Supreme Court or FSC; Court of Cassation
	Courts of Appeal (governorate level); courts of first instance; personal status, labor, criminal, juvenile, and religious courts
Civil Society	Many CSO's in Iraq
Non-Statutory Armed Groups	AS of 2008 (by far not all of them are listed!): 1920 Revolution Brigades; Abu Bakr al-Siddiq Fundamentalist Brigades; Abu Nidal Organization (ANO); Abu al-Ahwar; Ali Piri; Abu Talib; Jihad Organization; Ansar al-Din; Ansar al-Islam.
Independent Oversight Agencies	None (overall, the security sector itself does not seem to work properly, consequently there seems to be no reliable oversight), however CSOs act as oversight agencies / the security forces are not subject to any control
External Actors	NATO
	US and UK army presence
	Interpol
Almaty	Institution (by level)
Statutory Security Institutions	National: i) Armed Forces of the Republic of Kazakhstan, ii) Kazakhstan Police
Executive Authorities	National: President, Prime Minister and Cabinet
	?
	Local: Almaty City Mayor
Legislative Authorities	National: Bicameral Parliament consists of the Senate and the Mazhilis
	?
	–
Judicial Institutions	Supreme Court of the Republic

Judicial Institutions	Regional and local courts
Civil Society	Several CSO's, however there is an umbrella organization called Kazakhstan Civil Society Strengthening (KCSS)
Non-Statutory Armed Groups	It is assumed that there are radical islamists operating in the country and the government is remaining silent on the issue in order not to scare investors. "Terrorist attacks in Kazakhstan have been occurring since at least
Independent Oversight Agencies	The army lacks full democratic oversight [7]/ Parliamentary oversight is weak and CSOs are usually not dealing with security issues. p. 7[12]
External Actors	Interpol
	NATO (nature of external involvement: Accession to multilateral institutions as incentive for reform)
	EU
Beirut	Institution (by level)
Statutory Security Institutions	i) Lebanese Armed Forces (LAF), Lebanese Army (Al-Jaish al-Lubnani), ii) Internal Security Force (ISF) (National Police and Security Force), iii) Lebanese State Security (Intelligence Agency)
Executive Authorities	National: President, Prime Minister and Cabinet
	No information on provincial and local governments
Legislative Authorities	National: Unicameral National Assembly or Majlis al-Nuwab (Arabic) or Assemblée Nationale (French)
	No information on provincial and local legislative assemblies
Judicial Institutions	National: Court of Cassation or Supreme Court; Constitutional Council
	Provincial and local: Courts of Appeal (6); Courts of First Instance; specialized tribunals, religious courts; military courts
Civil Society	Even though the country has been ravaged by conflict, there is a thriving civil society and lots of civil society organizations.
Non-Statutory Armed Groups	Many Jihadist groups, among them: Militant wing of Hezbollah which is defined as terrorist organization by the US and EU / Fatah al Islam
Independent Oversight Agencies	No information about independent oversight agencies in Lebanon's security sector.
External Actors	Interpol Beirut
	DCAF
Stockholm	Institution (by level)
Statutory Security Institutions	National: (i) National Police Board; (ii) National Security Service; (iii) National Criminal Investigation Department; (iv) National Police Academy; (v) National Laboratory of Forensic Science[11]; (vi) Swedish Armed Forces
	Local: (i) Stockholm County Police Authority[13]

Executive Authorities	Local: (i) City Executive Board[7]; (ii) The City Executive Office[8]; (iii) Urban Development Advisory Board; (iv) Council for Protection of Ecological and Aesthetic Matters
Legislative Authorities	Local: (i) City Council; (ii) Council of Mayors
Judicial Institutions	National: (i) Ordinary courts (district courts, courts of appeal and the Supreme Court), (ii) Ordinary administrative courts (county administrative courts and administrative courts of appeal) and the Supreme Administrative Court; (iii) Stockholm Resilience Centre; (iv) Stockholm International Peace Research Institute (SIPRI)[16]; (v) International Institute for Democracy and Electoral Assistance[20]
Civil Society	
Non-Statutory Armed Groups	No
Independent Oversight Agencies	National: (i) The National Police Board; (ii) The Office of the Parliamentary Ombudsmen; (iii) National Audit Office; (iv) The Office of the Chancellor of Justice[12] Local: (i) The City Audit Office
External Actors	(i) Interpol Sweden,
Copenhagen	Institution (by level)
Statutory Security Institutions	National: (i) Defense Command (Army Operational Command, Admiral Danish Fleet, Arctic Command, Tactical Air Command, Home Guard (2019)[4]; (ii) Royal Danish Air Force; (iii) Royal Danish Navy; (iv) Royal Danish Coast Guard Provincial: (i) Police Districts Local: (i) Local Police
Executive Authorities	National: (i) Chief of state; (ii) Head of government (Prime Minister); (iii) Cabinet[4] Provincial: (i) Hovedstaden Regional Government Local: (i) Lord Mayor of Copenhagen; (ii) City Council
Legislative Authorities	National: (i) Unicameral People's Assembly or Folketing [4]
Judicial Institutions	National: (i) Supreme Court (consists of the court president and 16 judges) (Højesteret)[4]; (ii) two High Courts (Landsretten), (iii) the Copenhagen Maritime and Commercial Court (Sø- og Handelsretten i København) Provincial: 24 district courts (Byretten) and the courts of the Faroe Islands and Greenland[17] Local: City Court of Copenhagen
Civil Society	UNFPA Nordic Office; International Climate Hearing (Oxfam International)
Non-Statutory Armed Groups	No
Independent Oversight Agencies	National: (i) Danish Parliamentary Ombudsman
External Actors	United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS), WHO EURO Europe Regional Office (EU/RGO),

Kabul	Institution (by level)
Statutory Security Institutions	National: i) Afghan Armed Forces, ii) National Directorate of Security (Intelligence Service), iii) Afghan National Police (serving as single national law enforcement agency and is made up of: Afghan Border Police, Afghan
	Provincial: None
	Local: None
Executive Authorities	National: President; First Vice President; Second Vice President and cabinet
	Local: Mayor of Kabul
Legislative Authorities	National: The bicameral National Assembly consists of the Meshrano Jirga or House of Elders and the Wolesi Jirga or House of People
Judicial Institutions	National: Supreme Court or Stera Mahkama
	Provincial and Local: Appeals Courts; Primary Courts; Special Courts for issues including narcotics, security, property, family, and juveniles
Civil Society	There is CSO presence, however to some extent, the prominence of UN agencies and NGOs has overshadowed Afghan civil society organizations and structures, which have a long history of conflict management and
Non-Statutory Armed Groups	Numerous armed groups, the most prominent ones are the Taliban and al-Qaeda followed by al-Gama'a al-Islamiyya (GAI), al-Qaedaal-Zulfikar, Egyptian Islamic Jihad (EIJ), Hezb-e Azadi-ye Afghanistan, Hizb-Islami
Independent Oversight Agencies	CSO's
External Actors	NATO-International Security Assistance Force (ISAF) (nature of external involvement: Military intervention/occupation; mostly UN-led peace support operations)
	United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan (UNAMA)
	Interpol Afghanistan
	European Union Police Mission in Afghanistan (EUPOL)
Santiago de Chile	Institution (by level)
Statutory Security Institutions	National: Fuerzas de Orden y Seguridad de Chile (i) Carabineros de Chile (National Police Force and gendarmerie)[7] (ii) Policía de Investigación del Chile (Investigative Police of Chile)[9]
	Local: (i) Santiago City Police Office [14]
Executive Authorities	National: (i) Chief of State/Head of Government; (ii) Cabinet (Consejo de Gabinete) [1]
	Metropolitan Region: (i) Intendant [15]
	Provincial: (i) Provincial Governor[16]
	Local: (i) Mayor

Karachi	Institution (by level)
Statutory Security Institutions	National: i) Pakistan Army, ii) Police Organizations: Federal Investigation Agency (FIA), Pakistan Rangers, Frontier Corps, Pakistan Coast Guard, National Police Bureau, National Police Academy, National Police Command
	Provincial: Police Organizations: Punjab Police, Sindh Police, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Police, Balochistan Police [5]
	Local: Karachi Police
Executive Authorities	National: President, Prime Minister and Cabinet
	Provincial: Mayor of Sindh
	Local: Mayor of Karachi
Legislative Authorities	National: Bicameral parliament or Majlis-e-Shoora consists of the Senate and the National Assembly
	Provincial: Provincial Assembly of Sindh
	Local: No local institution found
Judicial Institutions	National: Supreme Court of Pakistan
	Provincial: High Court of Sindh
Civil Society	Many CSOs are operating in the country
Non-Statutory Armed Groups	As of 2010 the most important non-state armed groups are: Tehrik-i-Taliban Pakistan, Mullah Nazir Group, Turkistan Bhattani Group, Haqqani Network, Gul Bahadur Group, Lashkar-e-Ibrazvi (North), Lashkar-e-Islam, Ansar ul
Independent Oversight Agencies	Parliamentary oversight of defence through standing committees of both chambers
External Actors	Interpol Pakistan
	NATO
Istanbul	Institution (by level)
Statutory Security Institutions	National: i) Turkish Armed Forces (TSK), ii) Directorate General of Turkish National Police, General Gendarmerie, Command and Coast Guard Command
	Local: Istanbul Department of Municipal Police
Executive Authorities	National: President, Prime Minister and Cabinet
	Provincial: Governor of Istanbul Province
	Local: Mayor of Istanbul

Legislative Authorities	National: Unicameral Grand National Assembly of Turkey or <i>Turkiye Buyuk Millet Meclisi</i>
	Local: Istanbul Municipal Council
Judicial Institutions	National: Constitutional Court Supreme; Court of Appeals organized into 15 divisions with 38 civil and criminal chambers
	Provincial and local courts : Council of State (<i>Danistay</i>); Court of Accounts (<i>Sayistay</i>); Military High Court of Appeals; Military High Administrative Court
Civil Society	Vibrant and active civil society: ex. demonstrations in relation with Gezi park
Non-Statutory Armed Groups	Kurdistan Workers Party (PKK)
Independent Oversight Agencies	Civilian oversight, think tanks etc.
	Parliamentary oversight by Turkish Grand National Assembly (TBMM)
	National Security Council
	Military Judiciary
External Actors	Interpol Ankara
	NATO
Ulaan Baatar	Institution (by level)
Statutory Security Institutions	i) Mongolian Armed Forces (<i>Mongol ulsyn zevsegt huchin</i>), ii) National Police Agency of Mongolia
	Local: Ulaan Baatar Police Department
Executive Authorities	National: President, Prime Minister and Cabinet
	Local: Ulaan Baatar City Mayor
Legislative Authorities	National: Unicameral State Great Hural
	Local: Hural (however, no further information found)
Judicial Institutions	National: Supreme Court
	Local: Capital city appellate courts
Civil Society	Mongolia has a range of vibrant and diverse civil society organisations (CSOs), whose rights are enshrined in the Constitution.
Non-Statutory Armed Groups	No

Independent Oversight Agencies	–
External Actors	Interpol Ulaanbaatar
Vienna	Institution (by level)
Statutory Security Institutions	National: i) Land Forces (KdoLUStK), Air Forces (KdoLUStK), ii) Law enforcement in Austria is the responsibility of the Directorate General for Public Security, a subdivision of the Federal Ministry of the Interior; Federal Local: Vienna Police, Wiener Einsatztruppe Alarmabteilung (WEGA), Einsatzabteilung Kranich for Vienna airport
Executive Authorities	National: President, Chancellor, Vice Chancellor and Cabinet Local: Mayor of Vienna
Legislative Authorities	Bicameral Federal Assembly or Bundesversammlung consists of Federal Council or Bundesrat and the National Council or Nationalrat Provincial: The Vienna Provincial Parliament (Wiener Landtag)
	Local: Vienna City Council
Judicial Institutions	Supreme Court of Justice or Oberster Gerichtshof; Constitutional Court or Verfassungsgerichtshof Provincial and local: Courts of Appeal (4); Regional Courts (20); district courts (120); county courts
Civil Society	Vibrant and active CSOs
Non-Statutory Armed Groups	No
Independent Oversight Agencies	(i) Parliamentary oversight (ii) Ombudsperson (Volksanwaltschaft)
External Actors	Interpol Austria
Montreal	Institution (by level)
Statutory Security Institutions	National: Canadian Forces: Canadian Army, Royal Canadian Navy, Royal Canadian Air Force, Canada Command (homeland security) (2011)[1] Local: (i) Civil security; (ii) Tandem urban safety program; (ii) Road safety[5]
Executive Authorities	National: (i) head of state; (ii) Prime Minister; (iii) cabinet Local: (i) City council [14] (ii) City manager's office[9]; (iii) City clerk's office[9]
Legislative Authorities	National: Parlement consisting of the (i) Senate or Senat and (ii) the House of Commons or Chambre des Communes[1] [no information available]

Judicial Institutions	National: (i) Supreme Court of Canada; Federal Court of Appeal; Federal Court; Tax Court, federal administrative tribunals; courts martial[1]
	Local: Municipal Court of Montréal[12]
Civil Society	(i) Rights and Democracy; (ii) Montreal International Forum (FIM)[15]
Non-Statutory Armed Groups	No
Independent Oversight Agencies	(i) Ombudsman de Montréal[10]
External Actors	International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO)[16]
Lisbon	Institution (by level)
Statutory Security Institutions	National: i) Portuguese Army (Exército Português), ii) Guarda Nacional Republicana (National Republican Guard), Polícia de Segurança Pública (Public Security Police), Polícia Judiciária (Judicial Police), iii) Portuguese
	Local: Polícia Municipal de Lisboa
Executive Authorities	National: President, Prime Minister and Cabinet
	Local: Câmara Municipal de Lisboa Governador Civil Lisboa
Legislative Authorities	National: Unicameral Assembly of the Republic or Assembleia da Republica
	Local: Assembleia Municipal de Lisboa
Judicial Institutions	National: Supreme Court or Supremo Tribunal de Justica
	Local: Tribunal de Execução das Penas de Lisboa etc.
Civil Society	Civil society in Portugal was stunted for much of the 20th century by dictatorship, but CSOs began increasing after the dictatorship fell in 1974. () The Portuguese government has focused considerable attention on
Non-Statutory Armed Groups	No
Independent Oversight Agencies	National: Ombudsman of Portugal
	Probably parliamentary, executive, judicial and public oversight over security sector, however, no information concerning this matter could be found
External Actors	Interpol Lisbon
Rome	Institution (by level)
Statutory Security Institutions	National: i) Italian Armed Forces, ii) National Police Force, Guardia di Finanza, Arma dei Carabinieri, Polizia Penitenziaria, Corpo Forestale dello Stato, Direzione Investigativa Antimafia (DIA), Direzione Centrale per i
	Provincial: Polizia Provinciale di Roma

	Local: Polizia Roma Capitale (Police of Rome Capital)
Executive Authorities	National: President, Prime Minister and Cabinet
	Local: Sindaco Roma Capitale (Mayor of Rome)
Legislative Authorities	National: Bicameral Parliament or Parlamento consists of the Senate or Senato della Repubblica and the Chamber of Deputies or Camera dei Deputati
	Provincial: Consiglio Regionale del Lazio (Regional Council of Lazio)
	Local: Consiglio Municipale Roma (Municipal Council of Rome)
Judicial Institutions	National: Supreme Court of Cassation or Corte Suprema di Cassazione
	Various lower civil and criminal courts (primary and secondary tribunals, courts, and courts of appeal)
Civil Society	Civil society in Italy is now a mature and solid phenomenon, but its weaknesses lie in its limited ability to influence the attitudes and values of Italian society
Non-Statutory Armed Groups	Sicilian Mafia (based in Sicily), Camorra or Neapolitan Mafia (based in Naples), 'Ndrangheta or Calabrian Mafia (based in Calabria), Sacra Corona Unita or United Sacred Crown (based in the Puglia region)
Independent Oversight Agencies	Ombudsperson (Difensore Civico)
External Actors	Interpol Rome
Tripoli	Institution (by level)
Statutory Security Institutions	National: 1) note - in transition, government attempting to start a new national army with anti-QADAFI militia fighters and former members of QADAFI's military (2009) [3]
	No information about police forces. The security sector seems to have broken down and not recovered since the fall of Muammar al Gaddafi: "TWO years after the Libyan revolution, the police and army remain weak and hollow. Neglected by Col. Muammar el-Qaddafi in favor of more loyal units commanded by his sons, they are ill-equipped, understaffed, bloated
Executive Authorities	National: President, Prime Minister and Cabinet
Legislative Authorities	National: Unicameral General National Congress
Judicial Institutions	National: NA; note - government in transition, Libya's post-revolution legal system is in flux and driven by state and non-state entities [2]
Civil Society	Stifled under Muammar Gaddafi, Libyan civil society organizations are beginning to assume an important role in helping the most vulnerable in "liberated" areas [5]
Non-Statutory Armed Groups	About 1700 different armed groups have emerged from the disparate Libyan rebel forces: Libya Revolutionaries Operations Room (LROR), Martyrs of 17 February Brigade, Martyrs of Abu Salim Brigade, Martyrs of Rafallah
Independent Oversight Agencies	No independent oversight agencies apart from CSOs.
External Actors	NATO

External Actors	European Union (EU)
Chicago	Institution (by level)
Statutory Security Institutions	Provincial: (i) Illinois State Police Local: Chicago Police Department (CPD)[8]; Bureau of Patrol (BOP); Bureau of Detectives; Bureau of Organized Crime (BOC); Bureau of Internal Affairs (BIA); Bureau of Administration (BOA); Bureau of Organizational
Executive Authorities	Local: (i) Mayor; (ii) City Treasurer
Legislative Authorities	Local: (i) City Council
Judicial Institutions	Provincial: (i) Supreme; (ii) Appellate; (iii) Circuit[7] Local: (i) United States District Court for the Northern District of Illinois[21]
Civil Society	8th Day Center for Justice; Association of Consultants to Nonprofits[15]
Non-Statutory Armed Groups	–
Independent Oversight Agencies	Local: (i) City Clerk
External Actors	The United Nations Association (UNAUSA) Center for Cultural Interchange (CCI)
Los Angeles	Institution (by level)
Statutory Security Institutions	Provincial: (i) Los Angeles Police Department, (ii) Los Angeles Airport Police, (iii) Los Angeles Port Police; (iv) Los Angeles General Services Police; (v) Los Angeles Park Ranger Local: (i) Los Angeles Police Department (LAPD)[9]
Executive Authorities	Local: (i) Mayor; (ii) City Administrative Officer (CAO);
Legislative Authorities	Local: (i) The City Council; (ii) Neighborhoods Councils
Judicial institutions	Provincial: (i) Los Angeles Supreme Court Local: (i) City Attorney
Civil Society	(i) Center for Civil Society[20]; (ii) Little Tokyo Service Center[21]
Non-Statutory Armed Groups	–
Independent Oversight Agencies	Local: (i) City Controller[9]

External Actors	International Rescue Committee[22]
	Relief International[23]
Johannesburg	Institution (by level)
Statutory Security Institutions	National: South African National Defense Force (SANDF); South African Army, South African Navy (SAN), South African Air Force (SAAF), South African Military Health Services (2012)
	Provincial: (i) Gauteng Police
	Local: (i) Community policing; (ii) Metropolitan Police Department
Executive Authorities	National: (i) chief of state and head of government (president); (ii) cabinet[1]
	Provincial: Gauteng provincial executive committee
	Local: City Council - (i) Executive mayor[14]; (ii) Mayoral committee
Legislative Authorities	National: bicameral Parliament consisting of the (i) National Council of Provinces and (ii) the National Assembly[1]
	Provincial: (i) Provincial Parliament
Judicial institutions	National: (i) Supreme Court of Appeals; (ii) Constitutional Court
	Provincial: (i) High Courts; (ii) Circuit Courts; (iii) Special Income Tax Courts; (iv) Labour Courts and Labour Appeal Courts; (v) Land Claims Court; (vi) The Water Tribunal; (vii) Truth and Reconciliation Commission (TRC) Local: (i) Magistrates Courts; (ii) Small Claims Courts; (iii) Community Courts; (iv) Equality Courts; (v) Child Justice Courts; (vi) Maintenance Courts; (vii) Sexual Offences Courts; (viii) Children's Courts; (ix) Courts for Chiefs and
Civil Society	(i) Institute for Security Studies; (ii) Amnesty International (South Africa); (iii) Alternative Information Development Centre
Non-Statutory Armed Groups	Gangs, but no organization.[16]
Independent Oversight Agencies	Local: (i) Office of the Ombudsman of Johannesburg[15]
External Actors	PAN AFRICAN PARLIAMENT, THE NEW PARTNERSHIP FOR AFRICA'S DEVELOPMENT; THE REGIONAL TOURISM ORGANIZATION OF SOUTHERN AFRICA; UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME
Mumbai	Institution (by level)
Statutory Security Institutions	National: Army, Navy (includes naval air arm), Air Force, Coast Guard
	Provincial: Maharashtra State Police[10]
	Local: Mumbai Police
Executive Authorities	National: (i) chief of state; (ii) head of government; (iii) cabinet[1]

Executive Authorities	Local: City mayor
Legislative Authorities	National: bicameral Parliament or Sansad consists of the (i) Council of States or Rajya Sabha and (ii) the People's Assembly or Lok Sabha[1]
	Provincial: (i) Maharashtra Legislative Assembly; (ii) Maharashtra State Legislative Council[6]
	Local:
Judicial institutions	National: (i) Supreme Court
	Provincial: (i) High Court of Bombay
	Local: (i) Small Cause Court Mumbai
Civil Society	—
Non-Statutory Armed Groups	—
Independent Oversight Agencies	—
External Actors	—
Patna	Institution (by level)
Statutory Security Institutions	Provincial: (i) Home Department Govt. of Bihar[4]; (ii) Bihar Police[5]
	Local: Patna Police: (i) SSP Patna; (ii) SP Rural, (iii) City SP; (iv) SP Traffic[2]
Executive Authorities	Provincial: (i) Patna Regional Development Authority
	Local: (i) Patna Municipal Corporation (PMC)
Legislative Authorities	Provincial: (i) Bihar Legislative Assembly[7]
	Local: (i)
Judicial institutions	Provincial: (i) Patna High Court[8]
	—
Civil Society	Kartavya Foundation, All Human Welfare & Developmental Issues, Patna, Manav Seva Kendra, All Human Welfare & Developmental Issues, Patna; Samata Gram Seva Sansthan, Environment, Patna
Non-Statutory Armed Groups	Maoist (Naxalite) insurgency; dacoity (banditry) and communal and caste violence[9]
Independent Oversight Agencies	—
External Actors	—

Dublin	Institution (by level)
Statutory Security Institutions	National: i) Irish Defense Forces (Oglaigh na h-Eireann), ii) The Guardians of the Peace of Ireland (An Garda Síochána) Local: Dublin Metropolitan Police (Following the establishment of the Irish Free State in 1922, the Dublin Metropolitan Police merged with the recently established An Garda Síochána in 1925.)
Executive Authorities	National: President, Prime Minister and Cabinet
Legislative Authorities	National: Bicameral Parliament or Oireachtas consists of the Senate or Seanad Eireann and the lower house of Parliament or Dail Eireann
Judicial institutions	National: Supreme Court or Court of Final Appeal National, Provincial and Local: High Court, Court of Criminal Appeal; circuit and district courts
Civil Society	In Ireland, traditionally, there has been a very substantial involvement by people in a wide range of civil society groupings and organisations.
Non-Statutory Armed Groups	The main dissident republican groups are the Continuity IRA (CIRA), and groups calling themselves the IRA and Óglaigh ndga hÉireann (ONH; 'soldiers of Ireland' in Irish Gaelic). There are also other dissident republican terrorist
Independent Oversight Agencies	Ombudsman
External Actors	Interpol Dublin
Manila	Institution (by level)
Statutory Security Institutions	National: i) Armed Forces of the Philippines (AFP), ii) Philippine National Police, Philippine Center on Transnational Crime (PCTC), National Intelligence Coordinating Agency Local: Manila Police District (MPD), it acts as agency of the Philippine National Police responsible for security in the city of Manila
Executive Authorities	National: President and Vice-President and Cabinet City of Manila Mayor
Legislative Authorities	National: Bicameral Congress or Kongreso consists of the Senate or Senado and the House of Representatives or Kapulungan Ng Nga Kinatawan
Judicial institutions	National: Supreme Court National, Provincial and local: Court of Appeals, Sandiganbayan (special court for corruption cases of government officials); Court of Tax Appeals; regional, metropolitan, and municipal trial courts; sharia courts
Civil Society	Active and dynamic civil society
Non-Statutory Armed Groups	In the southern Philippines, especially Mindanao. Three groups comprise the Muslim separatists - the Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF), the Moro Islamic Liberation Front (MILF) and the Abu Sayyaf. The MILF and the
Independent Oversight Agencies	Ombudsman of the Philippines Sandiganbayan

External Actors	Interpol Manila
Amsterdam	Institution (by level)
Statutory Security Institutions	National: i) Royal Netherlands Army, Royal Netherlands Navy (includes Naval Air Service and Marine Corps), Royal Netherlands Air Force (Koninklijke Luchtmacht (KLu), Royal Military Police (2012) – ii) National Police of the
	Provincial: Regional Police Units
Executive Authorities	National: King, Prime Minister, Deputy Prime Minister
Legislative Authorities	National: Bicameral States General or Staten Generaal consists of the First Chamber or Eerste Kamer and the Second Chamber or Tweede Kamer
Judicial institutions	National: Supreme Court or Hoge Raad
	Provincial and local courts: courts of appeal; district courts, each with up to 5 subdistrict courts
Civil Society	Vibrant and active civil society
Non-Statutory Armed Groups	No
Independent Oversight Agencies	National Ombudsman of the Netherlands
	Public Prosecution Service (Openbaar Ministerie)
	Special Investigation Services (Bijzondere Opsporingsdiensten)
External Actors	Interpol The Hague
Kampala	Institution (by level)
Statutory Security Institutions	National: i) Uganda People's Defense Force (UPDF): Land Forces (includes Marine Unit), Uganda Air Force (2013), ii) Uganda Police Force,
	Local: Kampala Metropolitan Police
Executive Authorities	National: President, Vice President, Prime Minister and Cabinet
Legislative Authorities	National: Unicameral National Assembly
Judicial institutions	National: Supreme Court of Uganda
Civil Society	CSOs are suppressed by the government
Non-Statutory Armed Groups	Lord's Resistance Army (LRA), People's Redemption Army, Amuka Boys (Rhino) and Arrow Boys [7]
Independent Oversight Agencies	–

External Actors	Interpol Kampala
Beijing	Institution (by level)
Statutory Security Institutions	National: (i) People's Liberation Army (PLA): Ground Forces, Navy (PLAN, includes marines and naval aviation), Air Force (Zhongguo Renmin Jiefangjun Kongjun, PLAAF includes Airborne Forces), and Second Artillery Corps
	Provincial: (i) Beijing Municipal Public Security Bureau[3]
	Local: (i) Beijing Special Weapons and Tactics Unit (or Beijing Special Police Force)
Executive Authorities	National: (i) chief of state; (ii) head of government; (iii) cabinet
	Provincial: (i) governor
	Local: (i) mayor
Legislative Authorities	National: (i) unicameral National People's Congress or Quanguo Renmin Daibiao Dahui[2]
	Provincial:
	Local:
Judicial institutions	National: (i) Supreme People's Court *note - in October 2012, China issued a white paper on planned judicial reform[2]
	Provincial: Higher People's Courts, Intermediate People's Courts, Autonomous Region People's Courts; Special People's Courts for military, maritime, transportation, and forestry issues[2]
	Local: District and County People's Courts[2]
Civil Society	—
Non-Statutory Armed Groups	—
Independent Oversight Agencies	—
External Actors	INTERPOL Beijing
Hong Kong	Institution (by level)

Statutory Security Institutions	The Hong Kong Police Force
Executive Authorities	"National": Chief Executive of Hong Kong
	Executive Council
Legislative Authorities	Legislative Council
Judicial institutions	–
Civil Society	–
Non-Statutory Armed Groups	–
Independent Oversight Agencies	Ombudsman
External Actors	INTERPOL Beijing's Sub-Bureau for Hong Kong
Shenzhen	Institution (by level)
Statutory Security Institutions	
Executive Authorities	
Legislative Authorities	
Judicial institutions	
Civil Society	
Non-Statutory Armed Groups	
Independent Oversight Agencies	
External Actors	

Caracas	Institution (by level)
Statutory Security Institutions	National: i) Bolivarian National Armed Forces (Fuerza Armada Nacional Bolivariana, FANB): Bolivarian Army (Ejercito Bolivariano, EB), Bolivarian Navy (Armada Bolivariana, AB) includes Naval Infantry, Coast Guard, Naval
	Provincial: Policía Municipio Libertador (Municipal Police of municipality of Libertador)
	Local: Caracas Metropolitan Police was disbanded in 2011, with the National Police taking over [7]
Executive Authorities	National: President, Executive Vice President and Council of Ministers
	Provincial: Alcalde Libertador (Mayor of Caracas)
	Local: Alcalde Metropolitano de Caracas (Mayor of City of Caracas)
Legislative Authorities	National: Unicameral National Assembly or Asamblea Nacional
Judicial institutions	Supreme Tribunal of Justice
Civil Society	Vibrant and active civil society.
Non-Statutory Armed Groups	No, no considerable non-statutory armed groups
Independent Oversight Agencies	Ombudsperson (Defensoría del Pueblo)
External Actors	INTERPOL Caracas
Lima	Institution (by level)
Statutory Security Institutions	National: i) Peruvian Army (Ejercito Peruano), Peruvian Navy (Marina de Guerra del Peru, MGP; includes naval air, naval infantry, and Coast Guard), Air Force of Peru (Fuerza Aerea del Peru, FAP) (2012). ii) Policía Nacional del
Executive Authorities	National: President, First Vice President, Second Vice President and Council of Ministers
	Regional: Gobierno Regional de Lima Metropolitana
	Local: Alcaldesa Metropolitana de Lima
Legislative Authorities	National: Unicameral Congress of the Republic of Peru or Congreso de la Republica del Peru
	Local: Consejo Metropolitano de Lima

Judicial institutions	National: Supreme Court
Civil Society	Active and vibrant civil society
Non-Statutory Armed Groups	Sendero Luminoso (Maoist guerrilla)
Independent Oversight Agencies	
External Actors	Interpol Lima
Managua	Institution (by level)
Statutory Security Institutions	National: i) National Army of Nicaragua (Ejército Nacional de Nicaragua, ENN; includes Navy, Air Force) (2013), ii) Policía Nacional de Nicaragua (Nicaragua National Police)
Executive Authorities	National: President, Vice President and Council of Ministers
	Provincial and local: Alcaldía de Managua (city hall of Managua)
Legislative Authorities	National: Unicameral National Assembly or Asamblea Nacional
Judicial institutions	National: Supreme Court or Corte Suprema de Justicia
	National, Provincial and Local: Appeals Court; first instance civil, criminal, and military courts
Civil Society	Vibrant and active civil society
Non-Statutory Armed Groups	In the north of the country: Contras
Independent Oversight Agencies	Nicaragua Human Rights Ombudsman
External Actors	Interpol Managua
San Salvador	Institution (by level)
Statutory Security Institutions	National: i) Salvadoran Armed Forces (Fuerza Armada de El Salvador, FAES). Salvadoran Army (Ejército de El Salvador, ES), Salvadoran Navy (Fuerza Naval de El Salvador, FNEF), Salvadoran Air Force (Fuerza Aérea Salvadoreña, FAS)
Executive Authorities	National: President, Vice President and Council of Ministers
	Local: Alcalde Municipal
Legislative Authorities	National: Unicameral Legislative Assembly or Asamblea Legislativa
Judicial institutions	National: Supreme Court or Corte Suprema

Civil Society	
Non-Statutory Armed Groups	
Independent Oversight Agencies	Ombudsman (Procurador para la Defensa de los Derechos Humanos)
External Actors	INTERPOL San Salvador
Vancouver	Institution (by level)
Statutory Security Institutions	National: i) Canadian Forces: Canadian Army, Royal Canadian Navy, Royal Canadian Air Force, Canada Command (homeland security) (2011), ii) Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP)
Executive Authorities	National: Queen Elizabeth, Prime Minister
	City Council[6]
Legislative Authorities	National: Band the House of Commons or Chambre des Communes bicameral Parliament or Parlement consists of the Senate or Senat
Judicial institutions	National: Supreme Court of Canada
Civil Society	
Non-Statutory Armed Groups	No
Independent Oversight Agencies	Office of the British Columbia Ombudsperson
External Actors	Interpol Canada
Tijuana	Institution (by level)
Statutory Security Institutions	National: i) Secretariat of National Defense (Secretaria de Defensa Nacional, Sedena): Army (Ejercito), Mexican Air Force (Fuerza Aerea Mexicana, FAM); Secretariat of the Navy (Secretaria de Marina, Semar); Mexican Navy
	Municipal: Policía Municipal de Tijuana
Executive Authorities	National: President, Cabinet appointed by the President
	Provincial:
Legislative Authorities	National: bicameral National Congress or Congreso de la Union consists of the Senate or Camara de Senadores and the Chamber of Deputies or Camara de Diputados

Judicial institutions	National: Supreme Court of Justice or Suprema Corte de Justicia de la Nacion
Civil Society	Active civil society organizations
Non-Statutory Armed Groups	Tijuana Cartel (drug cartel)
Independent Oversight Agencies	–
External Actors	–
Port-au-Prince	Institution (by level)
Statutory Security Institutions	National: If no regular military forces - small Coast Guard; a Ministry of National Defense established May 2012; the regular Haitian Armed Forces (FADH) – Army, Navy, and Air Force – have been demobilized but still exist on
Executive Authorities	National: President, Prime Minister and Cabinet
	–
Legislative Authorities	National: Bicameral National Assembly or Assemblée Nationale consists of the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies
Judicial institutions	National: Supreme Court or Cour de Cassation
	National, provincial and local: Courts of Appeal; Courts of First Instance; magistrates' courts; special courts
Civil Society	For example: Initiative de la Société Civile
Non-Statutory Armed Groups	
Independent Oversight Agencies	
External Actors	Interpol Haiti
Kigali	Institution (by level)
Statutory Security Institutions	National: i) Rwanda Defense Force (RDF). Rwanda Army (Rwanda Land Force), Rwanda Air Force (Force Aérienne Rwandaise, FAR) (2013), ii) Rwanda National Police
	Local: Rwanda Metropolitan Police [8] (not clear whether the metropolitan police is part of the National Police)
Executive Authorities	National: President, Prime Minister and Council of Ministers
	Local: Mayor of Kigali
Legislative Authorities	National: Bicameral Parliament consists of Senate and Chamber of Deputies
Judicial institutions	National: Bicameral Parliament consists of Senate and Chamber of Deputies

Civil Society	Civil Society in Rwanda is being suppressed by the government
Non-Statutory Armed Groups	Forces Democratiques pour la Liberation du Rwanda (FDLR) (The FDLR is reportedly made up primarily of individuals responsible for the genocide who fled Rwanda in 1994 and who oppose President Paul Kagame's
Independent Oversight Agencies	–
External Actors	Interpol Kigali
Lagos	Institution (by level)
Statutory Security Institutions	National: i) Nigerian Armed Forces: Army, Navy, Air Force (2013), ii) "The Nigeria Police Force
	Provincial: Lagos State Police Command
Executive Authorities	National: President, Vice President and Federal Executive Council
	Provincial: Governor of Lagos State
Legislative Authorities	National: Bicameral National Assembly consists of the Senate and House of Representatives
Judicial institutions	National: Supreme Court
	National, Provincial, Local: Court of Appeal, Federal High Court, High Court of the Federal Capital Territory; Sharia Court of Appeal of the Federal Capital Territory; Customary Court of Appeal of the Federal Capital Territory; state
Civil Society	
Non-Statutory Armed Groups	Boko Haram (Islamists); Movement for the Emancipation of the Niger Delta (MEND), Ansaru (Boko Haram splinter group)
Independent Oversight Agencies	Nigeria Police Watch
External Actors	Interpol Lagos
Nairobi	Institution (by level)
Statutory Security Institutions	National: i)Kenya Defence Forces: Kenya Army, Kenya Air Force, Kenya Navy (2012), ii) The Kenya Police Service
	Local: Nairobi Metropolitan Police Unit
Executive Authorities	National: President, Deputy President and Cabinet
	Provincial:
	Local: Mayor of Nairobi
Legislative Authorities	National: Bicameral parliament consists of a Senate and a National Assembly

Judicial institutions	National: Supreme Court
	National, Provincial, local: High Court; Court of Appeal; courts martial; magistrates' courts; religious courts
Civil Society	
Non-Statutory Armed Groups	Spill-over of Al-Shabaab armed groups, Mombasa Republican Council (MRC), Mungiki (religious sect)
Independent Oversight Agencies	The Commission on Administrative Justice (Office of The Ombudsman)
External Actors	Interpol Nairobi
Damascus	Institution (by level)
Statutory Security Institutions	National: i) Syrian Armed Forces: Syrian Arab Army, Syrian Arab Navy, Syrian Arab Air and Air Defense Forces (includes Air Defense Command) (2008), ii)
	–
Executive Authorities	National: President, Vice President, Prime Minister and Council of Ministers
	Council of Ministers
	–
Legislative Authorities	National: Unicameral People's Assembly or Majlis al-Shaab
Judicial institutions	National: Court of Cassation
	National, Provincial and Local: courts of first instance; magistrates' courts; religious and military courts; Economic Security Court
Civil Society	–
Non-Statutory Armed Groups	There are believed to be as many as 1,000 armed opposition groups in Syria, commanding an estimated 100,000 fighters. Main rebel coalitions: Martyrs of Syria Brigades, Northern Storm Brigade, Ahrar Souriya Brigade, Harakat
Independent Oversight Agencies	–
External Actors	INTERPOL Damascus
Casablanca	Institution (by level)
Statutory Security Institutions	i) Royal Armed Forces (Forces Armées Royales, FAR). Royal Moroccan Army (includes Air Defense), Royal Moroccan Navy (includes Coast Guard, Marines), Royal Moroccan Air Force (Al Qouwat al Jawwiya al Malsakia)
	–

Executive Authorities	National: King, Prime Minister, Council of Ministers
	–
	–
Legislative Authorities	National: Bicameral Parliament consists of the Chamber of Counsilors and Chamber of Representatives
Judicial institutions	National: Supreme Court or Court of Cassation
	National, provincial, local: courts of appeal; regional and sadad courts (for religious, civil and administrative, and penal adjudication)
Civil Society	Increasing civil society activism
Non-Statutory Armed Groups	The Polisario Front (West-Sahara conflict)
Independent Oversight Agencies	–
External Actors	–
Tunis	Institution (by level)
Statutory Security Institutions	i) Tunisian Armed Forces (Forces Armées Tunisiens, FAT): Tunisian Army (includes Tunisian Air Defense Force), Tunisian Navy, Republic of Tunisia Air Force (Al Qawwat al Jawwiya al Jamahiriya al At-Tunisia) (2012). ii) Police
	Regular and political police (both disbanded during transitional government[5])
Executive Authorities	National: Tunisia's interim government was appointed in December 2011 and will remain in power pending drafting of a new constitution and holding of general elections in 2012. President, Prime Minister and Cabinet
	Municipal: municipal council (consists of different committees)
Legislative Authorities	National: Unicameral Constituent Assembly note - the legislative role of the Constituent Assembly remains unclear
Judicial institutions	National: Court of Cassation or Cour de Cassation
Civil Society	
Non-Statutory Armed Groups	–
Independent Oversight Agencies	–
External Actors	–
Juba	Institution (by level)
Statutory Security	National: i) Sudan People's Liberation Army (SPLA), ii)

Institutions	–
Executive Authorities	National: President, Vice President and National Council of Ministers
	City level: city council
Legislative Authorities	National: Bicameral National Legislature consists of the National Legislative Assembly and the Council of States
Judicial institutions	National: Supreme Court of South Sudan
	National level: Courts of Appeal; High Courts; County Courts; state level: High Courts; County Courts; customary courts; other specialized courts and tribunals
Civil Society	–
Non-Statutory Armed Groups	Sudan Peoples's Liberation Army,
Independent Oversight Agencies	–
External Actors	INTERPOL Juba
Dhaka	Institution (by level)
Statutory Security Institutions	i) Bangladesh Defense Force: Bangladesh Army (Sena Bahini), Bangladesh Navy (Noh Bahini, BN), Bangladesh Air Force (Biman Bahini, BAF) (2013), ii) Bangladesh Police
	Local: Dhaka Metropolitan Police
Executive Authorities	National: President, Prime Minister and Cabinet
	City: divided in i) Dhaka North City Corporation and ii) Dhaka South City Corporation
Legislative Authorities	National: Unicameral National Parliament or Jatiya Sangsad
Judicial institutions	National: Supreme Court of Bangladesh
	National, Provincial, Local. Civil courts include: Assistant Judge's Court; Joint District Judge's Court; Additional District Judge's Court; District Judge's Court; criminal courts include: Court of Sessions; Court of Metropolitan
Civil Society	–
Non-Statutory Armed Groups	–
Independent Oversight Agencies	–
External Actors	Interpol Dhaka
Dili	Institution (by level)

Statutory Security Institutions	National: i) Timor-Leste Defense Force (Falintil-Forças de Defesa de Timor-Leste, Falintil (F-FDTL)): Army, Navy (Armada) (2013), ii) The Timor-Leste Police Service (Polícia Nacional de Timor-Leste), made up of three special
	–
Executive Authorities	National: President, Prime Minister and Council of Ministers
Legislative Authorities	National: Unicameral National Parliament
Judicial institutions	National: Supreme Court of Justice
Civil Society	–
Non-Statutory Armed Groups	Various gangs, especially from martial arts groups
Independent Oversight Agencies	Human Rights and Justice Ombudsman (Provedor de direitos humanos e justiça)[8]
External Actors	Interpol Dili
Jakarta	Institution (by level)
Statutory Security Institutions	National: i) Indonesian Armed Forces (Tentara Nasional Indonesia, TNI): Army (TNI-Angkatan Darat (TNI-AD)), Navy (TNI-Angkatan Laut (TNI-AL); includes marines (Korps Marinir, KorMar), naval air arm), Air Force (TNI
Executive Authorities	National: President, Vice President and Cabinet
	City (which is actually a province): governor
Legislative Authorities	National: People's Consultative Assembly is the upper house; it consists of members of the DPR and DPD and has
	role in inaugurating and impeaching the president and in amending the Jakarta Municipal Council
Judicial institutions	National: Supreme Court or Mahkamah Agung
	National, provincial and local: High Courts of Appeal, district courts, religious courts
Civil Society	Flourishing civil society

Non-Statutory Armed Groups	As of mid-2008, the level of internal violence in Indonesia was relatively low and localised. A variety of non-state armed groups have reportedly been engaged in violent struggle since 2000, as set out below: Anti-Communist
Independent Oversight Agencies	Ombudsman of the Republic of Indonesia
External Actors	Interpol Jakarta
Ramallah	Institution (by level)
Statutory Security Institutions	Internal Security Forces (Civil Police, Preventive Security, Civil Defence, Executive Force)[6]
	National Security Forces (including Naval Police, Military Police, Military Intelligence and Military Liaison)[6]
	Presidential Security/Force 17, Presidential Guard, General Intelligence[6]
Executive Authorities	City: Mayor
	State level: President; Prime Minister
Legislative Authorities	
Judicial institutions	West Bank and Gaza Strip: 37 Courts (in 2006): 20 Magistrate's Courts, 11 Courts of first instance; 3 Courts of appeal, in Jerusalem, Ramallah and Gaza; Higher Courts (High Court of Justice; Courts of Appeals and Cassation);
	National: High Constitutional Court; high Criminal Court[6]
	Other courts: administrative courts, Sharia and religious courts, military courts, High Judicial Council, Ministry of Justice, Correction and Probation Centres, Criminal Investigation Departments, Public
Civil Society	There are different approaches to the question whether a civil society exists in Ramallah: 1) Palestinian Civil Society cannot exist before the formation of an independent state, 2) Palestinian civil society exists, 3) Palestinian civil
Non-Statutory Armed Groups	Brigades (Fatah affiliated armed groups), Al-Quds Battalions (military wing of Islamic Jihad), Nasser Salah ad-Din Brigades (military wing of the Popular Resistance Committees), Martyr Abu Ali Mustafa Battalions (military wing of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine, PFLP), National Resistance Brigades (military wing of the Democratic Front for the Liberation of
Independent Oversight Agencies	–
External Actors	Israel
Yangon	Institution (by level)
Statutory Security Institutions	i) Myanmar Armed Forces (Tatmadaw): Army (Tatmadaw Kyi), Navy (Tatmadaw Yay), Air Force (Tatmadaw Lay) (2013), ii) Myanmar Police Force
	–
Executive Authorities	National: President, Vice President and Cabinet

Executive Authorities	Mayor
Legislative Authorities	National: Bicameral, consists of the House of Nationalities [Amyotha Hluttaw] and the House of Representatives [Pythu Hluttaw]
Judicial institutions	National: Supreme Court of the Union National, provincial, local: High Courts of the Region; High Courts of the State; Court of the Self-Administered Division; Court of the Self-Administered Zone; district and township courts; special courts /for juvenile
Civil Society	
Non-Statutory Armed Groups	The following are the current most active ethnic armed groups fighting against the Myanmar regime for ethnic rights, federalism, and democracy and to stop human rights abuses against their respective ethnic groups:
Independent Oversight Agencies	<i>So far no ombudsman, but a workshop on public complaint management for public services was held on 18 Feb 2014 in Nay Pyi Taw[6]</i>
External Actors	
Athens	Institution (by level)
Statutory Security Institutions	i) Hellenic Army (Ellinikos Stratos, ES), Hellenic Navy (Elliniko Polemiko Navtiko, EPN), Hellenic Air Force (Elliniki Polemiki Aeroporia, EPA) (2013), ii) Hellenic Police
	–
Executive Authorities	National: President, Prime Minister and Cabinet Mayor
Legislative Authorities	National: Unicameral Parliament or Vouli ton Ellinon
	Athens city council
Judicial institutions	National: Hellenic Supreme Court of Civil and Penal Law
Civil Society	Very active and vibrant civil society
Non-Statutory Armed Groups	No
Independent Oversight Agencies	Ombudsman
External Actors	Interpol Athens
Rhine-Rhur	Institution (by level)
Statutory Security Institutions	
Executive Authorities	

Legislative Authorities	
Judicial institutions	
Civil Society	
Non-Statutory Armed Groups	
Independent Oversight Agencies	
External Actors	
Kiev	Institution (by level)
Statutory Security Institutions	i) Ground Forces, Naval Forces, Air Forces (2013), ii) Militsya
Executive Authorities	National: President, Prime Minister, First Deputy Prime Minister, Deputy Prime Ministers and Cabinet of Ministers
	(i) Cabinet (ii) Mayor (head of cabinet)
Legislative Authorities	National: Unicameral Supreme Council or Verkhovna Rada
Judicial institutions	National: Supreme Court of Ukraine, Constitutional Court
Civil Society	
Non-Statutory Armed Groups	No
Independent Oversight Agencies	Ombudsperson (Ukrainian Parliament Commissioner for Human Rights)
External Actors	Interpol Kiev
Tehran	Institution (by level)
Statutory Security Institutions	Iranian national police (units: Air Police, Anti-Narcotic Police; Criminal Intelligence Detective Police; Emergency Police Centre; Intelligence and Public Security Police; Prevention; Traffic Police)[6]
	Iranian riot police[8]
	National: i) President

Executive Authorities	City: Mayor (executive authority of Tehran)
Legislative Authorities	National: i) Parliament (Islamic Consultative Assembly) ii) supreme leader (absolute ruler)[10]
	City: city Council of Tehran[11]
Judicial institutions	National: i) Chief of Justice (head of judiciary system ii) Guardian Council (constitutional court iii) supreme leader (absolute ruler)[10]
Civil Society	—
Non-Statutory	—
Independent Oversight Agencies	—
External Actors	INTERPOL Tehran
Budapest	Institution (by level)
Statutory Security Institutions	National Police (Ministry of Interior) and National Tax and Customs Office, (Ministry of National Economy)
	i) Budapest Municipality; a local government in each district
Executive Authorities	Mayor (head of the council)
	Council
Legislative	National: unicameral National Assembly
	City: Municipal Assembly
Judicial institutions	National: The Curia
	Regional: i) courts of appeal ii) regional courts iii) district courts iv) administrative courts v) labour courts
	Budapest-Capital Regional Court; Municipal Court of Budapest (court of second instance)[7]
Civil Society	
Non-Statutory	
Independent Oversight Agencies	Ombudsman
External Actors	INTERPOL Budapest
Mogadishu	Institution (by level)
Statutory Security	National: Somali Police Force
Executive Authorities	National: Federal Government of Somalia
	Municipal government, including mayor
Legislative	Federal Parliament of Somalia
	—

Judicial institutions	National: i) Constitutional Court ii) Federal Government level courts iii) Federal Member State level courts
	–
Civil Society	–
Non-Statutory Armed Groups	Al-Shabaab terror group
Independent Oversight Agencies	–
External Actors	Un Peacekeeping Forces
Riyadh	Institution (by level)
Statutory Security Institutions	Police of Riyadh Province
Executive Authorities	National (i) (chief of state) (ii)
	National: Council of Ministers
Legislative Authorities	National: Majlis al-Shura
Judicial institutions	National: High Court
	Subordinate courts: Court of Appeals, Labour Court[2]
Civil Society	–
Non-Statutory Armed Groups	No
Independent Oversight Agencies	–
External Actors	–
Prague	Institution (by level)
Statutory Security Institutions	National: Police of the Czech Republic
	City: Regional police headquarter capital city of Prague
Executive Authorities	National: (i) chief of state (ii) head of government (iii) cabinet
	City: Prague City Council
	–
Legislative Authorities	National: Bicameral Parliament: (i) Senate (ii) Chamber of Deputies

	City: Prague City Assembly
Judicial institutions	National: (i) Supreme Court (ii) Constitutional Court (iii) Supreme Administrative Court
Civil Society	
Non-Statutory	No
Independent Oversight Agencies	Ombudsperson (Public Defender of Rights)
External Actors	INTERPOL Prague
San Francisco	Institution (by level)
Statutory Security Institutions	San Francisco Police Department (i) Office of the Chief of Staff (ii) Administration Bureau
Executive Authorities	City level: mayor
	Federal state level: governor (chief executive)
	National: president
Legislative Authorities	City and County: Board of Supervisors (both board of supervisors and city council)
	National: Bicameral Congress, consisting of (i) Senate and the (ii) House of Representatives
Judicial institutions	County level: Superior Court of California
	Court system: (i) Supreme Court (ii) United States Courts of Appeal (iii) United States District Courts (iv) State and County Courts[3]
Civil Society	Many civil society organisations (CSO)
Non-Statutory Armed Groups	

Independent Oversight Agencies	Office of Citizen Complaints
External Actors	INTERPOL United States
St. Petersburg	Institution (by level)
Statutory Security Institutions	
Executive Authorities	City: Government (more information on government structure[3])
Legislative Authorities	City: Legislative Assembly of St.Petersburg
Judicial institutions	City: St. Petersburg City Court
Civil Society	–
Non-Statutory	–
Independent Oversight Agencies	Ombudsman (Commissioner for Human Rights in St. Petersburg)
External Actors	
Shanghai	Institution (by level)
Statutory Security Institutions	City: Public Security Bureau Shanghai
Executive Authorities	City mayor
	National: see Beijing
Legislative Authorities	
Judicial institutions	Provincial: Higher People's Court Shanghai[3]
	City:
	National: see Beijing
Civil Society	–
Non-Statutory	–
Independent	–

External Actors	
Barcelona	Institution (by level)
Statutory Security Institutions	City: Guàrdia Urbana (de Barcelona)
Executive Authorities	City: Municipal Council (Consejo Municipal)
Legislative Authorities	
Judicial institutions	National: i) Supreme Court (Tribunal Supremo) ii) Audiencia Nacional
	Tribunales Supreiores de Justicia
	Audiencias Provinciales
Civil Society	
Non-Statutory	
Independent Oversight Agencies	Ombudsman (Síndic)
External Actors	
Guatemala City	Institution (by level)
Statutory Security Institutions	National: National Civil Police of Guatemala (Policía Nacional Civil (PNC) de Guatemala
	Municipal: Policía Municipal
Executive Authorities	National: (i) chief of state (president) (ii) vice president (iii) Council of Minsiters
	Municipal: Municipal council (Concejo Municipal), head: mayor

Legislative Authorities	National: unicameral Congress of the Republic (Congreso de la República)
Judicial institutions	National: Supreme Court of Justice (Corte Suprema de Justicia)
Civil Society	
Non-Statutory	
Independent Oversight Agencies	Ombudsman (procurador de los Derechos Humanos)
External Actors	INTERPOL Guatemala
Hamburg	Institution (by level)
Statutory Security Institutions	Polizei Hamburg
Executive Authorities	City and state administration: (i) senate (Senat der Freien und Hansestadt Hamburg) (ii) headed by the first mayor and (iii) second mayor
	state council (Staatsrat)
Legislative Authorities	City and state parliament (Hamburgische Bürgerschaft)
Judicial institutions	11 Courts: (i) Hamburg Constitutional Court (Hamburgisches Verfassungsgericht) (ii) Hanseatic Higher Regional Court (Hanseatisches Oberlandesgericht) (iii) Districts Court of Hamburg (Landgericht Hamburg) and Amtsgericht Hamburg (iv) Hamburg Higher Administrative Court (Hamburgisches Oberverwaltungsgericht) and Administrative Court of Hamburg (Verwaltungsgericht Hamburg) (v) Financial Court of Hamburg (Finanzgericht Hamburg) (vi) Regional
Civil Society	
Non-Statutory	No
Independent	
External Actors	—
Abidjan	Institution (by level)
Statutory Security Institutions	Municipal: Municipal police departments are being planned

	National: Branch of the National Police (NPD) in Cote d'Ivoire under the Ministry of the Interior
Executive Authorities	Local: (i) governor (gouverneur) (ii) District Council
	National: (i) chief of state (ii) head of government (iii) Council of Ministers
Legislative Authorities	National: unicameral National Assembly (Assemblée Nationale)
Judicial institutions	National: Supreme Court (Cour Supreme) -> in 2000 it was decided to be
Civil Society	
Non-Statutory	
Independent Oversight Agencies	—
External Actors	INTERPOL Abidjan
Washington	Institution (by level)
Statutory Security Institutions	Metropolitan Police Department
Executive Authorities	City Mayor
Legislative Authorities	Local: Council of the District of Columbia
Judicial institutions	Superior Court of the District of Columbia
	District of Columbia Court of Appeals
Civil Society	Federal City Council (FCC) and many others
Non-Statutory	No

Independent Oversight Agencies	Different kinds of ombudspersons, such as (i) Crime Victims' Rights Ombudsperson (ii) Health Care Ombudsman
External Actors	INTERPOL Washington
Dakar	Institution (by level)
Statutory Security	
Executive Authorities	Municipal: mayor (le maire)
	National: (i) chief of state (ii) head of government (iii) cabinet
Legislative Authorities	Municipal: City Council (Conseil Municipale)
	National Assembly
Judicial institutions	National level: (i) Supreme Court (La Cour suprême) (ii) Constitutional Council
Civil Society	Human rights groups and NGOs
Non-Statutory Armed Groups	(i) M-23 rebel group (said to be defeated) (ii) Democratic Forces for the Liberation of Rwanda (FDLR) (iii) Mai Mai Morgan (iv) Raia Mutomboki (v) URDC (vi) Allied Democratic Forces[15 More information: see sheet 4

Independent Oversight Agencies	Ombudsman (Médiateur de la République du Sénégal)
External Actors	INTERPOL Dakar

Service Provided
<p>(i) Crime investigation (against the Union and its public enterprises), Drug enforcement and trafficking; suppress drug trafficking and smuggling at the national and fulfill the role of official agent in airports and port the country. Highway Police: Law enforcement - overseeing (prevent and punish any traffic violations) more than 61,000 km of federal highways and roads following the tasks set by the Brazilian Traffic Code (Decree 1.655/95).</p>
<p>(i) Public order, Crime investigation (people and property); (ii) Law enforcement, Public order</p>
<p>Training, Protection of Schools, Protection of Public Property, Environmental protection, (Art. 114 para. 8 Federal Constitution)</p>
<p>GATE: high-risk situations, such as hostage rescue, forays into high-risk locations and bomb disposal. GARRA: Crime investigation.</p>
<p>Manage local public services, decide which will apply the proceeds of taxes and transfers from the State and the Union, which works must be performed and programs to be implemented. Is also a function of the mayor punish and repeal laws, vetoing proposals that are unconstitutional or not meet the public interest.</p>

Second in command of the municipal executive. If the mayor need to be absent due to travel or license, or has revoked the mandate, he assumes the duties of the holder. While the mayor is acting deputy shall assist in the administration, and defining together discussing improvements to the municipality.

Coordinate the Regional Plan and Plan of Subdivision, District or equivalent, in accordance with the guidelines established by the Strategic Plan of the City; together with neighbours Subprefectures, intermediate types of planning and management, where the theme or service in question, require treatment beyond their territorial limits; establish articulated forms of action, planning and management Subprefectures with neighboring municipalities and from the governmental guidelines for municipal political relations metropolitan; act as agents of local development by implementing policies from regional vocations and interests manifested by population; increase the range, speed and improve the quality of local services, from central guidelines; facilitate access and print transparency to public services, making them closer to citizens and intersectoral coordination of the various segments of the Municipal Administration and services operating in the region.(Law 13.399 de 2002)

To elaborate municipal laws and supervise the performance of the Executive, propose, discuss and approve the laws to be applied in the municipality (incl. budget law), monitor the actions of the executive, making sure that the goals are being met and if the government are being met legal standards.

Civil and Criminal Justice

Criminal procedure for military personnel only.

Information.

Education.

Instituto Sou da Paz: prevention of violence, attempt to influence public policies.[33] Justica Global: strengthen civil society and democracy and HR.[34] Conectas Direitos Humanos: promote HR and consolidate the rule of law.[35] Ficha Limpa: combat against corruption.[36]
Pressure for improved prison conditions (after 'Carandiru massacre', where 111 prisoners of the Carandiru Penitentiary in São Paulo were killed on 2 October 1992 - 102 shot by the police and 9 killed by other inmates).
In the "Estate" of São Paulo: 1. Condominium (residential and commercial): 8%; 2. Public Administration: 29%; 3. Industries: 29%; 4. Banks: 23%; 5. Service Sector: 8%; 6. Others: 3%.[39]
Investigating complaints of abuses committed by military police officers and closely tracking cases of police killings to identify patterns of abuse.
1. Disciplinary infractions attributed to members of the Board for Professional Metropolitan Civil Guard; conducting inspection visits and Corrections extraordinary in any unit of the Guard; consideration of the representations, and the investigation of complaints ethical behavior, social and functional candidates and who already hold positions in the Corporation either by other members or the public, breaking with authoritarian practices as required in the rule of law.[40] 2. Supervision and control of the Revenue and Expenditure of the Municipality of São Paulo.[41]
—
Service Provided

Provide security to His Majesty the King, Her Majesty the Queen, the Heirs to the Throne, members of the Royal Family, the Regent, Royal Representatives, and Royal Guests; - Direct and supervise the operation of all police officers to ensure quality service and compliance with the laws; - Prevent and suppress crime; - Maintain public order and national security; - Assist the public; - Perform other activities stipulated by Thai law; - Carry out law enforcement activities as assigned by the Prime Minister in support of national development. [11]

Providing all law enforcement services for the capital city of Bangkok and its suburbs.

Country Governance

No real separation of powers between the national and the municipal level: "With Sukhumbhand again a member of the royal family was entrusted the office of mayor. Nevertheless, as mayor of Bangkok, there is not much room to maneuver, since the budget of \$ 2 billion is just enough to cover the cost of maintenance. Large infrastructure projects are relying on the planning of the State Government." [31]

Represent the national population adequately.

All matters.
Minburi Court: only hears matters from the Northern parts of Bangkok (both civil and criminal).[14]
Dispose of small cases quickly with a minimum formality and expense - The jurisdiction of these courts covers both criminal and civil cases. Criminal cases fallen in the jurisdiction must deal with the criminal offence punishable with a maximum of three years imprisonment, or fine not exceeding 60,000 Baht or both. For civil cases, the amount of claims must not exceed 300,000 Baht. The proceeding in Municipal Courts is emphasized on the speedy trial, therefore, the trial is more simple and oral judgment or summarized judgment is issued.[15]
Monitoring, oversight over government activities
—
"Monitoring and evaluation of government agency's operations under the provisions of the Constitution" [23]
The INTERPOL National Centre Bureau (NCB) for Thailand is part of the Foreign Affairs Division (FAD) (...) Mission: Work with the INTERPOL General Secretariat, INTERPOL members countries, Embassies in Thailand and other domestic and international government agencies on criminal matters; support and assist crime-suppression agencies; work with relevant domestic crime-fighting agencies on extradition and mutual assistance; cooperate with the
Service Provided
Responsible to the minister of the interior.[5]
Responsible for policing a province of over 15 million inhabitants (report to the provincial governors).[5]
Provide security in Buenos Aires. The Buenos Aires Metropolitan police is under the authority of the Autonomous City of Buenos Aires.[7]
Security provision in the city of Buenos Aires.

City governance
i) "The President of the Republic is the supreme head of the Nation, head of the government and politically responsible for the general administration of the country. This position is also the supreme commander of the Armed Forces in Argentina." [20]
Represent the various interests within the city of Buenos Aires
Jurisdiction
Jurisdiction
"Promotion and protection of human rights and the strengthening of democracy in Argentina." [8]
"Train professionally and functionally train the staff of the Metropolitan Police, the / as officials / as responsible for the formulation, implementation and evaluation of policies and strategies of public safety." [9]
—
guarantees the protection of and the interests in the national constitution [17]
(i) Rights of indigenous people (ii) Official translation: The INTERPOL National Bureau Buenos Aires, is the Department of INTERPOL POLICE FEDERAL ARGENTINA under the Directorate General of International Coordination, whose basic mission is carried out through the following functions: Centralization, coordination and distribution of all information issues or directed the ICDO INTERPOL agencies and other Foreign Police. Prevention, investigation
Service Provided
National police force of South Africa. [14] /is responsible for investigating crime and maintaining safety and security throughout the country. [23]

These strategic priorities are: 1. The prevention of crime, 2. The combating of HIV/AIDS, 3. The promotion of economic development and tourism, 4. The provision of free lifeline services (Water and Electricity) (City of Cape Town, 2002).[14]

Council elects the Executive Mayor, the Executive Deputy Mayor, the Speaker and the chairs of Section 79 Committees, and appoints the City Manager, the Chief Whip, and the Section 57 managers. Some of Council's many functions include: the development and implementation of bylaws, the Integrated Development Plan, tariffs for rates and services and the budget, and service-level agreements.[6]

Head of local government in Cape Town. He or she is elected by Council every five years and has statutory powers and functions. The mayor identifies the needs of the municipality, and recommends to Council ways and means for the realisation of those needs by means of the Integrated Development Plan and budget.[6]

The Mayoral Committee (Mayco) exercises the powers, functions and duties designated to it by Council and delegated by the Executive Mayor.[6]

A municipal council may in terms of the Structures Act appoint committees to: • exercise any of its functions or obligations (section 79 committees) • assist the executive mayor (section 80 committees).[7]

(i) Ombudsman; (ii) Forensics; (iii) Executive Support; (iv) Governance & Interface; (v) Integrated Development Plan; and (v) Organisational Performance Management.[8]

Each member of the Executive Management Team (EMT) heads a directorate responsible for key functions of the organisation. The EMT implements Council decisions, and leads the City's drive to achieve its strategic objectives, as outlined in the Integrated Development Plan (IDP) adopted each year.[8]

(i) highest Court in constitutional matters; (ii) highest court in respect of all other matters other than constitutional ones.[11]

Labour Court; Land Claims; Competition Appeal Court; Electoral Court; Tax Court.[11]

A high court has jurisdiction in its own area over all persons residing or present in that area.[11]

Itinerant courts, each presided over by a judge of the provincial division, periodically conduct hearings at remote areas outside the seat of the High Court designated by the Judge President of the provincial division concerned.[11]

Through its material, training workshops and community education programme, explores the rights found in the South African Constitution and seeks to educate civil society, particularly rural communities throughout South Africa, about their rights and duties.[12]

Conflict Intervention and Peacebuilding Support (CIPS) project: training and policy development support; informing and participating in national and regional peace initiatives; training key persons in conflict management; developing capacity through teaching at educational institutions; contributing to strengthen Africa's capacity to combat HIV/AIDS more effectively[29]

An independent non-profit public interest organisation which promotes democracy in South Africa.[12]

—

The Audit Committee's function is to assist Council in discharging its duties relating to: • the safeguarding of assets; • the operation of adequate systems; • control processes; and • the preparation of accurate financial reports and statements in compliance with all applicable legal requirements and prescribed accounting standards.[9]
"exercise oversight over Provincial and Local Government (...) to ensure accountable utilization of resources and prudent financial management and to make recommendations to the Legislature." [28]
Used to report any instances of alleged corruption involving City officials.[9]
"The role of INTERPOL Pretoria is to assist SAPS in preventing, fighting and investigating global crime and in bringing fugitives to justice. It is the exclusive platform for any SAPS investigation requiring international outreach, or for any international investigation requiring police cooperation from SAPS.2 [23]
A dynamic partnership project linking the South African Speakers' Forum and the European Union to ensure good governance and stable democracy by strengthening the role of the legislatures, both national and provincial, and supporting them in their efforts.[12]
Service Provided
(ii) gathering intelligence; (iii) "articulates, coordinates and implements the service to protect the rights to life, liberty, integrity and security of individuals, groups and communities in situations of extraordinary or extreme risk as a direct result of the exercise of their activities or political functions, public, social or humanitarian"[12]
Divestiture of terrorist organizations and organized crime/ citizen security
Frequent visits the city's subunits (20 localities), collaborates with jurisdictional authorities whenever they need support, etc. [14]
—
—

Functions of the senate (unofficial translation): "Constituent Function: To amend the Constitution by legislative acts. Legislative Function: To develop, interpret, amend and repeal laws and codes in all branches of Legislation. Political Control Function: To require and summon Delivery Ministers and other authorities (...) Judicial Function: For exceptionally judge state officials by political responsibility. Electoral Function: To choose (...) Ombudsman (...) Administrative Function: To establish the organization and operation of the full Congress, the Senate and the House of Representatives...."[22] Functions of the Cámara de Representantes very similar to Senado[23]
Jurisdiction
Jurisdiction
Implementation of various aid and development projects
—
Evaluation of public leadership [10]
Develop and exercise the role of the Central National Office, coordinate the various Interpol offices, realize exchange of information with other Interpol member states etc. [22]
Service Provided
(ii) gathering intelligence; (iii) "articulates, coordinates and implements the service to protect the rights to life, liberty, integrity and security of individuals, groups and communities in situations of extraordinary or extreme risk as a direct result of the exercise of their activities or political functions, public, social or humanitarian"[12]
—
Operational programs, collaborative programs, special programs and security intelligence [23]

Head of government and municipal administration, representing legal, judicial and extra to the municipality. It is a position elected by popular vote for a four-year period. Its main functions are management of the resources of the municipality, to ensure the welfare and interests of their fellow citizens and represent them in the national government, while supporting local policies to improve their quality of life, such as health programs, housing, education and road infrastructure and maintain public order.

"- Ensure the preservation and protection of cultural heritage. - Having regard to the police in their various branches, without violating the laws and ordinances, and decrees of the Government. - Regulate the Mayor authorization to contract, noting cases that Council approval is required. - Choose the Comptroller (a) and Personero (a) and to make rules for its functioning. - Issue organic standards and issue an annual budget of revenues and expenditures budget, which must correspond the Municipal Development Plan. - Determine the urban and suburban areas of the municipal and other major population centers, setting the respective city limits. - Determine the naming of roads and of the properties or homes that constitute the districts or communes ."[6]

Jurisdiction

Jurisdiction

Implementation of various aid and development projects

—

Evaluation of public leadership [10]

Experts on urban planning from Japan, Mexico, Ecuador, Costa Rica, Canada, Brasil, Salvador and Colombia shared experience about development of cities. [5]

Service Provided

—

(ii) gathering intelligence; (iii) "articulates, coordinates and implements the service to protect the rights to life, liberty, integrity and security of individuals, groups and communities in situations of extraordinary or extreme risk as a direct result of the exercise of their activities or political functions, public, social or humanitarian"[12]

Governing
Law-making
Unofficial translation. The Council of Medellín is a public corporation, of an administrative nature, popular election, engaged in the performance of administrative functions own Medellín and is one of the most representative institutions of constitutional and administrative law. It is the democratic space in nature, where it is discussed and analyzed the problems of the municipality and the political, administrative and economic specific guidelines are offered to meet the basic needs of the population. It is the institution that
Jurisdiction
Jurisdiction
Implementation of various aid and development projects
—
Evaluation of public leadership [10]
Experts on urban planning from Japan, Mexico, Ecuador, Costa Rica, Canada, Brasil, Salvador and Colombia shared experience about development of cities. [5]
Service Provided
National Security
GPS objectives. Life and property protection;Crime detection and prevention;Disaster prevention and response;Regulation and monitoring of the entry, stay and exit of non
National Security
Country Governance
Representation of population on national level
—
AMA carries out legislative, deliberative and executive functions. The AMA is run as a corporate body like other District Assemblies in Ghana"[2] Its functions can be
"The role of the Metropolitan Guards has been re-defined as follows: 1. The Guards act as the police of the Assembly to enforce all categories of AMA Bye-Laws. 2. They direct traffic at certain points of the roads and at zebra crossings for the safety of school children, pedestrians and motorists. They help control traffic at no traffic light points. 3. They assist personnel of the Police Service to arrest suspects, carry out initial screening and investigations and prosecute offenders of AMA Bye-Laws in Court. 4. They assist AMA revenue mobilization as follows:Provide security protection to revenue collectors. 5. Provide security for AMA Departments of Health Personnel. 6.They check abuses in indiscriminate building and siting of tructures within the Metropolis- i.e. TASIT duties. 7.Verify the registration of all commercial vehicles."[16]
Highest judicial body in Ghana.[17]
In general: implementation of developing aid/ assistance projects
—

The scope of Parliamentary oversight, by contrast, is less explicit; the Constitution makes reference to the investigative and inquiry functions of committees, but does not make
"Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces, the President has the constitutional mandate to oversee the security services" [28]
"INTERPOL Ghana conducts regular field operations in cooperation with the INTERPOL General Secretariat and other member countries, particularly in the areas of combating child
Service Provided
The tasks of the BSF are divided as follows: Peace time: Promote a sense of security among the people living in the border areas. Prevent trans border crimes, unauthorized entry into or
Maintaining law and order, contain insurgency, in some regions it acts as anti-terrorist unit [12]
Vigil on the northern borders, detection and prevention of border violations, and promotion of the sense of security among the local populace. 2 Check illegal
Counter-terrorism provision, hostage rescuing and protection of VIPs [14]
To promote sense of security among the people living in the border area, to prevent trans border crimes and unauthorized entries into /or exit from the territory of India, to prevent
(i) policing the metropolitan area of Kolkata (as defined under the Calcutta Police Act, 1866 and the Calcutta Suburban Police Act 1866); (ii) has jurisdiction concurrent with the eighteen
Governing the country
Law-making
Jurisdiction
Jurisdiction
—
—
The National Police Commission (NPC) was appointed by the Government of India in 1977 with wide terms of reference covering the police organization, its role, functions
—
Service Provided
"The purpose of Delhi Police is to uphold the law fairly and firmly; to prevent crime; to pursue and bring to justice those who break the law; to keep the peace in partnership with the community; to protect, help and reassure the people" [6]
various services
executing the law
Law making
"The Metropolitan Council - the highest elected body of Delhi- was the deliberative wing of the Delhi Administration, which was devised as a compromise between a representative body with full legislative and financial powers and administration by the President through his nominee, the Administration." [10]
Exercises jurisdiction (no further information apart from this)
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Same as Kolkata
–
Service Provided
National Security
"Participate in the provision of security operations in urban areas and other residential places through joint patrolling with other agencies of the Internal Affairs, protection of law and order during mass events" and many more duties [11]
Border security
"Intelligence, counter-intelligence, protection of state secret, revealing, preventing, precluding and detection of crimes." [9]
It provides many services and is split into several sub-departments concerned with road traffic, abuse and sale of illegal substances, traffickin in human beings, etc. [11]
–
Governing
Law-making
Jurisdiction
Oversight, monitoring, development assistance
–
Responsible for police compliance with law, human rights and civil liberties. Monitors violations and illegal activities.
Concerning NATO-Azerbaijan relations. "NATO and Azerbaijan actively cooperate on democratic, institutional and defence reforms, and have developed practical cooperation in many other areas. Azerbaijan's Individual Partnership Action Plan (IPAP) lays out the programme of cooperation between Azerbaijan and NATO." [6]
"Its mandate is to ensure swift and efficient criminal intelligence exchange between Azerbaijan's law-enforcement agencies and their counterparts in other INTERPOL member countries. " [16]

Frontex aims to establish and gradually develop mutual cooperation on border security-related matters. [15]/ it protects the EU's external borders.
Service Provided
i) protection of national security, defense, overseas deployment, overseas operations (Afghanistan at the moment) ii) "SIS collects secret intelligence and mounts covert operations overseas in support of British Government objectives." important areas include UK National Strategy: Counter Terrorism, Counter proliferation, Cyber Security, Instability and conflict
"To cut crime, cut costs, and continue to develop the culture of the organisation. We will achieve this with; humility, integrity and transparency." [13]
"we are committed to fighting crime at all levels. Although we fulfil a national role tackling fraud and other serious criminality, our local role is no less important to us." "The City of London Police is made up of many different departments. The departments form part of one (f) the Mayor's role as the executive of London's strategic authority is to promote Economic development and wealth creation, social development, and improvement of the environment. The Mayor also has various other duties in relation to culture and tourism, (n) 'London Councils' represents London's 32 local authority councils and the City of London. It is a cross-party organisation that works on behalf of all of its member authorities regardless of political persuasion." [4]; (ii) "We support and promote the City as the world leader in international finance and business services. We provide modern, efficient and high quality
Making of law
25 Assembly Members hold the Mayor to account by examining his decisions and actions to ensure he delivers on his promises to Londoners. Assembly Members also champion
Jurisdiction
Democratic oversight, monitoring amongst others
–
"The Court of Common Council's objectives are to: make sure the City of London Police runs an effective and efficient service by holding the Commissioner to account give the public
MI5: i) The Security and Intelligence Co-ordinator oversees the processes which ensure that the work of the agencies is properly co-ordinated., ii) The Intelligence and Security Committee
it fights international crime through the coordination and provision of specialist support to investigations and uses INTERPOL channels to build effective partnerships between the UK police forces and law enforcement agencies worldwide." [10]
Service Provided
i) Border security – including passport control, Coast guard services, which comprise the surveillance of land borders and national sea-borders; Protection of federal buildings and foreign embassies; Reserve forces to deal with demonstrations, disturbances or emergencies; Prevention of corruption, conflict commission, foreign deployment (Kosovo and Afghanistan) [8]
The Senate is obligated to consult the Council of Mayors on fundamental legislative and administrative issues. The same applies to bills from the House of Representatives.[3] (i) The
(f) "The members of the borough assembly are elected by German citizens eligible to vote and by EU nationals living in the borough in question. Parties receiving less than three percent of the votes cast in an election will not be represented in the borough assembly." [2]
law-making
Making of law, bound by the constitution and the population who is entitled to vote.

Jurisdiction
Monitoring over government actions, transparency, voicing opinions etc., also public oversight over the security sector
–
Oversight over security services
The Bundeskriminalamt (BKA) – which acts as the INTERPOL National Central Bureau (NCB) for Germany – is Germany's central agency for police information and communication. It provides support to all Federal police forces and coordinates national crime suppression
Service Provided
1) protect Canada, defend North America in co-operation with the U.S., and contribute to international peace and security ii) CSIS: "the protection of Canada's national security interests and the safety of Canadians. RCMP: The RCMP is unique in the world since it is a
Traffic Service, Crime prevention and fight crime [10]
Executing law
Law-making
Law-making
Jurisdiction
Democratic oversight, monitoring amongst others
–
Security Intelligence Review Committee: reviews performance and functions of CSIS, Federal Court: authorizes intrusive investigation techniques by CSIS.
to render the handling of complaints concerning the Military Police more transparent and accessible, and to ensure that both complainants and members of the Military Police are dealt with fairly and impartially." / "to ensure that public complaints made about the conduct of the SIO. Conducts criminal investigations into circumstances involving police and civilians that have resulted in serious injury, death or allegations of sexual assault. In the course of its investigations, the Unit gathers and assesses evidence, and the Director of the SIU decides
–
Service Provided
1) National Security 1) Central Security Forces. Assist the Egyptian National Police, Border Guard: Protect the border between Egypt and Israel and the Gaza Strip (drug smuggling, human trafficking). National Guard: Protect presidential sites and important public buildings. Responsible for maintaining law and order, preventing and detecting crime, supporting the court system through the collection of evidence, and other police duties, including processing passports, screening immigrants, operating prisons, controlling traffic, guarding
executing law

executing law
law-making
jurisdiction
Help assisting various development cooperation projects, help for women who have been victims of sexual assaults
–
Monitoring and accountability
Serve as the exclusive communication channel for police information flow between domestic law enforcement entities and the INTERPOL community; Facilitate the location and extradition of foreign fugitives in Egypt and of Egyptian fugitives abroad; Facilitate domestic
Service Provided
(i) primary function is to supervise the National Police Agency, and it has the authority to appoint or dismiss senior police officers to ensure that Japan's police are an apolitical body and free of direct central government or executive control. They are checked by an
There are seven KPBS nationwide. They are located in major cities of each geographic region. Tokyo Metropolitan Police Department and Hokkaido Prefectural Police Headquarters are excluded from the jurisdiction of PPPs. "[01]
(i) Under the jurisdiction of elected prefectural governors. PPSC exercise administrative super-vision over the prefectural police by formulating basic policies and regu-lations for police operations. "[01] (iii) "Serves as the police force for Tokyo metropolis. Founded in 1974
governing
(ii) "To assist the Governor in dealing with the affairs within his authority, Vice Governors and other staff members are provided." [3]
law-making
It has the authority to, among other things, enact, amend, and repeal metropolitan ordinances, approve the budget and certify its settlement, and elect members of the Election Administration Commission and other such bodies. "[21]
jurisdiction
jurisdiction
There are no major independent think tanks like in the US, Europe or even Australia. All think tanks are financed or closely linked to the government, and are often amakudari organizations. Further, there are no major citizen activist groups." [12]
–
its role is to keep a sharp eye on the doings of the police. The National Public Safety Commission oversees the National Police Agency while prefectural public safety commissions keep an eye on prefectural
"INTERPOL Tokyo works closely with all INTERPOL member countries in preventing and investigating transnational crime and in having fugitives arrested." [6]
Service Provided
(i) judicial police and investigation of criminal offenses, other than military, under Article 144 of the Constitution of the Federative Republic of Brazil 1988; [20] (ii) ostensibly preventive policing for the maintenance of public order in the State of Rio de Janeiro; (iii) execution of

(i) special forces unit of the Military Police of Rio de Janeiro State, (ii) law enforcement and social services program pioneered in the state of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, which aims at reclaiming territories, more commonly favelas, controlled by gangs of drug dealers. The
(i) "protect assets, municipal services and facilities, contributing to the quality of life"[28]
(i) I - appoint and dismiss the Secretaries of State ; II - exercise, with the assistance of the Secretaries of State, the top of state government ; III - start the legislative process in the manner and as provided in this Constitution. IV - to condition, grant and accumulate laws and
(i) The mayor is, above all, a representative of the community and should therefore listen to their wishes and demands. In addition, he has the responsibility to seek financial support from State and Federal governments, with the aim of promoting improvements in the
(i) second instance of common procedures, (ii) processes related to the election process, (iii) process related to labour issues
The law no. 2556/96 created in the State Capital of Rio de Janeiro thirty (30) Small Claims Courts and thirty (30) Special Criminal Courts, bound, one by one, to the respective administrative regions, constituting a "Neighborhood Justice" nearest citizens' committees.
In ALERJ, legislative work is based on two main points: Plenary and Standing Committees. Plenary level, there are five types of sessions: Preparatory, Ordinary, Extraordinary, Solemn and Secreta "[22]
(i) "the unicameral legislative body of the city of Rio de Janeiro, it was founded in 1565"[33]
(i) "viva Rio aims to foster a culture of peace and social inclusion through a commitment to research, field work, and the formulation of public policies."[17] (ii) "southern think tank devoted to civilian policy formulation is Brazil's oldest and largest criminal justice
(i) The Red Command (Comando Vermelho) is Brazil's oldest and largest criminal group, created in a Rio de Janeiro prison in the 1970s as a self-protection group for prisoners. It
(i) to produce and disseminate information research and analysis, support the implementation of public safety and to ensure social participation in the construction of
(i) in 2007, shortly after a series of violent clashes between police forces and armed groups, MSF started a project in Complexo do Alemão. During one brutal police clampdown in June of that year – known as 'Complexo do Alemão massacre' – 17 people were reportedly killed in
Service Provided
(i) national security, (ii) ensure law and order, perform police duties while duly respecting human rights and freedom; Protect private and public property; Prevent, detect and investigate crimes; Defend the country and keep it secure." [20]
same as ii)
governing
The Provincial government is responsible for planning the budget, urban development and planning, development of the local economy, social and cultural development, public security and police, environment, institutional coordination. [21]
law-making
jurisdiction
Monitoring, oversight, transparency over state actions
The main non-state armed group recently active in Angola is based in the separate (oil-rich) enclave of Cabinda and had, since 1994, held the objective of seceding from Angola to establish a republic of Cabinda. This was the Armed Forces of Cabinda (Forças Armadas do
–
As part of the National Criminal Investigation Directorate, the INTERPOL National Central Bureau (NCB) for Angola is a technical and political support body. INTERPOL Luanda serves as the essential platform for investigations involving Angolan national law enforcement bodies

Service Provided
(i) responsibility for major cities and large urban areas run under the Ministry of the Interior; (ii) primary responsibility for smaller towns and rural areas, as well as all military installations; run by the Ministry of Defence but under operational control for most purposes of the
"The Commissioner of Police is responsible for the safety of persons and property, as well as civil security, for the Paris region (Paris and the departments of suburbs)."[6]
governing
governing
Law-making, adopting the budget
(i) It possesses simultaneously the powers of a Paris City Council (Conseil municipal) and those of a General Council for the Département de Paris, as defined by the so-called PLM Law (Loi PLM) of 1982 that redefined the governance of Paris, Lyon, and Marseille. Paris is in
Jurisdiction
Jurisdiction
Civil society in France is active in the sphere of development cooperation, and a limited number of NGOs directly influence France's development strategies. Civil society influence on decision-making has improved since the nomination of Pascal Canfin as Development
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Service Provided
(i) responsible for most law enforcement duties at the federal level / Crime prevention, detection and investigation; Criminal incident response; Responding to calls for assistance; Patrols; Arrest of criminal suspects; Execution of warrants; Traffic control; Accident
(i) To prevent crime and enforce the law; To ensure highway safety; To render general assistance; To promote peace and order; To provide high quality support [4].
The MISSION of the New York City Police Department is to enhance the quality of life in our City by working in partnership with the community and in accordance with constitutional rights to enforce the laws, preserve the peace, reduce fear, and provide for a safe
Governing and executing the law
Fighting for justice and championing government reform. [14]
Mayor Bloomberg has made New York City safer, stronger, greener, and more innovative than ever. [15]
Law-making, adopting the budget etc.
Responsible for New York State legislation
Responsible for New York City legislation
note - The US court system consists of the federal court system and the state court systems, although each court system is responsible for hearing certain types of cases, neither is completely independent of the other, and the systems often interact. [12]

(i) is the trial court of unlimited original jurisdiction, but it generally only hears cases that are outside the jurisdiction of other trial courts of more limited jurisdiction. It exercises civil jurisdiction and jurisdiction over felony charges; (ii) The Civil Court of the City of New York
jurisdiction
monitoring of government, shaping and occasionally influencing the policy-making process, providing transparency
mission (The Plan). Through increased partnership with educational, business, cultural and religious institutions in our communities, we will solidify and expand our pragmatic and positive role model programs. We will expand and enhance our programs focused on personal safety, neighborhood safety, cyberspace safety and civility, with a special emphasis on
1) support the President by ensuring that the Government protects and provides proper access to information to advance the national and public interest. We lead efforts to
standardize and access the management of classified and controlled/unclassified information
INTERPOL Washington supports US law enforcement agencies and other INTERPOL member countries who seek assistance in criminal investigations which go beyond national borders. INTERPOL Washington coordinates national law enforcement action and response, ensuring
Service Provided
governing
Agency under the Ministry of the Interior, Republic of China, which oversees all ROC police forces on a national level". (i) "duties of household visits, patrolling, raid, guarding, duty officer, and recovery"; (ii) "keep traffic order, to ensure traffic safety, to prevent traffic
The police not only need to emerge from the negatively stereotyped role they used to play, they also need to take on the role of public servants and promote teamwork strategies of Loyalty, Professionalism, Innovation and Service." [41]
governing
From 2013 on, ten major projects are to be realized for Taipei. Taipei Mayor Hsu Lungm has announced that the last two years of his term will be committed to the Ten Major Projects of Taipei. Among the ten initiatives are four undertakings designed to bring comprehensive
law-making, proposing and approving budget
jurisdiction
jurisdiction
monitoring and surveillance of national and local governments, help to sustain transparency in acts of the government, assistance to development aid
—
—
Service Provided
1) Providing national security, 1) KCIA. Provides intelligence, maintains security, and conducts criminal investigations to guarantee national security, iii) Guarantee a safe environment as it
relates to crime and accidents; Ensure social stability; Guarantee respect of human rights in
Provide customized public security services, it seems to be mostly focused on monitoring the traffic flow.
Governing

(i) further improving Seoul's business environment, expand the investment and support programs for creative businesses envisioning 21st-century society, and integrating IT services, which are already among the world's top level, for the creation of an infrastructure that is
Law-making, approve the budget
The City Council has the autonomous legislative power to enact, revise and abolish municipal ordinances, as well as possessing the autonomous fiscal power to examine and decide budgetary bills and to verify the appropriate execution of the budget. In addition, the
Jurisdiction
Jurisdiction
Civil society in South Korea has been in existence for a long time, but has been severely constrained and stifled by state repression. A critical moment for democratic transition came when this dormant or suspended civil society became activated or resurrected by certain
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INTERPOL Seoul facilitates the exchange of confidential police data between domestic police and the INTERPOL
Service Provided
i) Provision of national security, however, the army is highly dysfunctional. Instead of protecting its people it harms them.
–
–
(i) The Governor shall ensure the implementation of national laws and edicts. As such, it has the regulatory power by means of decrees deliberated in the Council of Ministers; (ii) He assists the Governor in carrying out its tasks and replaces in the absence or incapacity; (iii)
–
Legislation
"It deliberates in the field reserved for the province and controls the Provincial Government and the provincial and local government services."[5]
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CSOs are supposed to exert various tasks, such as controlling, monitoring of government organs, democratic oversight in general, women's rights
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Service Provided
(i) Part of the system of Internal Affairs of Russian Ministry of Internal Affairs, the police public safety is also subordinate to the Moscow government. The main responsibilities are the internal security, human rights and freedoms, suppression and detection of crime, and
Moscow Department of the Russian Ministry of Interior is the authority of executive power, which realizes all tasks and functions of home affairs authorities of the Russian Federation on the territory of Moscow. "[4]
(i) "The Mayor of Moscow is elected by the citizens, and his duty is to supervise the activity of the Government of Moscow, its structure and human resources" [11]
(i) "The Duma is elected by Muscovites for a period of 4 years"[11]
—
—
Official translation: main activities – complaints and complaints about violations to the rights and freedoms of man and citizen, the adoption of measures for their rehabilitation; analysis of the legislation of the Russian Federation in the field of human and civil rights, to make recommendation for its improvement and brought into conformity with the generally
"The search for, location and identification of fugitives and missing people; organized crime and terrorism; economic crime and counterfeit currency; trafficking in stolen vehicles; theft of cultural heritage and works of art; drug trafficking; illegal trade and smuggling of firearms; ammunition and explosives; high-tech crime; crimes connected with document forgery"[16]
Service Provided
i) "issue of national identity card and passport; activities under immigration law; control of entry and exit from the national territory of Spanish and foreignn; control and monitoring of private security; collaboration and provision of assistance to the police in other countries"[google translation][19] ii) "an armed military institute operating under the Ministry of Defense and Ministry of Interior (...) competence in areas such as legislation on weapons and explosives, fiscal security of the state and the detection of smuggling, monitoring traffic on intercity roads and keeping border, ports and airports."[19]

Facilitate citizen and neighbourhood life; preventing and responding to issues of public safety and assisting victims; ensure order and security during events with large crowds in collaboration with other security forces and organizers; assistance and help for citizens in case of disaster or calamity, accident and incident in the street; addressing the city[18]
Facilitate the coexistence and neighborhood, Preventing and responding to safety issues and assist victims; To ensure order and security during events with large crowds in collaboration with other security forces and organizers; Provide assistance and relief to citizens in case of
Executive body of policy and administrative direction of the City of Madrid where they concentrate most major and executive powers of the City. Its regular weekly meetings take place in the Governing Board Room at the Palacio de Cibeles and decisions take the form of
The High Court ends the judicial organization within the territory of the Autonomous Community, without prejudice to the jurisdiction belonging to the Supreme Court and those substances which require constitutional guarantees competition corresponding to the
(i) Courts are covering a province and have their headquarters in the respective capital. They are corporate bodies with jurisdiction in civil and criminal court systems. (ii) It is a body chaired by a magistrate president and consists of 11 citizens (9 and 2 alternates) who
The Spanish nonprofit sector focuses a significant portion of its human and financial resources in the social welfare fields, especially social services. However, contrary to much of the rest of the Western European region, Spain's nonprofit organizations rank more heavily
Basque nation in northern Spain comprising the Basque autonomous region (provinces of Vizcaya, Alava, and Guipuzcoa), the autonomous region of Navarra, and the French
"The Ombudsman is of the Parliament High Commissioner in charge of defending the fundamental rights and civil liberties of citizens by monitoring the activity of the government"[22]
Service Provided
The mission of MINDEF and the Singapore Armed Forces is to enhance Singapore's peace and security through deterrence and diplomacy, and should these fail, to secure a swift and decisive victory over the aggressor "[14]
The Singapore Civil Defence Force (SCDF) is a uniformed organisation under the purview of the Ministry of Home Affairs. The main role of SCDF is to provide fire-fighting, rescue and emergency ambulance services, mitigating hazardous materials incidents, as well as
"the Singapore Police Force's core function is to protect the people who live in Singapore from crime and all manner of criminal harm"[11]
(i) The president appoints as prime minister a member of Parliament believed likely to command the confidence of the majority of the members of Parliament.(ii) "body established by constitutional amendment in 1991. The president is required to consult the CPA before he
(i) The Community Development Council is managed by a Council comprising the Mayor and members.[4]
The Singapore Parliament is modelled after the Westminster system of parliamentary democracy where Members of Parliament are voted in at regular General Elections. The
The legal system is based on English common law. According to Article 2 of the Constitution, the laws of Singapore include written laws and any legislation of the United Kingdom or other enactments or instruments in operation in Singapore. Common law and any custom or usage

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Service Provided
<p>ii) safeguard national security, and provide community service ; ii), iii) Fedpol est l'organe de la Confédération chargé de mettre au jour les faits qui relèvent de la grande criminalité au niveau fédéral et d'en poursuivre les auteurs. Il apporte en outre un soutien à ses partenaires.</p> <p>Criminal investigations, security and traffic</p> <p>Make sure that law is respected, the citizens are protected, crime prevention [7]</p> <p>The (the Federal Council) manages the affairs of the Federation, raises the needs and develops solutions to provide these needs sufficiently. The Federal Council is also responsible for the implementation of federal laws passed by Parliament, the leadership of the federal budget</p> <p>Establishing the legislative and financial focus for the future etc.</p> <p>Governing the city of Zürich concerning issues like housing, mobility, public transport, culture, or upgrading of the public space.</p> <p>The United Federal Assembly elects the members of the executive (Federal Council and Federal President) and to the Judicial (Federal Judge). As the representative of the Swiss people, the assembly also ratifies federal laws, compromises and adopts resolutions. In particular, amendments to the constitution, it adopts the budget and the accounts, decides on project expenditures in larger scale, elects the members of the highest courts and other authorities, such as the board of ZK/P or the ombudsman. [9]</p>
–
Jurisdiction
Jurisdiction
Monitoring, oversight functions, safeguarding transparency
–
Monitoring and oversight functions
<p>Il s'agit en premier lieu de l'échange au niveau international d'informations de police afin de prévenir les actes punissables et d'élucider les infractions commises, d'arrêter les criminels et de retrouver les personnes disparues. En outre, fedpol élabore les bases stratégiques et</p> <p>Through the cooperation with NATO, the efficiency of the army and risk management is improved. [16]</p> <p>(...)improves police cooperation in preventing and combating serious and organized crime and international terrorism. It particularly facilitates the secure and rapid exchange of strategic and operational information and cooperation in the field of analysis. It enables</p>
Service Provided

17) ISOF: Iraqi special forces unit created by Coalition forces after the 2003 invasion and consists of Shia and Sunni Arabs. However, by now the forces are used by Iraqi PM Nouri al-Maliki to help him centralise power and repress opposing Sunni politicians." [6] / The
Governing (no further information found)
–
Governing (no further information found)
Law-making
Law-making
Jurisdiction
Jurisdiction
The growing number of civil-society organizations in Iraq compelled the government to legislate a new law governing NGOs in 2010. A tribute to the power of such organizations is that they were enshrined in providing 25 percent of parliamentary seats for women and
Engaged in guerilla warfare against Coalition and Iraqi security forces and use terrorism and strike fear in the Iraqi populace. Their tactics include, but are not limited to, suicide bombings, improvised explosive device attacks, kidnapping, rudimentary sniper techniques
Monitoring, oversight functions, safeguarding transparency
"Helping Iraq create effective armed forces and, ultimately, provide for its own security by establishing the NATO" [12]
Provide training and support to rebuild infrastructures and security forces. [7]
INTERPOL Baghdad is the exclusive channel linking Iraq's Ministry of Interior with international law enforcement bodies. One of its highest priorities is to facilitate the exchange of criminal and judicial information between INTERPOL member countries and
Service Provided
11) Protect social order and maintain public safety; Protect people and property; Detect, investigate and prevent crime and seek fugitives; Detect and prevent child neglect and criminal offences against minors; Fight drug crime; Maintain road safety; Conduct passport and
Governing the country (no further information)
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Governing (no further information)
According to the Constitution of the Republic of Kazakhstan passed on the republican referendum in August 30, 1995 the Parliament of two Houses of the Republic of Kazakhstan is a high representative organ of the Republic, realizing legislative functions. The organization
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Jurisdiction

Jurisdiction
increase the financial and organizational capacity of selected CSOs/increase constructive dialogue between the selected CSOs and the Government of Kazakhstan/Increase CSO participation in reforming the social contract process in Kazakhstan/Strengthen the capacity
Envisaged independence from mainland or minority rights.
its activities are focused largely around the worldwide search for fugitives, missing persons and stolen vehicles. As part of a strategy to boost national security and prevent criminal activity in Kazakhstan, INTERPOL Action Plan (IAP) lays out the overall programme of cooperation between Kazakhstan and NATO. The defence-related fields of cooperation are supported by the Planning and Policy Group (PPG) "Security Cooperation and Defence".
The EU has developed a variety of tools to support SSR in third countries. These range from military and civilian missions under the Common Security and Defence Policy aimed at maintaining stability in fragile states and building the capacity of national security structures
Service Provided
i) National Security (no further information found), ii) involves maintaining public order, criminal investigation and anti-terrorism, iii) No further information found
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—
—
—
Jurisdiction (no further information)
—
As Lebanese citizens start to express their frustration with the failure in national governance, the civil society has stepped in to play the role as a vehicle for accountability" [10]
Hezbollah provides social programs to the population, such as schooling and medical care.
—
INTERPOL Beirut is responsible for: Exchange of criminal information at domestic and international levels; Arrest and handing over of criminals to the INTERPOL member countries
Lebanon joined the DCAP Foundation Council in spring 2007 as the first Arab country. DCAP assists Lebanon in developing effective and efficient security and justice providers, that: deliver security to the Lebanese people in a transparent manner and line with their security
Service Provided
(1) The National Police Board (NPB) is the central administrative and supervisory authority for the police service. The main duties of the NPB are to supervise the police and to ensure co-ordination and the rational use of resources in the police service. The NPB may also be
[no information available]

(i) If the Council functions as Stockholm's parliament, the City Executive Board can be thought of as its "government". The City Executive Board expresses an opinion in all matters decided by the Council and bears the overall responsibility for follow-up, evaluation and
(i) The City Council establishes goals and guidelines for the overall work of the municipality. The matters on which the councillors decide have generally already been drafted and
(ii) The District Court tries the suspect in a main hearing. The Court of Appeal revises the district court's decision". "The Supreme Court will only review cases where a decision may be
(i) independent international institute in Sweden, dedicated to research into conflict, armaments, arms control and disarmament" (iii) Its programmes aim to: Provide knowledge to democracy builders Provide policy development and analysis Support democratic
–
(i) performs inspections with a view to checking that the work of the police is carried out efficiently in accordance with the directives issued by the government and parliament and
(i) They also serve as lay accountants of the individually owned companies. The auditors are elected by the City Council. The City has its own audit office and a team of experts, who assist
(i) the Interpol National Central Bureau (NCB) for Sweden is not an independent unit but instead part of the NBI's "Single Point of Contact" (SPOC), a department in the International Police Cooperation Division. Housed at the national police headquarters in Stockholm, the
Service Provided
–
(i) tactical support and local police [12]
"in all districts, there is a main police station that provides round-the-clock service and a number of local police stations that serve the citizens of the community in the daytime." [13]
(i) The Queen's main tasks are to represent the Kingdom abroad and to be a unifying figurehead at home. She receives foreign ambassadors and awards honours and medals. The
(i) The state administration and its nine local departments has been established as the state authority that handles tasks in areas where it is considered to be an advantage that
(i) As Lord Mayor of Copenhagen it is a privilege for me to represent a city with such a high international acclaim. However, it is at the same time a challenge, and my vision to ensure that the City of Copenhagen maintains and develops this position by continuously rethinking
Constitution ensures the independence of the judiciary from Government and Parliament in providing that judges shall only take into account the laws of the country (i.e. acts, statutes and precedents) [15] "All judicial power is vested in a separate judiciary, which
(i) The Supreme Court functions as a civil and criminal appellate court for cases from the subordinate courts. Since a decision cannot normally be appealed more than once, County
District courts hear civil, criminal, enforcement, probate and bankruptcy cases. Notarial acts also fall within the jurisdiction of district courts. Some district courts will continue to handle
The Courts of Denmark are vested with judicial powers and administrative functions attached thereto, including probate matters, bankruptcy, bailiff's court, land registration and general administration." [18]
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(i) elected by parliament to act as a watchdog over the government by inspecting institutions under government control, focusing primarily on the protection of citizens' rights [16]
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Service Provided
<p>(ii) The Criminal Investigation Department (as part of the Afghan National Police) is staffed by 4,200 investigators who work principally in Kabul city in addition to 34 provinces of Afghanistan. They are tasked with investigation, forensic crime scene investigations, crime</p>
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Governing (no further specification)
Not specified
Governing (no further specification)
Jurisdiction (no further specification)
Jurisdiction (no further specification)
<p>The government heavily relies upon NGOs for implementation of rehabilitation and development projects. A number of NGOs have also involved themselves in the wider peacebuilding process, both through engagement in peace education and conflict resolution</p>
Creation of an Islamic Caliphate amongst others
Monitoring, control over government agencies, transparency, gender issues
<p>ISAF conducts operations in Afghanistan to reduce the capability and will of the insurgency, support the growth in capacity and capability of the Afghan National Security Forces (ANSF), and facilitate improvement in governance and socio-economic development in order to</p> <p>Elsewhere in its resolution, on a broader scale, the Security Council reiterated its support for Afghanistan's transition process – known locally as Inteqal – which will involve the</p> <p>Service is not specified, it is only noted that "INLKPOL's national central bureau (NCB) for Afghanistan is under the command of the Ministry of Interior's Deputy Minister for security affairs." [9]</p> <p>The aim of the mission is to contribute to the establishment of sustainable and effective civil policing arrangements that will ensure appropriate interaction with the wider criminal justice system under Afghan ownership. More particularly, the mission monitors, mentors, advises</p>
Service Provided
<p>(i) The Constitution of the Republic of Chile, Chilean police states that exists to enforce the law and ensure public order and public safety within, in the entire territory of the Republic "[9] (ii) "According to Article 4 of the Organic Law of the Investigative Police of</p>
(i) [no information available]
(i) Chief executive and is elected for a period of four years or more, without reelection. (ii) -
(i) "The internal government of each region lies in the mayor, who is the representative of the President of the Republic on the territory of its jurisdiction." [15]
(i) "Performs the duties of a Governor representing the respective Provincial Mayor, but in practice, it is a position merely representative of the position of Mayor and not a true provincial authority."
[no information available]

legislative powers
[no information available]
judge
it is the responsibility of the local police courts, offenses: the rules of the street and road transport and free transit of persons, to the ordinances, regulations, agreements and decrees municipal mayor, a law on municipal revenues, a general law of planning and construction
[no information available]
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(i) "Superior Organ (Management Control in Chile, enshrined in the Constitution, the Organic Law of the Comptroller (Law No. 10,336) and other special laws." (ii) and (iii) "These external control mechanisms are complemented by internal control mechanisms that have the
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Service Provided
Law enforcement organizations
(i) "mission to bring down crime, police dignity DF, easing back demanded by society and building confidence through better service and attention"[7]; (ii) law enforcement organization [9]; (iii) "the Federal District Judicial Police fall under the control of the Federal
(i) Mexican presidents are limited to a single six-year term, called a sexenio. No one who has held the post, even on a caretaker basis, is allowed to run or serve again.
Article 122 of the Constitution, "the Head of Government of the Federal District shall be responsible for executive power and public administration in the district and shall be represented by a single individual, elected by universal, free, direct and secret suffrage."
legislative powers
(i) legislative branch of government of the Mexican Federal District [10]
higher courts
The Supreme Court of Justice of the Federal District, will work in plenary and in chambers. The Plenary is the highest organ of the Court of Justice of the Federal District, is comprised of all the judges, one of them will be your President and will not form part of any room [11]
–
Drug Cartels[5]
"The White Brigade consisted of a group of officers from the army and the police forces that used illegal tactics to destroy guerrilla movements."[8]
launched in June 2007 by a non-governmental organization, the Institute for Security and Democracy (INSyDE). Certipol, as an authoritative body, independent from both the
the Directorate General for International Police Affairs and Interpol (DGAIP) is an administrative unit of the Federal Ministerial Police (under the Attorney General's Office), which depends National Central Bureau (NCB) in Mexico. "[12]

Service Provided
i) Provision of national security and UN peacekeeping missions, ii)
Through constant implementation of innovative ideas, training, performance evaluation and introspection the Sindh Police should strive to fine tune its efforts to serve the province. The Sindh Police should continue to interact with the members of the community by whatever means possible to prevent crime and detect crime and maintain law and order. It is committed to the principles of justice, equality, integrity, fairness and respect for human rights and law.
Governing (no further information)
Some of the measures: Promotion of integration in the civil societyOrganization of national and international eventsPromulgation of the Freedom of Information Ordinance for the first time in the provinceSetting up of shelter homes for displaced and women and children in the provinceCutting and pasting" ideas from different parts of the world. For example, rains often flood Karachi's streets during the monsoon season. So the mayor went around London videotaping storm
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No further specification and no access possibility to all parts of the homepage.
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Jurisdiction
High Court is conferred with a vast, comprehensive and effective jurisdiction under the Constitution. Subject to law and the constitution, and where no other adequate remedy is provided by law, the High Court in its constitutional jurisdiction, inter alia, may make an order for the protection of fundamental rights.
Monitoring, control over government agencies, transparency, gender issues
–
Monitoring and controlling the security sector
The INTERPOL National Central Bureau (NCB) for Pakistan is part of the FIA's international cooperation branch, the exclusive platform for all Pakistan investigations requiring international outreach. [5] NATO training courses to Pakistan officers. Since 2009, NATO has developed a tailored Cooperative Package (TCP) of Activities, listing a series of education and training opportunities open to Pakistani officers and representatives. Contacts between the Pakistani
Service Provided
1) the Turkish Armed Forces conducts the following tasks, - Deterrence, - Shaping security / operational environment- Operations other than war (to continue to support law enforcement agencies in the fight against terrorism and support National Disaster Aid
Information available only in Turkish
Executing law
Executing law (no further specification)
Amongst others: Poverty reduction, sustainable transportation, sustainable cities and human settlements, full and productive employment, social security for all, natural disaster risk reduction, sustainable development goals are

Law-making
The Metropolitan Council has the power to discuss and approve certain decisions of district municipalities in addition to its own duties. For example, the district budgets accepted by the district municipalities.
Jurisdiction
Jurisdiction
Monitoring, control over government agencies, transparency, gender issues
–
is to support expanded enjoyment of civil rights by Turkish citizens and democratic control of internal security forces by the regulatory system and public administration of Turkey. The specific objective of the Project is to contribute to the progress towards the overall objective. As the legislative authority, the TBMM executes oversight and control over the security sector [12]
opening of national security problems to public debate.
In addition to military crimes committed by military personnel, these courts also try crimes committed by military personnel against other personnel, on military premises, or in relation to their military duties and service. Certain crimes committed by civilians are also considered. Fighting international crime and criminals; coordination at home, cooperation in the world” [5]
Turkey welcomes the strategic partnership between NATO and the EU in accordance with the agreed framework between the two organizations. This partnership should be based on mutual support, complementarity and transparency and will contribute to addressing more
Service Provided
1), 11) The National Police Agency of Mongolia is called “Arvan Tavin Tsagadaa”, meaning “Preventive Soldiers”. Created in 1965 and with its headquarters in the capital Ulaanbaatar, the force is responsible for maintaining law and order and preventing crime throughout
No further information
Executing the law (specific tasks not mentioned)
Executing law (specific tasks not mentioned)
The mission of the State Great Hural is to build a nation with humane and civil democratic society and to ensure Mongolian people’s right to govern. The State Great Hural is unicameral and consists of 76 members elected by mixed electoral system. 48 of them are elected by
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The Supreme Court of Mongolia is the highest judicial organ of the State and the court of last resort. The main duty of each is to adjudicate cases under their jurisdiction and provide professional guidance to judges. These Chambers are established by decision of the
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safeguards and watchdogs
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Deal with requests from the INTERPOL community and from local law enforcements agencies on transnational crime and criminals; Exchange information between the INTERPOL community and local and foreign law enforcement agencies needing information on
Service Provided
i) Military Defense, Protection of citizens, Provision of help in cases of natural disasters or accidents, Support abroad [6], ii) The Bundeskriminalamt supports as the central office in Austria all state criminal police offices and police departments through subordinate assistant
Vienna Police: No further specification, WEGA:
vertretung der Republik nach außen (Art. 65 Abs. 1 B-VG) Abschluss von Staatsverträgen (Art. 65 Abs. 1 B-VG) Anordnung zur Erfüllung von Staatsverträgen im Verordnungsweg (Art. 65 Abs. 1 letzter Satz B-VG) Coördinatschafts- und Konularrecht (Art. 65 Abs. 1 B-
The mayor is also Provincial Governor or Governor and thus chairman of chairman of the regional government (equivalent to the dual function of the City of Vienna as a country and community). The mayor or the mayor of the Municipality and is further Board supervisors or
Nationalrat and Bundesrat are responsible for legislation etc.
The Provincial Parliament is the legislative body of the province of Vienna. The main regulation of the Vienna City Statutes governing the Provincial Parliament (article 113, paragraph 1 of the Vienna City Statutes) sets forth that "the Vienna City Council is at the
Same as above
The Supreme Court acts in the context of the entire ordinary jurisdiction a comprehensive guide function, which is to protect the legal entity, the legal certainty and legal development. The Supreme Court rules in civil matters (only as a legal entity) primarily through revisions
Jurisdiction (no further specification)
Monitoring, democratic oversight, transparency, partners for decision-makers, etc.
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Official translation: The Ombudsman examines the administration of the Federation, the Länder and the municipalities in all provinces, except Tirol and Vorarlberg. She goes under the control of maladministration complaints from citizens and control the legality and fairness of the National Central Bureau (NCB) for Austria's part of the Austrian Criminal Intelligence Service (CIS) at the Federal Ministry of the Interior. INTERPOL Vienna police officers work at the following NCB crime desks: Crime Strategy International Police Cooperation (National
Service Provided
Military branch
(i) service to the citizens (law, researches, education, public work, etc)[6], (ii) The program covers two areas: A major, prevention of crime, accounting for the security of property and home, the safety of people, including human resources and the public community safety. A minor
(i) hereditary (ii) and (iii) the government, that is to say, the Prime Minister and his ministers, designs and prepares almost all bills (executive). Although associates much more naturally, the government is legally from Parliament and is controlled by him "[2]
(i) city's primary decision-making body [14], (ii) Reporting to the executive committee, the city manager's department oversees the management of the city and its administrative activities. To this end, it plans, organizes, directs and controls administrative and
Parliament considers bills that the government submits. It adopts or rejects. It also monitors the implementation of the laws by the government and supervises all activities of government (legislative power) "[2]
[no information available]

Each court is bound by the rulings of the courts above them; however, they are not bound by the rulings of other courts at the same level in the hierarchy. Civil courts in Quebec, in particular, are under no obligation to apply judicial precedent, the principle of stare decisis. In Montreal's municipal court has jurisdiction over the entire city the city in civil, criminal and penal matters and includes, in particular, all legal services pertaining to the processing of traffic and parking related statements of offence. It operates under the authority of the
A non-partisan organization with an international mandate. Rights & Democracy works with individuals, organizations and governments in Canada and abroad to promote the human and democratic rights. It provides links to other human rights organizations and
–
The Ombudsman intervenes when she has reasons to believe that a person or group has been wronged, or will likely be wronged, by a decision, recommendation, action or omission of a specialized agency or the United Nations, the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) was created in 1944 to promote the safe and orderly development of international civil aviation throughout the world "[16]
Service Provided
1) Exército Português. The Army's mission is to participate in an integrated way in the military defense of the Republic, in accordance with the Constitution and the law, being fundamentally geared to generating, preparing and supporting forces. [7] ii) Guarda Nacional
Amongst others: Security in the public, Protection of the environment, public health, traffic [13]
no specific information
no further information and website is not working
–
Amongst others. Competences. a. Elect, by secret ballot, the chairman and the two secretaries; b. Prepare and approve its own; c. Monitor and supervise the activities of the municipal council, the municipal services, foundations and municipal enterprises; d. Follow
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Monitoring, democratic oversight, gender issues, transparency
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institution charged with the protection and promotion of fundamental and human rights. The Ombudsman is a control body of every sector of public administration, representing an alternative, non-judicial, remedy for resolution of disputes between citizens and public
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it serves as a police platform for international investigations involving Portugal. INTERPOL Lisbon is headed by a senior criminal police investigator who is assisted by three chief inspectors in charge of operational groups: Central Unit; Police Cooperation Unit; Judicial
Service Provided
1) national security, peace-keeping missions abroad, The traditional role of the Army has been deeply affected by the dissolution of the classic image of the "enemy" which is today represented by the several recurring natural disasters, the flux of immigrants which is out of
Founded in 1998, the Provincial Police of Rome, operates in order to protect people, property, environment, flora, fauna and the settlements of the province. [9]

Urban security, traffic security, socio-environmental safety, relief service and representation [10]
–
Many services are provided, although they are not systematically listed. At the moment, refugees from Lampedusa isle are granted asylum in Rome. [18]
Not specified
Decides on matters within the competence of municipalities and adopt resolutions to express opinions, to declare intentions and political questions to the City Council. Approves motions and agendas for the manifestation of assessments, evaluations, appraisals even on issues not
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Monitoring, democratic oversight,
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Unofficial translation: "For the citizens, individually or in combination, foreigners and stateless persons can contact the provincial ombudsman him to provide for the protection of rights, or avoid or harmed by the Province of Rome." [10]
The INTERPOL National Central Bureau (NCB) for Italy is part of the International Police Cooperation Service (SCIP). SCIP is part of the DPS Central Directorate of Criminal Police, and coordinates investigations and operations requiring international outreach. It is headed on a
Service Provided
The army is currently being re-started and rebuilt. Libya has never had a truly professional national army — a cornerstone in the building of a modern state — one that was not the personal tool of a king or dictator and purposely kept weak and divided to avert crises." [9]
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charity/aid, raising awareness, youth, women, media and politics (monitoring, controlling, enhancing transparency in the political process)
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Implementation of an arms embargo, no-fly zone before the fall of Gaddafi. At the moment NATO is helping Libya to build its defense institutions. [13]

The strategic objective of EOBAM Libya is to support the Libyan authorities to develop capacity for enhancing the security of their land, sea and air borders in the short term, and to develop a broader Integrated Border Management (IBM) strategy in the long term.
Service Provided
(i) Mission Statement: "The Illinois State Police will promote public safety to improve the quality of life in Illinois." [10]
(i) principal law enforcement agency of Chicago, Illinois, in the United States, under the jurisdiction of the Mayor of Chicago.
(i) The mayor is the chief executive [3]; (ii) "Management control of the Office is the responsibility of the City Treasurer's Executive Office." [5]
(ii) "the City Council, elected from 50 wards, is the legislative body." [3]
(i) State's highest court [17]; (ii) Except for those cases appealed directly to the Supreme Court, a person has the right to request a review of a circuit court judge's decision by the appellate court. The Appellate Court is organized into five districts. The first meets in
(i) trial-level court with jurisdiction over the northern counties of Illinois. [21]
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(i) A city clerk is a public official whose principal duties include keeping records or accounts for the municipality and other duties prescribed by law. The position is central to government transactions; hence, the clerk is responsible for keeping and making official records and encourages active civic participation in some of the most important issues facing the world today." [24]
"A non-profit international educational exchange organization based that promotes cultural understanding, academic development, environmental consciousness and world peace" [24]
Service Provided
(i) Crime mapping, prevention, domestic violence [14]; (ii) The Los Angeles Airport Police Division is the premier aviation law-enforcement agency in the nation. Our focus and dedication is to provide the public with uninterrupted travel through Los Angeles.
(i) the police department of the city of Los Angeles, California. [9]
(i) General Managers of the various City departments are also appointed by the Mayor, subject to confirmation by the City Council." [6], "The Mayor is the head of City government and serves a four year term. The Mayor, more than any other City official, is held responsible
(i) The Council is the governing body of the City, except as otherwise provided in the Charter, and enacts ordinances subject to the approval or veto of the Mayor. It orders elections, levies taxes, authorizes public improvements, approves contracts, and adopts
(i) "The Superior Court is the trial court of general and limited jurisdiction." [8]
(i) As the City's chief prosecutor, the City Attorney prosecutes all misdemeanor criminal offenses and infractions occurring in the City of Los Angeles. The City Attorney works closely with local law enforcement agencies to prosecute crimes through the Criminal Branches of Research and teaching on civil society and nonprofit leadership focused on Los Angeles and Southern California" [20]; (ii) Little Tokyo Service Center provides emergency housing for victims of trafficking in Los Angeles.
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(i) The City Charter establishes the Controller as an elected official and gives the Controller the responsibility for serving as the auditor and chief accounting officer of the City. The Controller is required to exercise general supervision over the accounts of all officers and

<p>The IRC provides opportunities for refugees to thrive in America. Each year, thousands of refugees are invited by the U.S. government to seek safety and freedom. Forced to flee their homelands, many have a run-around for years against improbable odds. They often off-refugee internationalism is a non-profit, non-partisan, non-sectarian agency that provides emergency relief, rehabilitation, development assistance, and program services to vulnerable communities worldwide. Relief International is solely dedicated to reducing human suffering and is non-partisan.</p>
<p>Service Provided</p>
<p>national defense</p>
<p>Provincial police</p>
<p>(i) "partnership between the South African Police Service (SAPS) and the community, two entities with a single aim: to rid the area of crime."[10]; (ii) "The Johannesburg Metropolitan Police Department (JMPD) has a "broken window approach" of dealing with the small issues (i) "president elected by the National Assembly for a five-year term (eligible for a second term); election last held on 6 May 2009 (next to be held in 2014)"[1]</p>
<p>Gauteng is divided into three metropolitan municipalities: City of Johannesburg, City of Tshwane and Ekurhuleni. Each metropolitan municipality manages its own local governance via branches and departments that run to service delivery."[17]</p>
<p>(i) "The executive mayor is at the centre of the system of governance, with executive powers to manage the City."; (ii) "The mayoral committee is responsible for individual portfolios such as community development, housing or finance, and reports directly to the mayor."[14]</p>
<p>(i) and (ii) "National Assembly and National Council of Provinces - last held on 22 April 2009 (next to be held in April 2014)"[1]</p>
<p>(i) "members of the public are encouraged to enter into discussion with the committee and raise concerns that will influence law creation. By the time the Bill goes before "The House" Supreme Court of Appeals president and vice-president appointed by the national president after consultation with the Joint Services Commission (JSC), a 22-member body of judicial and other government officials and a law academy; other Supreme Court judges appointed</p>
<p>(i) listen to any case which is too serious for the Magistrate's Court or when a person or organization goes to the court to change a decision of a Magistrate's Court, which means appealing a case"; (ii) "There are with at least twice a year criminal and civil cases. They are divided into regional courts and district courts. In Criminal Courts the state prosecutes people for breaking the law"; (iii) "have jurisdiction to hear criminal"; (iv) "Amnesty International 2000</p>
<p>(i) research and policy work on security issues in Africa[17]; (ii) "Amnesty International 2000 Africa is the national co-ordinating structure of the international NGO concerned with the protection of human rights"[18]; (iii) The AIDC is a non-government organization working in</p>
<p>—</p>
<p>(i) investigate complaints, ensure complaints are dealt with, provide for reporting possibility, etc[15]</p>
<p>—</p>
<p>Service Provided</p>
<p>national defense</p>
<p>—</p>
<p>mission: "ensure the Rule of Law, enforce the law of land (...) Create a fear free environment (...) maintainng public order, preventing and detecting crime, maintaining and promoting communal harmony (...) taking strong action against terrorism, organized crime, anti-social / illicit activities / elements / (...) and protect all citizens including the disadvantaged, the work</p>
<p>(i) The President of India is the head of state and is elected indirectly by a national electoral college for a five-year term; (ii) The Prime Minister of India is the head of government and exercises most executive power. Appointed by the president, the prime minister is by</p>

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The legislature of India is the bicameral parliament. It operates under a westminster-style parliamentary system and comprises the upper house called the Rajya Sabha ("Council of States") and the lower called the Lok Sabha ("House of the People").
(i) lower house of the bicameral legislature of the Indian state of Maharashtra; (ii) upper house of the bicameral legislature of Maharashtra state in western India
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(i) The Supreme Court has original jurisdiction over cases involving fundamental rights and over disputes between states and the centre; it has appellate jurisdiction over the High
(ii) The High Court of Bombay, which is the chartered High Court and one of the oldest High Courts in the Country. It has Appellate Jurisdiction over the State of Maharashtra, Goa, Daman & Diu and Dadra & Nagar Haveli. In addition to the Principal Seat at Bombay, it has
[no information found]
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Service Provided
(i) This Department oversees the maintenance of law and order, prevention and control of crimes; prosecution of criminals besides dealing with Fire Services and Prisons
(ii) Over an responsibility of storing peace, harmony and well being of society"; (ii) Since Patna is a big district with many villages and rural areas under its boundary it becomes one of
(iii) a body in the Government of Bihar that is responsible for the infrastructure development of the city Patna. It undertakes developmental activities in various sectors such as
architecture, town planning, and engineering.
(i) The PWC functions through an Empowered Standing Committee which consists of 9 Honorable Ward Councilors including Honorable Mayor and Dy. Mayor. The members of the House of People and The State Legislative Assembly representing constituencies which fall
(i) lower house of the bicameral legislature of the Indian state of Bihar.
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(i) High Court of the state of Bihar
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Service Provided
<p>ii) An Garda Síochána is a community-based organization. Headquartered in Dublin's Phoenix Park, it is represented throughout the country, listening to, acting for and working with the community. An Garda Síochána's core functions include: Crime prevention and detection;</p> <p>–</p>
<p>Prime Minister (Taoiseach). The main role of the Department is to support and advise the Taoiseach in carrying out the various duties of my office. The Department also supplies administrative support to the Government Chief Whip in respect of his duties and provides</p> <p>– The Houses have complementary powers in certain areas e.g. the removal from office of the President, a judge of the Supreme Court or the High Court and the Comptroller and Auditor General. The Supreme Court, is the court of final appeal in constitutional and civil matters, and exercises a limited jurisdiction in criminal matters in appeals from the Court of Criminal Appeal when a point of law has been certified as being one of exceptional public importance.</p> <p>–</p>
<p>in the past two decades. Development of social partnership, in the past two decades have seen substantial developments in the civil society arena. They drew together trade unions, employers and farming organisations to negotiate national agreements with Government.</p>
<p>Opposition to British rule in Ireland.</p>
<p>investigate complaints from members of the public who believe that they have been unfairly treated by certain public bodies. (...) the public bodies whose actions may be investigated by the Ombudsman are: all Government Departments, the Health Service</p>
<p>It is part of the International Liaison Section (ILS) which also comprises the Europol National Unit and the Sirene Preparation Unit. The ILS is also responsible for Garda Liaison Officers working outside</p>
Service Provided
<p>ii) no explanation provided, ii) PCTC. its priority crime areas include: illicit trafficking of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances; Money laundering; Terrorism; Arms smuggling; Trafficking in persons; Piracy. Any crime which impacts the stability and security</p> <p>–</p>
<p>Executing law (no further specification)</p>
<p>No further information on mayor</p>
<p>Law-making (no further specification)</p>
<p>Jurisdiction (no further specification)</p>
<p>Jurisdiction (no further specification)</p>
<p>Monitoring, safeguarding transparency, controlling etc. [10]</p>
<p>MILF: wants to create a separate Islamic state in the southern Philippines. The CPP wants to overthrow the Philippine government using guerrilla-style warfare [9]</p>
<p>THE OMBUDSMAN AND HIS DEPUTIES, as protectors of the people shall act promptly on complaints filed in any form or manner against officers or employees of the Government, or of any individual agency or institution to give life and meaning to the constitutional precept that a public office is a public trust and to impress upon public officers and employees that they are at all times accountable to the people with their duty to serve with the highest degree of</p>

The National Central Bureau (NCB) for the Philippines is an inter-ministerial entity which is not part of the Philippine National Police but instead is directly attached to the Office of the President. As such it benefits from direct access to the services of all law enforcement
Service Provided
i) The Royal Netherlands Army works for peace and security in the Netherlands and abroad. The army is essential in this respect because, ultimately, peace and security are imposed on the ground. The army is a professional, well-trained organization and therefore it can be
Each unit includes: Regional Operations Division: the link between the regional police organization and the activities of the police on the ground; Regional Criminal Investigations Division: investigation of criminal groups and serious crime; Regional Intelligence Division:
Executing law (no further specification)
Law-making (no further specification)
Jurisdiction (no further specification)
Jurisdiction (no further specification)
Monitoring, safeguarding transparency, controlling etc. [10]
—
Public administration is here to serve all citizens of the Netherlands. One of its tasks is to make sure that legislation, regulations and administrative procedures are correctly implemented and applied. When this is not properly managed however, conflicts may arise.
"The Public Prosecution Service is responsible for investigating and prosecuting criminal offences, and is the only body that may bring suspects before the criminal courts." [12]
There are a number of special investigation services in the Netherlands, with specific responsibilities. These include:
One in INTERPOL National Central Bureau (NCB) for the Netherlands works with an INTERPOL member countries, linking their investigations to Dutch law enforcement bodies and the public prosecution services. It helps INTERPOL NCBs worldwide to carry out investigations
Service Provided
i) no further information provided, ii) The Uganda Police Force (UPF) is responsible for: Protecting life and property; Maintaining law and order; Crime prevention and detection; Co-operation with civilian authorities and other security bodies. [6]
The Kampala Metropolitan Police is part of the Uganda Police Force (UPF). The Uganda Police Force became an institution in 1906 and has police stations and posts within the Kampala Metropolitan Police (KMP) District which comprise of three regions namely Kampala North
Executing law
Legislation
Jurisdiction
Monitoring, controlling, democratic oversight, safeguarding transparency
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—

The INTERPOL National Central Bureau (NCB) for Uganda is part of the OPP's Directorate of INTERPOL & Peace Support Operations, which is responsible for international and regional cooperation in fighting transnational crime. INTERPOL Kampala is staffed exclusively by LDF
Service Provided
(i) military arm of the Communist Party of China (CPC) and the de facto armed forces of the People's Republic of China, consisting of land, sea, strategic missile and air forces (ii) a paramilitary or gendarmerie force primarily responsible for civilian policing and fire rescue
(i) responsible for the public security in Beijing[3]
(i) police unit in the People's Republic of China that deals with incidents beyond the capabilities of normal patrol officers such as hostage situations, high risk warrants and riot control
national executive branch
(i) national legislature of the People's Republic of China
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(i) highest court in the mainland area of the People's Republic of China, civil committee and tribunals for civil, economic, administrative, complaint and appeal, and communication and transportation cases[2]
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responsibilities: Liaising and coordinating with INTERPOL partners across the world; coordinatin ginternational crime investigation and legal assistance matters; serving as the exclusive interface between Chinese police agencies, courts and domestic law enforcement departments and the INTERPOL community; serving as a gateway for incoming and outgoing INTERPOL queries; conducting transnational enquires and investigations using INTERPOL's secure global police communications system (I-24/7); providing training for domestic law enforcement agencies on international police cooperation; providing criminal intelligence support at both doemstic and international level; assisting and cooperating in cross-border
Service Provided

upholding the rule of law; maintaining law and order; preventing and detecting crime; safeguarding and protecting life and property; working in partnership with the community and other agencies; striving for excellence in all that we do; maintaining public confidence in the Force"[3] From INTERPOL website: "Maintain law and order; prevent, detect and investigate crimes; protect people and property; work i partnership with the community and other agencies; maintain public confidence in the Force; provide emergency security services"[6]

"organ for assisting the Chief Executive in policy-making" (see Article 54 of the BL)"[5]

Legislation

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The Ombudsman should serve as the community's watchdog to ensure that bureaucratic constraints do not interfere with administrative fairness; public authorities are readily accessible to the public; abuse of power is prevented; wrongs are righted; facts are pointed out when public officers are unjustly accused; human rights are protected; the public sector a main platform for all international investigations relating to crimes committed in Hong Kong or Hong Kong citizens committing crime abroad. It is the platform for all domestic investigations requiring international outreach, working closely with all INTERPOL member countries and their domestic law enforcement partners to facilitate criminal investigation, intelligence exchange and joint operations targeting transnational crime. The Bureau handles all requests for Mutual Legal Assistance in criminal matters, in partnership with the Mutual

Service Provided

[illegible]

Service Provided
<p>by securing the naval defense and enforcement of the Constitution and laws, to cooperate in the maintenance of internal order and actively participate in national development, to ensure the independence, sovereignty and integrity of the aquatic rear of the Nation "[5] iii)</p> <p>to provide an efficient and professional security to all citizens and users of the public highways of this Municipality, provide acceptable levels of traffic flow in the city of Mérida, as well as the tourist offer specialized care as well as providing road and mechanical</p>
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no detailed information about service
Eradicate violence, upgrade quality of life etc.
Lawmaking, study, analyze the law to protect and uplirting labor, promote the general welfare and social security, ensuring equal participation of all in the enjoyment of wealth and promote the development of the economy at the service of man " [12]
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The current Constitution of Venezuela was approved in 1999, and gave a considerable boost to the protection of human rights and citizen participation. Nonetheless, this participatory initiative has been challenged by the Venezuelan Government through both restrictive laws
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Unofficial translation: "1. Initiate and pursue ex officio or at the request of the individual concerned, leading to the clarification of any matters within its competence research (...) 2. Bring, joint or in any way itnerfere in the actions of unconstitutionality, interpretation, amparo, habeas corpus, habeas data injunctions or other actions or judicial remedies, and when deemed justified and appropriate, the subsidiaries of action for compensation for the
Unofficial translation: "liaise with the various law enforcement agencies in the country and the NCB INTERPOL; represent Venezuela in the meetings of the General Assembly of INTERPOL; maintain contact with the Automated Identification and Immigration Service (SAME); Somply with established legal parameters for the extradition requests of citizens; keep updated police records of Venezuelan and foreign international criteria"[16]
Service Provided
<p>iii) The National Police of Peru is a state institution whose mission is to secure, maintain and restore internal order, to protect and help people and the community, ensuring compliance with the laws and the safety of the public and private assets, prevent investigate and combat</p>
El Programa de Gobierno Regional de Lima Metropolitana (PGR-LM) se constituyó como órgano desconcentrado en la Municipalidad Metropolitana de Lima, mediante Edicto N° 254, publicado el 7 de mayo de 2002; tiene por finalidad coordinar, organizar, crear y gestionar las
Law-making
Los Regidores Metropolitanos representan a la Ciudad de Lima y, como tal, corresponde se le guarde respeto y se les brinde todas las atenciones inherentes a su cargo por parte de las autoridades Civiles, Militares y Policiales a efectos que cumplan con el desempeño de sus

Jurisdiction
Monitoring, controlling, democratic control, women's rights, rights for homosexuals etc.
Overthrow of the existing social order
Interpol Lima is the body representing the National Police of Peru, that aims to coordinate, promote and conduct a reciprocal international police cooperation in order to combat the common and organized crime, while respecting treaties and agreements signed by the
Service Provided
1) Mission statement. "Save public order, prevent, prosecute and investigate crimes, contributing to public safety, guide, assistant and educate people in the life of society to build confidence and security in the town." [7]
Executing law
1) Mission statement. "Implement an efficient, effective, transparent and social justice, aimed at optimizing resources and the provision of municipal services, administering them in close coordination with the Citizen Power and local organizations, fostering an environment that
Legislation
Jurisdiction
Jurisdiction
Monitoring, controlling, democratic control, women's rights, rights for homosexuals etc.
Overthrowing of Sandinista government
-
"Tracking for different queries about: people, vehicles, companies, travel documents, credit cards, cultural heritage [7]
Service Provided
1) 1) Mission statement. "Guarantee the free exercise of the rights and freedoms of individuals, security, peace and order preventing and suppressing crime, with strict respect for human rights, integrating staff commitment and participation of the population and
Executing law
No statement on government website
Legislation
Jurisdiction

On official translation. Attorney for the Defense of Human Rights is the officer responsible for ensuring the protection, promotion and education of human rights and the full observance of them in the country. Department of Criminal Information: Conducting searches for information and research on suspects identified in the INTERPOL databases; treatment requirements of national and international information; making all inquiries in a criminal
Service Provided
i), ii)
Executing Law
The City of Vancouver is governed by the Vancouver Charter and has the power to: Pass bylaws regulating such things as businesses, building, noise, and land use; buy and sell property; collect property taxes and other taxes; approve major spending for all parts of the
Law-making
Jurisdiction
—
respond to inquiries from the public, provide information, advice and assistance on issues of administrative fairness; generally oversee the administrative actions of public agencies to enhance transparency and accountability; conduct thorough, impartial and independent investigations of complaints; look for fair resolutions and make recommendations to improve administrative practices; consult with, provide reasons, and make recommendations to authorities to improve administrative practices; provide reports to the Legislative Assembly
INTERPOL Ottawa serves as the primary gateway for the Canadian law enforcement community to pursue criminal matters outside of Canada. It also coordinates all international requests for assistance with Canadian law enforcement agencies. [5]
Service Provided
—
Executing Law
legislation

Jurisdiction
Countering corruption, promoting women's rights, homosexual's rights,democratic control, monitoring
–
–
–
Service Provided
ii) Mission statement: "Founded in 1995, the National Police of Haiti (PNH), under the Ministry of Justice, is responsible for guaranteeing public order, protect life and property of every citizen, and uncover the violations, offenses and crimes in the arrest of the
Executing law
–
Legislation
Jurisdiction
Jurisdiction
Unofficial translation: "The Civil Society Initiative, represented by organizations, groups or associations, institutions and national character belonging to different sectors of civil society, has set itself the mission of contributing to the organization and strengthening of the Haitian
Attached to the National Central Bureau (NCB) INTERPOL Haiti is responsible for liaison between the DCPJ, other police and INTERPOL member countries. BCN ensures the effectiveness of the international exchange of criminal information in order to prevent
Service Provided
ii) Mission statement:" Deliver high quality service;accountability and transparency;safeguard the rule of law;provide a safe and crime free environment for all." [7]
–
Executing law
Executing law
Legislation
Jurisdiction

Monitoring, serves as a mechanism for democratic control, controlling
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—
The INTERPOL National Central Bureau (NCB) for Rwanda is a department of the Criminal Investigation Commission. It focuses its activities on providing the Rwanda National Police with the services and tools it needs to fight transnational crime and bring fugitives to justice."
Service Provided
ii) Mandate:Protection of lives and property;Prevention, detection and investigation of crime;Prosecution of offenders. [6]
No further information
Executing Law
Executing Law
Legislation
Jurisdiction
Jurisdiction
It is a radical Islamist group which aims at installing Muslim rule in Nigeria; [8] (note: non-statutory armed groups usually do not provide a service to the majority of the population)
Nigeria Policewatch.com is an online platform that provides citizens of Nigeria with vital information to help them get the best out of the police in their neighborhoods and thus live a more secure life in a country high in crime. It also provides the police with the information.
Abuja is the administrative seat of the INCB, whilst the Lagos office is the operational hub. INTERPOL Lagos acts as the coordinating and liaison office between Nigerian law enforcement agencies and the INTERPOL community. [6]
Service Provided
iii) Mission statement. "Committed to providing quality police services to meet the expectations of our customers by upholding the rule of law and creating and maintaining strong partnerships for conducive social, economic and political development of Kenya." [5]
No further information
Executing Law, no additional information on the President on his homepage
Executing Law, no homepage found
Legislation

Jurisdiction
Jurisdiction
—
we investigate any conduct in state affairs, or any act or omission in public administration in any sphere of government, that is alleged or suspected to be prejudicial or improper or to result in any impropriety or prejudice (...) of the Constitution. (...) Functions 1. TO report on complaints investigated and take remedial action (...) 2. Inquire into allegation of maladministration, delay, administrative injustice, discourtesy, incompetence, misbehaviour
Service Provided
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usually executing law, but Assad's message at the moment. "No, it is not dead because you do not have any other option. If you want to talk about a 'dead peace process,' this means everybody should prepare for the next war, and this is something that is not in our interest or
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Legislation
Jurisdiction
Jurisdiction
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Service Provided
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Executing Law
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Legislation
Jurisdiction
Jurisdiction
Monitoring, democratic control, defending women's rights,
Representation of the Saharawi people in West-Sahara
—
—
Service Provided
"Whereas the police operate mostly in urban areas, the National Guard operates in the coastal and rural areas where the revolution began." [5]
President Mohamed ELBAZ (since 12 December 2011), Prime Minister Ali ELAKHAYAT (since 27 February 2013) and cabinet selected by the prime minister and approved by the Constituent Assembly [1]
Unicameral Constituent Assembly (217 seats) [1]
Court of Cassation or Cour de Cassation (organized into civil and criminal chambers and consists of NA judges) note - drafting of a new constitution was begun in February 2012 [1]
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Service Provided

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Legislation
Jurisdiction
Jurisdiction
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Service Provided
mission statement. "To uphold the rule of law;To ensure the safety and security of citizens;To prevent and detect crime;To bring offenders to justice;To maintain peace and public order." [7]
—
Executing Law
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Legislation
Jurisdiction
Jurisdiction
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Objectives.Facilitate cross-border police cooperation;Support and assist all organizations, authorities, agencies and services whose mission it is to prevent or fight crime both at national and international level;Help the INTERPOL community by sharing Bangladesh Police
Service Provided

<p>ny mission statement. "To defend democracy and guarantee internal security of its citizens in a strictly non-partisan manner;To prevent, detect and investigate crime with due respect for human rights." [6]</p>
–
Executing law
Legislation
Jurisdiction
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<p>"During the past year, a major focus fo the PDHJ has eben to work with the National Police and the Defence Forces to provide training and information on human rights issues. (...) He says that regular training, based on an understanding of the issues confronting police and defence force personnel, is the one of the most effective ways to reduce violations and change the prevailing culture."[8]</p>
<p>mmandate: Share information with domestic and international police or judicial authorities in tracing fugitives and locating suspects; Assist the Timor Leste Immigration Department by checking people's identities against INTERPOL's database of stolen passports;Collect information from the domestic law enforcement agencies for the benefit of the international law enforcement community, and vice versa; Obtain and exchange criminal records on individuals under investigation and prosecution;Participate in capacity building training</p>
Service Provided
<p>ny The Indonesian National Police (INP) was restructured in 2000 in an effort to transform it from a military to a civilian force. This has led to improved working practices and cultures, and greater emphasis on the role of community policing in effective crime prevention</p>
Executing law
<p>1. To actualize Jakarta as a neat modern city and consistent with the plan or spatial. 2. To make Jakarta to be a free of congestion, flooding, slums, garbage and others. 3. To ensure the availability of residential and public spaces as feasible and affordable for city residents and availability of free health care through inpatient and quality education free fo r12 years for the citizens of Jakarta. 4. To create a tolerant of urban society culture, but also have</p>
Legislation
Jurisdiction
Jurisdiction
Women's rights, democratic oversight

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Unofficial translation: "1. Perform supervisory actions, as well as provide suggestions and recommendations to prevent maladministration in the implementation of public service. 2. Organizers encourage countries and governments to be more effective and efficient, honest, open, clean and free from corruption, collusion and nepotism 3. Increasing national legal
International / transnational crime; UN peacekeeping operations; Humanitarian missions; Capacity building;
Service Provided
Jurisdiction
In 2006, Hamas won a majority in the Palestinian Legislative Council elections. Following their takeover of Gaza in June 2007, Palestinian civil society broke into three parts: one supporting Hamas, one supporting the PA in Ramallah, and the third comprising of liberal
–
occupying power on Palestinian Territories[6]
Service Provided
ii) IMPP mandate: Prevent, detect and investigate crime; Enforce and maintain law and order; Suppress criminal activity related to narcotic drugs; Preserve community peace and tranquility; Carry out community welfare activities; Ensure public security." [2]
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Legislation
Jurisdiction
Jurisdiction
Service Provided
"Mission: Ensure law and order;Contribute towards social development through effective policing and traffic control;Prevent, detect and investigate crime. [6]
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Executing Law
Legislation
Jurisdiction
within the last decade, Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) in Greece have become very active in a wide variety of sectors – ranging from human rights to poverty reduction and from the environment to cultural heritage. [8]
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On official translation. The Greek Ombudsman has the authority to intervene in cases involving public bodies such as: ministries (central and regional services; municipalities & regional social insurance funds; tax offices; hospitals; city planning offices; prisons; the police. Based at the Greek Police Headquarters, the INTERPOL National Central Bureau (NCB) for Greece is part of the International Police Cooperation Directorate. INTERPOL Athens is the exclusive platform for Greek police investigations requiring outreach with the international
Service Provided

Service Provided
Police forces are part of the Ministry of Internal Affairs (MVA) and face the following mission: "Creation and implementation of national policy on protecting basic rights and freedom; maintain law and order; keep people safer; prevent, detect and investigate crime; protect
-
It provides assistance to domestic partners in operational and criminal matters concerning violent, property and economic crimes, including people smuggling, money laundering, drug trafficking, terrorism and high-tech cyber-crime. INTERPOL Kiev also serves as the European
Service Provided
Crime fighting; emergency services; identity checks; preventing and fighting terrorism; preventing the production, distribution and trafficking of illicit drugs; preventing trafficking in human beings and weapons; public security and peace; traffic control[6]

Locating, identifying, arresting and extraditing fugitives, either located in, or wanted by, Iran; sharing police information with teh INTERPOL community or organized crime, people smuggling, drug trafficking, money laundering, theft and missing people; issuing clearance certificated for Iranian nationals residing abroad; tracing, locating and idenfitying missing Iranians and missing people believed to be in Iran; tracing and locating stolen works of art either belonging to Iran or believed to be
Service Provided
Legislation
Legislation
Jurisdiction: "examination appeals submitted against the decisions of the regional courts and the regional courts of appeal in cases defined by law; review final decisions if these are challenged through an extraordinary remedy; adopting uniforminty decisions, which are binding for all other courts; analysis [of] final decisions
iii) "jurisdiction in first instance of all actions which are not delegaed under teh competence of regional courts by law"[5]
Jurisdiction
Elected by the National Assembly, the ombudsman's task is to "protect the fundamental rights of citizens. In particular, the protection of children's rights"[6]
Focus on: stolen motor vehicles; stolen works of art; terrorism; financial crime; drug related crimes; customs cases[1]
Service Provided
Legislation

Jurisdiction
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Service Provided
"Safeguarding public security through: Preventing and combating crime; Protecting life, honour, property and maintaining security and stability; Maintaining tranquility, calm and safety in all neighbourhoods and streets of the cities and governorates of the Riyadh province to dissipate worry and enable all citizens and institutions to work productively."[1]
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Jurisdiction
Jurisdiction
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—
Service Provided
Priorities: tackling high-impact economic crime (e.g. fraud, tax evasion, money laundering), corruption, illegal migration, terrorism, violent crime, drugs and psychotropic substances, juvenile delinquency, intellectual property crimes, thefts
—
—
"Administration of the City of Prague according to the approved and exercising control over the administration according to the budget; assigning Prague City Hall tasks in the area of the City of Prague's autonomy and exercising control over their fulfillment; implementing budgetary measures in an extent determined by Prague City Assembly; discussing and dealing with proposals, comments and suggestions
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"Prague City Hall Assmebly decides on signifikan tmatters that concern Prague. It puts forward bills in the Chamber of Deputies and approves Prague City budget both of which have been previously discussed with individual city districts, approves the City and territorial districts development programme, issues generally binding regulations, awards Honorary citizenships and awards of Capital City Prague."[7]
Jurisdiction
"Protects people against the conduct of authorities and other institutions if the conduct is against the law, does not correspond to the principles of a democratic legal state and the principles of good administration, or the authorities are inactive. He also carries out preventive systematic visits to places where people are restricted in their freedom and seeks to ensure that their rights are respected. The Defender
"The INTERPOL National Central Bureau (NCB) for the Czech Republic is part of the Bureau of Criminal Police and Investigation Service within the Czech Republic Police (...) It operates as a central contact point of all law enforcement matters relating to international investigations which involve the Czech Republi. The NCB operational structure comprises an organized crime unite, a general crime unit and a liaison
Service Provided
(i) "providing administrative support to the Chief of Police, while effectively managing the Youth & Community Engagement Unit, Media Relations, Rist Management Office (Internal Affairs, Legal Division, Professional Standards, and EEO).[5] (ii) committed to providing quality service and support to our fellow Department members and to the citizens of San Francisco. (...) services in the areas of budget management, information technology, legal research and counsel, personnel service, and logistical support.[6]
Jurisdiction
Jurisdiction
"Civil society in the United States includes thousands of civil society organizations engaging in public advocacy across a wide range of issues. The barriers to startin g aCivil Society Organization (SCO) are quite low as licenses are fairly easy and inexpensive to obtain, and the tax code relieved them of paying taxes while it encourages tax-deductible contributions"[3]

"promptly, fairly and impartially investigate complaints against San Francisco police officers and make policy recommendations regarding police practices. Civilians who have never been police officers in San Francisco staff the Office of Citizen Complaints."[7]
Federal level: "Fighting organized crime and terrorist networks; conducting foreign intelligence operations; investigating financial and cyber offences; tackling child exploitation and trafficking in human beings; tackling drug trafficking; preventing the smuggling of illicit goods; controlling borders and maintaining national security"[4]
Service Provided
Unofficial translation: "develop and implement measures to ensure an integrated socio-economic development of St. Petersburg...; authority measure for the implementation, maintenance and protection of the rights and freedoms of citizens, protect property and public order, fighting terrorism and extremism, the fight against crime; develops to represent the Governor of St. Petersburg Legislative Assembly fo
Unofficial translation: "Legislative Assembly of St.Petersburg - the representative body of state authority fo the Russian Federation, the federal city of St.Petersburg. Along with the Administration of St.Petersburg and the judicial authorities of St.Petersburg Legislative Assembly is included in the system of government, based on the Constitution of the Russian Federation, the principles of democracy, separation of powers, independence of the branches of government and separation of powers between the state authorities of the Russian Federation and St Petersburg Jurisdiction
Basic functions (unofficial translation): Restoring violated rights and freedoms - promoting corrective admitted to the man injustice and restoration of damaged public authorities, local authorities, officials and public employees of the rights and freedoms of man an citizen; intermediary (mediatorskaya) - participated in the settlement of disputes (conflict) situations between citizens and the state, the parties mutually satisfying offer legal problem-solving skills; expert (...) - preparation of recommendations to improve legislation affecting the rights and freedoms fo man and citizen; consulting (education) - explanation citizens of their rights and freedoms
Service Provided
Information about Chinese legal system, see[4]

Service Provided
<p>Division for public safety (unofficial translation): "Interventions for crime prevention, interventions aimed at preventing crimes or offenses committed (criminal offenses); interventions repression of crime, interventions that are generated when a crime is committed and aim to discover the offender, stop it and protect it, and also search for evidence for the crime and protect; interventions administrative public safety. are</p> <p>Unofficial translation: "The Municipal Council is the highest political body of citizens in city government representation. Composed of all councilors (41) and chaired by the mayor, sets the lines of municipal action and decide important issues, such constitutive functions, planner, and regulatory oversight of executive function."</p> <p>Functions: "boosting and control the operation of the other organs of government; relate, delegate an dtransfer powers or functions with other administrations; decide</p>
<p>Unofficial translation: i) "The Supreme Court consists of its chairman, the Board chairmen, and judges determined by law for each of its divisions and sections. It has five divisions: Civil, Criminal, Administrative Disputes, of the Social an dhte Military."</p> <p>ii) "The Hight Court consists of the president, divisional presidents and judges determined by law for each of its fivisions and sections (of Appeal, Criminal Division of Administrative Litigation and the Social)."[8]</p> <p>Unoff. The Superior Courts consist of four rooms (civil, criminal, administrative and social). The provincial courts are composed of a chairman and two or more judges. Cognizance of the civil and criminal orders, they may be sections of the same</p> <p>See: Madrid</p>
<p>Unofficial translation: "The Ombudsman has the task fo dealing with complaints of all persons who are unprotected from the action or inaction of the authorities. Ensures the operation of the Government of Catalonia and the Catalan local authorities such as municipalities (...) or county councils. Therefore, acting as a supervisor and collaborator of the Catalan administration, in order to help improve performance."[5]</p>
Service Provided
<p>"investigate offenses prosecuted ex officio and prevent further warranting serious consequences; collect items useful research to support the prosecution in criminal proceedings; assistant and protect people and ensure the preservation and custody of assets that are at rist from any cause; maintain and, where appropriate, restore order and safety..."[8]</p> <p>Principal functions of the Municipal Police (unofficial translation). Require regulations, agreements, resolutions and other municipal regulations are strictly observed; consigning offenders to the Court of Municipal Affairs for appropriate</p>
The president is both chief of state and head of government
<p>Unofficial translation: "The City Council is the highest corporate body, deliberation and decision of municipal affairs whose members are jointly and severally responsible for making decisions. It is composed of the mayor, trustees and council members, all elected directly and popularly in each municipality."[13]</p>

Unofficial translation: "The Human Rights Ombudsman and his deputies have the power to intervene in cases of complaint or complaints about human rights violations throughout the country. Its functions are to protect individual rights, social, civil, cultural and political included in Title II of the Constitution, the fundamental way of life, liberty, justice, peace, dignity and equality of human beings and as defined in international treaties or conventions accepted and ratified by Guatemala. Attorney Unofficial translation: The National (OCN) Central Bureau of INTERPOL in Guatemala is part of the General Department of Criminal Investigation of the
Service Provided
Supports the senate in its work
"Hamburg is a state of the Federal Republic of Germany and at the same time a local authority district. Thus Hamburg Parliament is not only a state parliament but also has responsibilities which are typical of a municipal representation. The most important functions of Hamburg Parliament are: legislation, election of the Lord Mayor, confirmation of Senators appointed by the Mayor, monitoring the Senate, budgetary power. It not only passes state laws but also decides on the budget for the city. Hamburg Parliament is involved in building projects or fares for public transport and prices for utilities to name but a few "[5]
Service Provided
Unofficial translation of news from Jan 21, 2014: "Côte d'Ivoire: soon the creation of a national school of municipal police. (...) Abidjan - The proposed creation of a national school for municipal police in Côte d'Ivoire was Monday in Abidjan, subject to signing of agreement (...) scheduled to open in 2015 in the district of the academy, Clotcho, Sécongo, scheduled to open in 2015 in the district of Abidjan, account will train

"Missions DGPN: "law enforcement; policing and public safety; protection of privacy and civil liberties; state security; control and coordination of departments under his authority."[4]
Unofficial translation: (i) "The District Governor is the executive body of the District as such: 1. prepare and submit to the office of DistrictCouncil agenda meetings 2. convene and preside at meetings of the Bureau and the Council of the District 3. it executes the deliberations of the Board 4. it is the authorizing of expenditure and
"The President of Republic, though chief of the government, is not politically responsible to the National Assembly. This means that the National assembly can neither overthrow the government nor vote a Censure Motion against the chief of the executive. The only one possibility for the National Assembly to challenge the power of the President of Republic is through the High treason hypothesis. In such a case, the President of Republic is tried by the High Justice Court, which is composed of
On August 1st, 2000, the Ivorian people proceeded to dismantle the Supreme Court and instituted a Constitutional council, a State council, a court of Cassation and a
"The number of NGOs in Côte d'Ivoire is continuing to grow, and this increase in numbers has enabled more local issues to receive attention from a non-governmental standpoint. Flourishing NGOs in Côte d'Ivoire today include MESAD (Movement for Education, Health and Development) and SOS Exclusion (an NGO which is close to the opposition party)"[3]
—
"The NPD is responsible NCB INTERPOL Côte d'Ivoire. It is under the aegis of the Director of the Criminal Police. Abidjan INTERPOL aims to fight against cross-border crime by allowing for national services (police, customs, water and forests) can directly access criminal databases INTERPOL as part of this struggle. INTERPOL Abidjan: serves as a gateway to any international investigation related with the Ivory Coast for its nationals; serves as an interface between the Ivorian authorities responsible for the enforcement and the INTERPOL community; provides a permanent and professional liaison with all INTERPOL member countries; consults and supplies the INTERPOL data bases; centralized criminal information has
Service Provided
"It is the mission of the Metropolitan Police Department to safeguard the District of Columbia and protect its residents and visitors by providing the highest quality of police service with integrity, compassion, and a commitment to innovation that integrates people, technology and progressive business systems."[3]
"On January 2, 2011, Vincent C. Gray became the sixth mayor of the District of Columbia. One year later, Mayor Gray has been aggressive about moving the District forward despite a challenging economy. From day one, the Mayor has steadfastly remained focused on job creation and economic growth, quality education, fiscal
"Led by the Chairman, the Council is working hard to improve the quality of life in the District by ensuring safer streets, developing a vibrant economy, implementing groundbreaking programs, and playing a critical role in maintaining the city's fiscal health."[4]
Jurisdiction
Jurisdiction

(i) "The Department of Justice has established the Office of the Victims' Rights Ombudsman to receive and investigate complaints filed by crime victims against its employees, and has implemented Procedures to Promote Compliance with Crime Victims' Rights Obligations, 28 C.F.R. § 45.10."[9] (ii) "The Mission of the Office of Health Care Ombudsman and Bill of Rights is to ensure the safety and well being of District consumers' health care services through advocacy, education and community outreach."[10]

"INTERPOL Washington supports US law enforcement agencies and other INTERPOL member countries who seek assistance in criminal investigations which go beyond national borders. INTERPOL Washington coordinates national law enforcement actions and response, ensuring that it is consistent with national interests and law, as well as with INTERPOL policies, procedures, and regulations. (...) four strategic goals (...) combat transnational crime and terrorism; strengthen the security of America's border; facilitate international law enforcement cooperation and partnerships; cultivate and develop America's workforce management and

Service Provided

Unofficial translation: "The Mayor is responsible for the implementation in the common policy of economic and social development set by the government."[13]

Unofficial translation: "The Government conducts and coordinates the policy of the nation under the leadership of Prime Minister. He is responsible to the President and the Parliament under the conditions laid down in Articles 85 and 86 of the

Unofficial translation: "In addition to its general powers, Article 92 of the Code provides that the City Council deliberates in the areas of competence transferred to Commons by Law No. 96-07 of 22 March 1996 on the transfer of powers to the regions, municipalities and communities rural. The powers transferred are nine in number: Environment and Natural Resource Management, Health, Population and Social Action, Youth and Sport, Culture, Education, Literacy and Promotion of

"The law established the rules concerning: civil rights and the fundamental guarantees granted to citizens for the exercise of civil liberties, the obligations imposed by the national defense upon citizens in their persons and their property, the status of the opposition, nationality, status and capacity of persons, matrimonial regimes, inheritance and gifts, the determination of crimes and offenses and the

(i) Unofficial translation: "The Supreme Court is a court of first and last instance of excess power of executive authorities. It is the final authority in disputes enrollment on the electoral lists and elections to regional, municipal and rural accordance with the requirements of the Election Code advice..." (ii) Unofficial translation: "The Constitutional Council shall decide the claims and decide on the use of the presidential and legislative elections. He proclaims the final results of the elections. The Constitutional Council is aware of the constitutionality of the rules of procedure of legislatures, laws and international commitments conflicts of jurisdiction between the

"Human rights groups and nongovernmental organizations operate freely in Senegal. In recent years the number of active NGOs in the country has been increasing, leading to an increased breadth of issues given attention by the NGO sector. These issues include weapons control, agricultural reform, human rights protection, AIDS awareness and prevention, access to education, IDPs, and women's rights."[11]

Unofficial translation: "The Ombudsman is vested with the general mission of contributing to the improvement of the institutional and economic environment of the company fully playing its role of interface and facilitation in the relations between the government broadly the term, and the company. Ministers and otehr public authorities should facilitate the task of the Ombudsman. The Ombudsman may

"INTERPOL's National Central Bureau in Dakar has a staff of ten who provide support and assistance to all departments, organizations and authorities whose mission is to prevent and combat crime in Senegal and the rest of the world. INTERPOL Dakar is an active NCB which contributes greatly to the success of its

Personnel Composition

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Male (Fernando Haddad)

Female (Nádia Campeão)

6 women and 25 men.

4 women and 51 men.

360 Judges (Desembargadores)

7 judges (all male)

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Biggest criminal organization in Brazil with 130.000 members.[12]
94.98% male; 5.02% female.[38]
Prosecutors, civil police and military police (SESP - State Secretariat of Public Security of the State of Paraná) and Treasury Department, designed and integrated into the Group.
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Personnel Composition

Headed by a Commissioner General and under direct command of Prime Minister, has 230,000 officers.[11]

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Prime Minister YINGLAK Chinnawat also spelled YINGLUCK Shinawatra (since 8 August 2011); Deputy Prime Minister KITTIRAT Na Ranong (since 28 October 2012); Deputy Prime Minister PHONGTHEP Therkanchana also spelled PHONGTHEP Thepkanchana (since 28 October 2012); Deputy Prime Minister PLODPRASOP Suraswadi (since 28 October 2012); Deputy Prime Minister PRACHA Promnok (since 24 March 2013); Deputy Prime Minister SURAPHONG Towijakchaikun also spelled SURAPONG Tovichakchaikul (since 28 October 2012); Deputy Prime Minister YUKHON Limiaemthong (since 25 March 2013) [25]

Sukhumbhand Paribatra

National Assembly: 150 seats; 76 members elected by popular vote representing 76 provinces, 74 appointed by judges and independent government bodies; all serve six-year terms; House of Representatives: 480 seats; 400 members elected from 157 multi-seat constituencies and 80 elected on proportional party-list basis of 10 per eight zones or groupings of provinces; all serve four-year terms.[13]

All judges are appointed by the king.[13] Two judges hear the case.[14]
Only one judge hears the case.[14]
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Personnel Composition
"Has the most numerous police force of the country, with approximately 55,000 personnel."[3]
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Buenos Aires Metropolitan Police has 1,850 officers, and is planned to expand to 16,000.
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1 member
i) Cristina Fernandez de Kirchner (is both chief of state and head of government) ii) Amado Boudou
60 members
Senate: 72 members (of which 28 are women); Chamber of Deputies, 257 members (of which 94 are women, 36.6%)[21]
There are 9 justices appointed by the executive. There are federal appeals courts in nine provinces, each with three justices. Each province has a single-judge district court, and there are also single-judge territorial courts.[5]
Provincial court judges are appointed in accordance with provincial constitutions, most of which mirror the federal constitution, meaning that judges are generally appointed by provincial governors.[5]
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(i) James Anaya (ii) _
Personnel Composition
1116 police stations divided according to provincial borders, and a Provincial Commissioner is appointed to each province. The 9 Provincial Commissioners report directly to the National Commissioner.[14]

Model proposed a force of about 3 000 officers structured along 7 ranks.
The police started in December 2001 with 700 new recruits.[14]

221 councillors – 111 ward councillors and 110 proportional (party list) councillors.[6]

Patricia de Lille (elected in the 2011 Local Governments Elections)[5]

Group of 11 councillors that are appointed by the Mayor and function as a local cabinet.

—

Achmat Ebrahim[8]

10 people (3 women and 7 men)[8]

(i) It consists of the Chief Justice of South Africa, the Deputy Chief Justice and nine Constitutional Court judges; (ii) It consists of the President and Deputy President of the SCA, and 23 other judges of appeal. The SCA has jurisdiction to hear and determine an appeal against any decision of a high court. Justice Lex Mpati is the President of the SCA.[11]

37 people (21 women and 16 men)[29]

8 people (5 women and 3 men)[26]

—

The SCOPA terms of reference were approved by Council on 31 May 2006. Membership is defined by Council, and comprises councillors representing various political parties. The Committee is chaired by a councillor from the opposition party.[9]

2 members: Nelson Themba Godi (chair) and Modjadji Sarah Mangena[27]

—

More than 20 liaison officers posted abroad. [23]

—

Personnel Composition

(i) 143,557 (2008); (ii) 6,800

Gustavo Petro

—

President Jacob ZUMA (both chief of state and head of government(, Deputy President Kgalema Motlanthe

National Council of Provinces, 90 members (of which); National Assembly, 400 members
Supreme Court of Justice or Corte Suprema de Justicia (consists of the Civil-Agrarian and Labor Chambers each with 7 judges, and the Penal Chamber with 9 judges); Constitutional Court (consists of 9 magistrates); Council of State (consists of 27 magistrates) [21]
—
—
—
—
—
Personnel Composition
(i) 143,557 (2008); (ii) 6,800
—
6.500 [13]

Rodrigo Guerrero Velasco (until 2015)

21 members (4 female 17 male) [7]

Supreme Court of Justice or Corte Suprema de Justicia (consists of the Civil-Agrarian and Labor Chambers each with 7 judges, and the Penal Chamber with 9 judges); Constitutional Court (consists of 9 magistrates); Council of State (consists of 27 magistrates) [21]

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Personnel Composition

—

(i) 143,557 (2008); (ii) 6,800

President Juan Manuel SANTOS Calderon (since 7 August 2010); Vice President Angelino GARZON (since 7 August 2010); note - the president
Anibal Gaviria Correa
bicameral Congress or Congreso consists of the Senate or Senado (102 seats; members elected by popular vote to serve four-year terms) and
Supreme Court of Justice or Corte Suprema de Justicia (consists of the Civil, Agrarian and Labor Chambers each with 7 judges, and the Penal
—
—
—
—
—
—
Personnel Composition
"The value for Armed forces personnel, total in Ghana was 15,500 as of 2011. As the graph below shows, over the past 26 years this indicator
headed by an Inspector General of Police, and with a strength of more than 22,000 officers, the GPF is made up of regional and divisional
—
Chief of State, head of Government and a Cabinet (composition of cabinet not known) [20]
Unicameral Parliament (275 seats) [30]
—
50 members, 60 of whom are elected and 50 of whom are appointed by government." [21]
Alfred Vanderpuije
—
(i) 13 Judges[19]; (ii) 27 judges[20]
—
—

—
The President
nearly 20 police officers
Personnel Composition
Apparently they have 5% women working and the goal is to increase it to 10% [15]
—
Apparently they have 5% women working and the goal is to increase it to 10% [15]
Number of personnel not known, but they are recruited from the Indian Army and central police units
Apparently they have 5% women working and the goal is to increase it to 10% [15]
—
Shri M. K. Narayanan (Governor) and Chief Minister Mamata Banerjee
294 elected members (since 2011) [18]
—
—
—
—
—
—
Personnel Composition
Women work for Delhi police, but they are underrepresented. Recent violence against women in Delhi might increase women recruitments.
—
Najeeb Jung
70 members [10]
56 members [10]
42 members [11]
—
—

—
—
—
Personnel Composition
About 85'000 (figure from 2008) [10]
About 12'000 (figure from 2008)
About 5000 (figure from 2008)
—
—
—
President Ilham ALIYEV (since 31 October 2003; Prime Minister Artur RASIZADE (since 4 November 2003); Deputy Prime Minister Yaqub EYYUBOV (since June 2006; Council of Ministers
125 seats
Supreme Court: consists of the chairman, deputy chairman, 24 judges; Constitutional Court (9 judges) [13]
—
—
The Department comprises Division in Charge for Complaints and Applications, organizing-analysing division and Secretariat. [15]
—
"It is currently staffed by 44 people, 30 of whom are police officers from the national police force. The Head of NCB is appointed by the Minister of Internal Affairs." [16]

EU Member States and cooperating non-EU countries on border management.
Personnel Composition
–
Today, the Metropolitan Police Service employs around 31,000 officers together with about 13,000 police staff and 2,600 Police Community Support Officers (PCSOs). The MPS is also being supported by more than 5,100 volunteer police officers in the Metropolitan Special Constabulary.
–
(i) Boris Johnson
(iii) Alderman Roger Gifford[8];
788 seats; consisting of approximately 670 life peers, 92 hereditary peers and 26 clergy – as of 1 April 2012). 650 seats since 2010 elections;
25 Assembly members [3]
12 justices including the court president and deputy president
–
–
"There are 100 Common Councilmen and 25 Aldermen representing the 25 Wards of the City of London." [18]
–
–
Personnel Composition
i) about 41'000 employees, amongst them, more than 30'000 are fully qualified police officers, ii)
About 16'000 employees, including the administrative personnel
–
–
69 votes, state governments sit in the Council, each has three to six votes in proportion to population and is required to vote as a block), 622 seats
130 delegates [11]

Court consists of 127 judges, including the court president, vice-president, presiding judges and other judges
–
–
–
–
Personnel Composition
Today, women make up over 12% of the Canadian Forces. About 10,000 women are trained as operators, skilled technicians or leaders and are choosing to make a difference as part of a dynamic and exciting
"The Toronto Police Service employs approximately 7,700 members, 30% of whom are civilians" [10]
Queen Elizabeth II represented by Governor General David Johnston and Prime Minister Stephen Joseph Harper
Mayor Rob Ford
Senate: 105 seats and House of Commons: 308 seats [11]
Total seats: 107 [12]
Chief justice and 8 judges [11]
–
–
–
Consists of Chairperson Glenn Stannard and supporting staff. There are also three part-time members appointed by Governor in Council; Roy Bedard by the Director, the SIO consists of roughly 85 staff members.
OCCPS: total of 25 members, including the Executive Chair of the Safety, Licensing Appeals and Standards Tribunal, Ontario and Executive Lead
–
Personnel Composition
i) General Abdel Fattah-as-Sisi (Commander in Chief), Lieutenant General Sedki Sobhi (Chief of Staff)
Not known, no reliable information
Adly Mansour (since July 2013), Hazem al-Beblawi (since July 2013), Hossam Eissa, Abdel Fattah as-Sisi, Lieutenant General Ziad Bahaa ad-Din [6]

Galal Mostafa Said [7]
Shura Council: at least 150 seats. House of Representatives: at least 350 seats
Court president and NA judges; Court president and 10 members [8]
Unknown
Egyptian Islamic Jihad: Ayman al-Zawahiri (key leader), members: more than 300 / Al Gama'a al Islamiyya: Hamdi Abdel-Rahman, Ahmed Taha, Rifaiel Dawalibi, Fouad el-Zomer, Aboud Ibrahim, Nagah, Zubdi Karim
–
Unknown
Personnel Composition
(ii) "The NPA is composed of 7,700 officials, comprising 1,900 police officers, 900 Imperial Guards and 4,900 civilians"[6]
–
Japan has one of the world's lowest crime rates. Japan has a fairly low homicide rate (0.83 per 100,000 people per year). Nevertheless, Tokyo has the World's highest metropolitan police force at 42,372 police officers. Emperor Akihito (since 7 January 1989), Prime Minister Shinzo Abe (since 26 December 2010) and Deputy Prime Minister Taro Aso (since 26 December 2012) [12]
(i) Mr. Naoki Inose (Elected December 2012; Next election 2016) [4] (ii) "A total of 165,483 positions have been approved as of April 1, 2012, for staff members of those civil service administrative agencies." [Presidential Decree of 2012]
Bicameral Diet of Russia: 242 seats – members elected for fixed six-year terms; 146 members in multi-seat constituencies and 96 by proportional representation. House of Representatives or Duma: 490 seats: 300 single-member constituencies and 190 by proportional representation. [13]
"The Tokyo Metropolitan Assembly is made up of 127 members directly elected by Tokyo citizens to serve a term of four years." [3]
consists of the chief justice and 14 associate justices [11]
–
–
–
–
Made up of seven units staffed by about 50 officers, and located at the NPA Headquarters [6]
Personnel Composition
(i) Chefe de Policia Civil (Delegada Martha Rocha), [20] (ii) General Commander Coronel José Luís Castro Menezes [22]; (iii) General Commander Sérgio Simões [22]

(i) "formed by officers high technical preparation, tactical and psychological." [24]; (ii) -
(i) The Municipal Guard has 15 provinces, and the IGIMS 8 OOPS Unit (Public Order) spread across strategic points of the city to cover all its neighborhoods. Your actual 8,000 guards patrolling city develops its own
(i) Sérgio de Oliveira Cabral Santos Filho; (ii) Luiz Fernando de Souza
(i) Eduardo Paes (4 years of mandate, reelected only once)
—
—
70 deputies [32]
13 aldermen [33]
(i) - (ii) 19 people (Robbert Muggah) [16]
(i) The drug trafficking organisations inside the slumtowns has a hierarchical structure headed by a chief trafficker, the dono da boca de fumo (owner of the outlet) or the more powerful dono da merce
—
—
Personnel Composition
Armed forces personnel total as per 2010: 117000.0; Armed forces personnel are active duty military personnel, including paramilitary forces if the training, organization, equipment, and
—
President Jose Eduardo dos Santos (since 21 September 1979), Vice President Manuel Domingos Vicente (since 26 September 2012) [16]
(i) Bento Sebastião Francisco Bento; (ii) 3 men and 2 women.
220 seats; members elected by proportional vote to serve five-year terms [16]
Chief justice and NA judges; 11 members [16]
—
—
—
20 staff members [20]

Personnel Composition
(i) 150,000 agents; (ii) roughly 100,000 agents; (iii) roughly 20,000 agents
In fulfilling the Prefecture's duties, some 34,000 civil servants, police officers, administrative, technical and scientific personnel and firemen and women serve the public by pooling their expertise and know-how.
President François Hollande (since 15 May 2012); Prime Minister Jean-Marc Ayrault (since 16 May 2012)
(i) Bertrand DELANOË; (ii) 36 people: 18 women, 18 men[2]
Parliament: 348 seats (348 seats, 328 for metropolitan France and overseas departments, 2 for New Caledonia, 2 for French Polynesia, 1 for Saint Pierre and Miquelon, 1 for Saint Barthélemy, 1 for Saint Martin, 1
(i) "There are presently 163 councillors for Paris."
Cour de Cassation: consists of the court president, 6 divisional presiding judges, 120 trial judges, and 70 deputy judges organized into 6 divisions - 2 civil, 1 commercial, 1 labor, and 1 criminal; Constitutional Council: 9
—
—
—
About 75 personnel in total.
Personnel Composition
—
The Academy services approximately 14,000 persons a year. While many of these are troopers, including recruits learning the basics and veteran sworn members receiving specialized in-service training, several
(i) Raymond W. Kelly (New York City Police Commissioner, a civilian administrator appointed by the Mayor of New York City);
President Barack H. OBAMA (since 20 January 2009); Vice President Joseph R. BIDEN (since 20 January 2009); note - the president is both the chief of state and head of government. [8]
Andrew M. Cuomo
Michael R. Bloomberg
Senate: 100 seats, 2 members elected from each state by popular vote to serve six-year terms; one-third elected every two years; House of Representatives: 435 seats; members directly elected by popular vote to
The Constitution authorizes a Senate of varying number, currently 62 members, and an Assembly of 150 members, who are elected from districts throughout the State for two-year terms. [12]
for full view of the legislative assembly members go to: http://council.nyc.gov/html/members/members.shtml
consists of 9 justices - the chief justice and 8 associate justices

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–
–
Founder Curtis Sliwa and a team of volunteers, of whom some are women
–
INTERPOL Washington is composed of a multi-sector workforce which includes full-time employees, contractors, and personnel seconded from more than 70 local, state, and federal law enforcement agencies. The
Personnel Composition
President MA Ying-jeou (since 20 May 2008); Vice President WU Den-yin (since 20 May 2012); Premier JIANG Yi-huah (President of the Executive Yuan) (since 18 February 2012); Cabinet: Executive Yuan – ministers
–
Commissioner Huang, Sheng-fung ^[4] ; The Commissioner takes orders from the Mayor to manage all the affairs in the department, and he is also supervised by the Director-General of the National Police Agency
President MA Ying-jeou (since 20 May 2008); Vice President WU Den-yin (since 20 May 2012); Premier JIANG Yi-huah (President of the Executive Yuan) (since 18 February 2012); Executive Yuan – ministers appointed by
(i) Lung-Bin Hau (ii) Chen Hsiung-Wen, Tim T.Y. Ting, Chin-Oh Chang.
Legislative Yuan (113 seats - 73 district members elected by popular vote, 34 at-large members elected on basis of proportion of islandwide
Supreme Court (consists of the court president, vice president, and approximately 100 judges organized into 8 civil and 12 criminal divisions, each with a division chief justice and 4 associate justices); Constitutional
–
–
–
–
Personnel Composition
i) Manpower available for military service: males age 16-49: 13,185,794/ females age 16-49: 12,423,496 (2010 est.) [4]
–
President PARK Geun-hye (since 25 February 2013); Prime Minister CHUNG Hong-won (since 26 February 2013); Deputy Prime Minister LEEUN Oh-seok (since 26 June 2012); State Council appointed by the

Mayor Park Won Soon
Council: 300 seats; 246 members elected in single-seat constituencies, 54 elected by proportional representation; members serve four-year terms [4]
Number of members of the Council: 114; 94 men and 20 women [13]
Supreme Court of South Korea (consists of a chief justice and 13 justices); Constitutional Court (consists of a court head and 8 justices) [4]
—
—
—
—
Made up of 10 staff members (specialized police and technical staff) [11]
Personnel Composition
i) No information, ii) No information
President Joseph KABILA (since 17 January 2001), Prime Minister Augustin MATATA PONYO Mapon (since 18 April 2012) and Ministers of State appointed by the president: (i) Monsieur André KIMBURA, (ii) Monsieur Clément BARIBA, (iii) 11 ministers (2 women and 9 men); (iv) Maître Yassim BELADE (directeur de cabinet)[12]
Bicameral legislature consists of a Senate (108 seats; members elected by provincial assemblies to serve five-year terms) and a National Assembly (500 seats; 61 members elected by majority vote in single
(i) "The Provincial Assembly of Kinshasa includes 48 members"[5]
Supreme Court of Justice (organized into legislative and judiciary sections and consists of 26 justices); Constitutional Court (consists of 9 judges) [8]
—
—
—
—

Personnel Composition
(i) 50,500 (2010)
(i) Sergei Sobyannin (elected in 2013 for a 5 year term)[2]; (ii) 8 deputy mayors: 2 women and 6 men.[3]; (iii) each of the 10 Administrative Areas has its own prefect[11]
(i) "35 deputies"[11]
—
—
Alexander Muzykantsky[15]; possibly soon replaced by Ella Pamfilova (nomination only)[14]
Personnel Composition
75'000 agents[19]

(i) The General Directorate of Security; (ii) The headquarters of the Municipal Police; (iii) District 22 Integral Units [15]
Council of Ministers consists of 14 people: Prime Minister (Mariano Rajoy); Vice-Prime Minister (Soraya Sáenz de Santamaría); 12 other ministers. Women: 4; men: 10.[21]
The Mayor, who presides (Ana Botella Serrano), the Secretary (Bonar Sanjuanbenito Diego), and the following members, all appointed by the Mayor freely without their total number may not exceed one third of the
i) "259 seats - 208 members directly elected by popular vote and the other 51 appointed by the regional legislatures to serve four-year terms"
ii) 350 seats; members are elected by popular vote on block lists by proportional representation to serve four-year terms"[20] Women in parliament: lower house 139 out of 350 seats (39.7%) and upper house 89 out of 266 (33.5%)
President of Supreme Court (Carlos Lesmes Serrano); 20 members
—
Soledad Becerril Bustamante
Personnel Composition
—
—
Total 37,341 members.
(i) Senapan Rama—S.R.—Nathan, (ii) The CPA has six members. Two appointed by the president at his discretion, two nominated by the prime minister, one put forward by the chief justice of the Supreme
(i) The Council has between 12 to 80 members. The Council is appointed by the People's Association Chairman or Deputy Chairman.[4]
(i) unicameral 84-seat - Parliament is unicameral and is made up of Members of Parliament (MPs) who are elected, as well as Non-
(i) its chief justice is appointed by the president on the advice of the prime minister. Other Supreme Court judges then are appointed by the president on the advice of the chief justice." [16]

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—
Personnel Composition
i) Army Chief: Andre Blattmann, ii) head of the FIS: Markus Sailer, iii) Fedpol emploie environ 900 collaborateurs provenant de tous horizons professionnels. La majorité des collaborateurs sont âgés de 20 à 42 ans
Head of the cantonal police: Commander Thomas Würgler
Head of the City of Zurich police: Commander Daniel Blumer
President of the Swiss Confederation Dettl MAURER, vice President Didier BURKHALTER; note - the Federal Council, which is comprised of seven federal councillors, constituting the federal government of Switzerland.
8 members: Dr. Thomas Heimgartner, Regine Aeppi, Dr. Ursula Gut- Winterberger, Markus Kägi, Ernst Stocker, Martin Graf, Mario Fehr, Beat Husi
Total 9 members for the city of Zürich, with Corine Mauch as President.
Council of States: 46 seats; National Council: 200 seats
180 members
125 members
Federal Supreme Court (consists of 38 judges and 31 substitutes and organized into 5 sections) [11]
—
—
—
—
—
—
not known
Personnel Composition

–
President JARAI TALABANI (since 6 April 2005), Prime Minister NURI AL-MALIKI (since 20 May 2006) and The Council of Ministers consists of the prime minister and cabinet ministers; the prime minister proposes
–
Ali al-Tamimi
unicameral Council of Representatives (325 seats consisting of 317 members elected by an optional open-list and representing a specific governorate, proportional representation system and 8 seats reserved
57 directly elected representatives
Federal Supreme Court or FSC (consists of 9 judges), note - court jurisdiction limited to constitutional issues); Court of Cassation (consists of a court president, 5 vice-presidents, and at least 24 judges) [4]
–
–
–
–
–
–
–
–
Personnel Composition
i)The Kazakh army totals approximately 46,800 troops, numerically the Kazakh armed force was about 70,000 men by 2002 [7], ii)
President Nursultan Abishuly NAZARBAYEV (chairman of the Supreme Soviet from 22 February 1990, elected president 1 December 1991) [2]
–
Akhmetzhan Yessimov
dicameral Parliament consists of the Senate (47 seats, 15 members are appointed by the president; 32 members elected by local assemblies; members serve six-year terms, but elections are staggered with half of
–
–
Supreme Court of the Republic (consists of 44 members); Constitutional Council (consists of 7 members) [2]

–
–
–
Started by more than 10 Kazakh police officers, the INTERPOL National Central Bureau (NCB) for Kazakhstan is a division of the Ministry of Internal Affairs. [2]
–
–
Personnel Composition
–
President MICHEL SOLAYMAN (since 25 May 2008); following the resignation of Prime Minister Najib MIQATI and his Cabinet on 22 March 2012, the government is in caretaker status until a new prime minister is
–
Unicameral National Assembly or Majlis al-Nuwwab (Arabic) or Assemblée Nationale (French) (128 seats; members elected by popular vote on the basis of sectarian proportional representation to serve four-year terms)
–
Court of Cassation or Supreme Court (organized into 4 divisions, each with a presiding judge and 2 associate judges); Constitutional Council (consists of 10 members) [4]
–
–
Hezbollah leader: Hassan Nasrallah, organization greater than 1,000 members [9] /Fatah al Islam, estimates about members unknown
–
No information about staff composition.
–
Personnel Composition
(i) "It is headed by the National Police Commissioner, who is appointed by the government." [11] (ii) [no information] (iii) [no information]
(i) 5,800 employees is the biggest.[13]

(i) The City Executive Board consists of 15 members, who represent both the majority and the opposition: Mayor Sten Nordin (M), Helena Bernier (M), Tina Chasen (M), Jonas Nilsson (M), Maria Ljunghen (i) The 101 councilors are appointed following general elections held at the same time as the parliamentary and county council elections." "2nd vice President: Ulf Eideh��k (The Liberal Party). President of the City
(i) "The court is made up of a judge, five lay judges and a court clerk"[14]
–
–
[no information]
(i) "The City of Stockholm employs 20 elected auditors to examine the accounts of the committees."[6]
–
Personnel Composition
(i) 18 years of age for compulsory and voluntary military service, conscripts serve an initial training period that varies from 4 to 12 months according to specialization; conscripts are assigned to mobilization units
(i) The structure of the 12 police districts in Denmark is practically identical. The Commissioner heads the organisation of the police district, followed by the Deputy Commissioner, a Senior Chief Prosecutor and an
[no information]
(i) Queen MARGRETHE II (since 14 January 1972); Heir Apparent Crown Prince FREDERIK, elder son of the monarch (born on 26 May 1968); (ii) Prime Minister Helle THORNING-SCHMIDT (since 2 October 2011); (iii)
(i) "The State Administration belongs to and refers to the Ministry for Economic Affairs and the Interior."[10]
(i) Lord Mayor Frank Jensen [11] (ii) The City of Copenhagen has seven administrations. Each administration deals with the tasks related to its
(i) 179 seats, including 2 from Greenland and 2 from the Faroe Islands, members elected by popular vote on the basis of proportional
(i) Judges appointed by the monarch upon the recommendation of the Minister of Justice with the advice of the Judicial Appointments Council, a 6 member independent body of judges and lawyers; judges appointed
–
49 judges and a President
–
–
(i) J��rgen Steen S��rensen
–

Personnel Composition
Staff of 122'000 [8]
—
—
President of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan Hamid KARZAI (since 7 December 2004); First Vice President Mohammad FAHIM Khan (since 19 November 2009); Second Vice President Abdul Karim KHAJUI (since 7 November 2009)
Mohammad Yunus Nawandish
the bicameral National Assembly consists of the Meshrano Jirga or House of Elders (102 seats, two-thirds of members elected from provincial and one-third nominated by the president) and the Wolesi Jirga or House of Representatives (225 members elected for four-year terms, and one-third nominated by the president)
Supreme Court of Justice (consists of the Supreme Court Chief Justice and 8 justices organized into criminal, public security, civil, and commercial divisions or divisions) [21]
—
—
—
—
For detailed composition go to: http://www.isaf.nato.int/images/stories/File/20131014_131001-ISAF-Placemat.pdf
—
—
—
Personnel Composition
In 1993 the Carabineros numbered 31,000, including officers, noncommissioned officers (NCOs), and a significant women's element. Although normally under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Interior, the
—
(i) President Sebastian PINERA Echenique (since 11 March 2010) - the president is both the chief of state and head of government. president elected by popular vote for a single four-year term; election last held on 17 September 2010
(i) Since Nov. 2012: Juan Antonio Peribonio Poduje[15]
(i) Augusto Prado
(i) Carolina Tohá Morales (elected in 2012)[17]

(i) 38 seats; members elected by popular vote to serve eight-year terms, one-half elected every four years; (ii) 120 seats; members are elected by popular vote to serve four-year terms[1] Senate last held on 12
[no information available]
(i) consists of a court president and 20 members or ministros; (ii) consists of 7 members; (iii) consists of 5 members[1]
[no information available]
[no information available]
—
—
[no information available]
—
Personnel Composition
18 years of age for compulsory military service, conscript service obligation is 12 months; 16 years of age with consent for voluntary enlistment; conscripts serve only in the Army, Navy and Air Force; (i) Combined force of 50,000 officers; (ii) 52,000 officers organized into thirty-three precincts. It is the largest single law enforcement organization in Mexico
(i) President Enrique PEÑA NIETO (since 1 December 2012) - the president is both the chief of state and head of government, president elected by popular vote for a six-year term, running concurrently with that of the President of the Republic.(Miguel Ángel Mancera, since 1
(i) 128 seats, 96 members elected by popular vote to serve six-year terms, and 32 seats allocated on the basis of each party's popular vote; (ii) 500 seats; 200 members are elected by popular vote; remaining 300
66 deputies, of which 40 are elected by the first-past-the-post system or FPP and 26 by proportional representation or PR.[10]
(i) consists of 21 ministers or judges and 5 supernumerary judges[1]
(i) judges nominated by the president and approved by the Senate; judges serve for life[1]
—
100,000 foot soldiers[5]
"incorporating various police officials have existed in the past to deal with rural and urban guerrillas and illegal groups."[8]
—
—

Personnel Composition
Federal Investigation Agency (FIA). The FIA is headquartered in Islamabad with regional units across the country. With a strength of 2,500 officers. [5]
—
—
President Maamnoon HUSSAIN (since 9 September 2013) and Prime Minister Mohammad Nawaz SHARIF (since 5 June 2013); Cabinet appointed by the president upon the advice of the prime minister [4]
Dr. Ishrat Ul Ebad Khan
Mustafa Kamal
Bicameral parliament or Majlis-e-Shoora consists of the Senate (104 seats; members indirectly elected by provincial assemblies and the territories' representatives in the National Assembly to serve six year
168 members of which 137 males and 31 females [13]
—
Supreme Court of Pakistan (consists of the chief justice and 16 judges) [4]
31 Judges [15]
—
—
—
Staffed by of 15 officials [5]
—
Personnel Composition
if no information found, if Employing almost 228.000 sworn police officers, TNP has become one of the biggest organizations in public sector in Turkey. [7]
—
President Abdullah GUL (since 28 August 2007); Prime Minister Recep Tayyip ERDOGAN (since 14 March 2003) [3]
Governor Hüseini Avni Mutlu
Mayor Kadir Topbaş

unicameral Grand National Assembly of Turkey or Türkiye Büyük Millet Meclisi (550 seats; members elected by popular vote to serve four-year terms) [2]
–
Constitutional Court (consists of 17 members); Supreme Court of Appeals organized into 15 divisions with 38 civil and criminal chambers and consisting of 250 high judges and 440 rapporteur judges) [2]
–
–
–
–
same as parliament
–
–
–
–
Personnel Composition
1) The value for Armed forces personnel, total in Mongolia was 17,200 as of 2011. As the graph below shows, over the past 26 years this indicator reached a maximum value of 22,500 in 1996 and a minimum value of
No further information
President Tsakhiya ELBEGDORJ (since 18 June 2009); Prime Minister Norov ALTANKHUYAG (since 9 August 2012); Deputy Prime Minister Dendev TEBRISHDAGVA (since 20 August 2012) and Cabinet nominated
Mayor Bat-Uul Erdene
unicameral State Great Hural (76 seats, of which 48 members are directly elected from 26 electoral districts, while 28 members are proportionally elected based on a party's share of the total votes; all
Supreme Court (consists of the Chief Justice and 16 judges organized into civil, criminal, and administrative chambers); Constitutional Court or Tsats (consists of a chairman and 8 members) [5]
–
–
–

–
The Interpol National Central Bureau of Mongolia is staffed by: 1 Head of NCB;1 secretary;2 police officers. [7]
Personnel Composition
Streitkräfteführungskommando und Kommando Einsatzunterstützung mit 21.000 Bediensteten 24.000 Miliz-Soldaten [6], ii) BK: 700 members of staff [16], Bundespolizei: over 20'000 staff [17], Air police / no
Only information available: The Vienna police wants to recruit 450 new women and men for the year 2013. [12]
President HEINZ FISCHER (SPOe) (since 8 July 2004), Chancellor WERNER FAYMANN (SPOe) (since 2 December 2008); Vice Chancellor Michael SPINDELEGGGER (ÖVP) (since 21 April 2011) and Council of Ministers
Mayor Dr. Michael Häupl
Bicameral Federal Assembly or Bundesversammlung consists of Federal Council or Bundesrat (62 seats; delegates appointed by state parliaments with each state receiving 2 to 12 seats in proportion to its population;
100 members
Supreme Court of Justice or Oberster Gerichtshof (consists of 85 judges organized into 17 senates or panels of five judges each); Constitutional Court or Verfassungsgerichtshof (consists of 20 judges including 6
–
–
–
3 members, of which 1 is a woman. Members: Dr. Günther Kräuter; Dr. Gertrude Brinek and Dr. Peter Fichtenbauer[24]
No information
Personnel Composition
17 years of age for voluntary male and female military service (with parental consent); 16 years of age for Reserve and Military College applicants; Canadian citizenship or permanent residence status required
[no information available]
(i) Queen ELIZABETH II (since 6 February 1952); represented by Governor General David JOHNSTON (since 1 October 2010); (ii) Prime Minister Stephen Joseph HARPER (since 6 February 2006); (iii) Federal Ministers
(i) Composed of 65 elected officials. The mayor of Montreal, who is also the mayor of Ville-Marie borough 18 borough mayors 46 city councillors [14] (ii) City members: Robert Montoro (iii) [no information
(i) 105 seats; members appointed by the governor general on the advice of the prime minister and serve until 75 years of age; (ii) 308 seats; members elected by direct popular vote to serve a maximum of four
[no information available]

(i) consists of the chief justice and 8 judges (chief justice and judges appointed by the prime minister in council; all judges appointed for life with mandatory retirement at age 75) [11]
[no information available]
–
–
The Ombudsman de Montreal's team is made up of several people including the Ombudsman, the Deputy Ombudsman, two advisers/investigators and two jurists supported by two secretaries
–
Personnel Composition
i) 24,500 (with about 20,000 ready reserves and another 150,000 said to be available) [8], ii) information not found, iii) information not found
No information found
President Anibal CAVACO SILVA (since 9 March 2006), Prime Minister Pedro Manuel Mamede PASSOS COELHO (since 21 June 2011) and Council of Ministers appointed by the president on the recommendation
–
Unicameral Assembly of the Republic or Assembleia da Republica (230 seats; members elected by popular vote to serve four-year terms) [4]
No information on amount of seats
Supreme Court or Supremo Tribunal de Justica (consists of 12 justices); Constitutional Court or Tribunal Constitucional (consists of 13 judges) [4]
–
–
–
No information on website
–
The NCB is staffed by 15 inspectors. [17]
Personnel Composition
1), 11) BOSS of National Police: Alessandro Pansa, Corpo Forestale dello Stato: the staff of the corps amounts to about 8500 units, DIA: No information, iii) Sistema di Informazione per la Sicurezza della
–

No information
President Giorgio NAPOLITANO (since 15 May 2006); Prime Minister Enrico LETTA (since 17 April 2013); note - the prime minister is referred to as the President of the Council of Ministers; Council of Ministers
Mayor Ignazio Marino (since June 2013) [18]
Bicameral Parliament or Parlamento consists of the Senate or Senato della Repubblica (315 seats; members elected by proportional vote with the winning coalition in each region receiving 55% of seats from that
51 members [16]
25 members [17]
Supreme Court of Cassation or Corte Suprema di Cassazione (organized into penal, civil, administrative, and military divisions, each with a president and several judges); Constitutional Court or Corte
—
—
—
Alessandro Licheri
Staffed by representatives of the five principal Italian law enforcement forces.
Personnel Composition
Not known
President, General National Congress Nuri Abd SAHVIATIN, Prime Minister Ali ZAYDAN (since 14 October 2012); Deputy Prime Ministers Awad Ibrahim Ibrahim al-DABASI, Al-Sadie Abd al-Karim, Abd al-Rahman
Unicameral General National Congress (200 seats; 120 individual seats elected from 69 constituencies and 80 party list seats elected from 20 constituencies; member term NA) [2]
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Personnel Composition
(i) over 3,000 personnel and 21 districts.
(i) it is the second largest local law enforcement agency in the United States behind the New York City Police Department. It has about 12,244
(i) "Kamille Effendi was elected the 53rd Mayor of Chicago on February 22nd, 2011 and was sworn in on May 16th, 2011." [4]; (ii) "The Office of the City Treasurer is comprised of 22 employees across three divisions
–
(i) 7 justices (3 women, 4 men) [17]; (ii) "Each district can have one or more divisions. There are six divisions in the first district and one in each of the other four. The Supreme Court assigns judges to the various
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–
(i) Susana A. Mendoza was sworn in as City Clerk of Chicago on May 16, 2011. She is the first woman ever elected to the Office, one of only three city-wide elected positions." [6]
–
–
Personnel Composition
(i) 10,005 sworn officers; 14,000, according to [24] (ii) 500 sworn officers; (iii) 140 sworn officers; (iv) 113 sworn officers; (v) 13 sworn officers.
(i) 10,023 Officers and 2,879 Civilian Staff, it is the third-largest local law enforcement agency in the United States, after the New York City Police Department and the Chicago Police Department. [9]
(i) Eric Garcetti; (ii) Miguel A. Santana
(i) "Fifteen City Council members representing fifteen districts are elected by the people for four-year terms, for a maximum of two terms." [6].
(i) Judicial Officer - Permanent Assignments
(i) Mike Feuer [9]
–
–
(i) Ron Galperin [9]

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–
Personnel Composition
18 years of age for voluntary military service; women are eligible to serve in noncombat roles; 2-year service obligation (2012); manpower available: "males age 16-40: 12,420,781 and females age 16-40: [no information available]"
Stein is the board chair of the Johannesburg area CPF, working with the forums attached to 21 police stations, including Sandton and Alexandra (i) President Jacob ZUMA (since 9 May 2009); Deputy President Kgalema MOTLANTHE (since 11 May 2009); note - the president is both the chief of state and head of government[1]; (ii) "Cabinet appointed by the
–
(i) "elected by the council to provide a strategic direction for the municipality." Mayor Mpho Parks Tau (ii) 10 councillors[14]
(i) 90 seats; 10 members elected by each of the nine provincial legislatures for five-year terms; has special powers to protect regional interests, including the safeguarding of cultural and linguistic traditions (ii) referred to as "the house" and comprises members drawn from South Africa's various political parties. A democratic election process informs the percentage of party representation"[22]
(i) consists of the court president, deputy president, and 21 judges; (ii) consists of the chief and deputy chief justices and 9 judges[1]
(i) "Cases of the High Court are listened to by one judge, meaning a person with many years of practical experience. But if it is a case on appeal, then at least two judges must hear the case."; (iii) "consists of a
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–
–
(i) "The Ombudsman shall be appointed by the Executive Mayor upon recommendation of the Municipal Council."[15]
–
Personnel Composition
–
302 Indian Police Service Officers (...); 282 Superintendents of Police, 523 Deputy Superintendents of Police, 3522 Inspectors, 3123 Assistant Police Inspectors, 6220 Sub-Inspectors and 180,550 men (members of
–
(i) President Pranab MUKHERJEE (since 22 July 2012); Vice President Mohammad Hamid ANSARI (since 11 August 2007). president elected by an electoral college consisting of elected members of both houses of

Sunil Prabhu[11]

(1) a body consisting of 245 seats up to 12 of which are appointed by the president, the remainder chosen in staggered elections by the elected

(i) Presently, 288 members of the Legislative Assembly are directly elected from the single-seat constituencies and one member is nominated; (ii) The members of the upper house, the Maharashtra

(1) Supreme Court (the Chief Justice and 25 associate justices), note - parliament approved an additional 5 judges in 2008 note - in mid-2011 India's Cabinet approved the program National Mission for Justice

(i) 57 judges[5]

[no information found]

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Personnel Composition

[no information available]

Patna Police is commanded by Senior Superintendent of Police, Ivanu Maharaaj. Patna Police runs 75 police stations, including two all-women police stations.

[no information available]

(i) The PMC consists of a Honorable Mayor, a Honorable Deputy Mayor and 70 other Honorable Ward Councillors.[6]

(1) with the creation of a separate State of Jharkhand, by an Act of Parliament titled the Bihar Reorganisation Act, 2000, the strength of the Bihar Legislative Assembly was reduced from 225 to 242 members

—

1

[illegible]

Personnel Composition
More than 12,000 police and civilian employees. [3]
–
President Michael D. HIGGINS (since 29 October 2011), Taoiseach (Prime Minister) Enda KENNY (since 9 March 2011) and Cabinet appointed by the president with previous nomination by the prime minister and
bicameral Parliament of Oireachtas consists of the Senate or Seanad
Eireann (60 seats; 49 members elected by the universities and from
candidates put forward by five vocational panels, 11 are nominated by
Supreme Court or Court of Final Appeal (consists of the chief justice and
7 judges) [2]
–
–
–
Peter Tyndall[16]
Open seven days a week, INTERPOL Dublin is staffed by almost 20 Garda
and civilian staff. [3]
Personnel Composition
i), ii) Philippine National Police chief: Alan la Madrid Purisima, PCTC: no
information
–
President Benigno AQUINO (since 30 June 2010), vice President Jejomar
BINAY (since 30 June 2010); note - president is both chief of state and
head of government [8]
Mayor Joseph Estrada
bicameral Congress or Kongreso consists of the Senate or Senado (24
seats - one-half elected every three years; members elected at large by
popular vote to serve six-year terms) and the House of Representatives
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–
–
–
Conchita Carpio Morales
Presiding Justice Francisco H. Villaruz

No information
Personnel Composition
<p>i) Employing some 26,000 personnel, both military and civilian, the Royal Netherlands Army is the largest element of the Defence organisation</p> <p>[7] ii) Consists of 25 regional forces with 40,000 men and women are</p>
—
<p>King WILLEM-ALEXANDER (since 30 April 2013); Prime Minister Mark RUTTE (since 14 October 2010); Deputy Prime Minister Lodewijk ASSCHER (since 5 November 2012); note: Mark RUTTE tendered his</p> <p>Bicameral States General or Staten-Generaal consists of the First Chamber or Eerste Kamer (75 seats; members indirectly elected by the</p> <p>supreme 13 provincial council to serve four-year terms) and the Second Supreme Court or Hoge Raad (consists of 41 judges: the president, 6 vice-presidents, 31 justices or raadsheren, and 3 justices in exceptional service, referred to as buitengewone dienst); the court is divided into</p>
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—
<p>it is made up of 12 people whose task is the swift and efficient exchange of sensitive information within the INTERPOL community, using</p>
Personnel Composition
<p>i) no information provided, ii) police force seems to be understaffed.</p> <p>"The police force is understaffed and we have a long way to go before we can attain the staffing levels required," police spokesperson Judith</p> <p>Chief officer Farouk Mwirima</p>
<p>President Lt. Gen. Yoweri Kaguta MUSEVENI (since seizing power on 26 January 1986); Vice President Edward SSEKANDI (since 24 May 2011)</p> <p>unicameral National Assembly (575 seats, 238 members elected by popular vote, 112 women directly elected, 25 nominated by legally established special interest groups [army 10, disabled 5, youth 5, labor</p> <p>Supreme Court of Uganda (consists of the chief justice and 5 justices) [6]</p>
—
no information
—

no information
Personnel Composition
18-24 years of age for selective compulsory military service, with a 2-year service obligation; no minimum age for voluntary service (all officers are volunteers); 18-10 years of age for women high school graduates
(1) "President Xi Jinping (since 14 March 2013); vice President Li Yuanchao (since 14 March 2013)" president and vice president elected by National People's Congress for a five-year term (eligible for a second
"appointed by the central government in Beijing after receiving the nominal consent of the National People's Congress (NPC)" current mayor: Mr. Wang Anshun[9]
(1) 2,987 seats; members elected by municipal, regional, and provincial people's congresses, and People's Liberation Army to serve five-year terms"[2]
—
—
(1) consists of over 340 judges including the chief justice, 13 grand justices, "chief justice appointed by the People's National Congress; term limited to two consecutive 5-year terms; other justices and judges
—
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—
Personnel Composition

28,000 police officers and 4,500 civilian staff[6]

Leun Chun-ying[4]

—

Ms Lau Yin Hing, Connie, JP[7]

Headed by a Senior Superintendent assisted by three Superintendents (...) staffed by nearly 40 police and civilian staff, with three of its officers seconded overseas to serve at the INTERPOL General Secretariat in Lyon, the Office of the Special Representative of INTERPOL to the United Nations in New York and the INTERPOL Global Complex for Innovation in Singapore"[6]

Personnel Composition

[illegible]

Personnel Composition
i) No accurate information of personnel composition, ii) same
no information on website
—
President Nicolás MADURO MOROS (since 8 March 2013), Executive vice President Jorge Alberto ARREAZA Montserrat (since 8 March 2013); note the president is both chief of state and head of government; former
Alcalde Jorge Jesús Rodríguez Gómez
Alcalde Antonio Ledezma Díaz
Unicameral National Assembly or Asamblea Nacional (165 seats, members elected by popular vote on a proportional basis to serve five-year terms); Tribunal de Justicia (consists of 32 judges organized into six division - constitutional, political administrative, electoral, civil appeals, criminal appeals, and social (mainly agrarian and labor issues) [12]
—
—
Gabriella Ramirez Mar
More than 100 members[16]
Personnel Composition
President Ollanta HUMALA Tasso (since 28 July 2011), First Vice President Marisol ESPINOZA Cruz (since 28 July 2011); Second Vice President (vacant); note the president is both the chief of state and
Director: Ing. Manuel Reynaldo Joaquín Manrique Ugarte
Alcaldesa Susana Villarán de la Puente
Unicameral Congress of the Republic of Peru or Congreso de la República del Peru (130 seats; members are elected by popular vote to serve five-year terms) [9]

Supreme Court (consists of 16 judges and divided into civil, criminal, and constitutional-social sectors) [8]
Leader and founder: Abimael Guzmán
No information
Personnel Composition
No information
President Jose Daniel ORTEGA Saavedra (since 10 January 2007); vice President Moises Omar HALLESLEVENS Acevedo (since 10 January 2012); note - the president is both chief of state and head of government
Alcaldesa Daysi Torres Bosques
Unicameral National Assembly or Asamblea Nacional (92 seats, 90 members elected by proportional representation and party lists to serve five-year terms; 1 seat for the province president; 1 seat for the runner-up)
Supreme Court or Corte Suprema de Justicia (consists of 16 judges organized into administrative, civil, criminal, and constitutional chambers) [4]
—
—
Leader: Gerardo de Jesus Gutierrez alias "El Flaco"
—
No information
Personnel Composition
No information
President Carlos MAURICIO FONES Cartagena (since 1 June 2009); vice President Salvador SANCHEZ CEREN (since 1 June 2009); note - the president is both the chief of state and head of government and Council
Alcalde Dr. Norman Noel Quijano González [7]
Unicameral Legislative Assembly or Asamblea Legislativa (84 seats; members elected by direct, popular vote to serve three-year terms) [4]
Supreme Court or Corte Suprema (consists of 15 judges assigned to constitutional, civil, penal, and administrative conflict divisions) [4]

Lic. David Ernesto Morales Cruz
Personnel Composition
Queen ELIZABETH II (since 6 February 1952); represented by Governor General David JOHNSTON (since 1 October 2010) Prime Minister Stephen Joseph HARPER (since 6 February 2006) Federal Minister chosen by the Mayor: Gregor Robertson (head of city council); 10 councillors, of which 4 are women[6]
bicameral Parliament or Parlement consists of the Senate or Senat (105 seats; members appointed by the governor general on the advice of the prime minister and Canada (consists of the chief justice and 8 judges) note - in 1949, Canada finally abolished all appeals beyond its Supreme Court to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council (in London) [4]
—
Kim Carter[7]
—
Personnel Composition
national: President Enrique PENA NIETO (since 1 December 2012); note - the president is both the chief of state and head of government Cabinet appointed by the president; note - appointment of attorney general, the
national: Bicameral National Congress or Congreso de la Unión consists of the Senate or Camara de Senadores (128 seats; 96 members elected by popular vote to serve six-year terms, and 32 seats allocated on the

National. Supreme Court of Justice or Suprema Corte de Justicia de la Nacion (consists of 21 ministers or judges and 5 supernumerary judges) [2]
—
Leaders: Eduardo Arellano Felix, Francisco Javier Arellano Felix, Francisco Rafael Arellano Felix
—
—
Personnel Composition
1) no regular military forces - small Coast Guard; a Ministry of National Defense established May 2012; the regular Haitian Armed Forces (FAdH) - Army, Navy, and Air Force - have been demobilized but still exist on
President Michel MARTELLY (since 14 May 2011), Prime Minister Laurent LAMOTHE (since 16 May 2012) and Cabinet chosen by the prime minister in consultation with the president [1]
—
Bicameral National Assembly or Assemblée Nationale consists of the Senate (30 seats; members elected by popular vote to serve six-year terms; one third elected every two years) and the Chamber of Deputies
Supreme Court or Cour de Cassation (consists of a chief judge and other judges) note - Haiti is a member of the Caribbean Court of Justice [1]
—
—
—
—
—
Personnel Composition
—
—
President Paul KAGAME (since 22 April 2000) Prime Minister Pierre Damien HABUMUREMYI (since 7 October 2011) Council of Ministers appointed by the president [5]
Mayor Ndayisaba Fidele
Bicameral Parliament consists of Senate (26 seats; 12 members elected by local councils, 8 appointed by the president, 4 appointed by the
Supreme Court (consists of the court president, vice president, and 12 judges; normally organized into 3-judge benches) note - the Gacaca Court was established in 2001 by the National Unity Government to try

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—
—
Four officers [7]
Personnel Composition
A strength of more than 350,000 men and women [6]
—
President Goodluck JONATHAN (since 5 May 2010, acting since 9 February 2010); Vice President Mohammed Namadi SAMBO (since 19 May 2010); note - the president is both the chief of state and head of government
Governor Babatunde Raji Fashola
Bicameral National Assembly consists of the Senate (109 seats, 3 from each state plus 1 from Abuja; members elected by popular vote to serve four-year terms) and House of Representatives (360 seats; members elected by popular vote to serve four-year terms)
Supreme Court (consists of the chief justice and 15 justices)
—
—
—
—
—
Personnel Composition
A force of more than 35,000 officers, the Kenya Police Service (KPS)
—
President Uhuru KENYATTA (since 9 April 2013), Deputy President William RUTO (since 9 April 2013); note - the president is both the chief of state and head of government and Cabinet appointed by the president
—
Mayor George Aladwa
Bicameral parliament consists of a Senate (67 seats) and a National Assembly (349 seats); members to serve five-year terms [6]

Supreme Court (consists of chief and deputy chief justices and five judges) [6]
–
–
Mungiki movement: membership said to range between 200'000 and 2 million [8]
3 commissioners, of which 2 are women[2]
–
Personnel Composition
–
–
President Bashar al-ASAD (since 17 July 2000); Vice President Farouk al-SHARA (since 21 February 2006); Vice President Najah al-ATTAR (since 23 March 2006) Prime Minister Waheed al-HALBI (since 9 August 2012);
Appointed by the president
–
Unicameral People's Assembly or Majlis al-Shaab (250 seats; members elected by popular vote to serve four-year terms) [1]
Court of Cassation (organized into civil, criminal, religious, and military divisions, each with 3 judges); Supreme Constitutional Court (consists of 4 members) [11]
–
–
Jamal Maarouf (Martyrs of Syria Brigades), Hassan Abboud (Harakat Ahrar al-Sham al-Islamiyya), Zahran Alloush (Jaysh al-Islam), Ahmed al-Sheikh (Sugour al-Sham), Abdul Aziz Salama (Liwa al-Tawhid) [6]
–
–
Personnel Composition
–
–

King MOHAMMED VI (since 30 July 1999), Prime Minister Abdelmalik BENKIRANE (since 29 November 2011) and Council of Ministers appointed by the prime minister as well as Minister Delegates to each
—
—
Bicameral Parliament consists of the Chamber of Counsillors (or upper house) (270 seats - to be reduced to a maximum of 120; members elected indirectly by local councils, professional organizations, and labor
Supreme Court or Court of Cassation (consists of 5 judge panels organized into civil, family matters, commercial, administrative, social, and criminal sections) [1]
—
—
—
Personnel Composition
"Described as a paramilitary organization or a gendarme, the National Guard numbers approximately 12,000 forces." [5]
City mayor: Dr Mohamed El Béji BEN MAMI [4]
—
—
—
Personnel Composition

–
President Salva Kiir Mayardit (since 9 July 2011); vice President James Wani IGGA (since 23 August 2013); note - the president is both chief of state and head of government [2]
City council, headed by mayor Mahammed El Haj Baballa
Bicameral National Legislature consists of the National Legislative Assembly (332 seats) and the Council of States (50 seats); members serve four year terms [2]
Supreme Court of South Sudan (consists 7 justices including the court president and deputy president and organized into panels of 3 justices except when sitting as a Constitutional panel of all 7 justices) [2]
–
–
–
–
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–
Personnel Composition
With a force of more than 135,000 men and women, the Bangladesh Police is the country's national police organization. [7]
–
President Abdul HAMID (since 24 April 2013); note - Abdul HAMID served as acting president following the death of Zillur RAHMAN in March 2013; HAMID was subsequently elected by the National Assembly [1]
i) Dhaka North City Corporation: mayor; 36 ward councillors; 12 women councillors ii) [8] ii) mayor; chief executive officer; 30 ward & 30 women commissioners[9]
Unicameral National Parliament or Jatiya Sangsad, 300 seats (45 reserved for women) elected by popular vote from single territorial constituencies; members serve five year terms [1]
Supreme Court of Bangladesh (organized into the Appellate Division with 7 justices and the High Court Division with 99 justices) [1]
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Personnel Composition

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President Taur Matan ROAK (José Maria de VASCONCELOS) (since 20 May 2012); note - the president plays a largely symbolic role but is the commander in chief of the military and is able to veto legislation
Unicameral National Parliament (the number of seats can vary from 52 to 65; members are elected by popular vote to serve five-year terms in a modified proportional representation system) [1]
Supreme Court of Justice (consists of the court president and 14 judges); note - the UN Justice System Programme, launched in 2003 and in 2008, is helping strengthen the country's justice system [1]
–
Sebastiao Dias Ximenes
Eight police officials in addition to administrative and legal staff. [6]
Personnel Composition
1) The INP is made up of more than 400,000 police officers and civilian employees, deployed to the 32 regional police forces of the 17,000 islands which make up Indonesia. Currently, there are more than 12,000
President Susilo Bambang YUDHONYONO (since 20 October 2004); vice President BOEDIONO (since 20 October 2009); note - the president is both the chief of state and head of government Cabinet appointed by
Joko Widodo[11]
People's Consultative Assembly (Majelis Permusyawaratan Rakyat or MPR) is the upper house; it consists of members of the DPR and DPD and has role in inaugurating and impeaching the president and in amending
Supreme Court or Mahkamah Agung (51 judges divided into 8 chambers); Constitutional Court (consists of 9 judges) [2]
–

–
Danang Girindrawardana[10]
120 police officers and civilian employees, including 18 women.
Personnel Composition
Musa Hadid
–
Personnel Composition
ii) The Force has a strength of more than 93,000 men and women, with its headquarters located in the administrative capital Nay Pyi Taw. [3]
–
President THEIN SEIN (since 4 February 2011); vice President SAI MOOK KHAM (since 3 February 2011); Vice President NYAN HTUN (since 15 August 2012) [2]

Hla Myint
Bicameral, consists of the House of Nationalities [Amnyotha Hnutlaw] (224 seats, 168 directly elected and 56 appointed by the military; members serve five-year terms) and the House of Representatives [Duthu Hnutlaw]
Supreme Court of the Union (consists of the chief justice and 7-11 judges)
Personnel Composition
President Karellos PAPADOLIAS (since 12 March 2005), Prime Minister Antonis SAMARAS (since 20 June 2012) and Cabinet appointed by the president on the recommendation of the prime minister [1]
Giorgos Kaminis
Unicameral Parliament or Vouli ton Ellinon (300 seats; members elected by direct popular vote to serve four-year terms) [1]
Hellenic Supreme Court of Civil and Penal Law (consists of 56 judges) [1]
—
—
Calliope Spanou
INTERPOL Athens is staffed by both police officers and civilians, with a total staff of 20.
Personnel Composition

Personnel Composition
President Viktor YANUKOVYCH (since 25 February 2010); Prime Minister Mykola AZAROV (since 11 March 2010); First Deputy Prime Minister Serhiy ARBUZOV (since 24 December 2012); Deputy Prime Ministers (ii) Gerega Galina Fedorivna (interim mayor until elections of 2015)
Unicameral Supreme Council or Verkhovna Rada (450 seats, 50% of seats allocated on a proportional basis to those parties that gain 5% or more of the national electoral vote and 50% to members elected in single-member constituencies); Supreme Court of Ukraine (consists of 33 judges organized into civil, criminal, commercial, and administrative chambers, and a military chamber); Constitutional Court (consists of 18 justices) [2]
—
Valeriya Lutkovska[7]
INTERPOL Kiev is staffed by almost 60 men and women, including more than 50 police officers. It has a command centre operational 24 hours a day, and also 27 liaison units in every region of Ukraine." [5]
Personnel Composition
45'000-60'000 police and border guards[7]
—
i) Hassan Rouhani

Mohammad-Bagher Ghalibaf[11]
i) 290 members, 9 women[12] ii) Ali Khamenei
15 members[9]; or 31 members, of which (approx.) 4 are women(13%)[14]
i) Sadeq Larijani ii) 6 mullahs; 6 lawyers iii) Ali Khamenei
—
—
—
Personnel Composition
—
i) 34 members, one of which is the Lord Mayor (István Tarlós)[2]
6 members (men)[9]
386 members (9% women[3])
33 members (7 women and 26 men)[4]
—
—
—
4 members (1 woman and 3 men); head: László Székely, Fundamental Rights Commissioner)
Personnel Composition
Hassan Sheikh Mohamud (president); Abdiweli Sheikh Ahmed (prime minister)
Mayor: Mohamud Ahmed Nur (Governor of Banadir Region)[2]
275 members (38 women and 237 men)[1]
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Personnel Composition
—
(i) King and Prime Minister Abdallah bin Abd al-Aziz Al Saud; Heir Apparent Crown Prince Salman bin Abd al-Aziz Al Saud (monarch is chief of state and head of government)[2] (ii) King and Prime Minister Abdallah bin Abd al-Aziz Al Saud; Second Deputy Prime Minister Muqrin bin Abd al-Aziz Al Saud[2]
Includes many royal family members[2]
150 members and a chairman appointed by the monarch[2]; currently 30 are women (19.9%)[3]
Court chief, organised into circuits with 3-judge panels (criminal circuit has a 5-judge panel)[2]
—
—
—
—
—
Personnel Composition
40'500 police officers; 8'900 civilian staff[2]
(i) Milos Zeman (ii) Prime Minister Bohuslav Sobotka; First Deputy Prime Minister Andrej Babis; Deputy Prime Minister Pavel Belobradek[3]
11 members (elected by Prague City Assembly): Mayor Tomáš Hudeček; 4 deputy mayors and 6 councillors, of which 2 are women[6]
(i) 81 members[3], of which 14 are women (17.3%)[4] (ii) 200 members, of which 39 are women (19.5%)[4]

63 members, of which 13 are women (21%)[7]
(i) Civil Law and Commercial Division, Criminal Division, each with a court chief justice, cive justice, and several judges (ii) 15 justices (iii) 28 judges[3]
Anna Šabatová[5]
More than 30 officers[2]
Personnel Composition
Edwin M. Lee
Jerry Lee
Barack Obama
11 members, of which 4 are women[2]
(i) 100 members, of which 20 are women (20%) (ii) 432 members, of which 79 are women (18.3%)[3]
(i) 9 members, of which 3 are women

"group of civilians who have never been San Francisco police officers" [8]
Personnel Composition
14 members, of which one is a woman; head of government: governor Georgy Poltavchenko[2]
50 members, of which 2 are women[4]
118 members, of which 93 are women[7]
—
—
Alexander Shishlov
—
Personnel Composition
Yang Xiong
—
—
—

158 members, of which 20 are women (12.7%)[5]

13 magistrates including the court president

Personnel Composition

Police president Wolfgang Kopitzsch; police press officer Mirko Streiber

(i) 11 members, of which 5 are women (45%)[2] (ii) Olaf Scholz (iii) Dr. Drothee Stapelfeldt

14 member, of which 1 is a woman(7%)[3]

121 members, och which 49 are women(40%)[4]

Personnel Composition

Training of 1,500 residents planned for 2015[10]

(i) Robert Beugre Mambe[6] (ii) 31 members
(i) President Alassance Dramane Ouattara (ii) Prime Minister Daniel Kablan Duncan (iii)
255 members[1], of which 24 are women (9.4%)[2]
—
Personnel Composition
—
Vincent C. Gray
13 members, of which 4 are women(30%); chaired by Phil Mendelson[4]
Chief Judge Lee P. Satterfield, 61 associate judges, 24 magistrate judges and senior judges[6]
Chief Judge Eric Washington, 7 associate judges (of which 4 are women, 57%) and 12 senior judges (of which 2 are women

(i) Marie A. O'Rourke[9]
"INTERPOL Washington is composed of a multi-sector workforce which includes full-time employees, contractors, and personnel seconded from more than 20 local, state, and federal law enforcement agencies. The staff includes senior criminal investigators, analysts, attorneys, information technology specialists and administrative support personnel."[2]
Personnel Composition
(i) Khalifa Ababacar Sall
(i) President Macky Sall (ii) Prime Minister (Ms.) Aminata Toure (iii) Council of Ministers (33 members, of which 6 are women (18%)[7]
—
150 members, of which 65 are women (43.3%)[9]
(i) (ii) 5 members[11]

Serigne Diop (from 2009 to 2015)[10]

10 people[6]

Illegal/HR violation	Specific to Threat? Which one?	Effectiveness?
<p>Yes - violent repression during the May 2013 demonstrations,[31] excessive use of force, extrajudicial killings, registration of killings as "acts of violence followed by death", corruption.[32]</p>	—	—
	—	—
—	Yes, assault/criminality.	
—	—	

-	-	
-	Yes.	
-		
-		
-		
-		
-		

—	—	—
Homicides; drug dealings; extortions.	Burning buses, targeting police officers.	Attacks are organized by means of cellphones by the heads of the organization from high security prisons.
—	—	—
—	Criminal organizations.[37]	
—	—	—
—	—	—
Illegal/HR violation	Specific to Urban Threat	Effectiveness?

<p>"The most persistent human rights problems included abuses by government security forces and local defense volunteers in the context of the continuing Muslim separatist insurgency in the South; the continued reported use at times of excessive force by security forces, including police killing, torturing, and otherwise abusing criminal suspects, detainees, and prisoners;" [24]</p>		<p>depends on the various police department subdivisions, but don't seem to be very effective.</p>
<p>Bangkok police chief is under investigation.[10]</p>	<p>Specific to property, life, body and sex; auto and motorcycle theft. [29]</p>	<p>no</p>
<p>The government of Yingluck Shinawatra has not yet fulfilled her promise to give priority to human rights. No one has been held responsible for the 98 dead and more than 2,000 injured during the 2010 "Red Shirt" demonstrations. Thai authorities enforce censorship and prosecute activists under computer and lese-majeste</p>	<p>No.</p>	<p>no</p>
<p>—</p>	<p>no.</p>	<p>—</p>

Corruption:"Manipulation of the courts would be nothing new. In 2008 Mr Thaksin's lawyers were	no.	no
—	—	—
—	—	—
—	—	—
—	—	no
—	—	statistics and monthly reports are "under construction" according to webpage. Might be a hint for questionable effectiveness. [22]
—	—	—
Illegal/HR violation	Specific to Threat? Which one?	Effectiveness?
"Indeed, police violence, political policing, militarization, human rights abuses, corruption, autonomy,and impunity, were among the most distinguished features of the mentioned period [Military Dictatorship],and at the same time, are the problems yet to address by democratic leadership in	No useful information on the Argentine Federal Police	—
	—	—
	Buenos Aires Metropolitan Police: Control of public places, crime prevention in general. The Buenos Aires Police department is especially	—

ourtransitional society."[4]	—	—
	—	—
—	No.	Yes, when it comes to prosecuting military and police personnel involved in atrocities committed during the Dirty War./However: "The upper house in Argentina's Congress has approved a series of laws proposed by the government
—	—	—
—	No.	—
—	No.	—
—	—	—
—	Against the following wrongdoings of the public national administration: illegitimacy, insufficient information, neglecting the customers etc. [17]	—
—	—	—
Illegal/HR violation	Specific to Threat? Which one?	Effectiveness?
Police brutality as happened during the 2012 Marikana Platinum Mine demonstrations: 34 miners were killed by police forces [22]	Crime Prevention, Police Emergency Services Firearm, Liquor and second Hand Goods Control Railway Policing.	No

HR violations against sex workers in Cape Town: Sex workers said that when they are arrested by the police they are often assaulted, pepper sprayed, bribed and sexually assaulted. Almost 1 in 6 sex		No

		"has developed an international reputation for excellence"[29]
No.	Preventive approach (e.g. programme 'Junior Dialogue Society' promotes dialogue and avoidance of violent confrontational conflict, as well as mentoring of junior citizens)	
—	—	—

—	Any instances of alleged corruption	People don't seem to be to report to the hotline as requested
—	"INTERPOL Pretoria processes extradition requests, stolen vehicle enquiries and drug and fraud offences, and provides assistance to SAPS and INTERPOL member countries in cases relating to missing persons, child abuse and illegal	—
—	—	—
Illegal/HR violation	Specific to Threat? Which one?	Effectiveness?
human rights violations by the National Police: "The throwing of stones by the police against the civil population using slings and catapults as well as the	—	—
		yes
		yes
—	—	—
—	—	—

—	—	—
—	—	—
—	Specific against governmental abuses (monitoring and transparency)	
Kidnappings and killings of people.	—	yes and no
—	—	—
—	—	—
Illegal/HR violation	Specific to Threat? Which one?	Effectiveness?
human rights violations by the National Police: "The throwing of stones by the police against the civil population using slings and catapults as well as the indiscriminate use of tear gas against homes and directly against demonstrators, showing evident viciousness. Acts of torture, cruel and degrading treatment among these, the shaving of eyebrows, threats of mutilation and fierce and indiscriminate beatings in trucks, armoured cars and other places removed from other demonstrators, causing serious same as Bogotá	—	—
—	—	—

No	No	Yes
Yes - the 2008 councillors are being investigated for irregularities in the purchase of 22 trucks. [8]	—	
—	Specific against governmental abuses (monitoring and transparency)	
Kidnappings and killings of people.	—	yes and no
—	—	—
—	—	—
Illegal/HR violation	Specific to Threat? Which one?	Effectiveness?
—	—	—
Human rights violations by the National Police: "The throwing of stones by the police against the civil population using slings and	—	—

—	—	
—	—	—
—	—	—
—	—	—
—	Specific against governmental abuses (monitoring and transparency)	—
Kidnappings and killings of people.	—	yes and no
—	—	—
—	—	—
Illegal/HR violation	Specific to Threat? Which one?	Effectiveness?
Yes, HR violations committed by military officers: "A military Abuses of sex workers." The	external threats to the country, illegal trafficking.	not effective
principal conclusion is that police	—	not effective
HR violations in general. use of	external and internal threats to the country.	—
excessive force by police, which	—	—
—	—	not effective
—	—	—
—	—	not really effective
—	—	—
High level of police corruption [15]	—	—
No [18]	No	—
—	—	—
—	—	—

—	—	not effective
—	—	not effective
—	"Through INTERPOL Accra, the GPS cooperates actively both with other	—
Illegal/HR violation	Specific to Threat? Which one?	Effectiveness?
"Alleged rape of a woman in police custody; death or grievous hurt	Transborder crime, such as drug trafficking and smuggling, counter- containing insurgencies, counter- naval operations and contain	not known
—	illegal immigration, trans-border smuggling [13]	—
Allegedly cases of rape, but source not very reliable	Counter-terrorism and hostage rescuing	seems to be effective, since it also provides important
—	Border security, trans-border crimes, smuggling	yes
cases of sexual harassment	—	—
—	i) urban security, traffic	—
—	—	—
—	—	—
—	—	—
—	—	—
—	—	—
—	Abusive behavior by police officers	—
—	—	—
Illegal/HR violation	Specific to Threat? Which one?	Effectiveness?
Similar to Calcutta, various human rights abuses. "The Delhi High Court has issued notice to the Delhi Police Commissioner	i) urban security, traffic	Questionable because of human rights violations
—	against burglaries, detective services (gathering information), civil protection etc.	—
—	Najeeb Jung's priority will be security for women	—
—	—	—
—	—	—
—	—	—
—	—	—
—	—	—

—	—	—
—	—	—
—	—	—
Illegal/HR violation	Specific to Threat? Which one?	Effectiveness?
No concrete information found, but probably security forces are involved in HR violations in order to uphold the authoritarian regime.	—	—
	—	—
	—	—
	—	—
	drug trafficking, robberies, human trafficking	—
—	—	—
Various HR violations and corruption	—	—
—	—	might not be too effective
business corruption, political corruption and individual corruption: "The Azerbaijani judicial system is tainted by corruption and	—	The high level of corruption impedes any effective jurisdiction.
—	Abusive state apparatus	No
—	—	—
—	violations of rights, freedoms and legitimate interests of physical and legal entities trampled upon as a result of actions of the officers of the	No, it is not at all independent.
—	fight against terrorism, reduce illegal activities in the Caspian Sea [6]	—
—	localizing fugitives, missing persons and carrying out identification and record checks; terrorism, drug trafficking, trafficking in human	—

–	(...)improve interoperability and cooperation between the border authorities of EU Member States and Azerbaijan." [15]	it is difficult to assess whether border control is really effective. There is no answer to the actual effectiveness since it
Illegal/HR violation	Specific to Threat? Which one?	Effectiveness?
1) On 7 July, the Grand Chamber ruled in the case of Al-Jedda v. the United Kingdom that the prolonged internment of Hilal Abdul Razzaq Ali	ii) terrorism, cyber threats...	yes
–	General crime in Greater London area	Yes
–	Counter-Terrorism, Economic Crime, Public Order, Reducing Crime, Road Safety, Tackling Antisocial Behavior [16]	yes
–	–	–
–	–	–
–	–	yes, effective
–	–	yes, effective
–	–	yes, effective
–	–	yes, effective
–	–	not, effective
–	–	–
MI 5 has been said to be involved in covering the MP liberal Democrat	–	it seems to be effective
–	Tackle serious and organized crime;Strengthen UK borders;Fight fraud and cybercrime;Protect	–
Illegal/HR violation	Specific to Threat? Which one?	Effectiveness?
–	Combating criminality	yes
–		yes
–		
–		
–		
–		

–		
–	Abusive behavior of state apparatus	yes
–	–	–
–	Abusive behavior of security services	–
–	international trafficking in weapons, ammunition, explosives or drugs; internationally organized	–
Illegal/HR violation	Specific to Threat? Which one?	Effectiveness?
–	ii) CSIS: Cyber-attacks on Canadian critical infrastructure, security screening, proliferation and weapons	yes
–	sex crimes, financial crimes, domestic violence, homicide [10]	yes
–	–	–
Allegation of drug consumption (crack consumption)		
–	–	–
–	–	–
–	–	–
–	–	yes
–	–	–
–	Avoid abusive behavior on the part of intelligence services	–
–	Avoid abusive behavior on the part of the police	–
–	Avoid abusive behavior on the part of the police	–
–	–	–
Illegal/HR violation	Specific to Threat? Which one?	Effectiveness?
ii) killing of several Muslim Brotherhood supporters and protesters in 2012; iii) violence	National Security	–
Corruption, beatings	Crime in general, such as smuggling and narcotics trafficking, political subversion and sabotage, black	–
not clear	–	–

–	–	–
–	–	–
–	–	–
–	–	–
Random killings of civilians, abductions	–	yes, effective regarding the fear that it spreads across the globe
–	–	no, they are not effective. All these bodies are incapacitated because they are, for the most
–	Terrorism; Drug trafficking; Trafficking in organs; Illegal immigration; Organized crime	–
Illegal/HR violation	Specific to Threat? Which one?	Effectiveness?
–	UN/UNPA is specific to the following threats: Dealing with natural disasters, emergencies and civil	yes
–	–	–
One bigger case of embezzlement involving the Tokyo police: Kagoshima case	–	seems to be quite effective
–	–	yes effective government
–	–	–
–	–	–
–	–	–
–	–	–
–	–	–
–	–	–
–	–	–
–	–	–
Corruption within the safety commission	Abusive behavior on behalf of the police	Not really
–	Combats especially transnational crime	–
Illegal/HR violation	Specific to Threat? Which one?	Effectiveness?
abuse of use of force, corruption, drug trafficking, militia [21]	(1) the DPAM - Divisao de Policia de Atendimento à Mulher is dedicated exclusively to domestic violence [20]	No

(i) Yes; (ii) Yes	(i) Due to the nature of crime in favelas, BOPE units have extensive experience in urban warfare as well	(i) Arguable; (ii) Arguable
–	No	–
Yes	No	No
No	No	Yes
No	–	–
No	Yes - "neighborhood tribunals"	–
Yes - corruption[35]	No	–
Yes - authorization of arbitrary and disproportionate use of lethal force by the police[34]	No	–
–	–	–
Yes	Social inequality; poverty	Yes
–	(ii) One of its agencies is specific to the Olympic Games 2016.	–
–	(i) Yes. Violent clashes between the organized criminal groups and the police	(i) After two years, MISF close its project in Complexo do Alemão (2009). "The number of
Illegal/HR violation	Specific to Threat? Which one?	Effectiveness?
Yes. Corruption, in violations. In February 2007, Francisco Levi da Costa - Angolan police routinely beat and extort street vendors during "removal operation" in the capital	i) Threats to national security	No
The authorities curtailed freedom of assembly through excessive use of force, arbitrary arrests and	–	No
The police and government inspectors (known as fiscais) have increasingly conducted joint	–	No
–	–	–
–	–	–
–	–	–
In January 2010, gunmen fired on a bus carrying Togo's football team to the Africa Cup of Nations in Angola	–	Not effective
–	–	Not effective
–	Priority crime areas. Terrorism and public safety; Drug trafficking and organized crime; Trafficking in human	–

Illegal/HR violation	Specific to Threat? Which one?	Effectiveness?
–	1) specific to urban violence, petty crime and road safety; illegal immigration, clandestine	overall, yes
–	–	–
–	–	yes
–	–	yes
–	–	yes
–	–	–
–	–	yes
–	–	–
–	Prevents barriers to transparency and accountability on behalf of the state	yes
–	–	–
–	–	–
Illegal/HR violation	Specific to Threat? Which one?	Effectiveness?
Guantanamo Bay, and hr violations against Afghan and Iraqi citizens: "The enormous US prison population, the world's largest, partly reflects harsh sentencing practices contrary to international law, such as disproportionately long	Specific to: Terrorism, International Organized Crime, Crime prevention in general, drug smuggling, Counter-Terrorism, Crime Prevention	Depends on the mission and whether effectiveness concerns internal security matters or
	and Crime Investigation, Traffic Safety	–
	General Crime and traffic safety	yes
–	–	yes
–	–	yes, effective
–	Terrorist attacks and hurricanes	yes, effective
–	–	yes
–	–	yes
–	–	yes
–	–	yes

–	–	–
–	–	–
–	preventing the state to become abusive	yes
–	res - peaceful solutions to safeguard neighborhoods, schools and cyberspace from bullying, gangs, and violence",in particular patrolling in NY metro/subway[22]	–
Police corruption and discriminating behavior against minorities like afro-american people and muslims	–	–
–	Combat transnational crime and terrorism;Strengthen the security of America's borders;Facilitate	–
Illegal/HR violation	Specific to Threat? Which one?	Effectiveness?
–	–	–
–	–	–
–	–	–
–	–	–
lack of impartiality, corruption[3]	–	–
–	–	–
–		
–	–	–
–	–	–
Illegal/HR violation	Specific to Threat? Which one?	Effectiveness?
–	III) NPA. Guarantee a safe environment as it relates to crime and accidents;Ensure social	
–	traffic threats, criminal investigations and public security in general	–
–	–	yes

–	–	
–	–	
–	–	–
–	–	–
–	–	–
–	Abusive state apparatus, lack of transparency	yes
–	–	–
–	–	–
–	Fugitive investigations; Financial and cybercrime; Public safety and terrorism; Drugs and organized	–
Illegal/HR violation	Specific to Threat? Which one?	Effectiveness?
widespread human rights abuses by all parties to the conflict in eastern Congo continued in 2013, despite renewed regional and international initiatives to end the violence. The M23 rebel group, which has received significant military support from Rwanda since its inception in April 2012, has committed serious abuses in Rutshuru and Nyiragongo territories, including summary executions, rapes, and forced recruitment of children. Other parts of eastern Congo have seen a rise in inter-ethnic violence as the Congolese government and army, which were focused on trying to defeat the M23, left a security vacuum that other abusive militia groups sought to fill. These groups, including the Democratic Forces for	–	–
		Questionable
–	–	Not effective
–		

Illegal/HR violation	Specific to Threat? Which one?	Effectiveness?
<p>"Mass protests following Russia's December 2011 parliamentary elections prompted promises of political reforms. However, after his return to the presidency, Vladimir Putin oversaw the swift reversal of former President Dmitry Medvedev's few, timid advances on political freedoms and unleashed an unprecedented crackdown against civic activism. New laws restrict nongovernmental organizations, undermine freedoms of assembly and expression, and discourage international advocacy. New local laws discriminate against lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender people. Abuses continue in the counterinsurgency campaign in the North Caucasus." [13]</p>		
Illegal/HR violation	Specific to Threat? Which one?	Effectiveness?
	Yes, see C343	

Yes	Yes	Yes - ETA has been blamed for over 840 deaths in the 40+ years that they have been
Illegal/HR violation	Specific to Threat? Which one?	Effectiveness?
Singapore has one of the world's highest execution rates of death penalty relative to its population.[13]	No	Yes
—	No	Yes
—	No	Yes
—	No	—
—	No	Has been criticized.

—	—	—
—	—	—
—	—	Yes
—	—	—
Illegal/HR violation	Specific to Threat? Which one?	Effectiveness?
No	Crime investigation and prevention on the national level.	Yes
No	Specific to crime prevention, crime repression and intervention	Yes
No (although recently a police officer in Luzern violently beat a thief and another one allegedly got	Specific to violence, crime prevention, traffic security	Yes
No	—	Yes
No	—	Yes
No	—	Yes
No	—	—
No	—	—
No	—	—
No	—	Yes
No	Abusive state behavior	Yes
No	—	—
—	—	—
No	Abusive state behavior	Yes
No	—	—
No	Threat not specified, only that it adds to CH security [16]	—
No	Seirous and organized crime, international terrorism	—
Illegal/HR violation	Specific to Threat? Which one?	Effectiveness?

Human rights conditions in Iraq remain poor, particularly for detainees, journalists, activists, and women and girls. Security forces continued to arbitrarily detain and torture detainees, holding some of them outside the custody of the Justice Ministry. The Justice Ministry announced a record number of executions in 2012, but provided little information about	terrorism, threats to national security, narcotics production and trafficking	No
–	–	No
–	–	–
–	–	–
–	–	No
–	–	–
–	–	–
–	–	–
–	Against violence and the desolate situation of women	yes
Kidnappings, killings etc.	Westernization	not really
–	–	–
–	help to prevent collapse of security forces in Iraq and hence a collapse of the state itself	not really
torture, summary executions and war crimes. [13]	–	not really
Terrorism, corruption, drug trafficking	–	–
Illegal/HR violation	Specific to Threat? Which one?	Effectiveness?
Kazakhstan's human rights record has seriously deteriorated following violent clashes in December 2011 between police and demonstrators, including striking oil workers. Authorities blamed outspoken oil workers and political opposition activists for the unrest, and sentenced Vladimir Kozlov, an opposition leader, to prison on vague and overbroad criminal charges. Freedom of assembly is strictly controlled and a restrictive law on religious freedoms remains in force. There were attacks on independent journalists, and authorities shut down key	i) Threats to national security, terrorism, ii)	Not clear
	–	More or less
	–	–
	–	–
	–	No
	–	–
	–	–
	–	–

independent media outlets. Legislation regulating workers'	–	–
–	–	Rather weak
–	–	–
–	–	–
–	wanted persons, vehicles and stolen and lost travel documents. [2]	–
–	–	–
–	–	–
Illegal/HR violation	Specific to Threat? Which one?	Effectiveness?
The security sector in general is corrupt. [11]	–	Not effective
"Reform in Lebanon stagnated in 2011, in part because Lebanon proved mostly immune to the Arab Spring and its widespread popular calls for change. The stagnation was also caused by internal divisions, which prevented progress on draft laws to stop torture, improve the treatment of migrant domestic workers, and protect women from domestic violence. Women face discrimination under personal status laws, and vulnerable groups	–	Not effective since blocked
	–	–
	–	Not effective since blocked
	–	–
	–	–
	–	–
–	Against lack of accountability and bad governance.	difficult to tell, but rather not
Killings through suicide bomber attacks	–	Yes to certain extent
–	–	–
–	Specific to crime prevention, terrorism	–
–	Specific to lack of accountability and good governance of the security sector	–
Illegal/HR violation	Specific to Threat? Which one?	Effectiveness?
No	No	Yes
No	No	Yes

No	(i) no, (ii) no, (iii) yes - rapid urban growth;[9] (iv) yes - new buildings or areas planned for development[10]	Yes
No	No	Yes
No	No	Yes
—	—	—
—	—	—
No	No	Yes
No	—	—
No	—	—
Illegal/HR violation	Specific to Threat? Which one?	Effectiveness?
—	No	Yes
—	No	Yes
—	No	Yes
—	No	Yes
—	No	Yes
—	No	Yes
—	No	Yes
—	—	Yes
—	No	Yes
—	—	Yes
—	—	Yes
—	—	—
—	—	Yes
—	—	—

Illegal/HR violation	Specific to Threat? Which one?	Effectiveness?
–	General crime, terrorism, drug trafficking (poppy cultivation)	Questionable
–	–	–
–	–	–
Many Afghans feel enormous anxiety as the 2014 deadline for withdrawing international combat forces from Afghanistan looms and warlords and other powerbrokers jockey for position. The powerful, when implicated in serious abuses, are almost never held to account, and the justice system fails ordinary Afghans. Torture is rampant in detention facilities. The Afghan government's failure to tackle discrimination and respond	–	–
	–	Seems to be effective
	–	–
	–	–
	–	–
	Abuse of power through state agencies.	–
Kidnappings, killings, curtailing women's rights	–	Questionable
–	–	–
Alleged assaults on ISAF troops on medical facilities [4] and reports about ISAF troops abusing children	State failure and Taliban control over Afghan territory.	Questionable
–	–	No information found
–	–	–
–	State failure	–
Illegal/HR violation	Specific to Threat? Which one?	Effectiveness?
Yes[10]	No	Yes
–	No	Yes
–	–	–
No	No	Yes
No	No	Yes
–	–	–

—	No	—
[no information available]	[no information available]	[no information available]
—	No	—
—	No	—
—	No	—
—	—	—
—	—	—
No	No	Yes
—	—	—
Illegal/HR violation	Specific to Threat? Which one?	Effectiveness?
Yes	No	No.
(i) The Federal District police are poorly paid; in 1992 they earned between US\$285 and US\$400 a	(ii) Yes - drug trafficking	(ii) No
No	No	Yes
No	No	No
—	—	—
No	No	No
—	—	—
Yes About 7,000 people have died in the last year — more than 1,000 in January alone — at the hands of	—	—
—	—	—
—	—	—
—	—	—

Illegal/HR violation	Specific to Threat? Which one?	Effectiveness?
The judicial ouster of Prime Minister Yusuf Raza Gilani, attacks on civilians by militant groups, growing electricity shortages, and rising food and fuel prices all contributed to turbulence in Pakistan. Religious minorities – such as the Shia-Muslim Hazara community – were killed in large numbers with no one held to account. The military dominated politics in Pakistan and operated above the law. A number of terrorism suspects and the military’s opponents were forcibly disappeared. The police committed widespread abuses, including torturing criminal suspects and committing extrajudicial killings, while law enforcement broke down in the face of attacks by armed militant groups. Abuses by state	FIA’s mandate: Corruption, Organized crime and terrorism; Immigration, trafficking in human beings and	–
	General crimes and robberies	Not very effective
	–	
	–	
	–	–
	–	–
	–	–
	–	–
	–	–
	–	–
	–	Not effective
Corruption	–	Not effective
–	Abuse of power through state agencies.	Not effective
Suicide bomb attacks, killing other people.	Westernization	Questionable
–	Abuse of power of military sector	Not effective
–	–	–
–	–	–
Illegal/HR violation	Specific to Threat? Which one?	Effectiveness?
Turkey’s Justice and Development Party government failed to take convincing steps to the address the country’s worsening domestic human rights record and democratic deficit. The government’s stated commitment to a peace process to end the 30-year conflict with the armed Kurdistan Workers’ Party (PKK) continues to offer an opportunity to	i) Threat to national security in general, terrorism	
	–	–
	–	–
	–	–

continues to offer an opportunity to further human rights for all citizens in Turkey. There remain restrictions on freedom of expression and media and a pattern of arbitrary arrest and prolonged detention under terrorism laws. A campaign against the development of a park in central Istanbul triggered a wave	–	
	–	
	–	Questionable
	–	Questionable
–	–	Becoming more effective
Terrorist attacks, attacks against ethnic minorities	–	Questionable
–	Abuse of power by the state	Not known yet, since project is ongoing
–	–	Not effective
–		Questionable
–	–	Not effective
–	–	–
–	Generally maintaining security and stability. No specific threat mentioned	–
Illegal/HR violation	Specific to Threat? Which one?	Effectiveness?
"Law enforcement officials continued to commit human rights abuses with impunity. Authorities failed to prevent, investigate and punish attacks against lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender people including attacks by law enforcement officials. Information on the use of the death penalty remained a state secret." [9]	Threats to national security	Questionable
	–	–
	–	Questionable
	–	–
	–	–
	–	–
	–	Questionable
–	–	Not very effective because of several hurdles imposed by the government
–	–	–

–	–	–
–	–	–
Illegal/HR violation	Specific to Threat? Which one?	Effectiveness?
Human rights are generally respected by the Austrian government. In some instances	i) Generally threats against national security	
–		
–		
–		Yes, effective
–		
–		
–		
–		
–		
–	Abuse of state power	Yes, effective
–	–	–
–	–	–
–	Economic crime, general crime etc.	
Illegal/HR violation	Specific to Threat? Which one?	Effectiveness?
No	No	Yes
No	(i) No; (ii) street gang[7]	(ii) Yes
No	No	Yes
No	No	Yes
No	No	Yes
No	No	Yes

No	No	Yes
—	—	—
—	—	—
No	No	Yes
—	—	—
Illegal/HR violation	Specific to Threat? Which one?	Effectiveness?
There were credible reports of disproportionate use of force by police and of mistreatment and other forms of abuse by prison guards against detainees. During	Crime generally, human trafficking, drug and arms trafficking	—
	Traffic congestions, general crime within urban boundaries	Yes, but decreasing effectiveness
—	—	—
—	—	—
—	—	—
—	—	—
—	—	—
—	—	—
—	Power abuse by the state	On the whole quite effective
—	—	—
—	—	—
—	—	—
—	Specific against violent crime, financial crime and organized crime. Tracks and identifies firearms	—
Illegal/HR violation	Specific to Threat? Which one?	Effectiveness?
"Almost 8,000 boat migrants reached Italy by mid-2013. Border officials summarily return to Greece unaccompanied migrant children	i)Threats to national security, ii) Not specified	Questionable in the case of police, however, security in Italy is quite good
	Specific threats are not mentioned	—

and adult asylum seekers, allegedly including Syrians, who stow away on ferries. In landmark rulings on accountability for counterterrorism abuses, appeals courts upheld the in absentia convictions of twenty three US citizens for the 2003 abduction and rendition of Egyptian Abu Omar, and convicted five Italian intelligence officers whom lower courts had acquitted citing state secrecy. Roma endure evictions from informal camps, segregation, and discrimination despite the adoption of the first	Specific threats are not mentioned	–
	–	Questionable
	–	–
	–	–
	–	–
	–	–
	–	–
–	–	–
–	Abusive use of power by State	Functioning CSOs, but still questionable
Killings	–	–
–	Organized crime, terrorism, illegal immigration; Missing persons; Crimes against human beings;	–
Illegal/HR violation	Specific to Threat? Which one?	Effectiveness?
–	Not yet	Not effective
		Not effective: "The police and internal security institutions have not fully reconstituted themselves since the revolution." [19]
–	–	Not effective
–	–	Not effective
–	–	–
–	Authoritarian rule, abusive behavior towards women etc.	Questionable (although CSOs are helping a lot to re-build the country, but they face many
The report minimizes threats and hopes for new Libya, documents widespread and serious abuses	–	Not effective
–	–	–
–	Collapse of Libyas security institutions	Not known yet

–	Collapse of Libya's security institutions and weak border management	–
Illegal/HR violation	Specific to Threat? Which one?	Effectiveness?
Some.	No	Yes
–	No	Yes
–	–	–
violation of sanctions. Federal charges were unsealed today against two Chicago men for	No	Yes
No	No	Yes
–	–	–
–	–	–
–	–	–
–	–	–
–	–	–
–	–	–
Illegal/HR violation	Specific to Threat? Which one?	Effectiveness?
No	No	Yes
No	No	Yes
Some: Prosecutors alleged that the six ex-council members, as well as the two other former city officials, turned the city treasury into "their own piggy bank, which they looted	–	–
Urban growth. with the rapid growth of the City have come many problems affecting lives and welfare	–	–
No	No	Yes
–	No	Yes
–	–	–
–	–	–
–	–	–

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Illegal/HR violation	Specific to Threat? Which one?	Effectiveness?
—	—	—
—	—	—
—	—	—
—	—	—
—	—	—
—	—	—
—	—	—
—	—	—
—	—	—
—	—	—
Yes	Urban growth	—
—	—	—
—	—	—

Illegal/HR violation	Specific to Threat? Which one?	Effectiveness?
—		—
Abortion matters for women: "The Irish president signed the "Protection of Life During Pregnancy Bill" — the so-called "abortion bill" — into law, meaning that for the first time in history a girl or woman with a life-threatening pregnancy in Ireland has legal safeguards on how she	—	—
	—	—
	—	—
	—	—
—		
—	Crime in general, road safety	—
Illegal/HR violation	Specific to Threat? Which one?	Effectiveness?
"The Philippines is a multi-party democracy with an elected president and legislature, and an active civil society sector. The government in 2012 adopted important legislation improving reproductive health and domestic workers rights and making enforced disappearances a criminal offense, as well as seeking ways to improve the criminal justice system. Extrajudicial killings and enforced disappearances have decreased since	Threats to national security in general	—
	—	—
	—	—
	—	questionable
	—	yes, effective
	—	not effective
	—	same as above
—	Power abuse by government agencies	effective
Kidnappings, bombings, killings	—	Not effective
—	Illegal abuses against filipino citizens	—
—	Illegal abuses against filipino citizens	—

–	Transnational crime	–
Illegal/HR violation	Specific to Threat? Which one?	Effectiveness?
"The influence of the anti-immigrant Freedom Party, which supports the Dutch coalition government, is evident in the country's migration and asylum policy. During 2011, the government adopted or proposed a raft of measures to restrict the rights of asylum seekers and migrants, including limiting appeal rights for asylum seekers and access	Threats to national security in general	–
	–	–
	–	–
	–	–
	–	–
–	–	–
–	Abuse of power by the state	effective
–	–	–
–	–	–
–	–	–
–	–	–
–	–	–
Illegal/HR violation	Specific to Threat? Which one?	Effectiveness?
A brutal rebel group responsible for countless atrocities, the Lord's Resistance Army continues to wage "After 26 years of President Yoweri Museveni's rule, ongoing threats to freedom of expression, assembly, and association continue to raise serious concerns. Security forces largely enjoy impunity for torture, extrajudicial killings, and the deaths of at least 49 people during protests in 2009 and 2011. The	Threats to national security and crime	Not effective
	–	Not effective
	–	Not effective
	–	Questionable
	–	–
–	abuse of power by the government, sexual abuse and harassment of women	not effective
child soldiers, sexual abuses, torture	–	not effective
–	–	–

–	–	–
Illegal/HR violation	Specific to Threat? Which one?	Effectiveness?
China's new leadership assumed power in November, ending the decade-long reign of Hu Jintao and		
–	–	–
–	–	–
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–		
Illegal/HR violation	Specific to Threat? Which one?	Effectiveness?

[illegible]

Illegal/HR violation	Specific to Threat? Which one?	Effectiveness?
<p>"President Hugo Chávez, who governed Venezuela for 14 years, was elected to another six-year term in October 2012. He died in March 2013. During his presidency, the accumulation of power in the executive branch and the erosion of human rights guarantees enabled his government to intimidate, censor, and prosecute Venezuelans who criticized the president or thwarted his political agenda. President Chávez and his supporters used their powers in a wide range of cases involving the</p>	i) Threats to national security, ii) Gang violence, kidnappings, drug trafficking	Police and army are used to fight crime in Caracas and in both cases it is questionable
	—	—
	—	—
	—	In terms of promoting democracy, it is ineffective
	—	—
	—	—
	—	—
	—	—
The index also judged the effectiveness of a country's criminal justice system, looking at the	—	Not effective
—	Against abuses of state power	
—	—	—
—	—	—
Illegal/HR violation	Specific to Threat? Which one?	Effectiveness?
<p>In recent years, public protests against large-scale mining projects, as well as other government policies and private sector initiatives, have led to numerous confrontations between police and protesters, and resulted in the shooting deaths of civilians by state security forces. Efforts to prosecute those responsible for the many egregious abuses committed during Peru's internal armed conflict (1980-2000) have had mixed results. The conviction of former President Alberto Fujimori, his advisor</p>		

Vladimiro Montesinos, several army generals, and members of a		
	Abuse of state power, women's rights	—
Killed about 70'000 people		
Illegal/HR violation	Specific to Threat? Which one?	Effectiveness?
"The total ban on all forms of abortion remained in force. Two thirds of rape victims whose cases were recorded between January and August 2009 were under 18. Intimidation and attacks on government critics increased, raising fears of curbs on the rights to freedom of expression and association. There were clashes between supporters of the ruling Sandinista National Liberation Front (Frente Sandinista de Liberación		ii) Not effective, police are not protecting, but threatening people
	—	
	—	
	—	
	—	
	—	
—	Abuse of state power	—
killings of two politicians of the current Sandinista government: Concepción Torres and Juan Cruz Lora	—	—
Nicaragua's independent human-rights ombudsman is being investigated by police for allegedly	Independent democratic oversight	Not effective
—	Human trafficking, drug trafficking, transnational crime in general	—
Illegal/HR violation	Specific to Threat? Which one?	Effectiveness?
"The principal human rights problems were widespread corruption, particularly in the judicial system; weaknesses in the judiciary and the security forces that led to a high level of impunity; violence, including domestic violence, and discrimination against women; and abuse and commercial sexual exploitation of children. Other human rights problems included isolated unlawful killings and cruel treatment by security		ii) Not effective
	—	
	—	
	—	

Illegal/HR violation	Specific to Threat? Which one?	Effectiveness?
—	—	—
	we identify issues of administrative unfairness; identify causes of recurring unfairness and advise on how it can be avoided in the future; attempt to resolve complaints through consultation when	
—	—	—
Illegal/HR violation	Specific to Threat? Which one?	Effectiveness?
"Mexican security forces have committed widespread human rights violations in efforts to combat powerful organized crime groups, including extrajudicial killings, disappearances, and torture. Almost none of these abuses are adequately investigated, exacerbating a climate of violence and impunity in many parts of the country. Criminal groups as well as		
	—	—
	—	—

members of security forces continue to threaten or attack		
–	Abuse of state power by the government	Seems to be more effective than the state
The Cartels said to have tortured and killed rivals in the US and Mexico, including by dissolving the		
–	–	–
–	–	–
Illegal/HR violation	Specific to Threat? Which one?	Effectiveness?
More than 320,000 people made homeless by the January 2010 earthquake remained displaced during 2012. Thousands of internally displaced people were forcibly evicted by local authorities and private landowners. Women reporting gender-based violence received little redress. No steps were taken to address impunity for past human rights abuses. [5]		–
	Priority crime areas: drug trafficking and other illicit goods; trafficking in human beings; vehicle theft; removal	–
Illegal/HR violation	Specific to Threat? Which one?	Effectiveness?
Rwanda has made important economic and development gains, but the government has continued to impose tight restrictions on freedom of expression and association. Opposition parties are unable to operate. Victoire Ingabire, president of the FDU-Inkingi, and Bernard Ntaganda, president of the PS-Imberakuri, are both serving prison sentences; several other opposition party members are also		
	–	–

Genocide		
–	–	–
–		
Illegal/HR violation	Specific to Threat? Which one?	Effectiveness?
Background Boko Haram Unlawful killings Torture and other ill-treatment Justice system Children's rights Communal violence Death penalty Forced evictions Freedom of expression Women's rights Rights of lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex people Oil pollution in the Niger Delta Amnesty International ReportsAmnesty International Visits [7]	i) Threats to national security and internal threats like Islamist radicalism	Not effective
	–	–
	–	
	–	
	–	
	–	
	–	Not effective
	–	
killings of innocent civilians, abduction of women and children, discrimination of other religions	–	Not effective
Illegal/HR violation	Specific to Threat? Which one?	Effectiveness?
Amnesty international continued to receive reports of a range of human rights violations by the police including excessive use of force, arbitrary arrests and cases of "Background Impunity – post-election violence Human rights violations by police Communal violence International justice Refugees and asylum-seekers Internally displaced people Housing rights – forced evictions Death penalty [7]	i) Threats to national security, ethnic conflicts, terrorism	ii) Questionable
	–	–

	The INTERPOL National Central Bureau (NCB) for Kenya deals with a number of priority crime areas	
Illegal/HR violation	Specific to Threat? Which one?	Effectiveness?
"Background Crimes under international law Abuses by armed opposition groups Freedom of expression attacks on journalists Extrajudicial executions by government forces and associated militias Excessive use of force by government forces and associated militias Targeting the wounded and health workers Repression of dissent Torture and other ill-treatment Deaths in custody Enforced disappearances Impunity		
—	—	—
—		
Illegal/HR violation	Specific to Threat? Which one?	Effectiveness?
"Freedoms of expression, association and assembly Repression of dissent Sabotage		

repression of dissent – Sanrawi activists Torture and other ill- treatment Counter-terror and security Transitional justice Refugees, asylum-seekers and migrants Women’s rights Polisario camps Death penalty." [6]		
Illegal/HR violation	Specific to Threat? Which one?	Effectiveness?
"Transitional justice Torture and other ill-treatment Freedom of expression Women’s rights Death penalty Amnesty International" [3]		
–		
–		
Illegal/HR violation	Specific to Threat? Which one?	Effectiveness?

—		
Illegal/HR violation	Specific to Threat? Which one?	Effectiveness?
Illegal/HR violation	Specific to Threat? Which one?	Effectiveness?

Security forces faced allegations of ill-treatment and excessive use of force, sometimes leading to death. Accountability mechanisms for the police and military were weak. The UN Police presence ended in December. /Little progress was made in addressing crimes against humanity and other human rights violations committed by Indonesian security forces and their auxiliaries from 1975-1999. The mandate of the Serious Crimes Investigation		
—	Crime priorities: Smuggling in illicit products; Money laundering; Trafficking in human beings; Public safety and terrorism; High-tech crime; Corruption " [6]	
Illegal/HR violation	Specific to Threat? Which one?	Effectiveness?
"Competitive, credible, and fair local elections in Jakarta and the province of West Kalimantan in 2012 underscored the ongoing transition from decades of authoritarian rule in Indonesia. The government's willingness to accept numerous recommendations from the United Nations review of Indonesia's human rights record was another hopeful sign of a growing commitment to respecting rights. However, Indonesia remains beset by serious rights problems. Violence and discrimination against religious minorities, particularly Ahmadiyah, Bahai, Christians, and Shia have deepened. Lack of accountability for abuses by police		
	Against grievances emanating from the government or from society	Seems to be effective

[illegible]

seats contested in a parliamentary by-election, but a large majority of seats in Burma's lower house are controlled by the government party and the military. The Burmese government released several hundred prisoners since 2011, although a small number remain behind bars, and an roughly a		
Illegal/HR violation	Specific to Threat? Which one?	Effectiveness?
"Acknowledging alarming levels of xenophobic violence, the government created specialized police units, but draft legislation to curb hate crimes was delayed by political infighting. A new asylum service has begun operating in Athens, but access to asylum in the rest of the country and in detention remains a concern. Asylum seekers can be detained for up to 18 months, often in unacceptable conditions. Tens of thousands of people have been subject to abusive police stops based on little		
—	—	—
	tax crime, vehicle and maritime crime, drugs, arms, explosives, smuggling and trafficking [6]	
Illegal/HR violation	Specific to Threat? Which one?	Effectiveness?

Illegal/HR violation	Specific to Threat? Which one?	Effectiveness?
Ukraine's human rights record remains poor. Candidates and supporters faced violence and	Cyber crime and trafficking in human beings, drugs, economic crime, juvenile crime, organized crime [5]	
—	—	—
	Especially border security	
Illegal/HR violation	Specific to Threat? Which one?	Effectiveness?
	Terrorism, drug trafficking, trafficking in human beings and weapons[6]	—
Government critics and opponents were arbitrarily		

[illegible]

[illegible]

Illegal/HR violation	Specific to Threat? Which one?	Effectiveness?
<p>St. Petersburg: "The nine-year-old Liana Sisoko, child of a Russian-Malian parents pair was adopted on 25 March seriously injured in St. Petersburg of two teenagers with knives who had ambushed her at the elevator of the apartment building her parents' house. The perpetrators reportedly smeared a swastika on the wall and wrote added: "Skinheads - we have done it." Overall about this: "Many of racially motivated attacks with sometimes fatal outcome were not really seriously investigated</p>		
Illegal/HR violation	Specific to Threat? Which one?	Effectiveness?
<p>"The government censors the press, the internet, print publications, and academic research, and justifies human rights abuses as necessary to preserve "social stability". (...)</p>		

Illegal/HR violation	Specific to Threat? Which one?	Effectiveness?
Illegal/HR violation	Specific to Threat? Which one?	Effectiveness?
Corruption cases[9]		

"Efforts to reform the criminal code and other laws to limit such practices [dilatory practices of defendants' lawyers, leading to trial postponements of up to several months or even years] have not advanced."[10]		
Illegal/HR violation	Specific to Threat? Which one?	Effectiveness?
Illegal/HR violation	Specific to Threat? Which one?	Effectiveness?

[illegible]

[illegible]

Indicators
<p>São Paulo state saw numbers of homicides increase dramatically, reversing the reductions achieved over the previous eight years. Between January and September there was a rise of 9.7% over the same period in 2011, with 3,539 killings registered. Killings of police officers also rose steeply: more than 90 were killed by November alone. The police, academics and the media reported this rise in the context of increased confrontations between police and the state's main criminal gang, the First Command of the Capital (Primeiro Comando da Capital, PCC). [32]</p>

[illegible]

—
2001: organized simultaneous uprisings in 29 prisons across the Estate of São Paulo whre 19 inmates were killed.
—
—
Indicators

Record of Human Rights violations

—

The government is not properly respecting human rights and neglects its minorities.

—

corruption of judges
—
—
—
The rebel group's demands are not met
—
—
Indicators
—
—
—

—
—
"Argentina continues to make significant progress in prosecuting military and police personnel for enforced disappearances, killings, and torture during the country's "Dirty War" between 1976 and 1983, although trials have been subject to delays."[6]
—
CELS had a major role in the investigation of the crimes that happened during the dictatorship in Argentina.[8]
—
—
—
(i) "Concern at the large number of evictions of indigenous communities due to "the grave situation of legal uncertainty over indigenous land."[6]
Indicators
Instead of protecting the people, the cases of SAPS officers who mistreat women and citizens in general are quite common.

Instead of protecting the people, the cases of SAPS officers who mistreat women and citizens in general are quite common.

She was named the world's best mayor for the May 2013 by City Mayors, a publication that monitors the work of mayors "who have served their communities well and who have made contributions to the well-being of cities nationally and internationally.[5]

[illegible]

SCOPA successfully conducted the oversight process, which included reviewing the City's annual report, and holding management accountable for the handling of public funds and resources.[9]

The City of Cape Town has urged the people to report to its dedicated hotline. The City of Cape Town would like to remind residents of its dedicated anti-corruption hotline, which can be used to report any instances of alleged corruption involving City

Indicators

"The National Police, firm to provide a security service and unveil to the world all advanced management environment to the World Games 2013, under a precept of quality, has been established as a reference model for other countries who visit us these days in the city of Cali."[13]

—
—
They exist since 1964 and have not been defeated yet. However, they have not reached their goal of establishing a socialist society built on Marxist and Leninist principles.
—
—
Indicators
"The National Police, firm to provide a security service and unveil to the world all advanced management environment to the World Games 2013, under a precept of quality, has been established as a reference model for other countries who visit us these days in the city of Cali."[13]
—
—

"Defense Minister Juan Carlos Pinzon and the General Commander of the Armed Forces, Major General Leonardo Barrero, gave the Mayor of Cali, Rodrigo Guerrero Velasco, the Military Medal Distinguished Service for his commitment and permanent and untiring work for the safety of Cali."[4]

They exist since 1964 and have not been defeated yet. However, they have not reached their goal of establishing a socialist society built on Marxist and Leninist principles.

Indicators

— The National Police, firm to provide a security service and driven to the world an advanced management environment to the World Games 2013, under a precept of quality, has been established as a reference model for other countries who visit us these days in the city of Cali."[12]

—
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—
—
They exist since 1964 and have not been defeated yet. However, they have not reached their goal of establishing a socialist society built on Marxist and Leninist
—
—
Indicators
instead of protecting the citizens, the army abuses its citizens
instead of protecting the citizens, the GPS abuses its citizens
—
—
The Ghanaian parliament is not able to prosecute its oversight role. This is demonstrated by examples of Parliament failing to insist on budget estimates when
—
Ghana has undertaken decentralization efforts, however— weak ability of local authority to initiate and implement policies and programs— inadequacy of human and
—
—
—
—
—

The Ghanaian parliament is not able to prosecute its oversight role: This is demonstrated by examples of Parliament failing to insist on budget estimates when Since the President is at the same time the Commander in Chief, it is doubtful whether oversight takes place the way it should. An independent committee should be

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Indicators

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Indicators

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Indicators
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the strong executive branch will not allow too much leeway for the legislative branch [own thoughts]
almost every second Azerbaijani citizen perceives the judiciary to be an extremely corrupt public institution. / no judicial independence/ courts are subject to political influences and act intransparently [18]
Civil society in Azerbaijan is heavily suppressed. The Azerbaijani government is engaged in a deliberate, abusive strategy to limit dissent. The strategy is designed to curtail opposition political activity, limit public criticism of the government, and
—
It is located within the Ministry of Internal Affairs and it is directly subordinate to the Minister and answerable to him only. [15]
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Indicators

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Apparently, the IRA has taken steps to suspend its paramilitary activities.

—

MI 5 has not been involved in acts of abuse of its special functions.

—

Indicators

Indicators
Apparently, the IRA has taken steps to suspend its paramilitary activities.
MI 5 has not been involved in acts of abuse of its special functions.
Indicators

vibrant and active civil society
—
—
—
Indicators
Canada has not been involved in noteworthy conflicts recently [own thoughts]
"Toronto is ranked as the safest large metropolitan area in North America by Places Rated Almanac"[1]
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free democracy with freedom of speech and consideration of human rights [own thoughts]
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Indicators
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terrorism has become one of the key security issues for many countries
They are not independent, since they only answer to the executive branch so they cannot implement anything that goes against the executive's will. [11]
—
Indicators
Japan is one of the safest countries in the world.
—
Fun-fact: The Tokyo Metropolitan Police has a mascot. Pipo-kun was born in 1987 to make the citizens of Tokyo have friendly feelings toward the police department, and tighten the bond between the citizens of Tokyo and the Tokyo Metropolitan Police.
Safe country and it seems to recover economically
—
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—
An advisory panel on police reform was created seven years ago after the series of cover-up scandals involving senior officials of Kanagawa police headquarters where a police officer used stimulant drugs. The panel on police reform pointed to the
—
Indicators
Operation Guntoine , 2011. In all, 45 arrest warrants issued against civilian and military police involved in drug trafficking, weapons and ammunition, militias and the mafia plot. They are also accused of stealing and selling information during complex

(ii) 2010. The overall August monthly crime statistics released by the state government's Public Safety Institute (ISP, using the Portuguese acronym), are indeed heartening: 244 murders in Rio de Janeiro state, the lowest since 1991. This is 20% below the 304 murders recorded in August 2009. The 2010 statistics also show a 20% drop in robberies, from 1,100 in 2009 to 880 in 2010. The 2010 statistics also show a 20% drop in robberies, from 1,100 in 2009 to 880 in 2010.
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A week before the end of August, the year 2013 recorded 118 police shot in the state of Rio de Janeiro - and 108 PMs, 1 and 9 PCs PFem In total, 57 were on duty, 54 were off, one was medical leave, one was retired and 5 were retired. Of these, 42 died "[12]
—
(i) Between 2007 and 2009, the MSF team provided 19,000 medical consultations and 650 emergency rescues using the customized ambulance. The team of mental health workers gave more than 2,000 consultations to 1,200 patients, including
Indicators
many human rights violations and corruption. "As a result of its involvement in military combat during Angola's 27-year civil war, police still use military methods, rather than operational standards for civilian policing" [10]
—
The President has never been democratically elected and is in charge since 1979.
The Governors are responsible for the security of the citizens and not for intimidating and repressing them.
—
—
—
The movement did not reach its goal of creating a Republic of Cabinda.
internal disciplinary mechanisms are not enforced. Obedience to unlawful orders and excessive use of force are unchecked by police supervisors. Disciplinary proceedings generally do not occur. // "Police do not respond routinely to citizens' complaints of
—

Indicators
stable and functioning society
—
Functioning democracy with regular elections-
Functioning democracy with regular elections-
The Parliament is representing the nation.
—
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—
Indicators
Political stability and democratic consolidation in invaded countries. On a national level: internal stability and security is safeguarded, therefore the US security sector can be considered effective
—
Overall crime, such as murder, rape and robbery have decreased [17]
global hegemonial power
Andrew Cuomo's work earned HOB the prestigious "Innovations in American Government Award" from the Ford Foundation and the Kennedy School of Government at Harvard University on three different occasions. [14]
Today, compared to 2001, crime is down by more than 50 percent. The welfare rolls are down nearly 24 percent. High school graduation rates are up nearly 40 percent since 2005. Teen smoking is down more than 50 percent. More than 840 acres of new
—
The webpage is informative and transparent, it shows the work of the legislative assembly quite well and the assembly itself seems to be active on a number of fields.
[own information]
The webpage is informative and transparent, it shows the work of the legislative assembly quite well and the assembly itself seems to be active on a number of fields.
[own information]
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Indicators
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Indicators
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South Korea's economy has grown 17 fold within the span of a single working life and the government has evolved from an austere dictatorship into a rowdy democracy [Economist 26.10.12]

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They helped significantly to bring down authoritarian rule.
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Indicators
—
President Joseph Kabila is not able to control the various rebel groups (that are predominantly operating in Eastern Congo), although he recently signed a peace agreement with the M23 rebels.
Firstly, with regards to their ability to plan strategically and adapt to changing contexts only 5% of CSOs are highly effective, while 48% are potentially effective and 47% have poor effectiveness. This low score is amongst others explained by the fact

[illegible]

ETA attacks do take place in other areas, including Madrid, Andalusia, and Barcelona. Although handguns were used in targeted assassinations, ETA's weapon of choice is explosives, both planted explosive devices and vehicle borne improvised explosive
Indicators
Internationally, the World Economic Forum's Global Competitiveness Report 2012-2013 ranked Singapore third in the world for reliability of police services to enforce law and order. Singaporeans share this confidence in our Police officers. In a Safety & Security Survey that the Ministry of Home Affairs carried out last year, about 80% of the respondents interviewed felt that our law enforcement officers were doing a good job in maintaining the safety and security in their neighbourhoods, and more than 90% of them felt safe in their neighbourhoods."[12] "Singapore has fostered its robust
Although dominant in its activities, the government has a clean, corruption-free image. Singapore has consistently been rated as the least-corrupt country in Asia and amongst the top ten cleanest in the world by Transparency International.[22]
—
"The government should revoke the antiquated contempt offense that permits prison sentences and fines for "scandalizing the judiciary.""[18]

–
–
whereas its neighbours view their militaries as providers of comprehensive security, Singapore sees the SAF only as a hard-security deterrent. It also emphasises police and emergency services independent of the military, civil management and oversight.
–
Indicators
Security, Prosperity, Stability, good infrastructure, and good health care etc.
The city has been prospering despite the financial crisis, economic situation is stable, Zurich is an internationally important financial center, offers a high standard of living.
–
–
–
vibrant and large civil society. In addition to civil society organizations, citizens in general can start initiatives if they want to make amendments to the constitution, or they can interfere via referenda.
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Indicators

It seems that they have been instrumentalized to serve the Prime Minister instead of serving the people.
The central government has no power over some of the provinces, has no power over militant groups, government seems to favor only members of own sectarian group.
—
—
"Iraq's parliament is too ineffective to pass any laws regulating oversight, and the institutions established were accountable to Maliki alone." [13]
—
—
—
The Iraqi civil society is very active and has already achieved important progress on enabling environment in the country. Indeed, civil society advocacy played a key role in shaping the new Iraqi NGO Law of 2010, which presents important improvements
with their fundamentalism they make themselves unpopular among own tribe or population/ rudimentary warfare unable to compete with regular army
—
NATO troops leave the country in a very unstable condition, provoking state collapse and an overtaking by Islamist forces.
Security in Baghdad is not safeguarded at all, infrastructures are not working and ongoing conflict between Shia and Sunni Muslims
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Indicators
The army primarily serves the president and not the citizens of Kazakhstan./ The security sector of Kazakhstan is corrupt, lacks democratic control and can even be a threat to the population. [11]
Kazakhstan is the most stable central Asian country.
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The parliament is a nodding-through instrument for the president. Power is concentrated in the president.
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weaknesses include the absence of a participatory democracy and low standard of living in Kazakhstan which prevents people from engaging more with civil society activities, something that can be seen in the low levels of volunteering. CSOs in
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Indicators
The main flaws in the Lebanese security apparatus concern: 1) financial and administrative corruption; 2) inadequate staff development; 3) insufficient and inequitable equipment; 4) rivalry and lack of coordination; and 5) outdated regulations. The country is unable to form a new government. "Cabinet efforts remain stalled amid an ongoing political and security crisis, with little prospect for agreement as Syria continues to grapple with a two-and-a-half-year-long uprising." [12]
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The country is unable to form a new government. "Cabinet efforts remain stalled amid an ongoing political and security crisis, with little prospect for agreement as Syria continues to grapple with a two-and-a-half-year-long uprising." [12]
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Lebanese civil society organizations largely fail to understand how to use technology to spread awareness about their activities. There are many organizations doing great work, however, no one knows about it. This results in a duplication of efforts, wasted Hezbollah's political wing also runs a variety of social programs in southern Lebanon and south Beirut that provide schooling, medical care, and welfare to Lebanese Shia. In addition, the group possesses its own
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Indicators
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2010. "Grave criticism of the Stockholm County Police Authority for refusing entry clearance to foreigners on the grounds that they were vagrants and spent their time begging" [18]

Indicators
National security sector in Afghanistan is corrupt and weak.
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Mir Nawandish has succeeded in generating millions of dollars more revenue for Kabul during his tenure - mainly from retail taxes, business taxes, advertisements and property and business taxes." [12] / One of the most popular politicians in
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Guerrillas and terrorists engage in asymmetric warfare, they do not have sophisticated military means. However, their increasingly global interconnectedness allows them to execute terrible attacks to spread fear in the population. If they come into possession
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resistent insurgency, weak government, rampant corruption and security is not ensured. / fear of proxy war once the ISAF troops have left concerning tensions between Pakistan and India. [6]
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Indicators
"They are the most professional, well-trained, police force in Latin America, and they do not experience corruption within its organization."[12]
"This year, Santiago City, General Santos City, and Iligan City Police Offices are the top three contenders that are vying as 2011 best city police stations."[14]
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Lack of gender equality in the Parliament[18]
[no information available]
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results. Implementation of Integrity and Transparency Agenda resulted in the adoption of the Draft Law on Transparency of Public Service and Information Access State Administration (Bulletin 2772-06), the presentation of the bill that creates
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Indicators
Mexican security forces have committed widespread human rights violations in efforts to combat powerful organized crime groups, including extrajudicial killings, disappearances, and torture. "[0]
(ii) "A sense of insecurity prevails among many citizens because of the lack of confidence in the police and the fear of police misbehavior and crime."[8]
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Almost none of these abuses are adequately investigated, exacerbating a climate of violence and impunity in many parts of the country." "Although Mexico's Supreme Court found the use of military jurisdiction to prosecute human rights violations was
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Major drug-producing and transit nation; world's second largest opium poppy cultivator; opium poppy cultivation in 2009 rose 31% over 2008 to 19,500 hectares yielding a potential production of 50 metric tons of pure heroin, or 125 metric tons of
"Criminal groups as well as members of security forces continue to threaten or attack human rights defenders and journalists."[9]
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Indicators
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Karachi is a very violent city and the security sector has not really the power to stem the violence: "political analyst Mosharraf Zaidi says an ineffective police force and
judicial system is the root of the violence. In addition, ethnic, sectarian, political, militant
Karachi is a poorly policed city. It is a poorly governed, poorly administered, and a poorly resourced city. All the underlying ethnic, sectarian, socioeconomic issues that help ignite violence exist in many
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Although the Mayor is very popular, the city is still not safe and lacks basic infrastructure.
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Stagnant and corrupt legal system: The inability of this weak and overburdened system to effectively
address a rising level of crime and violence has fueled support for alternatives to the justice system ranging from strict versions of Islamic law to individuals taking the law into their own hands. The weak
The state has enacted laws to regulate the functioning of NGOs, however as in other cases these laws are selectively applied usually the application of these laws is politically motivated. Despite having
No broad support in the population.
The military's strong position weakens the democratic process by weakening the role of parliament and by manipulating certain political parties to obtain positive results, which means victory for parties that provide a civilian facade for continuing military
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Indicators
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Deficiencies in access to justice, lack of public confidence in the legal system,
Same as above
The Gezi protests represent an evolution for Turkish society, demonstrating that the country's vibrant civil society was now becoming more active, according to the head of the European Commission in Turkey adding that Gezi will have an impact on
PKK retreated from Turkish territory.
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it failed to play a meaningful role in the formation of defence and security policies, and as such, in the resolution of threats and appointments at the highest echelons of the security sector. In addition, the control of military supplies and expenditures by the government attempts to modify images of a military institution, that carries out secret activities, to that of a civilian and transparent institution, have been largely successful. Nonetheless, it is still too early to say that the process of debating the fact that military judges are not independent and immune. Military judges dress in military uniforms and are part of the hierarchical structure. Commanders effect the promotion of military judges, whereas the force commander to whom they report is
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Indicators
ii) Arbitrary arrests and detentions by the National Police [12]
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Lack of transparency in government affairs, government interference with the media,
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The judicial system is very corrupt and lacks transparency. Uneven enforcement of the law. [12]
They (the CSOs) face a number of challenges, including low levels of civic education and engagement, a lack of government openness and transparency, and a lack of internal democracy, financial transparency and poor management and internal
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Indicators
wien ist eine herrliche Stadt. manche sagen "Ein Dorf zum Leben - und eine Großstadt zum Arbeiten". Denn es gibt keine andere Metropole, deren Stadtgebiet zur Hälfte aus Grünfläche und Wald besteht und deren Trinkwasser direkt vom
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Indicators
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(11) "Tandem is recognized abroad as the United Nations Programme for Human Settlements Programme, UN-HABITAT, the Montreal initiative recognized as good practice." [7]
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Toronto's city council has voted overwhelmingly to strip embattled mayor Rob Ford of some of his powers." "In recent days Mr Ford [major] has admitted using crack cocaine, buying illegal drugs, and drink driving, while mayor, and used low language
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The municipal court is now more accessible with services available at the main courthouse's two service counters, four points of service and borough offices. In total, court-related services are offered at nearly 40 counters throughout the city." [12]

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Indicators
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Portugal has a relatively low rate of violent crime; however, crime in all categories is steadily increasing. Your greatest crime risk is becoming a target of pickpockets and purse snatchers, particularly at popular tourist sites and restaurants, or on public
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Civil society organisations (CSOs) of Portugal today are trapped within a set of technical procedures that have been established in the name of lifelong learning and that EU programmes have made it very difficult for CSOs to escape national state
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Indicators
Reports of ill-treatment by police officers persisted and the Italian authorities failed to introduce effective police accountability mechanisms." [12]
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<p>berlusconi behavior threatened stability of Italian parliament. Having begun as a vote of confidence in Letta, the day turned into a test for Berlusconi, whose previously unchallenged grip on the conservative side of the political spectrum faced its biggest</p>
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<p>Deficits include: low political impact, which research confirms to be far behind social impact; limitations in the international links needed to face the effects of globalisation; insufficient commitment to emerging problems in Italy, such as social</p>
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<p>Indicators</p>
<p>The soldiers do not yet march in step or even keep their formations straight. Some answer their cellphones when they should be taking orders. Some smoke in the middle of exercises. Others push and shove as personal disputes break out over one</p>
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<p>various tribes want to install autonomous areas: Libyan tribal leaders declare semi-autonomous eastern state. Ruling National Transitional Council in Tripoli rejects declaration in Benghazi of self-governing state of Barqa." [10] / "Libya's south-western region of Fezzan declared itself an autonomous federal province, Al Arabiya correspondent reported." [11] / Bloodsheds between government supporters and</p>
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<p>Civil society has faced an overwhelming number of problems when operating in Libya. One such challenge is security; with armed groups around the country and the absence of the rule of law, activists who want to touch on sensitive subjects often find</p>
<p>Militant groups lack legitimacy and mostly not backed by a majority of the population.</p>
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Indicators

Today, the major source of police corruption is the war on drugs. While the public has many different ideas on the solution to the drug issue, the strong demand for drugs means that many people will risk the dangers of trafficking. Violence will continue as a way to settle disputes. The large amounts of money involved mean that police corruption will remain endemic as long as current policies continue" [23]

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Indicators

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Indicators
with the end of apartheid and the establishment of majority rule, former military, black homelands forces, and ex-opposition forces were integrated into the South African National Defence Force (SANDF). As of 2003 the integration process was
The Gauteng government paid out almost R100 million for 2 079 claims against the police in 2011 and 2012, bringing the conduct of SAPS members into sharp focus yet again "[12]
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"Six people have been killed and several injured after a mob set suspected gangsters on fire and stoned others in towns southwest of Johannesburg"[16]
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Indicators

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Bihar is furthermore well known for its high levels of violence – which take on a variety of forms, from Maoist (Naxalite) insurgency to dacoity (banditry) to communal and caste violence, to the extent that Bihar is currently reported to be the second
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Indicators
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he seems to be a contested mayor. He didn't last long. In 2001, not even midway through his presidency, he was tossed out in a bloodless "people power" uprising stoked by public outrage over his personal excesses and graft in his administration "
The government has managed to lead the country to a certain degree of welfare
corruption. vote-buying marred the election of officers of the Philippine Judges Association (PJA) which held its convention at the Century Hotel in Manila, according to my sources. Many judges members were billeted at the five star hotel allegedly for
same as above
the civil society sector is very active and the country has a vibrant media [13]
Neither of the rebels have reached their goals.
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Indicators
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Although overall a quite positive picture of the state of civil society emerged from the assessment, some indicators that negatively affected the scores within the Impact dimension indicate a few worth mentioning: 4.1.2 shows low impact (1) on the national budgeting process, resp.
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Indicators
Understaffed police and abusive military forces. The military personnel and the police are not protecting its citizens, they are threatening them.
Brutal methods, violations of human rights and sexual abuses of women
Security of the country and its inhabitants is not safeguarded.
Anti-homosexuality bills
Groups have recently faced forced closure of meetings, threats, harassment, arrest, and punitive bureaucratic interference. The Ugandan government should end its hostile rhetoric and repeated obstructions of nongovernmental organizations. Human
Since they are terrorizing the population, they cannot rely on broad support of the population
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[illegible]

[illegible]

Indicators

venezuelan President Nicolas Maduro has deployed well over 40,000 police and military troops in response to rising public dissent over high violence levels. Soon this number will surpass 80,000, with soldiers present in every state. The operation

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what was jarring was the orator in question—President Nicolas Maduro. Ostensibly, the Venezuelan national leader was letting loose against the perils of corruption, which he said threatened to wreck the economy and drive the country “far from

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Impartial and corrupt

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Indicators



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Indicators
Police in Nicaragua are engaging in serious human rights abuses, according to testimony collected by a human rights organization, highlighting that even in the most exemplary of police forces, abuse of authority is a major concern." [9]
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Violation of human rights
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Indicators
Police forces are not protecting the people but pose an additional threat to the population.

Indicators
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Indicators
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increasingly so, Mexican Civil Society has been demanding accountability from their political leaders through social media and the internet. Seeking out alternative venues for eradicating corruption since they cannot rely upon traditional frameworks.

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Indicators

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Indicators

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Indicators
Onlawful killings were carried out by the police across Nigeria. In March 2012, the Chairman of the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) Governing Council said an estimated 2,500 detainees were summarily killed by the police every year. [7]
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widespread corruption and disregard for due process and the rule of law continued to blight Nigeria’s criminal justice system. Many people were arbitrarily arrested and detained for months without charge. Police continued to ask people to pay money for their release from detention. Many detainees were kept on remand in prison for lengthy periods and in harsh conditions. Court processes remained slow and largely
Indicators
ii) The Kenyan police force has historically been used a political tool. Indeed, interference by politicians into police operations is officially sanctioned in law. As a result, a culture of corruption, impunity and violence pervades the police force.
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[illegible]

Indicators
Indicators

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

Indicators
Indicators

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]



São Paulo	Institution (by level)
Statutory Security Institutions	National: (i) Federal Police, (ii) Federal Highway Police (i) Federal Railway Police
	Provincial (subordinated to the Governor): (i) Civil Police, (ii) Military Police; (iii) Firefighters
	Local: Metropolitan Civil Guard of São Paulo
	Special Forces (only in São Paulo): Grupo de Ações Táticas Especiais (Special Actions and Tactics Group - GATE) - subordinated to the Military Police, Grupo Armado de Repressão a Roubos e Assaltos (Group of Armed Robbery and Assault Repression - GARRA) - subordinated to the Civil Police
	Mayor

Executive Authorities	Deputy Mayor
	Sub-mayors (31 Sub-City Hall)
Legislative Bodies	Vereadores (55 Town Hall (Councillors) - Câmara Municipal)
Judicial Institutions	Tribunal of Justice of São Paulo (Tribunal de Justica de São Paulo)
	Tribunal of Military Justice of São Paulo (Tribunal de Justica Militar de São Paulo)
Civil Society	Local media: Folha de São Paulo, Estado de São Paulo (written), Globo, SBT, Record (TV);
	Universities: Universidade de São Paulo, Pontifícia Universidade Católica de São Paulo, Mackenzie,

	Local NGOs: Instituto Sou da Paz, Justica Global, Conectas Direitos Humanos, Ficha Limpa, Transparência Brasil, Observatório da Corrupção.
Non-Statutory Armed Groups	First Command of the Capital (Primeiro Comando da Capital - PCC)
	Private Security Companies
Independent Oversight Agencies	Special Task Force on Police Control (Grupo de Atuação Especial de Controle Externo da Atividade Policial, or GECEP)
	1. General Magistrat of the Civil and Metropolitan Police (Corregedoria Geral da Guarda Civil Metropolitana); 2. Municipal Audit Office of São Paulo (Tribunal de Contas do Município de São Paulo)
External Actors	[IADP, international ngos, ...]
Bangkok	Institution

Statutory Security Institutions	<p>Federal: Royal Thai Police, divided into 6 broad groups: (i) Office of Royal Court Security Police (Special Operation); (ii) Metropolitan Police Bureau; Provincial Police Regions; Southern Border Provinces Police Operation Center (Crime Prevention and Suppression); (iii) Central Investigation Bureau; Narcotics Suppression Bureau; Special Branch Bureau; Immigration Bureau; Border Patrol Police Bureau; Office of Forensic Science; Office of Information and Communication Technology (Crime Prevention and Suppression Support); (iv) Police Education Bureau; Royal Police Cadet Academy (Education); (v) Police General Hospital (Services); (vi) Office of Police Strategy; Office of Logistics; Office of Human Resources; Office of Budget and Finance; Office of Legal Affairs and Litigation; Office of Police Commission; Office of Inspector General; Office of Internal Audit; Office of Police Secretary; Foreign Affairs Division; Public Affairs Division; Office of National Police Policy Board; Police Aviation Division; Disciplinary Division (Command and General Staff).[11]</p> <p>Local: Bangkok Metropolitan Police</p>
Executive Authorities	<p>Federal: Chief of State; Head of Government & Deputy Prime Minister</p>
	<p>Municipal: mayor</p>
Legislative Bodies	<p>Bicameral National Assembly or Rathasapha consisted of the Senate or Wuthisapha and and the House of Representatives or Sapha Phuthaen Ratsadon.[13]</p>

Judicial Institutions	National: Constitutional Court, Supreme Court of Justice, and Supreme Administrative Court.[13]
	Provincial: Bangkok Provincial Court and Minburi Court[14]
	Local(in Bangkok Metropolis): Civil Courts, Criminal Courts and Municipal Courts
Civil Society	There are several civil society organizations (CSO). However, (...) "the relationship between civil society and politics remains fluid and uneasy. While Thailand's civil society as described above is diverse and working through many mechanisms and in many areas, parts of Thai civil society have a strong radical/activist stance" [28]
Non-Statutory Armed Groups	Barisan Revolusi Nasional independence movement (southern Thailand rebels)
Independent Oversight Agencies	Office of the Ombudsman of Thailand
External Actors	INTERPOL Bangkok
Buenos Aires	Institution (by level)
Statutory Security Institutions	Federal: (i) Argentinean Federal Police, (ii) Gendarmería Nacional; (iii) Prefectura Naval; (iv) Policía de Seguridad Aeroportuaria; (v) Federal Penitentiary Service; Oficina Anticorrupción
	Provincial : Buenos Aires Provincial Police (Policía Bonaerense)
	Local: Argentine Federal Police, Buenos Aires Metropolitan Police
	Tactical: Brigada Especial Operativa Halcón; Compañía de Tropas de Operaciones Especiales; Cuerpo Guardia de Infantería; Grupo Alacrán; Grupo Albatros; Grupo Especial de Operaciones Federales; Grupo Especial Uno.

Executive Authorities	Mayor (Chief of Government)
	Federal: i) President ii) Vice President
Legislative Bodies	City legislative. Is renewed every 2 years with a mandate for members for 4 years.
	Federal: Bicameral National Congress (Congreso Nacional)
Judicial Institutions	Federal: Supreme Court (Corte Suprema de Justicia de la Nación)
	Provincial: Each province has a supreme court and courts of appeal and courts of first instance.[5]
Civil Society	CELS (Centro de Estudios Legales y Sociales)
	Instituto Superior de Seguridad Pública
Non-Statutory Armed Groups	–
Independent Oversight Agencies	Police Oversight Agency: Defensor del Pueblo de la Nación Argentina
External Actors	(i) UN special rapporteur on the rights of indigenous people (ii) INTERPOL Buenos Aires
Cape Town	Institution (by level)
Statutory Security	Federal: South African Police Service (SAPS)

Institutions	Local: Cape Town City Police Service (CPS), launched in December 2001.[14]
Executive & Legislative Authorities	Legislative & Executive Body: Council (The Speaker is the one person that presides over Council meetings)[6]
	The Executive Mayor[6]
	The Executive Mayoral Committee[6]
	Committees of the Council[6]
City Administration	City Manager[8]
	Executive Management Team

Judicial Institutions	Federal: (i) Constitutional Court (Johannesburg); (ii) Supreme Court of Appeal (Bloemfontein).[11]
	Federal: Specialist High Courts
	Local: Western Cape High Court[11]
	Local: Circuit local divisions.[11]
Civil Society	Constitution & Bill of Rights Educational Project[12]
	Centre for Conflict Resolution[29]
	Institute for Democracy in SA (IDASA)
Non-Statutory Armed Groups	no

Independent Oversight Agencies	Audit Committee[9]
	Standing Committee on Public Accounts (SCOPA)[9]
	Anti-corruption hotline[9]
External Actors	Interpol South Africa
	European Parliamentary Support Programme
Bogotá	Institution (by level)
Statutory Security Institutions	National: (i) National Police of Colombia (Policía Nacional de Colombia); (ii) National Directorate of Intelligence; (iii) National Office of Protection (Unidad Nacional de Protección) ; (iv) Military of Colombia (Army, Navy and Air Force)
	Provincial: Departamentos de Policía [10]
	Local: Policía Metropolitana de Bogotá
Executive and Legislative Authorities	City Mayor (Alcalde Mayor)
	City Council (Concejo de Bogotá)
	Federal executive branch: President

	Federal legislative branch: bicameral Parliament
Judicial Institutions	Supreme Court of Justice or Corte Suprema de Justicia; Constitutional Court; Council of State
	Superior Tribunals (appellate courts for each of the judicial districts); regional courts; civil municipal courts; Superior Military Tribunal; first instance administrative courts
Civil Society	Lots of Charities and Non Profit Organizations [18]
Non-Statutory Armed Groups	Fuerzas Armadas Revolucionarias de Colombia (FARC)/ National Liberation Army (ELN) / United Self-Defense Forces of Colombia (AUC), also known as BACRIM [16]
Independent Oversight Agencies	Departamento de la Función Pública
External Actors	Interpol Bogotá
Santiago de Cali	Institution (by level)
Statutory Security Institutions	National: (i) National Police of Colombia (Policía Nacional de Colombia); (ii) National Directorate of Intelligence; (iii) National Office of Protection (Unidad Nacional de Protección) ; (iv) Military of Colombia (Army, Navy and Air Force)
	Provincial: Departamento de Policía
	Local: Policía Metropolitana de Santiago de Cali

Executive Authorities	City Mayor
Legislative Authorities	City Council (Concejo Santiago de Cali) : Mesa Directiva, Comisiones Permanentes, Secretaria General, Direccion Administrativa [7]
Judicial Institutions	Supreme Court of Justice or Corte Suprema de Justicia; Constitutional Court; Council of State
	Superior Tribunals (appellate courts for each of the judicial districts); regional courts; civil municipal courts; Superior Military Tribunal; first instance administrative courts
Civil Society	Lots of Charities and Non Profit Organizations
Non-Statutory Armed Groups	Fuerzas Armadas Revolucionarias de Colombia (FARC)/ National Liberation Army (ELN) / United Self-Defense Forces of Colombia (AUC), also known as RACDRA [46]
Independent Oversight Agencies	Departamento de la Función Pública
External Actors	ONU Habitat
Medellín	Institution (by level)
Statutory Security Institutions	Provincial: Policía de Medellín - Metropolitana del Valle de Aburrá [7]
	National: (i) National Police of Colombia (Policia Nacional de Colombia); (ii) National Directorate of Intelligence; (iii) National Office of Protection (Unidad Nacional de Protección) ; (iv) Military of Colombia (Army, Navy and Air Force)

Executive Authorities	President and Cabinet
	Mayor (Alcalde de Medellín)
Legislative Authorities	bicameral Congress or Congreso consists of the Senate or Senado and the Chamber of Representatives or Cámara de Representantes
	Municipal: Consejo de Medellín
Judicial Institutions	Supreme Court of Justice or Corte Suprema de Justicia; Constitutional Court; Council of State
	Superior Tribunals (appellate courts for each of the judicial districts), regional courts; civil municipal courts; Superior Military Tribunal; first instance administrative courts
Civil Society	Lots of Charities and Non Profit Organizations
Non-Statutory Armed Groups	Fuerzas Armadas Revolucionarias de Colombia (FARC)/ National Liberation Army (ELN) / United Self-Defense Forces of Colombia (AUC), also known as
Independent Oversight Agencies	Departamento de la Función Pública
External Actors	ONU Habitat
Accra	Institution (by level)
Statutory Security Institutions	Ghana Armed Forces (comprised of the army, navy and air force)
	Ghana Police Service (GPS): Consists of Ghana Police Service (GPS), Ghana Prisons Service, Ghana National Fire Service, Ghana Immigration
	Intelligence Organizations: the Bureau for National Investigation (BNI), Military Intelligence and the Research Bureau of the Ministry of the Executive, including the national security council and respective ministries (national level)
	Parliament and its committees (national level)
	Private Security Companies (national level)
Executive, Legislative and Security Authorities	Accra Metropolitan Assembly (AMA): Supported by the following departments: "General Administration department which houses the Metro (i) Mayor
	(ii) Security Department: "the Department is headed by the Acting Metropolitan Security Co-ordinator and assisted by his lieutenants". Composed of: Metropolitan Guards Unit; Beautification Task Force; Security Guards Unit; Attached Military Personnel; Attached Police Personnel; An Assistant Director is attached to the unit as the Administrator[16]
Judicial Institutions	National: (i) Supreme Court of Ghana; (ii) Court of Appeal; (iii) High Court of
Civil Society	Lots of charities and non-profit organizations [25]
Non-Statutory Armed Groups	As of July 2008, there were no reports of non-state armed groups or private military companies in Ghana [24]

Independent Oversight Agencies	Parliamentary Oversight
	Executive Oversight
External Actors	Interpol Accra
Calcutta	Institution (by level)
Statutory Security Institutions	National: Border Security Force (Central Armed Police Force), operating under the Union Ministry of Home Affairs
	National: Central Reserve Police Force (CRPF)
	National: Indo-Tibetan Border Police (ITBP)
	National: National Security Guards (NSG)
	National: Sashastra Seema Bal (SSB), central armed police force
	Province: (i) Kolkata Police Force; (ii) West Bengal Police (both from the state of West Bengal)
Executive Authorities	Province: Government of west bengal
Legislative Authorities	Provincial: West Bengal Legislative Assembly
Judicial Institutions	Calcutta High Court
	City Civil Court; Juvenile Court; Bankshall Court [18]
Civil Society	Lots of NGOs and charities [8]
Non-Statutory Armed Groups	As per 2010: An estimated 30 armed insurgency movements are sweeping across the country, reflecting an acute sense of alienation on the part of the
Independent Oversight Agencies	National Police Commission (NPC)
External Actors	Interpol Kolkata
Delhi	Institution (by level)
Statutory Security Institutions	Delhi Police (local)
	Lots of private security agencies in various sectors [8]
Executive Authorities	Local: Delhi Government
Legislative Authorities	Delhi Legislative Assembly
	Local: Delhi Metropolitan Council
Judicial Institutions	Delhi High Court
Civil Society	Lots of NGOs and charities

Non-Statutory Armed Groups	Same as Kolkata
Independent Oversight Agencies	National Police Commission (NPC)
External Actors	Interpol Delhi
Baku	Institution (by level)
Statutory Security Institutions	National: Azerbaijani Land Forces
	National: Internal Troops of Azerbaijan
	National: State border Service
	National responsible for intelligence: Azerbaijan Ministry of National Security
	National Police of the Republic of Azerbaijan
	Local: Baku Police
Executive Authorities	chief of state: President ;head of government: Prime Minister; First Deputy Prime Minister [13]
Legislative Authorities	unicameral National Assembly or Milli Mejlis (members elected by popular vote to serve five-year terms) [13]
Judicial Institutions	Supreme Court; Constitutional Court
Civil Society	There are many civil society institutions, however, foreign-funded NGOs seem to be suppressed if their activities do not suit the President. "rsh suppression of opposition protests. A crackdown on foreign-funded NGOs. And a formal request to the Organization for Security and
Non-Statutory Armed Groups	No armed opposition group in the country (however, dispute over Nagorny-Karabakh not settled yet)
Independent Oversight Agencies	Internal Investigation Department (located within the Ministry of Internal Affairs)
External Actors	NATO
	Interpol Baku

	Frontex
London	Institution (by level)
Statutory Security Institutions	National: i) British Army, ii) Intelligence Services MI6 (Military Intelligence) and MI5 (Internal Security Service)
	Regional: Territorial Police Force, including the Metropolitan Police Service in Greater London (excluding the city of London itself)
	Local: City of London Police
Executive Authorities	Central government: Greater London Authority (GLA): (i) Mayor;
	Local authorities: (i) London councils; (ii) City of London Corporation; (iii) Lord Mayor
Legislative Authorities	National: Bicameral Parliament consists of House of Lords; note - membership is not fixed and House of Commons [14] London Assembly
Judicial Institutions	National: "Supreme Court (consists of 12 justices including the court president and deputy president) note - the Supreme Court was established
Civil Society	Functioning civil society without repression, as should be the case in a liberal democracy.
Non-Statutory Armed Groups	Irish Republican Army (IRA)
	The Court of Common Council
Independent Oversight Agencies	MI 5 is governed by: i) Ministerial Oversight, ii) Parliamentary Oversight, iii) Judicial Oversight
External Actors	Interpol Manchester
Berlin	Institution (by level)
Statutory Security Institutions	National: i) German Bundespolizei, ii) German Bundeswehr iii) Three German Intelligence Services (Bundesamt für Verfassungsschutz, Bundesnachrichtendienst and Militärischer Abschirmdienst)
	Local: Berlin Police
Executive Authorities	Council of Mayors (Local): (i) Governing Mayor of Berlin, and (ii) his deputy, the Mayor of Berlin.[3]
	Borough Administration (Local): (i) Borough assembly; and (ii) Borough office[3]
Legislative Authorities	National: bicameral legislature consists of the Federal Council or Bundesrat (and the Federal Parliament or Bundestag (622 seats; members elected by popular vote for a four year term under a system of personalized
	Local: Berlin legislative "Abgeordnetenhaus Berlin"

Judicial Institutions	Federal Court of Justice (court consists of 127 judges including the court president, vice-presidents, presiding judges, and other judges, and organized into 25 Senates subdivided into 12 civil panels, 5 criminal panels)
Civil Society	Functioning civil society
Non-Statutory Armed Groups	There are no armed groups
Independent Oversight Agencies	Parliamentary and executive control over Intelligence Services, stated in the German law
External Actors	Interpol Wiesbaden
Toronto	Institution (by level)
Statutory Security Institutions	National: i) Canadian Forces ii) Canadian Security Intelligence Service (CSIS), Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP), Criminal Intelligence Service Canada (CISC)
	Local: Toronto Police Service
Executive Authorities	National: Queen ELIZABETH II (since 6 February 1952), represented by Governor General David JOHNSTON (since 1 October 2010)/ Prime Minister Stephen Joseph HARPER (since 6 February 2006) /Federal Ministry chosen
	Local: Mayor
Legislative Authorities	National: bicameral Parliament or Parlement consists of the Senate or Senat and the House of Commons or Chambre des Communes [11]
	Province: Legislative Assembly of Ontario
Judicial Institutions	Supreme Court of Canada note - in 1949, Canada finally abolished all appeals beyond its Supreme Court to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council (in London)
Civil Society	distinctive civil society
Non-Statutory Armed Groups	no armed groups
Independent Oversight Agencies	ii) CSIS is accountable to the parliament, Director of CSIS to the Minister for the management and control of CSIS, Security Intelligence Review Committee, and the Federal Court, public reporting by CSIS to parliament
	Federal: Military Police Complaints Commission/ Commission for Public Complaints against the RCMP [13]
	Provincial for Ontario: Special Investigations Unit (SIU)/ Ontario Civilian Commission on Police Services (OCCPS) [13]
External Actors	–
Cairo	Institution (by level)
Statutory Security Institutions	National: i) Egyptian Armed Forces (consisting of Egyptian Army, Navy, Air Force and Air Defense Command ii) Paramilitary Forces: Central Security Forces, Egyptian Border Guard Forces, Egyptian National Guard
	National: Egyptian National Police
Executive Authorities	National: Chief of State (President), Head of Government (Prime Minister), Deputy Prime Ministers and Cabinet

Executive Authorities	Local: Cairo Governorate
Legislative Authorities	National: bicameral parliament consists of the Shura Council or Majlis al-Shura that traditionally functions mostly in a consultative role (with up to one tenth of body appointed by the president to serve six year terms – as
Judicial Institutions	Court of Cassation or Supreme Court ; Supreme Constitutional Court or SCC
Civil Society	Civil society has been developing, however – The relationship between civil society and the state is characterized by varying levels of distrust, conflict, and tension. Civil society organizations are naturally part and parcel of
Non-Statutory Armed Groups	Egyptian Islamic Jihad /Al Gama'a al-Islamiyya/ Bedouins on the Sinai peninsula
Independent Oversight Agencies	There are a couple of independent oversight agencies such as the Central Auditing Organization (CAO), Administrative Control Agency, Administrative Prosecution, Illicit Gains Authority, General Prosecution, Consumer
External Actors	Interpol National Central Bureau in Cairo (intergovernmental Organization)
Tokyo	Institution (by level)
Statutory Security Institutions	Federal: (i) National Public Safety Commission (ii) National Police Agency; (iii) Organizations attached to the National Police Agency (iii))
	Provincial: Regional Police Bureaus (EXCEPT Tokyo and Hokaido)
	Local: ; (i) Tokyo Metropolitan Police Department; (ii) Police Stations, Police Boxes and Residential Police Boxes [9]
Executive Authorities	National: Chief of State, Head of Government: Prime Minister, Cabinet
	Local: (i) Governor; (ii) Vice governor, Administrative Commissions ; (iii) Mayor
Legislative Authorities	Bicameral Diet or Kokkai consists of the House of Councilors or Sangi-in (half elected every three years; and the House of Representatives or Shugi-in, the prime minister has the right to dissolve the House of Representatives at any
	Tokyo Metropolitan Assembly
Judicial Institutions	Supreme Court or Saiko saibansho (consists of the chief justice and 14 associate justices) note - the Supreme Court has jurisdiction in constitutional regional courts. 8 High Courts (Koto-saiban-sho), each with a Family Court (Katei-saiban-sho); 50 District Courts (Chiho saibansho), with 203 additional branches; 428 Summary Courts (Kani saibancho) [11]
Civil Society	very different from the west Civil Society Organizations (CSO) Japan's "relatively passive CSO sector is to some extent a reflection of the Japanese personality." [12]
Non-Statutory Armed Groups	no
Independent Oversight Agencies	Police Watchdog: Prefectural Public Safety Commissions (other prefectures have Prefectural Police Headquarters (PPH)) [9]
External Actors	Interpol Tokyo
Rio de Janeiro	Institution (by level)
	Provincial: (i) Civil Police of Rio de Janeiro State (Polícia Civil do Estado do Rio de Janeiro (PCERJ)); (ii) Military Police of Rio de Janeiro State (Polícia Militar do Estado do Rio de Janeiro) (PMERJ) ; (iii) Firefighters (Corpo de

Statutory Security Institutions	Provincial Special Forces Unit of the Military Police of Rio de Janeiro State; (i) Special Police Operations Battalion (Batalhão de Operações Policiais Especiais (BOPE)); (ii) Unifying Police units (Unidade de Polícia Pacificadora Especial)
	Local: (i) Municipal guards (Guarda Municipal)[3]
Executive Authorities	Provincial: (i) Governor; (ii) Vice Governor
	Local: (i) Mayor; (ii) Vice Mayor
Judicial Institutions	Provincial: (i) Court of the State of Rio de Janeiro (Tribunal de Justiça do Estado do Rio de Janeiro)[37]; (ii) Regional Electoral Court of the State of Rio de Janeiro (Tribunal Regional Eleitoral do Estado do Rio de Janeiro)[38]; (iii) Special Claims Courts and Special Criminal Courts
	Local: Special Claims Courts and Special Criminal Courts
Legislative Institutions	Provincial: (i) Legislative Assembly of the State of Rio de Janeiro (Assembleia Legislativa do Estado do Rio de Janeiro)[32]
	Local: (i) Municipal Chamber of Rio de Janeiro
Civil Society	Local: (i) Viva Rio;[17] (ii) Instituto Igarapé[16]; (iii) Promundo Institute
Non-Statutory Armed Groups	(i) Red Command (Comando Vermelho); (ii) Terceiro Comando (Third Command); (iii) Friends of Friends (Amigos dos Amigos)
Independent Oversight Agencies	(i) Institute of Public Security (Instituto de Segurança Pública); (ii) Rio de Janeiro Transparency (Transparência Carioca)[10]; (iii) Comptroller General of Justice of the State of Rio de Janeiro (Corregedoria Geral da Justiça do Estado do Rio de Janeiro)
External Actors	(i) Médecins Sans Frontières (MSF); (ii) ICRC Pilot Project
Luanda	Institution (by level)
Statutory Security Institutions	Federal: i)Angolan Armed Forces (AAF); ii) National Police of Angola
	Provincial: Provincial Division of Headquarters of National Police of Angola
Executive Authorities	National: Chief of State and Head of Government (President), Vice President, Cabinet
	Provincial: (i) Provincial governor; (ii) Vice-governors [2]
Legislative Authorities	Unicameral National Assembly or Assembleia Nacional
Judicial Institutions	Supreme Court or Tribunal da Relacao; Constitutional Court or Tribunal Constitucional
Civil Society	Civil society is inherently weak in Angola, and the political and societal space for civil society is limited. [...]There is a tangible fear of backlash, based on previous negative experiences. NCOs explicitly and directly
Non-Statutory Armed Groups	Front for the Liberation of the Cabinda Enclave (FLEC)
Independent Oversight Agencies	As per 2007: "Angolan authorities and international agencies should strengthen police accountability mechanisms and create an independent oversight agency in order to end Angola's culture of impunity." [10]
External Actors	Interpol Luanda

Paris	Institution (by level)
Statutory Security Institutions	Federal: (i) Police Nationale; (ii) Gendarmerie Nationale; (iii) Direction générale des douanes et droits indirects
	Local: (i) Prefecture of Police of Paris
Executive Authorities	National: Chief of state the President; Prime Minister; Council of Ministers appointed by the president at the suggestion of the prime minister.
	Local: (i) Mayor (ii) 36 Co-adjoint (Conseiller(e)s de Paris)[2]
Legislative Authorities	National: Bicameral Parliament or Parlement consists of the Senate or Senat (); and the National Assembly or Assemblée Nationale
	Local: (i) Council of Paris (Conseil de Paris) (ii) Council of the arrondissement (conseil d'arrondissement)
Judicial Institutions	Court of Cassation or Cour de Cassation; Constitutional Council
	Regional: appellate courts or Cour d'Appel; regional courts or Tribunal de Grande Instance; first instance courts or Tribunal' d'instance
Civil Society	Well-functioning civil society
Non-Statutory Armed Groups	No
External Actors	Interpol Paris
New York	Institution (by level)
Statutory Security Institutions	Federal: (i) Department of Justice (it includes the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA), the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives (ATF), the United States
	Provincial: (i) NYSP (New York State Police)
	Local: (i) NYPD (New York Police Department)
Executive Authorities	Chief of State: President; Head of Government and Vice President; Cabinet
	New York State Governor
	New York City Mayor
Legislative Authorities	Bicameral Congress consists of the Senate and the House of Representatives
	Provincial: New York State Assembly and Senate
	Local: The New York City Council
	National: US Supreme Court

Judicial Institutions	Local: (i) Supreme Civil & Criminal; (ii) Civil Court: Housing Court & Small Claims (ii) Criminal Court (iii) Family Court (iv) Srogate's Court [5]
	Provincial and local: Specialized Courts: (i) Court of Claims; (ii) Commercial Division; (iii) Litigation Coordinating Panel; (iv) Problem-Solving Courts [5]
Civil Society	Active and free civil society, examples Occupy Wall Street etc.
Non-Statutory Armed Groups	Guardian Angels
Independent Oversight Agencies	i) Information Security Oversight Agency (ISOO), ii) New York City Police Department Oversight: There have so far been five temporary committees & commissions and one permanent board appointed on the city and state
External Actors	Interpol Washington
Taipei	Institution (by level)
Statutory Security Institutions	National: Chief of state: President; Head of government: Premier; Executive Yuan
	Federal: National Police Agency (under the Ministry of the Interior): (i) Administration police; (ii) Traffic Police, (iii) Special Police, (iv) Criminal investigation police, (v) Specialized police [5]
	Local: Taipei City Police Department
Executive Authorities	National: Chief of state: President; Head of government: Premier; Executive Yuan
	Local: Taipei City Government: (i) Mayor, (ii) Deputy Mayor
Legislative Authorities	Unicameral Legislative Yuan
Judicial Institutions	Supreme Court; Constitutional Court
	Subordinate courts: high courts; district courts; hierarchy of administrative courts
Civil Society	Taiwan's civil society encountered in its development since the 1980s three waves of social movements that included in total around 20 initiatives: liberalization of the regime, organized civil protests and social movements
Non-Statutory Armed Groups	no
Independent Oversight Agencies	—
Seoul	Institution (by level)
Statutory Security Institutions	Federal: i) Republic of Korea Army, Navy (includes Marine Corps), Air Force (2011), ii) Korea Central Intelligence Agency (KCIA), Agency for National Security Planning (ANSO), iii) National Police Agency (NPA), Korea Coast Guard
	Local: Seoul Metropolitan Police Agency
Executive Authorities	National: chief of state: President; head of government: Prime Minister; Cabinet

Executive Authorities	Local: (i) Mayor; (ii) Vice Mayor for Political Affairs, (iii) Vice I Mayor for Administrative Affairs, (iv) Vice II Mayor for Administrative Affairs [3]
Legislative Authorities	National: Unicameral National Assembly or Gukho
	Local: Seoul Metropolitan Council [3]
Judicial Institutions	Supreme Court of South Korea
	Subordinate Courts: High Courts, District Courts, Branch Courts (organized under the Branch Courts); specialized courts for family and administrative issues
Civil Society	Active civil society
Non-Statutory Armed Groups	No
Independent Oversight Agencies	–
External Actors	Interpol South Korea
Kinshasa	Institution (by level)
Statutory Security Institutions	National: 1) Armed Forces of the Democratic Republic of the Congo (Forces d'Armées de la République Démocratique du Congo, FARDC): Army, National Navy (la Marine Nationale), Congolese Air Force (Force Aérienne)
Executive Authorities	National: President, Prime Minister and Ministers of State
	Provincial: Province (Secrétariat Exécutif): (i) Governor; (ii) Vice-Governor; (iii) Provincial Ministres; (iv) Executive Secretariat[3]
	Local:
Legal Authorities	National: Bicameral legislature consists of a Senate and a National Assembly
	Provincial: (i) Provincial Assembly (Assemblée provinciale)
	Local:
Judicial Institutions	National: Supreme Court of Justice, Constitutional Court
	National, provincial, local: State Security Court, Court of Appeals (organized into administrative and judiciary sections); Tribunal de Grande; magistrates' courts; customary courts
Civil Society	Various CSOs
Non-Statutory Armed Groups	IM23 (even though IM23 is said to be defeated by now), Democratic Forces for the Liberation of Rwanda (FDLR), National Congress for the Defense of the People (CNDP), Allied Democratic Forces (ADF), Mai-Mai Militias
Independent Oversight Agencies	
External Actors	–

Moscow	Institution (by level)
Statutory Security Institutions	National: i) Ground Forces (Sukhoputnyye voyska, SV), Navy (Voyenno-Morskoy Flot, VMF), Air Forces (Voyenno-Vozdushniye Sily, VVS); Airborne Troops (Vozdushno-Desantnyye Voyska, VDV); Strategic Rocket Forces
	Provincial:
	Local: (i) Main Department of Internal Affairs of Moscow (or just Moscow Police)
	National: President, Premier, First Deputy Premier, Deputy Premiers and cabinet
Executive Authorities	Provincial: Moscow Department of the Russian Ministry of Internal Affairs[4]
	Local (Moscow urban administration)[11]: (i) Mayor; (ii) Deputy Mayors; (iii) Prefect
Legislative Authorities	Provincial:
	Local: (i) The Duma;
Judicial Institutions	National: i) Supreme Court of Russia; ii) regional courts iii) district courts iv) magistrate courts
Civil Society	–
Non-Statutory Armed Groups	–
Independent Oversight Agencies	Ombudsman
External Actors	INTERPOL Moscow
Madrid	Institution (by level)
Statutory Security Institutions	National: i) Cuerpo Nacional de Policía ii) Guardia Civil

Institutions	City: Policía Municipal de Madrid
	Local: Policía Municipal de Madrid (Operating units are of two types: regional and specialized. Each of the 21 districts of Madrid has a Municipal Police Unit under the command of an officer)[12]
Executive Authorities	National cabinet: Council of Ministers
	Local: Junta de Gobierno
Legislative Authorities	National (bicameral): National Assembly i) Senado ii) Congreso de los Diputados
Judicial Institutions	Provincial: Tribunales Superiores de Justicia[17]
	National: Tribunal Supremo (Supreme Court)
	Local: (i) Las Audiencias Provinciales; (ii) El Tribunal del Jurado, (iii) Juzgados de Paz
Civil Society	
Non-Statutory Armed Groups	ETA (Euskadi ta Askatasuna - Basque Fatherland and Liberty)[16]
Independent Oversight Agencies	Defensor(a) del pueblo(ombudsperson)
External Actors	
Singapore	Institution (by level)
Statutory Security Institutions (Local = Provincial = National)	Singapore Armed Forces (SAF): (i) the Singapore Army, (ii) the Republic of Singapore Air Force (RSAF) and (iii) the Republic of Singapore Navy (RSN)
	Singapore Civil Defence Force (SCDF)
	Singapore Police Force (SPF) (i) Administration & Finance Department; Police National Service Department; Internal Affairs Office; Police Technology Department; International Cooperation Department; Public Affairs
Executive Authorities	National: (i) President (ii) Council of Presidential Advisers (CPA), (iii) prime minister (senior minister; minister mentor, two deputy prime ministers, and 14 other ministers)
	Local: (i) Community Development Councils[4]
Legislative Authorities	National: (i) Parliament;
Judicial Institutions	National: (i) Supreme Court, (ii) Court of Appeals and (iii) the High Court, (iv) Subordinate courts include criminal courts, criminal mentions courts (at which charges are first placed), and traffic, night, coroners' civil and family

Civil Society	AWAKE; Challenged People's Alliance and Network (CAN!); Dear and Hard of Hearing Federation; Humanitarian Organization for Migration Economics; MADILAH (Working Group for an ASEAN Human Rights Mechanism)
Non-Statutory Armed Groups	"While organized criminal groups exist, their strength remains unclear"[20]
Independent Oversight Agencies	—
External Actors	Singapore Red Cross Society; Save the Children International
Zurich	Institution (by level)
Statutory Security Institutions	National: i) Swiss Army, ii) Swiss Federal Intelligence Service (FIS), iii) Bundesamt für Polizei (fedpol) consists of Federal Criminal Police (german: Bundeskriminalpolizei), Federal Security Service (german: Bundesamt für Sicherheit in der Informationstechnik)
	Provincial: Police of the Canton of Zurich
	Local: City of Zurich Police
Executive Authorities	National: President of the Swiss Confederation (Primus inter Pares of the Federal Council)
	Provincial: Senior Civil Servant (Regierungsrat) of the Canton of Zurich
	Local: City Council (Stadtrat) of the City of Zurich
Legislative Authorities	National: bicameral Federal Assembly or Bundesversammlung (in German) consists of the Council of States or Staenderat (in German) and the National Council or Nationalrat (in German) / Together the Federal Assembly and the Council of States
	Provincial: Cantonal Council (Kantonsrat)
	Local: Municipal Council of the City of Zurich (Gemeinderat der Stadt Zürich)
Judicial Institutions	National: Federal Supreme Court; Federal Criminal Court (began in 2004); Federal Administrative Court (began in 2007)
	Provincial: each of Switzerland's 26 cantons has its own courts
Civil Society	Many CSO's
Non-Statutory Armed Groups	No
Independent Oversight Agencies	Ombudsinstitution on all levels (federal, cantonal and municipal), the FIS is especially controlled by the executive branch, legislative branch and the judiciary. Furthermore, the Swiss have a militia army, which prevents the
External Actors	Interpol Bern
	NATO
	Europol
Baghdad	Institution (by level)

Statutory Security Institutions	National: i) Counterterrorism Command; Iraqi Special Operations Forces (ISOF); Ministry of Defense Forces: Iraqi Security Forces (ISF) / In general, the ministry of interior is responsible for national security [8]. ii) Iraqi
Executive Authorities	National: President, Prime Minister and cabinet
	Provincial: (no information found)
	Local: Baghdad Governor
Legislative Authorities	Unicameral Council of Representatives
	Provincial and also local (oversees also the City of Baghdad): Governorate Council or Provincial Council
Judicial Institutions	Federal Supreme Court or FSC; Court of Cassation
	Courts of Appeal (governorate level); courts of first instance; personal status, labor, criminal, juvenile, and religious courts
Civil Society	Many CSO's in Iraq
Non-Statutory Armed Groups	AS of 2008 (by far not all of them are listed!): 1920 Revolution Brigades; Abu Bakr al-Siddiq Fundamentalist Brigades; Abu Nidal Organization (ANO); Abu al-Abbas; Ali-Pir; Abu Talib; Jihad Organization; Ansar al-Din; Ansar al-Islam.
Independent Oversight Agencies	None (overall, the security sector itself does not seem to work properly, consequently there seems to be no reliable oversight), however CSOs act as oversight agencies / the security forces are not subject to any control
External Actors	NATO
	US and UK army presence
	Interpol
Almaty	Institution (by level)
Statutory Security Institutions	National: i) Armed Forces of the Republic of Kazakhstan, ii) Kazakhstan Police
Executive Authorities	National: President, Prime Minister and Cabinet
	?
	Local: Almaty City Mayor
Legislative Authorities	National: Bicameral Parliament consists of the Senate and the Mazhilis
	?
	–
Judicial Institutions	Supreme Court of the Republic

Judicial Institutions	Regional and local courts
Civil Society	Several CSO's, however there is an umbrella organization called Kazakhstan Civil Society Strengthening (KCSS)
Non-Statutory Armed Groups	It is assumed that there are radical islamists operating in the country and the government is remaining silent on the issue in order not to scare investors. "Terrorist attacks in Kazakhstan have been occurring since at least
Independent Oversight Agencies	The army lacks full democratic oversight [7]/ Parliamentary oversight is weak and CSOs are usually not dealing with security issues. p. 7[12]
External Actors	Interpol
	NATO (nature of external involvement: Accession to multilateral institutions as incentive for reform)
	EU
Beirut	Institution (by level)
Statutory Security Institutions	i) Lebanese Armed Forces (LAF), Lebanese Army (Al-Jaish al-Lubnani), ii) Internal Security Force (ISF) (National Police and Security Force), iii) Lebanese State Security (Intelligence Agency)
Executive Authorities	National: President, Prime Minister and Cabinet
	No information on provincial and local governments
Legislative Authorities	National: Unicameral National Assembly or Majlis al-Nuwab (Arabic) or Assemblée Nationale (French)
	No information on provincial and local legislative assemblies
Judicial Institutions	National: Court of Cassation or Supreme Court; Constitutional Council
	Provincial and local: Courts of Appeal (6); Courts of First Instance; specialized tribunals, religious courts; military courts
Civil Society	Even though the country has been ravaged by conflict, there is a thriving civil society and lots of civil society organizations.
Non-Statutory Armed Groups	Many Jihadist groups, among them: Militant wing of Hezbollah which is defined as terrorist organization by the US and EU / Fatah al Islam
Independent Oversight Agencies	No information about independent oversight agencies in Lebanon's security sector.
External Actors	Interpol Beirut
	DCAF
Stockholm	Institution (by level)
Statutory Security Institutions	National: (i) National Police Board; (ii) National Security Service; (iii) National Criminal Investigation Department; (iv) National Police Academy; (v) National Laboratory of Forensic Science[11]; (vi) Swedish Armed Forces
	Local: (i) Stockholm County Police Authority[13]

Executive Authorities	Local: (i) City Executive Board[7]; (ii) The City Executive Office[8]; (iii) Urban Development Advisory Board; (iv) Council for Protection of Ecological and Aesthetic Matters
Legislative Authorities	Local: (i) City Council; (ii) Council of Mayors
Judicial Institutions	National: (i) Ordinary courts (district courts, courts of appeal and the Supreme Court), (ii) Ordinary administrative courts (county administrative courts and administrative courts of appeal) and the Supreme Administrative Court; (iii) Stockholm Resilience Centre; (iv) Stockholm International Peace Research Institute (SIPRI)[16]; (v) International Institute for Democracy and Electoral Assistance[20]
Civil Society	
Non-Statutory Armed Groups	No
Independent Oversight Agencies	National: (i) The National Police Board; (ii) The Office of the Parliamentary Ombudsmen; (iii) National Audit Office; (iv) The Office of the Chancellor of Justice[12] Local: (i) The City Audit Office
External Actors	(i) Interpol Sweden,
Copenhagen	Institution (by level)
Statutory Security Institutions	National: (i) Defense Command (Army Operational Command, Admiral Danish Fleet, Arctic Command, Tactical Air Command, Home Guard (2019)[4]; (ii) Royal Danish Air Force; (iii) Royal Danish Navy; (iv) Royal Danish Coast Guard Provincial: (i) Police Districts Local: (i) Local Police
Executive Authorities	National: (i) Chief of state; (ii) Head of government (Prime Minister); (iii) Cabinet[4] Provincial: (i) Hovedstaden Regional Government Local: (i) Lord Mayor of Copenhagen; (ii) City Council
Legislative Authorities	National: (i) Unicameral People's Assembly or Folketing [4]
Judicial Institutions	National: (i) Supreme Court (consists of the court president and 16 judges) (Højesteret)[4]; (ii) two High Courts (Landsretten), (iii) the Copenhagen Maritime and Commercial Court (Sø- og Handelsretten i København) Provincial: 24 district courts (Byretten) and the courts of the Faroe Islands and Greenland[17] Local: City Court of Copenhagen
Civil Society	UNFPA Nordic Office; International Climate Hearing (Oxfam International)
Non-Statutory Armed Groups	No
Independent Oversight Agencies	National: (i) Danish Parliamentary Ombudsman
External Actors	United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS), WHO EURO Europe Regional Office (EU/RGO),

Kabul	Institution (by level)
Statutory Security Institutions	National: i) Afghan Armed Forces, ii) National Directorate of Security (Intelligence Service), iii) Afghan National Police (serving as single national law enforcement agency and is made up of: Afghan Border Police, Afghan
	Provincial: None
	Local: None
Executive Authorities	National: President; First Vice President; Second Vice President and cabinet
	Local: Mayor of Kabul
Legislative Authorities	National: The bicameral National Assembly consists of the Meshrano Jirga or House of Elders and the Wolesi Jirga or House of People
Judicial Institutions	National: Supreme Court or Stera Mahkama
	Provincial and Local: Appeals Courts; Primary Courts; Special Courts for issues including narcotics, security, property, family, and juveniles
Civil Society	There is CSO presence, however to some extent, the prominence of UN agencies and NGOs has overshadowed Afghan civil society organizations and structures, which have a long history of conflict management and
Non-Statutory Armed Groups	Numerous armed groups, the most prominent ones are the Taliban and al-Qaeda followed by al-Gama'a al-Islamiyya (GAI), al-Qaedaal-Zulfikar, Egyptian Islamic Jihad (EIJ), Hezb-e Azadi-ye Afghanistan, Hizb-e-Islami
Independent Oversight Agencies	CSO's
External Actors	NATO-International Security Assistance Force (ISAF) (nature of external involvement: Military intervention/occupation; mostly UN-led peace support operations)
	United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan (UNAMA)
	Interpol Afghanistan
	European Union Police Mission in Afghanistan (EUPOL)
Santiago de Chile	Institution (by level)
Statutory Security Institutions	National: Fuerzas de Orden y Seguridad de Chile (i) Carabineros de Chile (National Police Force and gendarmerie)[7] (ii) Policía de Investigación del Chile (Investigative Police of Chile)[9]
	Local: (i) Santiago City Police Office [14]
Executive Authorities	National: (i) Chief of State/Head of Government; (ii) Cabinet (Consejo de Gabinete) [1]
	Metropolitan Region: (i) Intendant [15]
	Provincial: (i) Provincial Governor[16]
	Local: (i) Mayor

Karachi	Institution (by level)
Statutory Security Institutions	National: i) Pakistan Army, ii) Police Organizations: Federal Investigation Agency (FIA), Pakistan Rangers, Frontier Corps, Pakistan Coast Guard, National Police Bureau, National Police Academy, National Police Command
	Provincial: Police Organizations: Punjab Police, Sindh Police, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Police, Balochistan Police [5]
	Local: Karachi Police
Executive Authorities	National: President, Prime Minister and Cabinet
	Provincial: Mayor of Sindh
	Local: Mayor of Karachi
Legislative Authorities	National: Bicameral parliament or Majlis-e-Shoora consists of the Senate and the National Assembly
	Provincial: Provincial Assembly of Sindh
	Local: No local institution found
Judicial Institutions	National: Supreme Court of Pakistan
	Provincial: High Court of Sindh
Civil Society	Many CSOs are operating in the country
Non-Statutory Armed Groups	As of 2010 the most important non-state armed groups are: Tehrik-i-Taliban Pakistan, Mullah Nazir Group, Turkistan Bhattani Group, Haqqani Network, Gul Bahadur Group, Lashkar-e-Ibrazvi (North), Lashkar-e-Islam, Ansar ul
Independent Oversight Agencies	Parliamentary oversight of defence through standing committees of both chambers
External Actors	Interpol Pakistan
	NATO
Istanbul	Institution (by level)
Statutory Security Institutions	National: i) Turkish Armed Forces (TSK), ii) Directorate General of Turkish National Police, General Gendarmerie, Command and Coast Guard Command
	Local: Istanbul Department of Municipal Police
Executive Authorities	National: President, Prime Minister and Cabinet
	Provincial: Governor of Istanbul Province
	Local: Mayor of Istanbul

Legislative Authorities	National: Unicameral Grand National Assembly of Turkey or <i>Turkiye Buyuk Millet Meclisi</i>
	Local: Istanbul Municipal Council
Judicial Institutions	National: Constitutional Court Supreme; Court of Appeals organized into 15 divisions with 38 civil and criminal chambers
	Provincial and local courts : Council of State (<i>Danistay</i>); Court of Accounts (<i>Sayistay</i>); Military High Court of Appeals; Military High Administrative Court
Civil Society	Vibrant and active civil society: ex. demonstrations in relation with Gezi park
Non-Statutory Armed Groups	Kurdistan Workers Party (PKK)
Independent Oversight Agencies	Civilian oversight, think tanks etc.
	Parliamentary oversight by Turkish Grand National Assembly (TBMM)
	National Security Council
	Military Judiciary
External Actors	Interpol Ankara
	NATO
Ulaan Baatar	Institution (by level)
Statutory Security Institutions	i) Mongolian Armed Forces (<i>Mongol ulsyn zevsegt huchin</i>), ii) National Police Agency of Mongolia
	Local: Ulaan Baatar Police Department
Executive Authorities	National: President, Prime Minister and Cabinet
	Local: Ulaan Baatar City Mayor
Legislative Authorities	National: Unicameral State Great Hural
	Local: Hural (however, no further information found)
Judicial Institutions	National: Supreme Court
	Local: Capital city appellate courts
Civil Society	Mongolia has a range of vibrant and diverse civil society organisations (CSOs), whose rights are enshrined in the Constitution.
Non-Statutory Armed Groups	No

Independent Oversight Agencies	–
External Actors	Interpol Ulaanbaatar
Vienna	Institution (by level)
Statutory Security Institutions	National: i) Land Forces (KdoLUStK), Air Forces (KdoLuStK), ii) Law enforcement in Austria is the responsibility of the Directorate General for Public Security, a subdivision of the Federal Ministry of the Interior; Federal Local: Vienna Police, Wiener Einsatztruppe Alarmabteilung (WEGA), Einsatzabteilung Kranich for Vienna airport
Executive Authorities	National: President, Chancellor, Vice Chancellor and Cabinet Local: Mayor of Vienna
Legislative Authorities	Bicameral Federal Assembly or Bundesversammlung consists of Federal Council or Bundesrat and the National Council or Nationalrat Provincial: The Vienna Provincial Parliament (Wiener Landtag)
	Local: Vienna City Council
Judicial Institutions	Supreme Court of Justice or Oberster Gerichtshof; Constitutional Court or Verfassungsgerichtshof Provincial and local: Courts of Appeal (4); Regional Courts (20); district courts (120); county courts
Civil Society	Vibrant and active CSOs
Non-Statutory Armed Groups	No
Independent Oversight Agencies	(i) Parliamentary oversight (ii) Ombudsperson (Volksanwaltschaft)
External Actors	Interpol Austria
Montreal	Institution (by level)
Statutory Security Institutions	National: Canadian Forces: Canadian Army, Royal Canadian Navy, Royal Canadian Air Force, Canada Command (homeland security) (2011)[1] Local: (i) Civil security; (ii) Tandem urban safety program; (ii) Road safety[5]
Executive Authorities	National: (i) head of state; (ii) Prime Minister; (iii) cabinet Local: (i) City council [14] (ii) City manager's office[9]; (iii) City clerk's office[9]
Legislative Authorities	National: Parlement consisting of the (i) Senate or Senat and (ii) the House of Commons or Chambre des Communes[1] [no information available]

Judicial Institutions	National: (i) Supreme Court of Canada; Federal Court of Appeal; Federal Court; Tax Court, federal administrative tribunals; courts martial[1]
	Local: Municipal Court of Montréal[12]
Civil Society	(i) Rights and Democracy; (ii) Montreal International Forum (FIM)[15]
Non-Statutory Armed Groups	No
Independent Oversight Agencies	(i) Ombudsman de Montréal[10]
External Actors	International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO)[16]
Lisbon	Institution (by level)
Statutory Security Institutions	National: i) Portuguese Army (Exército Português), ii) Guarda Nacional Republicana (National Republican Guard), Polícia de Segurança Pública (Public Security Police), Polícia Judiciária (Judicial Police), iii) Portuguese
	Local: Polícia Municipal de Lisboa
Executive Authorities	National: President, Prime Minister and Cabinet
	Local: Câmara Municipal de Lisboa Governador Civil Lisboa
Legislative Authorities	National: Unicameral Assembly of the Republic or Assembleia da Republica
	Local: Assembleia Municipal de Lisboa
Judicial Institutions	National: Supreme Court or Supremo Tribunal de Justica
	Local: Tribunal de Execução das Penas de Lisboa etc.
Civil Society	Civil society in Portugal was stunted for much of the 20th century by dictatorship, but CSOs began increasing after the dictatorship fell in 1974. (...) The Portuguese government has focused considerable attention on
Non-Statutory Armed Groups	No
Independent Oversight Agencies	National: Ombudsman of Portugal
	Probably parliamentary, executive, judicial and public oversight over security sector, however, no information concerning this matter could be found
External Actors	Interpol Lisbon
Rome	Institution (by level)
Statutory Security Institutions	National: i) Italian Armed Forces, ii) National Police Force, Guardia di Finanza, Arma dei Carabinieri, Polizia Penitenziaria, Corpo Forestale dello Stato, Direzione Investigativa Antimafia (DIA), Direzione Centrale per i
	Provincial: Polizia Provinciale di Roma

	Local: Polizia Roma Capitale (Police of Rome Capital)
Executive Authorities	National: President, Prime Minister and Cabinet
	Local: Sindaco Roma Capitale (Mayor of Rome)
Legislative Authorities	National: Bicameral Parliament or Parlamento consists of the Senate or Senato della Repubblica and the Chamber of Deputies or Camera dei Deputati
	Provincial: Consiglio Regionale del Lazio (Regional Council of Lazio)
	Local: Consiglio Municipale Roma (Municipal Council of Rome)
Judicial Institutions	National: Supreme Court of Cassation or Corte Suprema di Cassazione
	Various lower civil and criminal courts (primary and secondary tribunals, courts, and courts of appeal)
Civil Society	Civil society in Italy is now a mature and solid phenomenon, but its weaknesses lie in its limited ability to influence the attitudes and values of Italian society
Non-Statutory Armed Groups	Sicilian Mafia (based in Sicily), Camorra or Neapolitan Mafia (based in Naples), 'Ndrangheta or Calabrian Mafia (based in Calabria), Sacra Corona Unita or United Sacred Crown (based in the Puglia region)
Independent Oversight Agencies	Ombudsperson (Difensore Civico)
External Actors	Interpol Rome
Tripoli	Institution (by level)
Statutory Security Institutions	National: 1) note - in transition, government attempting to start a new national army with anti-QADAFI militia fighters and former members of QADAFI's military (2008) [3]
	No information about police forces. The security sector seems to have broken down and not recovered since the fall of Muammar al Gaddafi: "TWO years after the Libyan revolution, the police and army remain weak and hollow. Neglected by Col. Muammar el-Qaddafi in favor of more loyal units commanded by his sons, they are ill-equipped, understaffed, bloated
Executive Authorities	National: President, Prime Minister and Cabinet
Legislative Authorities	National: Unicameral General National Congress
Judicial Institutions	National: NA; note - government in transition, Libya's post-revolution legal system is in flux and driven by state and non-state entities [2]
Civil Society	Stifled under Muammar Gaddafi, Libyan civil society organizations are beginning to assume an important role in helping the most vulnerable in "liberated" areas [1]
Non-Statutory Armed Groups	About 1700 different armed groups have emerged from the disparate Libyan rebel forces: Libya Revolutionaries Operations Room (LROR), Martyrs of 17 February Brigade, Martyrs of Abu Salim Brigade, Martyrs of Rafallah
Independent Oversight Agencies	No independent oversight agencies apart from CSOs.
External Actors	NATO

External Actors	European Union (EU)
Chicago	Institution (by level)
Statutory Security Institutions	Provincial: (i) Illinois State Police Local: Chicago Police Department (CPD)[8]; Bureau of Patrol (BOP); Bureau of Detectives; Bureau of Organized Crime (BOC); Bureau of Internal Affairs (BIA); Bureau of Administration (BOA); Bureau of Organizational
Executive Authorities	Local: (i) Mayor; (ii) City Treasurer
Legislative Authorities	Local: (i) City Council
Judicial Institutions	Provincial: (i) Supreme; (ii) Appellate; (iii) Circuit[7] Local: (i) United States District Court for the Northern District of Illinois[21]
Civil Society	8th Day Center for Justice; Association of Consultants to Nonprofits[15]
Non-Statutory Armed Groups	–
Independent Oversight Agencies	Local: (i) City Clerk
External Actors	The United Nations Association (UNAUSA) Center for Cultural Interchange (CCI)
Los Angeles	Institution (by level)
Statutory Security Institutions	Provincial: (i) Los Angeles Police Department, (ii) Los Angeles Airport Police, (iii) Los Angeles Port Police; (iv) Los Angeles General Services Police; (v) Los Angeles Park Ranger Local: (i) Los Angeles Police Department (LAPD)[9]
Executive Authorities	Local: (i) Mayor; (ii) City Administrative Officer (CAO);
Legislative Authorities	Local: (i) The City Council; (ii) Neighborhoods Councils
Judicial institutions	Provincial: (i) Los Angeles Supreme Court Local: (i) City Attorney
Civil Society	(i) Center for Civil Society[20]; (ii) Little Tokyo Service Center[21]
Non-Statutory Armed Groups	–
Independent Oversight Agencies	Local: (i) City Controller[9]

External Actors	International Rescue Committee[22]
	Relief International[23]
Johannesburg	Institution (by level)
Statutory Security Institutions	National: South African National Defense Force (SANDF); South African Army, South African Navy (SAN), South African Air Force (SAAF), South African Military Health Services (2012)
	Provincial: (i) Gauteng Police
	Local: (i) Community policing; (ii) Metropolitan Police Department
Executive Authorities	National: (i) chief of state and head of government (president); (ii) cabinet[1]
	Provincial: Gauteng provincial executive committee
	Local: City Council - (i) Executive mayor[14]; (ii) Mayoral committee
Legislative Authorities	National: bicameral Parliament consisting of the (i) National Council of Provinces and (ii) the National Assembly[1]
	Provincial: (i) Provincial Parliament
Judicial institutions	National: (i) Supreme Court of Appeals; (ii) Constitutional Court
	Provincial: (i) High Courts; (ii) Circuit Courts; (iii) Special Income Tax Courts; (iv) Labour Courts and Labour Appeal Courts; (v) Land Claims Court; (vi) The Water Tribunal; (vii) Truth and Reconciliation Commission (TRC) Local: (i) Magistrates Courts; (ii) Small Claims Courts; (iii) Community Courts; (iv) Equality Courts; (v) Child Justice Courts; (vi) Maintenance Courts; (vii) Sexual Offences Courts; (viii) Children's Courts; (ix) Courts for Chiefs and
Civil Society	(i) Institute for Security Studies; (ii) Amnesty International (South Africa); (iii) Alternative Information Development Centre
Non-Statutory Armed Groups	Gangs, but no organization.[16]
Independent Oversight Agencies	Local: (i) Office of the Ombudsman of Johannesburg[15]
External Actors	PAN AFRICAN PARLIAMENT, THE NEW PARTNERSHIP FOR AFRICA'S DEVELOPMENT; THE REGIONAL TOURISM ORGANIZATION OF SOUTHERN AFRICA; UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME
Mumbai	Institution (by level)
Statutory Security Institutions	National: Army, Navy (includes naval air arm), Air Force, Coast Guard
	Provincial: Maharashtra State Police[10]
	Local: Mumbai Police
Executive Authorities	National: (i) chief of state; (ii) head of government; (iii) cabinet[1]

Executive Authorities	Local: City mayor
Legislative Authorities	National: bicameral Parliament or Sansad consists of the (i) Council of States or Rajya Sabha and (ii) the People's Assembly or Lok Sabha[1]
	Provincial: (i) Maharashtra Legislative Assembly; (ii) Maharashtra State Legislative Council[6]
	Local:
Judicial institutions	National: (i) Supreme Court
	Provincial: (i) High Court of Bombay
	Local: (i) Small Cause Court Mumbai
Civil Society	—
Non-Statutory Armed Groups	—
Independent Oversight Agencies	—
External Actors	—
Patna	Institution (by level)
Statutory Security Institutions	Provincial: (i) Home Department Govt. of Bihar[4]; (ii) Bihar Police[5]
	Local: Patna Police: (i) SSP Patna; (ii) SP Rural, (iii) City SP; (iv) SP Traffic[2]
Executive Authorities	Provincial: (i) Patna Regional Development Authority
	Local: (i) Patna Municipal Corporation (PMC)
Legislative Authorities	Provincial: (i) Bihar Legislative Assembly[7]
	Local: (i)
Judicial institutions	Provincial: (i) Patna High Court[8]
	—
Civil Society	Kartavya Foundation, All Human Welfare & Developmental Issues, Patna, Manav Seva Kendra, All Human Welfare & Developmental Issues, Patna; Samata Gram Seva Sansthan, Environment, Patna
Non-Statutory Armed Groups	Maoist (Naxalite) insurgency; dacoity (banditry) and communal and caste violence[9]
Independent Oversight Agencies	—
External Actors	—

Dublin	Institution (by level)
Statutory Security Institutions	National: i) Irish Defense Forces (Oglaigh na h-Eireann), ii) The Guardians of the Peace of Ireland (An Garda Síochána) Local: Dublin Metropolitan Police (Following the establishment of the Irish Free State in 1922, the Dublin Metropolitan Police merged with the recently established An Garda Síochána in 1925.)
Executive Authorities	National: President, Prime Minister and Cabinet
Legislative Authorities	National: Bicameral Parliament or Oireachtas consists of the Senate or Seanad Éireann and the lower house of Parliament or Dail Éireann
Judicial institutions	National: Supreme Court or Court of Final Appeal National, Provincial and Local: High Court, Court of Criminal Appeal; circuit and district courts
Civil Society	In Ireland, traditionally, there has been a very substantial involvement by people in a wide range of civil society groupings and organisations.
Non-Statutory Armed Groups	The main dissident republican groups are the Continuity IRA (CIRA), and groups calling themselves the IRA and Óglaigh ndga hÉireann (ONH; 'soldiers of Ireland' in Irish Gaelic). There are also other dissident republican terrorist
Independent Oversight Agencies	Ombudsman
External Actors	Interpol Dublin
Manila	Institution (by level)
Statutory Security Institutions	National: i) Armed Forces of the Philippines (AFP), ii) Philippine National Police, Philippine Center on Transnational Crime (PCTC), National Intelligence Coordinating Agency Local: Manila Police District (MPD), it acts as agency of the Philippine National Police responsible for security in the city of Manila
Executive Authorities	National: President and Vice-President and Cabinet City of Manila Mayor
Legislative Authorities	National: Bicameral Congress or Kongreso consists of the Senate or Senado and the House of Representatives or Kapulungan Ng Nga Kinatawan
Judicial institutions	National: Supreme Court National, Provincial and local: Court of Appeals, Sandiganbayan (special court for corruption cases of government officials); Court of Tax Appeals; regional, metropolitan, and municipal trial courts; sharia courts
Civil Society	Active and dynamic civil society
Non-Statutory Armed Groups	In the southern Philippines, especially Mindanao. Three groups comprise the Muslim separatists - the Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF), the Moro Islamic Liberation Front (MILF) and the Abu Sayyaf. The MILF and the
Independent Oversight Agencies	Ombudsman of the Philippines Sandiganbayan

External Actors	Interpol Manila
Amsterdam	Institution (by level)
Statutory Security Institutions	National: i) Royal Netherlands Army, Royal Netherlands Navy (includes Naval Air Service and Marine Corps), Royal Netherlands Air Force (Koninklijke Luchtmacht (KLu), Royal Military Police (2012) – ii) National Police of the
	Provincial: Regional Police Units
Executive Authorities	National: King, Prime Minister, Deputy Prime Minister
Legislative Authorities	National: Bicameral States General or Staten Generaal consists of the First Chamber or Eerste Kamer and the Second Chamber or Tweede Kamer
Judicial institutions	National: Supreme Court or Hoge Raad
	Provincial and local courts: courts of appeal; district courts, each with up to 5 subdistrict courts
Civil Society	Vibrant and active civil society
Non-Statutory Armed Groups	No
Independent Oversight Agencies	National Ombudsman of the Netherlands
	Public Prosecution Service (Openbaar Ministerie)
	Special Investigation Services (Bijzondere Opsporingsdiensten)
External Actors	Interpol The Hague
Kampala	Institution (by level)
Statutory Security Institutions	National: i) Uganda People's Defense Force (UPDF): Land Forces (includes Marine Unit), Uganda Air Force (2013), ii) Uganda Police Force,
	Local: Kampala Metropolitan Police
Executive Authorities	National: President, Vice President, Prime Minister and Cabinet
Legislative Authorities	National: Unicameral National Assembly
Judicial institutions	National: Supreme Court of Uganda
Civil Society	CSOs are suppressed by the government
Non-Statutory Armed Groups	Lord's Resistance Army (LRA), People's Redemption Army, Amuka Boys (Rhino) and Arrow Boys [7]
Independent Oversight Agencies	–

External Actors	Interpol Kampala
Beijing	Institution (by level)
Statutory Security Institutions	National: (i) People's Liberation Army (PLA): Ground Forces, Navy (PLAN, includes marines and naval aviation), Air Force (Zhongguo Renmin Jiefangjun Kongjun, PLAAF; includes Airborne Forces), and Second Artillery Corps
	Provincial: (i) Beijing Municipal Public Security Bureau[3]
	Local: (i) Beijing Special Weapons and Tactics Unit (or Beijing Special Police Force)
Executive Authorities	National: (i) chief of state; (ii) head of government; (iii) cabinet
	Provincial: (i) governor
	Local: (i) mayor
Legislative Authorities	National: (i) unicameral National People's Congress or Quanguo Renmin Daibiao Dahui[2]
	Provincial:
	Local:
Judicial institutions	National: (i) Supreme People's Court *note - in October 2012, China issued a white paper on planned judicial reform[2]
	Provincial: Higher People's Courts, Intermediate People's Courts, Autonomous Region People's Courts; Special People's Courts for military, maritime, transportation, and forestry issues[2]
	Local: District and County People's Courts[2]
Civil Society	—
Non-Statutory Armed Groups	—
Independent Oversight Agencies	—
External Actors	INTERPOL Beijing
Hong Kong	Institution (by level)

Statutory Security Institutions	The Hong Kong Police Force
Executive Authorities	"National": Chief Executive of Hong Kong
	Executive Council
Legislative Authorities	Legislative Council
Judicial institutions	–
Civil Society	–
Non-Statutory Armed Groups	–
Independent Oversight Agencies	Ombudsman
External Actors	INTERPOL Beijing's Sub-Bureau for Hong Kong
Shenzhen	Institution (by level)
Statutory Security Institutions	
Executive Authorities	
Legislative Authorities	
Judicial institutions	
Civil Society	
Non-Statutory Armed Groups	
Independent Oversight Agencies	
External Actors	

Caracas	Institution (by level)
Statutory Security Institutions	National: i) Bolivarian National Armed Forces (Fuerza Armada Nacional Bolivariana, FANB): Bolivarian Army (Ejercito Bolivariano, EB), Bolivarian Navy (Armada Bolivariana, AB) includes Naval Infantry, Coast Guard, Naval Air Force; ii) Bolivarian National Police (Policia Bolivariana, PB) includes National Police, Municipal Police, and State Police
	Provincial: Policía Municipio Libertador (Municipal Police of municipality of Libertador)
	Local: Caracas Metropolitan Police was disbanded in 2011, with the National Police taking over [7]
Executive Authorities	National: President, Executive Vice President and Council of Ministers
	Provincial: Alcalde Libertador (Mayor of Caracas)
	Local: Alcalde Metropolitano de Caracas (Mayor of City of Caracas)
Legislative Authorities	National: Unicameral National Assembly or Asamblea Nacional
Judicial institutions	Supreme Tribunal of Justice
Civil Society	Vibrant and active civil society.
Non-Statutory Armed Groups	No, no considerable non-statutory armed groups
Independent Oversight Agencies	Ombudsperson (Defensoría del Pueblo)
External Actors	INTERPOL Caracas
Lima	Institution (by level)
Statutory Security Institutions	National: i) Peruvian Army (Ejercito Peruano), Peruvian Navy (Marina de Guerra del Peru, MGP; includes naval air, naval infantry, and Coast Guard), Air Force of Peru (Fuerza Aerea del Peru, FAP) (2012); ii) Policía Nacional del Peru (PNP) (2012); iii) Gendarmería del Peru (GdP) (2012)
Executive Authorities	National: President, First Vice President, Second Vice President and Council of Ministers
	Regional: Gobierno Regional de Lima Metropolitana
	Local: Alcaldesa Metropolitana de Lima
Legislative Authorities	National: Unicameral Congress of the Republic of Peru or Congreso de la Republica del Peru
	Local: Consejo Metropolitano de Lima

Judicial institutions	National: Supreme Court
Civil Society	Active and vibrant civil society
Non-Statutory Armed Groups	Sendero Luminoso (Maoist guerrilla)
Independent Oversight Agencies	
External Actors	Interpol Lima
Managua	Institution (by level)
Statutory Security Institutions	National: i) National Army of Nicaragua (Ejército Nacional de Nicaragua, ENN; includes Navy, Air Force) (2013), ii) Policía Nacional de Nicaragua (Nicaragua National Police)
Executive Authorities	National: President, Vice President and Council of Ministers
	Provincial and local: Alcaldía de Managua (city hall of Managua)
Legislative Authorities	National: Unicameral National Assembly or Asamblea Nacional
Judicial institutions	National: Supreme Court or Corte Suprema de Justicia
	National, Provincial and Local: Appeals Court; first instance civil, criminal, and military courts
Civil Society	Vibrant and active civil society
Non-Statutory Armed Groups	In the north of the country: Contras
Independent Oversight Agencies	Nicaragua Human Rights Ombudsman
External Actors	Interpol Managua
San Salvador	Institution (by level)
Statutory Security Institutions	National: i) Salvadoran Armed Forces (Fuerza Armada de El Salvador, FAES), Salvadoran Army (Ejército de El Salvador, ES), Salvadoran Navy (Fuerza Naval de El Salvador, FNEF), Salvadoran Air Force (Fuerza Aérea Salvadoreña, FAS)
Executive Authorities	National: President, Vice President and Council of Ministers
	Local: Alcalde Municipal
Legislative Authorities	National: Unicameral Legislative Assembly or Asamblea Legislativa
Judicial institutions	National: Supreme Court or Corte Suprema

Civil Society	
Non-Statutory Armed Groups	
Independent Oversight Agencies	Ombudsman (Procurador para la Defensa de los Derechos Humanos)
External Actors	INTERPOL San Salvador
Vancouver	Institution (by level)
Statutory Security Institutions	National: i) Canadian Forces: Canadian Army, Royal Canadian Navy, Royal Canadian Air Force, Canada Command (homeland security) (2011), ii) Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP)
Executive Authorities	National: Queen Elizabeth, Prime Minister
	City Council[6]
Legislative Authorities	National: Band the House of Commons or Chambre des Communes bicameral Parliament or Parlement consists of the Senate or Senat
Judicial institutions	National: Supreme Court of Canada
Civil Society	
Non-Statutory Armed Groups	No
Independent Oversight Agencies	Office of the British Columbia Ombudsperson
External Actors	Interpol Canada
Tijuana	Institution (by level)
Statutory Security Institutions	National: i) Secretariat of National Defense (Secretaria de Defensa Nacional, Sedena): Army (Ejercito), Mexican Air Force (Fuerza Aerea Mexicana, FAM); Secretariat of the Navy (Secretaria de Marina, Semar); Mexican Navy
	Municipal: Policía Municipal de Tijuana
Executive Authorities	National: President, Cabinet appointed by the President
	Provincial:
Legislative Authorities	National: bicameral National Congress or Congreso de la Union consists of the Senate or Camara de Senadores and the Chamber of Deputies or Camara de Diputados

Judicial institutions	National: Supreme Court of Justice or Suprema Corte de Justicia de la Nacion
Civil Society	Active civil society organizations
Non-Statutory Armed Groups	Tijuana Cartel (drug cartel)
Independent Oversight Agencies	–
External Actors	–
Port-au-Prince	Institution (by level)
Statutory Security Institutions	National: If no regular military forces - small Coast Guard; a Ministry of National Defense established May 2012; the regular Haitian Armed Forces (FADH) – Army, Navy, and Air Force – have been demobilized but still exist on
Executive Authorities	National: President, Prime Minister and Cabinet
	–
Legislative Authorities	National: Bicameral National Assembly or Assemblée Nationale consists of the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies
Judicial institutions	National: Supreme Court or Cour de Cassation
	National, provincial and local: Courts of Appeal; Courts of First Instance; magistrates' courts; special courts
Civil Society	For example: Initiative de la Société Civile
Non-Statutory Armed Groups	
Independent Oversight Agencies	
External Actors	Interpol Haiti
Kigali	Institution (by level)
Statutory Security Institutions	National: i) Rwanda Defense Force (RDF). Rwanda Army (Rwanda Land Force), Rwanda Air Force (Force Aérienne Rwandaise, FAR) (2013), ii) Rwanda National Police
	Local: Rwanda Metropolitan Police [8] (not clear whether the metropolitan police is part of the National Police)
Executive Authorities	National: President, Prime Minister and Council of Ministers
	Local: Mayor of Kigali
Legislative Authorities	National: Bicameral Parliament consists of Senate and Chamber of Deputies
Judicial institutions	National: Bicameral Parliament consists of Senate and Chamber of Deputies

Civil Society	Civil Society in Rwanda is being suppressed by the government
Non-Statutory Armed Groups	Forces Democratiques pour la Liberation du Rwanda (FDLR) (The FDLR is reportedly made up primarily of individuals responsible for the genocide who fled Rwanda in 1994 and who oppose President Paul Kagame's
Independent Oversight Agencies	–
External Actors	Interpol Kigali
Lagos	Institution (by level)
Statutory Security Institutions	National: i) Nigerian Armed Forces: Army, Navy, Air Force (2013), ii) "The Nigeria Police Force
	Provincial: Lagos State Police Command
Executive Authorities	National: President, Vice President and Federal Executive Council
	Provincial: Governor of Lagos State
Legislative Authorities	National: Bicameral National Assembly consists of the Senate and House of Representatives
Judicial institutions	National: Supreme Court
	National, Provincial, Local: Court of Appeal, Federal High Court, High Court of the Federal Capital Territory; Sharia Court of Appeal of the Federal Capital Territory; Customary Court of Appeal of the Federal Capital Territory; state
Civil Society	
Non-Statutory Armed Groups	Boko Haram (Islamists); Movement for the Emancipation of the Niger Delta (MEND), Ansaru (Boko Haram splinter group)
Independent Oversight Agencies	Nigeria Police Watch
External Actors	Interpol Lagos
Nairobi	Institution (by level)
Statutory Security Institutions	National: i)Kenya Defence Forces: Kenya Army, Kenya Air Force, Kenya Navy (2012), ii) The Kenya Police Service
	Local: Nairobi Metropolitan Police Unit
Executive Authorities	National: President, Deputy President and Cabinet
	Provincial:
	Local: Mayor of Nairobi
Legislative Authorities	National: Bicameral parliament consists of a Senate and a National Assembly

Judicial institutions	National: Supreme Court
	National, Provincial, local: High Court; Court of Appeal; courts martial; magistrates' courts; religious courts
Civil Society	
Non-Statutory Armed Groups	Spill-over of Al-Shabaab armed groups, Mombasa Republican Council (MRC), Mungiki (religious sect)
Independent Oversight Agencies	The Commission on Administrative Justice (Office of The Ombudsman)
External Actors	Interpol Nairobi
Damascus	Institution (by level)
Statutory Security Institutions	National: i) Syrian Armed Forces: Syrian Arab Army, Syrian Arab Navy, Syrian Arab Air and Air Defense Forces (includes Air Defense Command) (2008), ii)
	–
Executive Authorities	National: President, Vice President, Prime Minister and Council of Ministers
	Council of Ministers
	–
Legislative Authorities	National: Unicameral People's Assembly or Majlis al-Shaab
Judicial institutions	National: Court of Cassation
	National, Provincial and Local: courts of first instance; magistrates' courts; religious and military courts; Economic Security Court
Civil Society	–
Non-Statutory Armed Groups	There are believed to be as many as 1,000 armed opposition groups in Syria, commanding an estimated 100,000 fighters. Main rebel coalitions: Martyrs of Syria Brigades, Northern Storm Brigade, Ahrar al-Sharia Brigade, Harakat
Independent Oversight Agencies	–
External Actors	INTERPOL Damascus
Casablanca	Institution (by level)
Statutory Security Institutions	i) Royal Armed Forces (Forces Armées Royales, FAR). Royal Moroccan Army (includes Air Defense), Royal Moroccan Navy (includes Coast Guard, Marines), Royal Moroccan Air Force (Al-Quwat al-Jawwiya al-Malakiya)
	–

Executive Authorities	National: King, Prime Minister, Council of Ministers
	–
	–
Legislative Authorities	National: Bicameral Parliament consists of the Chamber of Counsilors and Chamber of Representatives
Judicial institutions	National: Supreme Court or Court of Cassation
	National, provincial, local: courts of appeal; regional and sadad courts (for religious, civil and administrative, and penal adjudication)
Civil Society	Increasing civil society activism
Non-Statutory Armed Groups	The Polisario Front (West-Sahara conflict)
Independent Oversight Agencies	–
External Actors	–
Tunis	Institution (by level)
Statutory Security Institutions	i) Tunisian Armed Forces (Forces Armées Tunisiens, FAT): Tunisian Army (includes Tunisian Air Defense Force), Tunisian Navy, Republic of Tunisia Air Force (Al Qawwat al Jawwiya al Jamahiriya al At-Tunisia) (2012). ii) Police
	Regular and political police (both disbanded during transitional government[5]
Executive Authorities	National: Tunisia's interim government was appointed in December 2011 and will remain in power pending drafting of a new constitution and holding of general elections in 2012. President, Prime Minister and Cabinet
	Municipal: municipal council (consists of different committees)
Legislative Authorities	National: Unicameral Constituent Assembly note - the legislative role of the Constituent Assembly remains unclear
Judicial institutions	National: Court of Cassation or Cour de Cassation
Civil Society	
Non-Statutory Armed Groups	–
Independent Oversight Agencies	–
External Actors	–
Juba	Institution (by level)
Statutory Security	National: i) Sudan People's Liberation Army (SPLA), ii)

Institutions	–
Executive Authorities	National: President, Vice President and National Council of Ministers
	City level: city council
Legislative Authorities	National: Bicameral National Legislature consists of the National Legislative Assembly and the Council of States
Judicial institutions	National: Supreme Court of South Sudan
	National level: Courts of Appeal; High Courts; County Courts; state level: High Courts; County Courts; customary courts; other specialized courts and tribunals
Civil Society	–
Non-Statutory Armed Groups	Sudan Peoples's Liberation Army,
Independent Oversight Agencies	–
External Actors	INTERPOL Juba
Dhaka	Institution (by level)
Statutory Security Institutions	i) Bangladesh Defense Force: Bangladesh Army (Sena Bahini), Bangladesh Navy (Noh Bahini, BN), Bangladesh Air Force (Biman Bahini, BAF) (2013), ii) Bangladesh Police
	Local: Dhaka Metropolitan Police
Executive Authorities	National: President, Prime Minister and Cabinet
	City: divided in i) Dhaka North City Corporation and ii) Dhaka South City Corporation
Legislative Authorities	National: Unicameral National Parliament or Jatiya Sangsad
Judicial institutions	National: Supreme Court of Bangladesh
	National, Provincial, Local. Civil courts include: Assistant Judge's Court; Joint District Judge's Court; Additional District Judge's Court; District Judge's Court; criminal courts include: Court of Sessions; Court of Metropolitan
Civil Society	–
Non-Statutory Armed Groups	–
Independent Oversight Agencies	–
External Actors	Interpol Dhaka
Dili	Institution (by level)

Statutory Security Institutions	National: i) Timor-Leste Defense Force (Falintil-Forças de Defesa de Timor-Leste, Falintil (F-FDTL)): Army, Navy (Armada) (2013), ii) The Timor-Leste Police Service (Polícia Nacional de Timor-Leste), made up of three special
	–
Executive Authorities	National: President, Prime Minister and Council of Ministers
Legislative Authorities	National: Unicameral National Parliament
Judicial institutions	National: Supreme Court of Justice
Civil Society	–
Non-Statutory Armed Groups	Various gangs, especially from martial arts groups
Independent Oversight Agencies	Human Rights and Justice Ombudsman (Provedor de direitos humanos e justiça)[8]
External Actors	Interpol Dili
Jakarta	Institution (by level)
Statutory Security Institutions	National: i) Indonesian Armed Forces (Tentara Nasional Indonesia, TNI): Army (TNI-Angkatan Darat (TNI-AD)), Navy (TNI-Angkatan Laut (TNI-AL); includes marines (Korps Marinir, KorMar), naval air arm), Air Force (TNI
Executive Authorities	National: President, Vice President and Cabinet
	City (which is actually a province): governor
Legislative Authorities	National: People's Consultative Assembly is the upper house; it consists of members of the DPR and DPD and has
	role in inaugurating and impeaching the president and in amending the Jakarta Municipal Council
Judicial institutions	National: Supreme Court or Mahkamah Agung
	National, provincial and local: High Courts of Appeal, district courts, religious courts
Civil Society	Flourishing civil society

Non-Statutory Armed Groups	As of mid-2008, the level of internal violence in Indonesia was relatively low and localised. A variety of non-state armed groups have reportedly been engaged in violent struggle since 2000, as set out below: Anti-Communist
Independent Oversight Agencies	Ombudsman of the Republic of Indonesia
External Actors	Interpol Jakarta
Ramallah	Institution (by level)
Statutory Security Institutions	Internal Security Forces (Civil Police, Preventive Security, Civil Defence, Executive Force)[6]
	National Security Forces (including Naval Police, Military Police, Military Intelligence and Military Liaison)[6]
	Presidential Security/Force 17, Presidential Guard, General Intelligence[6]
Executive Authorities	City: Mayor
	State level: President; Prime Minister
Legislative Authorities	
Judicial institutions	West Bank and Gaza Strip: 37 Courts (in 2006): 20 Magistrate's Courts, 11 Courts of first instance; 3 Courts of appeal, in Jerusalem, Ramallah and Gaza; Higher Courts (High Court of Justice; Courts of Appeals and Cassation);
	National: High Constitutional Court; high Criminal Court[6]
	Other courts: administrative courts, Sharia and religious courts, military courts, High Judicial Council, Ministry of Justice, Correction and Probation Centres, Criminal Investigation Departments, Public
Civil Society	There are different approaches to the question whether a civil society exists in Ramallah: 1) Palestinian Civil Society cannot exist before the formation of an independent state, 2) Palestinian civil society exists, 3) Palestinian civil
Non-Statutory Armed Groups	Brigades (Fatah affiliated armed groups), Al-Quds Battalions (military wing of Islamic Jihad), Nasser Salah ad-Din Brigades (military wing of the Popular Resistance Committees), Martyr Abu Ali Mustafa Battalions (military wing of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine, PFLP), National Resistance Brigades (military wing of the Democratic Front for the Liberation of
Independent Oversight Agencies	–
External Actors	Israel
Yangon	Institution (by level)
Statutory Security Institutions	i) Myanmar Armed Forces (Tatmadaw): Army (Tatmadaw Kyi), Navy (Tatmadaw Yay), Air Force (Tatmadaw Lay) (2013), ii) Myanmar Police Force
	–
Executive Authorities	National: President, Vice President and Cabinet

Executive Authorities	Mayor
Legislative Authorities	National: Bicameral, consists of the House of Nationalities [Amyotha Hluttaw] and the House of Representatives [Pythu Hluttaw]
Judicial institutions	National: Supreme Court of the Union National, provincial, local: High Courts of the Region; High Courts of the State; Court of the Self-Administered Division; Court of the Self-Administered Zone; district and township courts; special courts /for juvenile
Civil Society	
Non-Statutory Armed Groups	The following are the current most active ethnic armed groups fighting against the Myanmar regime for ethnic rights, federalism, and democracy and to stop human rights abuses against their respective ethnic groups:
Independent Oversight Agencies	<i>So far no ombudsman, but a workshop on public complaint management for public services was held on 18 Feb 2014 in Nay Pyi Taw[6]</i>
External Actors	
Athens	Institution (by level)
Statutory Security Institutions	i) Hellenic Army (Ellinikos Stratos, ES), Hellenic Navy (Elliniko Polemiko Navtiko, EPN), Hellenic Air Force (Elliniki Polemiki Aeroporia, EPA) (2013), ii) Hellenic Police
	–
Executive Authorities	National: President, Prime Minister and Cabinet Mayor
Legislative Authorities	National: Unicameral Parliament or Vouli ton Ellinon
	Athens city council
Judicial institutions	National: Hellenic Supreme Court of Civil and Penal Law
Civil Society	Very active and vibrant civil society
Non-Statutory Armed Groups	No
Independent Oversight Agencies	Ombudsman
External Actors	Interpol Athens
Rhine-Rhur	Institution (by level)
Statutory Security Institutions	
Executive Authorities	

Legislative Authorities	
Judicial institutions	
Civil Society	
Non-Statutory Armed Groups	
Independent Oversight Agencies	
External Actors	
Kiev	Institution (by level)
Statutory Security Institutions	i) Ground Forces, Naval Forces, Air Forces (2013), ii) Militsya
Executive Authorities	National: President, Prime Minister, First Deputy Prime Minister, Deputy Prime Ministers and Cabinet of Ministers
	(i) Cabinet (ii) Mayor (head of cabinet)
Legislative Authorities	National: Unicameral Supreme Council or Verkhovna Rada
Judicial institutions	National: Supreme Court of Ukraine, Constitutional Court
Civil Society	
Non-Statutory Armed Groups	No
Independent Oversight Agencies	Ombudsperson (Ukrainian Parliament Commissioner for Human Rights)
External Actors	Interpol Kiev
Tehran	Institution (by level)
Statutory Security Institutions	Iranian national police (units: Air Police, Anti-Narcotic Police; Criminal Intelligence Detective Police; Emergency Police Centre; Intelligence and Public Security Police; Prevention; Traffic Police)[6]
	Iranian riot police[8]
	National: i) President

Executive Authorities	City: Mayor (executive authority of Tehran)
Legislative Authorities	National: i) Parliament (Islamic Consultative Assembly) ii) supreme leader (absolute ruler)[10]
	City: city Council of Tehran[11]
Judicial institutions	National: i) Chief of Justice (head of judiciary system ii) Guardian Council (constitutional court iii) supreme leader (absolute ruler)[10]
Civil Society	—
Non-Statutory	—
Independent Oversight Agencies	—
External Actors	INTERPOL Tehran
Budapest	Institution (by level)
Statutory Security Institutions	National Police (Ministry of Interior) and National Tax and Customs Office, (Ministry of National Economy)
	i) Budapest Municipality; a local government in each district
Executive Authorities	Mayor (head of the council)
	Council
Legislative	National: unicameral National Assembly
	City: Municipal Assembly
Judicial institutions	National: The Curia
	Regional: i) courts of appeal ii) regional courts iii) district courts iv) administrative courts v) labour courts
	Budapest-Capital Regional Court; Municipal Court of Budapest (court of second instance)[7]
Civil Society	
Non-Statutory	
Independent Oversight Agencies	Ombudsman
External Actors	INTERPOL Budapest
Mogadishu	Institution (by level)
Statutory Security	National: Somali Police Force
Executive Authorities	National: Federal Government of Somalia
	Municipal government, including mayor
Legislative	Federal Parliament of Somalia
	—

Judicial institutions	National: i) Constitutional Court ii) Federal Government level courts iii) Federal Member State level courts
	–
Civil Society	–
Non-Statutory Armed Groups	Al-Shabaab terror group
Independent Oversight Agencies	–
External Actors	Un Peacekeeping Forces
Riyadh	Institution (by level)
Statutory Security Institutions	Police of Riyadh Province
Executive Authorities	National (i) (chief of state) (ii)
	National: Council of Ministers
Legislative Authorities	National: Majlis al-Shura
Judicial institutions	National: High Court
	Subordinate courts: Court of Appeals, Labour Court[2]
Civil Society	–
Non-Statutory Armed Groups	No
Independent Oversight Agencies	–
External Actors	–
Prague	Institution (by level)
Statutory Security Institutions	National: Police of the Czech Republic
	City: Regional police headquarter capital city of Prague
Executive Authorities	National: (i) chief of state (ii) head of government (iii) cabinet
	City: Prague City Council
	–
Legislative Authorities	National: Bicameral Parliament: (i) Senate (ii) Chamber of Deputies

	City: Prague City Assembly
Judicial institutions	National: (i) Supreme Court (ii) Constitutional Court (iii) Supreme Administrative Court
Civil Society	
Non-Statutory	No
Independent Oversight Agencies	Ombudsperson (Public Defender of Rights)
External Actors	INTERPOL Prague
San Francisco	Institution (by level)
Statutory Security Institutions	San Francisco Police Department (i) Office of the Chief of Staff (ii) Administration Bureau
Executive Authorities	City level: mayor
	Federal state level: governor (chief executive)
	National: president
Legislative Authorities	City and County: Board of Supervisors (both board of supervisors and city council)
	National: Bicameral Congress, consisting of (i) Senate and the (ii) House of Representatives
Judicial institutions	County level: Superior Court of California
	Court system: (i) Supreme Court (ii) United States Courts of Appeal (iii) United States District Courts (iv) State and County Courts[3]
Civil Society	Many civil society organisations (CSO)
Non-Statutory Armed Groups	

Independent Oversight Agencies	Office of Citizen Complaints
External Actors	INTERPOL United States
St. Petersburg	Institution (by level)
Statutory Security Institutions	
Executive Authorities	City: Government (more information on government structure[3])
Legislative Authorities	City: Legislative Assembly of St.Petersburg
Judicial institutions	City: St. Petersburg City Court
Civil Society	–
Non-Statutory	–
Independent Oversight Agencies	Ombudsman (Commissioner for Human Rights in St. Petersburg)
External Actors	
Shanghai	Institution (by level)
Statutory Security Institutions	City: Public Security Bureau Shanghai
Executive Authorities	City mayor
	National: see Beijing
Legislative Authorities	
Judicial institutions	Provincial: Higher People's Court Shanghai[3]
	City:
	National: see Beijing
Civil Society	–
Non-Statutory	–
Independent	–

External Actors	
Barcelona	Institution (by level)
Statutory Security Institutions	City: Guàrdia Urbana (de Barcelona)
Executive Authorities	City: Municipal Council (Consejo Municipal)
Legislative Authorities	
Judicial institutions	National: i) Supreme Court (Tribunal Supremo) ii) Audiencia Nacional
	Tribunales Supreiores de Justicia
	Audiencias Provinciales
Civil Society	
Non-Statutory	
Independent Oversight Agencies	Ombudsman (Síndic)
External Actors	
Guatemala City	Institution (by level)
Statutory Security Institutions	National: National Civil Police of Guatemala (Policía Nacional Civil (PNC) de Guatemala
	Municipal: Policía Municipal
Executive Authorities	National: (i) chief of state (president) (ii) vice president (iii) Council of Minsiters
	Municipal: Municipal council (Concejo Municipal), head: mayor

Legislative Authorities	National: unicameral Congress of the Republic (Congreso de la República)
Judicial institutions	National: Supreme Court of Justice (Corte Suprema de Justicia)
Civil Society	
Non-Statutory	
Independent Oversight Agencies	Ombudsman (procurador de los Derechos Humanos)
External Actors	INTERPOL Guatemala
Hamburg	Institution (by level)
Statutory Security Institutions	Polizei Hamburg
Executive Authorities	City and state administration: (i) senate (Senat der Freien und Hansestadt Hamburg) (ii) headed by the first mayor and (iii) second mayor
	state council (Staatsrat)
Legislative Authorities	City and state parliament (Hamburgische Bürgerschaft)
Judicial institutions	11 Courts: (i) Hamburg Constitutional Court (Hamburgisches Verfassungsgericht) (ii) Hanseatic Higher Regional Court (Hanseatisches Oberlandesgericht) (iii) Districts Court of Hamburg (Landgericht Hamburg) and Amtsgericht Hamburg (iv) Hamburg Higher Administrative Court (Hamburgisches Oberverwaltungsgericht) and Administrative Court of Hamburg (Verwaltungsgericht Hamburg) (v) Financial Court of Hamburg (Finanzgericht Hamburg) (vi) Regional
Civil Society	
Non-Statutory	No
Independent	
External Actors	—
Abidjan	Institution (by level)
Statutory Security Institutions	Municipal: Municipal police departments are being planned

	National: Branch of the National Police (NPD) in Cote d'Ivoire under the Ministry of the Interior
Executive Authorities	Local: (i) governor (gouverneur) (ii) District Council
	National: (i) chief of state (ii) head of government (iii) Council of Ministers
Legislative Authorities	National: unicameral National Assembly (Assemblée Nationale)
Judicial institutions	National: Supreme Court (Cour Supreme) -> in 2000 it was decided to be
Civil Society	
Non-Statutory	
Independent Oversight Agencies	—
External Actors	INTERPOL Abidjan
Washington	Institution (by level)
Statutory Security Institutions	Metropolitan Police Department
Executive Authorities	City Mayor
Legislative Authorities	Local: Council of the District of Columbia
Judicial institutions	Superior Court of the District of Columbia
	District of Columbia Court of Appeals
Civil Society	Federal City Council (FCC) and many others
Non-Statutory	No

Independent Oversight Agencies	Different kinds of ombudspersons, such as (i) Crime Victims' Rights Ombudsperson (ii) Health Care Ombudsman
External Actors	INTERPOL Washington
Dakar	Institution (by level)
Statutory Security	
Executive Authorities	Municipal: mayor (le maire)
	National: (i) chief of state (ii) head of government (iii) cabinet
Legislative Authorities	Municipal: City Council (Conseil Municipale)
	National Assembly
Judicial institutions	National level: (i) Supreme Court (La Cour suprême) (ii) Constitutional Council
Civil Society	Human rights groups and NGOs
Non-Statutory Armed Groups	(i) M-23 rebel group (said to be defeated) (ii) Democratic Forces for the Liberation of Rwanda (FDLR) (iii) Mai Mai Morgan (iv) Raia Mutomboki (v) URDC (vi) Allied Democratic Forces[15 More information: see sheet 4

Independent Oversight Agencies	Ombudsman (Médiateur de la République du Sénégal)
External Actors	INTERPOL Dakar

Service Provided
<p>(i) Crime investigation (against the Union and its public enterprises), Drug enforcement and trafficking; suppress drug trafficking and smuggling at the national and fulfill the role of official agent in airports and port the country. Highway Police: Law enforcement - overseeing (prevent and punish any traffic violations) more than 61,000 km of federal highways and roads following the tasks set by the Brazilian Traffic Code (Decree 1.655/95).</p>
<p>(i) Public order, Crime investigation (people and property); (ii) Law enforcement, Public order</p>
<p>Training, Protection of Schools, Protection of Public Property, Environmental protection, (Art. 114 para. 8 Federal Constitution)</p>
<p>GATE: high-risk situations, such as hostage rescue, forays into high-risk locations and bomb disposal. GARRA: Crime investigation.</p>
<p>Manage local public services, decide which will apply the proceeds of taxes and transfers from the State and the Union, which works must be performed and programs to be implemented. Is also a function of the mayor punish and repeal laws, vetoing proposals that are unconstitutional or not meet the public interest.</p>

Second in command of the municipal executive. If the mayor need to be absent due to travel or license, or has revoked the mandate, he assumes the duties of the holder. While the mayor is acting deputy shall assist in the administration, and defining together discussing improvements to the municipality.

Coordinate the Regional Plan and Plan of Subdivision, District or equivalent, in accordance with the guidelines established by the Strategic Plan of the City; together with neighbours Subprefectures, intermediate types of planning and management, where the theme or service in question, require treatment beyond their territorial limits; establish articulated forms of action, planning and management Subprefectures with neighboring municipalities and from the governmental guidelines for municipal political relations metropolitan; act as agents of local development by implementing policies from regional vocations and interests manifested by population; increase the range, speed and improve the quality of local services, from central guidelines; facilitate access and print transparency to public services, making them closer to citizens and intersectoral coordination of the various segments of the Municipal Administration and services operating in the region.(Law 13.399 de 2002)

To elaborate municipal laws and supervise the performance of the Executive, propose, discuss and approve the laws to be applied in the municipality (incl. budget law), monitor the actions of the executive, making sure that the goals are being met and if the government are being met legal standards.

Civil and Criminal Justice

Criminal procedure for military personnel only.

Information.

Education.

Instituto Sou da Paz: prevention of violence, attempt to influence public policies.[33] Justica Global: strengthen civil society and democracy and HR.[34] Conectas Direitos Humanos: promote HR and consolidate the rule of law.[35] Ficha Limpa: combat against corruption.[36]
Pressure for improved prison conditions (after 'Carandiru massacre', where 111 prisoners of the Carandiru Penitentiary in São Paulo were killed on 2 October 1992 - 102 shot by the police and 9 killed by other inmates).
In the "Estate" of São Paulo: 1. Condominium (residential and commercial): 8%; 2. Public Administration: 29%; 3. Industries: 29%; 4. Banks: 23%; 5. Service Sector: 8%; 6. Others: 3%.[39]
Investigating complaints of abuses committed by military police officers and closely tracking cases of police killings to identify patterns of abuse.
1. Disciplinary infractions attributed to members of the Board for Professional Metropolitan Civil Guard; conducting inspection visits and Corrections extraordinary in any unit of the Guard; consideration of the representations, and the investigation of complaints ethical behavior, social and functional candidates and who already hold positions in the Corporation either by other members or the public, breaking with authoritarian practices as required in the rule of law.[40] 2. Supervision and control of the Revenue and Expenditure of the Municipality of São Paulo.[41]
—
Service Provided

Provide security to His Majesty the King, Her Majesty the Queen, the Heirs to the Throne, members of the Royal Family, the Regent, Royal Representatives, and Royal Guests; - Direct and supervise the operation of all police officers to ensure quality service and compliance with the laws; - Prevent and suppress crime; - Maintain public order and national security; - Assist the public; - Perform other activities stipulated by Thai law; - Carry out law enforcement activities as assigned by the Prime Minister in support of national development. [11]

Providing all law enforcement services for the capital city of Bangkok and its suburbs.

Country Governance

No real separation of powers between the national and the municipal level: "With Sukhumbhand again a member of the royal family was entrusted the office of mayor. Nevertheless, as mayor of Bangkok, there is not much room to maneuver, since the budget of \$ 2 billion is just enough to cover the cost of maintenance. Large infrastructure projects are relying on the planning of the State Government." [31]

Represent the national population adequately.

All matters.
Minburi Court: only hears matters from the Northern parts of Bangkok (both civil and criminal).[14]
Dispose of small cases quickly with a minimum formality and expense - The jurisdiction of these courts covers both criminal and civil cases. Criminal cases fallen in the jurisdiction must deal with the criminal offence punishable with a maximum of three years imprisonment, or fine not exceeding 60,000 Baht or both. For civil cases, the amount of claims must not exceed 300,000 Baht. The proceeding in Municipal Courts is emphasized on the speedy trial, therefore, the trial is more simple and oral judgment or summarized judgment is issued.[15]
Monitoring, oversight over government activities
—
"Monitoring and evaluation of government agency's operations under the provisions of the Constitution" [23]
The INTERPOL National Centre Bureau (NCB) for Thailand is part of the Foreign Affairs Division (FAD) (...) Mission: Work with the INTERPOL General Secretariat, INTERPOL members countries, Embassies in Thailand and other domestic and international government agencies on criminal matters; support and assist crime-suppression agencies; work with relevant domestic crime-fighting agencies on extradition and mutual assistance; cooperate with the
Service Provided
Responsible to the minister of the interior.[5]
Responsible for policing a province of over 15 million inhabitants (report to the provincial governors).[5]
Provide security in Buenos Aires. The Buenos Aires Metropolitan police is under the authority of the Autonomous City of Buenos Aires.[7]
Security provision in the city of Buenos Aires.

City governance
i) "The President of the Republic is the supreme head of the Nation, head of the government and politically responsible for the general administration of the country. This position is also the supreme commander of the Armed Forces in Argentina." [20]
Represent the various interests within the city of Buenos Aires
Jurisdiction
Jurisdiction
"Promotion and protection of human rights and the strengthening of democracy in Argentina." [8]
"Train professionally and functionally train the staff of the Metropolitan Police, the / as officials / as responsible for the formulation, implementation and evaluation of policies and strategies of public safety." [9]
—
guarantees the protection of and the interests in the national constitution [17]
(i) Rights of indigenous people (ii) Official translation: The INTERPOL National Bureau Buenos Aires, is the Department of INTERPOL POLICE FEDERAL ARGENTINA under the Directorate General of International Coordination, whose basic mission is carried out through the following functions: Centralization, coordination and distribution of all information issues or directed the ICDO INTERPOL agencies and other Foreign Police. Prevention, investigation
Service Provided
National police force of South Africa. [14] /is responsible for investigating crime and maintaining safety and security throughout the country. [23]

These strategic priorities are: 1. The prevention of crime, 2. The combating of HIV/AIDS, 3. The promotion of economic development and tourism, 4. The provision of free lifeline services (Water and Electricity) (City of Cape Town, 2002).[14]

Council elects the Executive Mayor, the Executive Deputy Mayor, the Speaker and the chairs of Section 79 Committees, and appoints the City Manager, the Chief Whip, and the Section 57 managers. Some of Council's many functions include: the development and implementation of bylaws, the Integrated Development Plan, tariffs for rates and services and the budget, and service-level agreements.[6]

Head of local government in Cape Town. He or she is elected by Council every five years and has statutory powers and functions. The mayor identifies the needs of the municipality, and recommends to Council ways and means for the realisation of those needs by means of the Integrated Development Plan and budget.[6]

The Mayoral Committee (Mayco) exercises the powers, functions and duties designated to it by Council and delegated by the Executive Mayor.[6]

A municipal council may in terms of the Structures Act appoint committees to:

- exercise any of its functions or obligations (section 79 committees)
- assist the executive mayor (section 80 committees).

[7]

(i) Ombudsman; (ii) Forensics; (iii) Executive Support; (iv) Governance & Interface; (v) Integrated Development Plan; and (v) Organisational Performance Management.[8]

Each member of the Executive Management Team (EMT) heads a directorate responsible for key functions of the organisation. The EMT implements Council decisions, and leads the City's drive to achieve its strategic objectives, as outlined in the Integrated Development Plan (IDP) adopted each year.[8]

(i) highest Court in constitutional matters; (ii) highest court in respect of all other matters other than constitutional ones.[11]

Labour Court; Land Claims; Competition Appeal Court; Electoral Court; Tax Court.[11]

A high court has jurisdiction in its own area over all persons residing or present in that area.[11]

Itinerant courts, each presided over by a judge of the provincial division, periodically conduct hearings at remote areas outside the seat of the High Court designated by the Judge President of the provincial division concerned.[11]

Through its material, training workshops and community education programme, explores the rights found in the South African Constitution and seeks to educate civil society, particularly rural communities throughout South Africa, about their rights and duties.[12]

Conflict Intervention and Peacebuilding Support (CIPS) project: training and policy development support; informing and participating in national and regional peace initiatives; training key persons in conflict management; developing capacity through teaching at educational institutions; contributing to strengthen Africa's capacity to combat HIV/AIDS more effectively[29]

An independent non-profit public interest organisation which promotes democracy in South Africa.[12]

—

The Audit Committee's function is to assist Council in discharging its duties relating to: • the safeguarding of assets; • the operation of adequate systems; • control processes; and • the preparation of accurate financial reports and statements in compliance with all applicable legal requirements and prescribed accounting standards.[9]
"exercise oversight over Provincial and Local Government (...) to ensure accountable utilization of resources and prudent financial management and to make recommendations to the Legislature." [28]
Used to report any instances of alleged corruption involving City officials.[9]
"The role of INTERPOL Pretoria is to assist SAPS in preventing, fighting and investigating global crime and in bringing fugitives to justice. It is the exclusive platform for any SAPS investigation requiring international outreach, or for any international investigation requiring police cooperation from SAPS.2 [23]
A dynamic partnership project linking the South African Speakers' Forum and the European Union to ensure good governance and stable democracy by strengthening the role of the legislatures, both national and provincial, and supporting them in their efforts.[12]
Service Provided
(ii) gathering intelligence; (iii) "articulates, coordinates and implements the service to protect the rights to life, liberty, integrity and security of individuals, groups and communities in situations of extraordinary or extreme risk as a direct result of the exercise of their activities or political functions, public, social or humanitarian"[12]
Divestiture of terrorist organizations and organized crime/ citizen security
Frequent visits the city's subunits (20 localities), collaborates with jurisdictional authorities whenever they need support, etc. [14]
—
—

Functions of the senate (unofficial translation): "Constituent Function: To amend the Constitution by legislative acts. Legislative Function: To develop, interpret, amend and repeal laws and codes in all branches of Legislation. Political Control Function: To require and summon Delivery Ministers and other authorities (...) Judicial Function: For exceptionally judge state officials by political responsibility. Electoral Function: To choose (...) Ombudsman (...) Administrative Function: To establish the organization and operation of the full Congress, the Senate and the House of Representatives...."[22] Functions of the Cámara de Representantes very similar to Senado[23]
Jurisdiction
Jurisdiction
Implementation of various aid and development projects
—
Evaluation of public leadership [10]
Develop and exercise the role of the Central National Office, coordinate the various Interpol offices, realize exchange of information with other Interpol member states etc. [22]
Service Provided
(ii) gathering intelligence; (iii) "articulates, coordinates and implements the service to protect the rights to life, liberty, integrity and security of individuals, groups and communities in situations of extraordinary or extreme risk as a direct result of the exercise of their activities or political functions, public, social or humanitarian"[12]
—
Operational programs, collaborative programs, special programs and security intelligence [23]

Head of government and municipal administration, representing legal, judicial and extra to the municipality. It is a position elected by popular vote for a four-year period. Its main functions are management of the resources of the municipality, to ensure the welfare and interests of their fellow citizens and represent them in the national government, while supporting local policies to improve their quality of life, such as health programs, housing, education and road infrastructure and maintain public order.

"- Ensure the preservation and protection of cultural heritage. - Having regard to the police in their various branches, without violating the laws and ordinances, and decrees of the Government. - Regulate the Mayor authorization to contract, noting cases that Council approval is required. - Choose the Comptroller (a) and Personero (a) and to make rules for its functioning. - Issue organic standards and issue an annual budget of revenues and expenditures budget, which must correspond the Municipal Development Plan. - Determine the urban and suburban areas of the municipal and other major population centers, setting the respective city limits. - Determine the naming of roads and of the properties or homes that constitute the districts or communes ."[6]

Jurisdiction

Jurisdiction

Implementation of various aid and development projects

—

Evaluation of public leadership [10]

Experts on urban planning from Japan, Mexico, Ecuador, Costa Rica, Canada, Brasil, Salvador and Colombia shared experience about development of cities. [5]

Service Provided

—

(ii) gathering intelligence; (iii) "articulates, coordinates and implements the service to protect the rights to life, liberty, integrity and security of individuals, groups and communities in situations of extraordinary or extreme risk as a direct result of the exercise of their activities or political functions, public, social or humanitarian"[12]

Governing
Law-making
Unofficial translation. The Council of Medellín is a public corporation, of an administrative nature, popular election, engaged in the performance of administrative functions own Medellín and is one of the most representative institutions of constitutional and administrative law. It is the democratic space in nature, where it is discussed and analyzed the problems of the municipality and the political, administrative and economic specific guidelines are offered to meet the basic needs of the population. It is the institution that
Jurisdiction
Jurisdiction
Implementation of various aid and development projects
—
Evaluation of public leadership [10]
Experts on urban planning from Japan, Mexico, Ecuador, Costa Rica, Canada, Brasil, Salvador and Colombia shared experience about development of cities. [5]
Service Provided
National Security
GPS objectives. Life and property protection;Crime detection and prevention;Disaster prevention and response;Regulation and monitoring of the entry, stay and exit of non
National Security
Country Governance
Representation of population on national level
—
"AMA carries out legislative, deliberative and executive functions. The AMA is run as a corporate body like other District Assemblies in Ghana"[3] Its functions can be
"The role of the Metropolitan Guards has been re-defined as follows: 1. The Guards act as the police of the Assembly to enforce all categories of AMA Bye-Laws. 2. They direct traffic at certain points of the roads and at zebra crossings for the safety of school children, pedestrians and motorists. They help control traffic at no traffic light points. 3. They assist personnel of the Police Service to arrest suspects, carry out initial screening and investigations and prosecute offenders of AMA Bye-Laws in Court. 4. They assist AMA revenue mobilization as follows:Provide security protection to revenue collectors. 5. Provide security for AMA Departments of Health Personnel. 6.They check abuses in indiscriminate building and siting of tructures within the Metropolis- i.e. TASIT duties. 7.Verify the registration of all commercial vehicles."[16]
Highest judicial body in Ghana.[17]
In general: implementation of developing aid/ assistance projects
—

The scope of Parliamentary oversight, by contrast, is less explicit; the Constitution makes reference to the investigative and inquiry functions of committees, but does not make
"Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces, the President has the constitutional mandate to oversee the security services" [28]
"INTERPOL Ghana conducts regular field operations in cooperation with the INTERPOL General Secretariat and other member countries, particularly in the areas of combating child
Service Provided
The tasks of the BSF are divided as follows: Peace time: Promote a sense of security among the people living in the border areas. Prevent trans border crimes, unauthorized entry into or
Maintaining law and order, contain insurgency, in some regions it acts as anti-terrorist unit [12]
Vigil on the northern borders, detection and prevention of border violations, and promotion of the sense of security among the local populace. 2 Check illegal
Counter-terrorism provision, hostage rescuing and protection of VIPs [14]
To promote sense of security among the people living in the border area, to prevent trans border crimes and unauthorized entries into /or exit from the territory of India, to prevent
(i) policing the metropolitan area of Kolkata (as defined under the Calcutta Police Act, 1866 and the Calcutta Suburban Police Act 1866); (ii) has jurisdiction concurrent with the eighteen
Governing the country
Law-making
Jurisdiction
Jurisdiction
—
—
The National Police Commission (NPC) was appointed by the Government of India in 1977 with wide terms of reference covering the police organization, its role, functions
—
Service Provided
"The purpose of Delhi Police is to uphold the law fairly and firmly; to prevent crime; to pursue and bring to justice those who break the law; to keep the peace in partnership with the community; to protect, help and reassure the people" [6]
various services
executing the law
Law making
"The Metropolitan Council - the highest elected body of Delhi- was the deliberative wing of the Delhi Administration, which was devised as a compromise between a representative body with full legislative and financial powers and administration by the President through his nominee, the Administration." [10]
Exercises jurisdiction (no further information apart from this)
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—

–
Same as Kolkata
–
Service Provided
National Security
"Participate in the provision of security operations in urban areas and other residential places through joint patrolling with other agencies of the Internal Affairs, protection of law and order during mass events" and many more duties [11]
Border security
"Intelligence, counter-intelligence, protection of state secret, revealing, preventing, precluding and detection of crimes." [9]
It provides many services and is split into several sub-departments concerned with road traffic, abuse and sale of illegal substances, traffickin in human beings, etc. [11]
–
Governing
Law-making
Jurisdiction
Oversight, monitoring, development assistance
–
Responsible for police compliance with law, human rights and civil liberties. Monitors violations and illegal activities.
Concerning NATO-Azerbaijan relations. "NATO and Azerbaijan actively cooperate on democratic, institutional and defence reforms, and have developed practical cooperation in many other areas. Azerbaijan's Individual Partnership Action Plan (IPAP) lays out the programme of cooperation between Azerbaijan and NATO." [6]
"Its mandate is to ensure swift and efficient criminal intelligence exchange between Azerbaijan's law-enforcement agencies and their counterparts in other INTERPOL member countries. " [16]

Frontex aims to establish and gradually develop mutual cooperation on border security-related matters. [15]/ it protects the EU's external borders.
Service Provided
i) protection of national security, defense, overseas deployment, overseas operations (Afghanistan at the moment) ii) "SIS collects secret intelligence and mounts covert operations overseas in support of British Government objectives." important areas include UK National Strategy: Counter Terrorism, Counter proliferation, Cyber Security, Instability and conflict
"To cut crime, cut costs, and continue to develop the culture of the organisation. We will achieve this with; humility, integrity and transparency." [13]
"we are committed to fighting crime at all levels. Although we fulfil a national role tackling fraud and other serious criminality, our local role is no less important to us." "The City of London Police is made up of many different departments. The departments form part of one (f) the Mayor's role as the executive of London's strategic authority is to promote Economic development and wealth creation, social development, and improvement of the environment. The Mayor also has various other duties in relation to culture and tourism, (g) London Councils represents London's 32 local authority councils and the City of London. It is a cross-party organisation that works on behalf of all of its member authorities regardless of political persuasion." [4]; (ii) "We support and promote the City as the world leader in international finance and business services. We provide modern, efficient and high quality
Making of law
25 Assembly Members hold the Mayor to account by examining his decisions and actions to ensure he delivers on his promises to Londoners. Assembly Members also champion
Jurisdiction
Democratic oversight, monitoring amongst others
–
"The Court of Common Council's objectives are to: make sure the City of London Police runs an effective and efficient service by holding the Commissioner to account give the public
MI5: i) The Security and Intelligence Co-ordinator oversees the processes which ensure that the work of the agencies is properly co-ordinated., ii) The Intelligence and Security Committee
it fights international crime through the coordination and provision of specialist support to investigations and uses INTERPOL channels to build effective partnerships between the UK police forces and law enforcement agencies worldwide." [10]
Service Provided
i) Border security – including passport control, Coast guard services, which comprise the surveillance of land borders and national sea-borders; Protection of federal buildings and foreign embassies; Reserve forces to deal with demonstrations, disturbances or emergencies; Prevention of corruption, conflict commission, foreign deployment (Kosovo and Afghanistan) [8]
The Senate is obligated to consult the Council of Mayors on fundamental legislative and administrative issues. The same applies to bills from the House of Representatives.[3] (i) The
(f) the members of the borough assembly are elected by German citizens eligible to vote and by EU nationals living in the borough in question. Parties receiving less than three percent of the votes cast in an election will not be represented in the borough assembly." [2]
law-making
Making of law, bound by the constitution and the population who is entitled to vote.

Jurisdiction
Monitoring over government actions, transparency, voicing opinions etc., also public oversight over the security sector
–
Oversight over security services
The Bundeskriminalamt (BKA) – which acts as the INTERPOL National Central Bureau (NCB) for Germany – is Germany's central agency for police information and communication. It provides support to all Federal police forces and coordinates national crime suppression
Service Provided
i) protect Canada, defend North America in co-operation with the U.S., and contribute to international peace and security ii) CSIS: "the protection of Canada's national security interests and the safety of Canadians. RCMP: The RCMP is unique in the world since it is a
Traffic Service, Crime prevention and fight crime [10]
Executing law
Law-making
Law-making
Jurisdiction
Democratic oversight, monitoring amongst others
–
Security Intelligence Review Committee: reviews performance and functions of CSIS, Federal Court: authorizes intrusive investigation techniques by CSIS.
to render the handling of complaints concerning the Military Police more transparent and accessible, and to ensure that both complainants and members of the Military Police are dealt with fairly and impartially." / "to ensure that public complaints made about the conduct of the SIO. Conducts criminal investigations into circumstances involving police and civilians that have resulted in serious injury, death or allegations of sexual assault. In the course of its investigations, the Unit gathers and assesses evidence, and the Director of the SIU decides
–
Service Provided
i) National Security ii) Central Security Forces. Assist the Egyptian National Police, Border Guard: Protect the border between Egypt and Israel and the Gaza Strip (drug smuggling, human trafficking). National Guard: Protect presidential sites and important public buildings. Responsible for maintaining law and order, preventing and detecting crime, supporting the court system through the collection of evidence, and other police duties, including processing passports, screening immigrants, operating prisons, controlling traffic, guarding
executing law

executing law
law-making
jurisdiction
Help assisting various development cooperation projects, help for women who have been victims of sexual assaults
–
Monitoring and accountability
Serve as the exclusive communication channel for police information flow between domestic law enforcement entities and the INTERPOL community; Facilitate the location and extradition of foreign fugitives in Egypt and of Egyptian fugitives abroad; Facilitate domestic
Service Provided
(i) primary function is to supervise the National Police Agency, and it has the authority to appoint or dismiss senior police officers to ensure that Japan's police are an apolitical body and free of direct central government or executive control. They are checked by an
There are seven KPBs nationwide. They are located in major cities of each geographic region. Tokyo Metropolitan Police Department and Hokkaido Prefectural Police Headquarters are excluded from the jurisdiction of PPDs. "[01]
(i) Under the jurisdiction of elected prefectural governors. PPSC exercise administrative super-vision over the prefectural police by formulating basic policies and regu-lations for police operations. "[01] (iii) "Serves as the police force for Tokyo metropolis. Founded in 1974
governing
(ii) "To assist the Governor in dealing with the affairs within his authority, Vice Governors and other staff members are provided." [3]
law-making
It has the authority to, among other things, enact, amend, and repeal metropolitan ordinances, approve the budget and certify its settlement, and elect members of the Election Administration Commission and other such bodies. "[21]
jurisdiction
jurisdiction
There are no major independent think tanks like in the US, Europe or even Australia. All think tanks are financed or closely linked to the government, and are often amakudari organizations. Further, there are no major citizen activist groups. "[12]
–
its role is to keep a sharp eye on the doings of the police. The National Public Safety Commission oversees the National Police Agency while prefectural public safety commissions keep an eye on prefectural
"INTERPOL Tokyo works closely with all INTERPOL member countries in preventing and investigating transnational crime and in having fugitives arrested." [6]
Service Provided
(i) judicial police and investigation of criminal offenses, other than military, under Article 144 of the Constitution of the Federative Republic of Brazil 1988; [20] (ii) ostensibly preventive policing for the maintenance of public order in the State of Rio de Janeiro; (iii) execution of

(i) special forces unit of the Military Police of Rio de Janeiro State, (ii) law enforcement and social services program pioneered in the state of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, which aims at reclaiming territories, more commonly favelas, controlled by gangs of drug dealers. The
(i) "protect assets, municipal services and facilities, contributing to the quality of life"[28]
(i) I - appoint and dismiss the Secretaries of State ; II - exercise, with the assistance of the Secretaries of State, the top of state government ; III - start the legislative process in the manner and as provided in this Constitution. IV - to condition, grant and accumulate laws and
(i) The mayor is, above all, a representative of the community and should therefore listen to their wishes and demands. In addition, he has the responsibility to seek financial support from State and Federal governments, with the aim of promoting improvements in the
(i) second instance of common procedures, (ii) processes related to the election process, (iii) process related to labour issues
The law no. 2556/96 created in the State Capital of Rio de Janeiro thirty (30) Small Claims Courts and thirty (30) Special Criminal Courts, bound, one by one, to the respective administrative regions, constituting a "Neighborhood Justice" nearest citizens' committees.
in ALERJ, legislative work is based on two main points: Plenary and Standing Committees. Plenary level, there are five types of sessions: Preparatory, Ordinary, Extraordinary, Solemn and Secreta "[22]
(i) "the unicameral legislative body of the city of Rio de Janeiro, it was founded in 1565"[33]
(i) "viva Rio aims to foster a culture of peace and social inclusion through a commitment to research, field work, and the formulation of public policies."[17] (ii) "southern think tank devoted to civilian policy formulation is Brazil's oldest and largest criminal justice
(i) The Red Command (Comando Vermelho) is Brazil's oldest and largest criminal group, created in a Rio de Janeiro prison in the 1970s as a self-protection group for prisoners. It
(i) to produce and disseminate information research and analysis, support the implementation of public safety and to ensure social participation in the construction of
(i) in 2007, shortly after a series of violent clashes between police forces and armed groups, MSF started a project in Complexo do Alemão. During one brutal police clampdown in June of that year – known as 'Complexo do Alemão massacre' – 17 people were reportedly killed in
Service Provided
national security, ii) ensure law and order, perform police duties while duly respecting human rights and freedom; Protect private and public property; Prevent, detect and investigate crimes; Defend the country and keep it secure." [20]
same as ii)
governing
The Provincial government is responsible for planning the budget, urban development and planning, development of the local economy, social and cultural development, public security and police, environment, institutional coordination. [21]
law-making
jurisdiction
Monitoring, oversight, transparency over state actions
The main non-state armed group recently active in Angola is based in the separate (oil-rich) enclave of Cabinda and had, since 1994, held the objective of seceding from Angola to establish a republic of Cabinda. This was the Armed Forces of Cabinda (Forças Armadas do
–
As part of the National Criminal Investigation Directorate, the INTERPOL National Central Bureau (NCB) for Angola is a technical and political support body. INTERPOL Luanda serves as the essential platform for investigations involving Angolan national law enforcement bodies

Service Provided
(i) responsibility for major cities and large urban areas run under the Ministry of the Interior; (ii) primary responsibility for smaller towns and rural areas, as well as all military installations; run by the Ministry of Defence but under operational control for most purposes of the
"The Commissioner of Police is responsible for the safety of persons and property, as well as civil security, for the Paris region (Paris and the departments of suburbs)."[6]
governing
governing
Law-making, adopting the budget
(i) It possesses simultaneously the powers of a Paris City Council (Conseil municipal) and those of a General Council for the Département de Paris, as defined by the so-called PLM Law (Loi PLM) of 1982 that redefined the governance of Paris, Lyon, and Marseille. Paris is in
Jurisdiction
Jurisdiction
Civil society in France is active in the sphere of development cooperation, and a limited number of NGOs directly influence France's development strategies. Civil society influence on decision-making has improved since the nomination of Pascal Canfin as Development
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–
Service Provided
(i) responsible for most law enforcement duties at the federal level / Crime prevention, detection and investigation; Criminal incident response; Responding to calls for assistance; Patrols; Arrest of criminal suspects; Execution of warrants; Traffic control; Accident
(i) To prevent crime and enforce the law; To ensure highway safety; To render general assistance; To promote peace and order; To provide high quality support [4].
The MISSION of the New York City Police Department is to enhance the quality of life in our City by working in partnership with the community and in accordance with constitutional rights to enforce the laws, preserve the peace, reduce fear, and provide for a safe
Governing and executing the law
Fighting for justice and championing government reform. [14]
Mayor Bloomberg has made New York City safer, stronger, greener, and more innovative than ever. [15]
Law-making, adopting the budget etc.
Responsible for New York State legislation
Responsible for New York City legislation
note - The US court system consists of the federal court system and the state court systems, although each court system is responsible for hearing certain types of cases, neither is completely independent of the other, and the systems often interact. [12]

(i) is the trial court of unlimited original jurisdiction, but it generally only hears cases that are outside the jurisdiction of other trial courts of more limited jurisdiction. It exercises civil jurisdiction and jurisdiction over felony charges; (ii) The Civil Court of the City of New York
jurisdiction
monitoring of government, shaping and occasionally influencing the policy-making process, providing transparency
mission (The Plan). Through increased partnership with educational, business, cultural and religious institutions in our communities, we will solidify and expand our pragmatic and positive role model programs. We will expand and enhance our programs focused on personal safety, neighborhood safety, cyberspace safety and civility, with a special emphasis on
1) support the President by ensuring that the Government protects and provides proper access to information to advance the national and public interest. We lead efforts to
standardize and access the management of classified and controlled/unclassified information
INTERPOL Washington supports US law enforcement agencies and other INTERPOL member countries who seek assistance in criminal investigations which go beyond national borders. INTERPOL Washington coordinates national law enforcement action and response, ensuring
Service Provided
governing
Agency under the Ministry of the Interior, Republic of China, which oversees all ROC police forces on a national level". (i) "duties of household visits, patrolling, raid, guarding, duty officer, and recovery"; (ii) "keep traffic order, to ensure traffic safety, to prevent traffic
The police not only need to emerge from the negatively stereotyped role they used to play, they also need to take on the role of public servants and promote teamwork strategies of Loyalty, Professionalism, Innovation and Service." [41]
governing
From 2013 on, ten major projects are to be realized for Taipei. Taipei Mayor Hsu Lungm has announced that the last two years of his term will be committed to the Ten Major Projects of Taipei. Among the ten initiatives are four undertakings designed to bring comprehensive
law-making, proposing and approving budget
jurisdiction
jurisdiction
monitoring and surveillance of national and local governments, help to sustain transparency in acts of the government, assistance to development aid
—
—
Service Provided
1) Providing national security, 1) KCIA. Provides intelligence, maintains security, and conducts criminal investigations to guarantee national security, iii) Guarantee a safe environment as it
relates to crime and accidents; Ensure social stability; Guarantee respect of human rights in
Provide customized public security services, it seems to be mostly focused on monitoring the traffic flow.
Governing

(i) further improving Seoul's business environment, expand the investment and support programs for creative businesses envisioning 21st-century society, and integrating IT services, which are already among the world's top level, for the creation of an infrastructure that is
Law-making, approve the budget
The City Council has the autonomous legislative power to enact, revise and abolish municipal ordinances, as well as possessing the autonomous fiscal power to examine and decide budgetary bills and to verify the appropriate execution of the budget. In addition, the
Jurisdiction
Jurisdiction
Civil society in South Korea has been in existence for a long time, but has been severely constrained and stifled by state repression. A critical moment for democratic transition came when this dormant or suspended civil society became activated or resurrected by certain
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INTERPOL Seoul facilitates the exchange of confidential police data between domestic police and the INTERPOL
Service Provided
i) Provision of national security, however, the army is highly dysfunctional. Instead of protecting its people it harms them.
(i) The Governor shall ensure the implementation of national laws and edicts. As such, it has the regulatory power by means of decrees deliberated in the Council of Ministers; (ii) He assists the Governor in carrying out its tasks and replaces in the absence or incapacity; (iii)
Legislation
"It deliberates in the field reserved for the province and controls the Provincial Government and the provincial and local government services."[5]
–
CSOs are supposed to exert various tasks, such as controlling, monitoring of government organs, democratic oversight in general, women's rights
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Service Provided
(i) Part of the system of Internal Affairs of Russian Ministry of Internal Affairs, the police public safety is also subordinate to the Moscow government. The main responsibilities are the internal security, human rights and freedoms, suppression and detection of crime, and
Moscow Department of the Russian Ministry of Interior is the authority of executive power, which realizes all tasks and functions of home affairs authorities of the Russian Federation on the territory of Moscow. "[4]
(i) "The Mayor of Moscow is elected by the citizens, and his duty is to supervise the activity of the Government of Moscow, its structure and human resources" [11]
(i) "The Duma is elected by Muscovites for a period of 4 years"[11]
—
—
Official translation: main activities – complaints and complaints about violations to the rights and freedoms of man and citizen, the adoption of measures for their rehabilitation; analysis of the legislation of the Russian Federation in the field of human and civil rights, to make recommendation for its improvement and brought into conformity with the generally
"The search for, location and identification of fugitives and missing people; organized crime and terrorism; economic crime and counterfeit currency; trafficking in stolen vehicles; theft of cultural heritage and works of art; drug trafficking; illegal trade and smuggling of firearms; ammunition and explosives; high-tech crime; crimes connected with document forgery"[16]
Service Provided
i) "issue of national identity card and passport; activities under immigration law; control of entry and exit from the national territory of Spanish and foreignn; control and monitoring of private security; collaboration and provision of assistance to the police in other countries"[google translation][19] ii) "an armed military institute operating under the Ministry of Defense and Ministry of Interior (...) competence in areas such as legislation on weapons and explosives, fiscal security of the state and the detection of smuggling, monitoring traffic on intercity roads and keeping border, ports and airports."[19]

Facilitate citizen and neighbourhood life; preventing and responding to issues of public safety and assisting victims; ensure order and security during events with large crowds in collaboration with other security forces and organizers; assistance and help for citizens in case of disaster or calamity, accident and incident in the street; addressing the city[18]
Facilitate the coexistence and neighborhood, Preventing and responding to safety issues and assist victims; To ensure order and security during events with large crowds in collaboration with other security forces and organizers; Provide assistance and relief to citizens in case of
Executive body of policy and administrative direction of the City of Madrid where they concentrate most major and executive powers of the City. Its regular weekly meetings take place in the Governing Board Room at the Palacio de Cibeles and decisions take the form of
The High Court ends the judicial organization within the territory of the Autonomous Community, without prejudice to the jurisdiction belonging to the Supreme Court and those substances which require constitutional guarantees corresponding to the
(i) Courts are covering a province and have their headquarters in the respective capital. They are corporate bodies with jurisdiction in civil and criminal court systems. (ii) It is a body chaired by a magistrate president and consists of 11 citizens (9 and 2 alternates) who
The Spanish nonprofit sector focuses a significant portion of its human and financial resources in the social welfare fields, especially social services. However, contrary to much of the rest of the Western European region, Spain's nonprofit organizations rank more heavily
Basque nation in northern Spain comprising the Basque autonomous region (provinces of Vizcaya, Alava, and Guipuzcoa), the autonomous region of Navarra, and the French
"The Ombudsman is of the Parliament High Commissioner in charge of defending the fundamental rights and civil liberties of citizens by monitoring the activity of the government"[22]
Service Provided
The mission of MINDEF and the Singapore Armed Forces is to enhance Singapore's peace and security through deterrence and diplomacy, and should these fail, to secure a swift and decisive victory over the aggressor "[14]
The Singapore Civil Defence Force (SCDF) is a uniformed organisation under the purview of the Ministry of Home Affairs. The main role of SCDF is to provide fire-fighting, rescue and emergency ambulance services, mitigating hazardous materials incidents, as well as
"the Singapore Police Force's core function is to protect the people who live in Singapore from crime and all manner of criminal harm"[11]
(i) The president appoints as prime minister a member of Parliament believed likely to command the confidence of the majority of the members of Parliament.(ii) "body established by constitutional amendment in 1991. The president is required to consult the CPA before he
(i) The Community Development Council is managed by a Council comprising the Mayor and members.[4]
The Singapore Parliament is modelled after the Westminster system of parliamentary democracy where Members of Parliament are voted in at regular General Elections. The
The legal system is based on English common law. According to Article 2 of the Constitution, the laws of Singapore include written laws and any legislation of the United Kingdom or other enactments or instruments in operation in Singapore. Common law and any custom or usage

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Service Provided
<p>ii) safeguard national security, and provide community service ; ii), iii) Fedpol est l'organe de la Confédération chargé de mettre au jour les faits qui relèvent de la grande criminalité au niveau fédéral et d'en poursuivre les auteurs. Il apporte en outre un soutien à ses partenaires.</p> <p>Criminal investigations, security and traffic</p> <p>Make sure that law is respected, the citizens are protected, crime prevention [7]</p> <p>The (the Federal Council) manages the affairs of the Federation, raises the needs and develops solutions to provide these needs sufficiently. The Federal Council is also responsible for the implementation of federal laws passed by Parliament, the leadership of the federal budget</p> <p>Establishing the legislative and financial focus for the future etc.</p> <p>Governing the city of Zürich concerning issues like housing, mobility, public transport, culture, or upgrading of the public space.</p> <p>The United Federal Assembly elects the members of the executive (Federal Council and Federal President) and to the Judicial (Federal Judge). As the representative of the Swiss people, the assembly also ratifies federal laws, compromises and adopts resolutions. In project case amendments to legislation, it adopts the budget and the accounts, decides on project expenditures in larger scale, elects the members of the highest courts and other authorities, such as the board of ZKP or the ombudsman. [9]</p>
–
Jurisdiction
Jurisdiction
Monitoring, oversight functions, safeguarding transparency
–
Monitoring and oversight functions
<p>Il s'agit en premier lieu de l'échange au niveau international d'informations de police afin de prévenir les actes punissables et d'élucider les infractions commises, d'arrêter les criminels et de retrouver les personnes disparues. En outre, fedpol élabore les bases stratégiques et</p> <p>Through the cooperation with NATO, the efficiency of the army and risk management is improved. [16]</p> <p>(...)improves police cooperation in preventing and combating serious and organized crime and international terrorism. It particularly facilitates the secure and rapid exchange of strategic and operational information and cooperation in the field of analysis. It enables</p>
Service Provided

17) ISOF: Iraqi special forces unit created by Coalition forces after the 2003 invasion and consists of Shia and Sunni Arabs. However, by now the forces are used by Iraqi PM Nouri al-Maliki to help him centralise power and repress opposing Sunni politicians." [61] / The
Governing (no further information found)
–
Governing (no further information found)
Law-making
Law-making
Jurisdiction
Jurisdiction
The growing number of civil-society organizations in Iraq compelled the government to legislate a new law governing NGOs in 2010. A tribute to the power of such organizations is that they were enshrined in protecting 75 percent of parliamentary seats for terrorism and strike fear in the Iraqi populace. Their tactics include, but are not limited to, suicide bombings, improvised explosive device attacks, kidnapping, rudimentary sniper techniques
Monitoring, oversight functions, safeguarding transparency
"Helping Iraq create effective armed forces and, ultimately, provide for its own security by establishing the NATO" [12]
Provide training and support to rebuild infrastructures and security forces. [7]
INTERPOL Baghdad is the exclusive channel linking Iraq's Ministry of Interior with international law enforcement bodies. One of its highest priorities is to facilitate the exchange of criminal and judicial information between INTERPOL member countries and
Service Provided
11) Protect social order and maintain public safety; Protect people and property; Detect, investigate and prevent crime and seek fugitives; Detect and prevent child neglect and criminal offences against minors; Fight drug crime; Maintain road safety; Conduct passport and
Governing the country (no further information)
–
Governing (no further information)
According to the Constitution of the Republic of Kazakhstan passed on the republican referendum in August 30, 1995 the Parliament of two Houses of the Republic of Kazakhstan is a high representative organ of the Republic, realizing legislative functions. The organization
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Jurisdiction

Jurisdiction
increase the financial and organizational capacity of selected CSOs/increase constructive dialogue between the selected CSOs and the Government of Kazakhstan/Increase CSO participation in reforming the social contract process in Kazakhstan/Strengthen the capacity
Envisaged independence from mainland or minority rights.
its activities are focused largely around the worldwide search for fugitives, missing persons and stolen vehicles. As part of a strategy to boost national security and prevent criminal activity in Kazakhstan, INTERPOL Action Plan (IAP) lays out the overall programme of cooperation between Kazakhstan and NATO. The defence-related fields of cooperation are supported by the Planning and Policy Group (PPG) "Security Cooperation and Defence".
The EU has developed a variety of tools to support SSR in third countries. These range from military and civilian missions under the Common Security and Defence Policy aimed at maintaining stability in fragile states and building the capacity of national security structures
Service Provided
i) National Security (no further information found), ii) involves maintaining public order, criminal investigation and anti-terrorism, iii) No further information found
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—
—
Jurisdiction (no further information)
—
As Lebanese citizens start to express their frustration with the failure in national governance, the civil society has stepped in to play the role as a vehicle for accountability" [10]
Hezbollah provides social programs to the population, such as schooling and medical care.
—
INTERPOL Beirut is responsible for: Exchange of criminal information at domestic and international levels; Arrest and handing over of criminals to the INTERPOL member countries
Lebanon joined the DCAP Foundation Council in spring 2007 as the first Arab country. DCAP assists Lebanon in developing effective and efficient security and justice providers, that: deliver security to the Lebanese people in a transparent manner and line with their security
Service Provided
(1) The National Police Board (NPB) is the central administrative and supervisory authority for the police service. The main duties of the NPB are to supervise the police and to ensure co-ordination and the rational use of resources in the police service. The NPB may also be
[no information available]

(i) If the Council functions as Stockholm's parliament, the City Executive Board can be thought of as its "government". The City Executive Board expresses an opinion in all matters decided by the Council and bears the overall responsibility for follow-up, evaluation and
(i) The City Council establishes goals and guidelines for the overall work of the municipality. The matters on which the councillors decide have generally already been drafted and
(ii) The District Court tries the suspect in a main hearing. The Court of Appeal revises the district court's decision". "The Supreme Court will only review cases where a decision may be
(i) independent international institute in Sweden, dedicated to research into conflict, armaments, arms control and disarmament" (iii) Its programmes aim to: Provide knowledge to democracy builders Provide policy development and analysis Support democratic
—
(i) performs inspections with a view to checking that the work of the police is carried out efficiently in accordance with the directives issued by the government and parliament and
(i) They also serve as lay accountants of the individually owned companies. The auditors are elected by the City Council. The City has its own audit office and a team of experts, who assist
(i) the Interpol National Central Bureau (NCB) for Sweden is not an independent unit but instead part of the NBI's "Single Point of Contact" (SPOC), a department in the International Police Cooperation Division. Housed at the national police headquarters in Stockholm, the
Service Provided
—
(i) tactical support and local police [12]
"in all districts, there is a main police station that provides round-the-clock service and a number of local police stations that serve the citizens of the community in the daytime." [13]
(i) The Queen's main tasks are to represent the Kingdom abroad and to be a unifying figurehead at home. She receives foreign ambassadors and awards honours and medals. The
(i) The state administration and its nine local departments has been established as the state authority that handles tasks in areas where it is considered to be an advantage that
(i) As Lord Mayor of Copenhagen it is a privilege for me to represent a city with such a high international acclaim. However, it is at the same time a challenge, and my vision to ensure that the City of Copenhagen maintains and develops this position by continuously rethinking
Constitution ensures the independence of the judiciary from Government and Parliament in providing that judges shall only take into account the laws of the country (i.e. acts, statutes and precedents) [15] "All judicial power is vested in a separate judiciary, which
(i) The Supreme Court functions as a civil and criminal appellate court for cases from the subordinate courts. Since a decision cannot normally be appealed more than once, County
District courts hear civil, criminal, enforcement, probate and bankruptcy cases. Notarial acts also fall within the jurisdiction of district courts. Some district courts will continue to handle
The Courts of Denmark are vested with judicial powers and administrative functions attached thereto, including probate matters, bankruptcy, bailiff's court, land registration and general administration." [18]
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—
(i) elected by parliament to act as a watchdog over the government by inspecting institutions under government control, focusing primarily on the protection of citizens' rights [16]
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Service Provided
<p>(ii) The Criminal Investigation Department (as part of the Afghan National Police) is staffed by 4,200 investigators who work principally in Kabul city in addition to 34 provinces of Afghanistan. They are tasked with investigation, forensic crime scene investigations, crime</p>
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Governing (no further specification)
Not specified
Governing (no further specification)
Jurisdiction (no further specification)
Jurisdiction (no further specification)
<p>The government heavily relies upon NGOs for implementation of rehabilitation and development projects. A number of NGOs have also involved themselves in the wider peacebuilding process, both through engagement in peace education and conflict resolution</p>
Creation of an Islamic Caliphate amongst others
Monitoring, control over government agencies, transparency, gender issues
<p>ISAF conducts operations in Afghanistan to reduce the capability and will of the insurgency, support the growth in capacity and capability of the Afghan National Security Forces (ANSF), and facilitate improvement in governance and socio-economic development in order to</p> <p>Elsewhere in its resolution, on a broader scale, the Security Council reiterated its support for Afghanistan's transition process – known locally as Inteqal – which will involve the</p> <p>Service is not specified, it is only noted that "INLKPOL's national central bureau (NCB) for Afghanistan is under the command of the Ministry of Interior's Deputy Minister for security affairs." [9]</p> <p>The aim of the mission is to contribute to the establishment of sustainable and effective civil policing arrangements that will ensure appropriate interaction with the wider criminal justice system under Afghan ownership. More particularly, the mission monitors, mentors, advises</p>
Service Provided
<p>(i) The Constitution of the Republic of Chile, Chilean police states that exists to enforce the law and ensure public order and public safety within, in the entire territory of the Republic "[9] (ii) "According to Article 4 of the Organic Law of the Investigative Police of</p>
(i) [no information available]
(i) Chief executive and is elected for a period of four years or more, without reelection. (ii) -
(i) "The internal government of each region lies in the mayor, who is the representative of the President of the Republic on the territory of its jurisdiction." [15]
<p>(i) Performs the duties of a Governor representing the respective Provincial Mayor, but in practice, it is a position merely representative of the position of Mayor and not a true provincial authority."</p>
[no information available]

legislative powers
[no information available]
judge
it is the responsibility of the local police courts, offenses: the rules of the street and road transport and free transit of persons, to the ordinances, regulations, agreements and decrees municipal mayor, a law on municipal revenues, a general law of planning and construction
[no information available]
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–
(i) "Superior Organ (Management Control in Chile, enshrined in the Constitution, the Organic Law of the Comptroller (Law No. 10,336) and other special laws." (ii) and (iii) "These external control mechanisms are complemented by internal control mechanisms that have the
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Service Provided
Law enforcement organizations
(i) "mission to bring down crime, police dignity DF, easing back demanded by society and building confidence through better service and attention"[7]; (ii) law enforcement organization [9]; (iii) "the Federal District Judicial Police fall under the control of the Federal
(i) Mexican presidents are limited to a single six-year term, called a sexenio. No one who has held the post, even on a caretaker basis, is allowed to run or serve again.
Article 122 of the Constitution, "the Head of Government of the Federal District shall be responsible for executive power and public administration in the district and shall be represented by a single individual, elected by universal, free, direct and secret suffrage."
legislative powers
(i) legislative branch of government of the Mexican Federal District [10]
higher courts
The Supreme Court of Justice of the Federal District, will work in plenary and in chambers. The Plenary is the highest organ of the Court of Justice of the Federal District, is comprised of all the judges, one of them will be your President and will not form part of any room [11]
–
Drug Cartels[5]
"The White Brigade consisted of a group of officers from the army and the police forces that used illegal tactics to destroy guerrilla movements."[8]
launched in June 2007 by a non-governmental organization, the Institute for Security and Democracy (INSyDE). Certipol, as an authoritative body, independent from both the
– the Directorate General for International Police Affairs and Interpol (DGAIP) is an administrative unit of the Federal Ministerial Police (under the Attorney General's Office), which depends National Central Bureau (NCB) in Mexico. "[12]

Service Provided
i) Provision of national security and UN peacekeeping missions, ii)
Through constant implementation of innovative ideas, training, performance evaluation and introspection the Sindh Police should strive to fine tune its efforts to serve the province. The Sindh Police should continue to interact with the members of the community by whatever means possible to prevent crime and detect crime and maintain law and order. It is committed to the principles of justice, equality, integrity, fairness and respect for human rights and law.
Governing (no further information)
Some of the measures: Promotion of integration in the civil societyOrganization of national and international eventsPromulgation of the Freedom of Information Ordinance for the first time in the provinceSetting up of shelter homes for displaced and women and children in the provinceCutting and pasting" ideas from different parts of the world. For example, rains often flood Karachi's streets during the monsoon season. So the mayor went around London videotaping storm
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No further specification and no access possibility to all parts of the homepage.
–
Jurisdiction
High Court is conferred with a vast, comprehensive and effective jurisdiction under the Constitution. Subject to law and the constitution, and where no other adequate remedy is provided by law, the High Court in its constitutional jurisdiction, inter alia, may make an order for the enforcement of fundamental rights.
Monitoring, control over government agencies, transparency, gender issues
–
Monitoring and controlling the security sector
The INTERPOL National Central Bureau (NCB) for Pakistan is part of the FIA's international cooperation branch, the exclusive platform for all Pakistan investigations requiring international outreach. [5] NATO training courses to Pakistan officers. Since 2009, NATO has developed a tailored Cooperative Package (TCP) of Activities, listing a series of education and training opportunities open to Pakistani officers and representatives. Contacts between the Pakistani
Service Provided
1) the Turkish Armed Forces conducts the following tasks, - Deterrence, - Shaping security / operational environment- Operations other than war (to continue to support law enforcement agencies in the fight against terrorism and support National Disaster Aid
Information available only in Turkish
Executing law
Executing law (no further specification)
Amongst others: Poverty reduction, sustainable transportation, sustainable cities and human settlements, full and productive employment, social security for all, natural disaster risk reduction, sustainable development goals are

Law-making
The Metropolitan Council has the power to discuss and approve certain decisions of district municipalities in addition to its own duties. For example, the district budgets accepted by the district municipalities.
Jurisdiction
Jurisdiction
Monitoring, control over government agencies, transparency, gender issues
–
is to support expanded enjoyment of civil rights by Turkish citizens and democratic control of internal security forces by the regulatory system and public administration of Turkey. The specific objective of the Project is to contribute to the progress towards the overall objective. As the legislative authority, the TBMM executes oversight and control over the security sector [12]
opening of national security problems to public debate.
In addition to military crimes committed by military personnel, these courts also try crimes committed by military personnel against other personnel, on military premises, or in relation to their military duties and service. Certain crimes committed by civilians are also considered. Fighting international crime and criminals; coordination at home, cooperation in the world” [5]
Turkey welcomes the strategic partnership between NATO and the EU in accordance with the agreed framework between the two organizations. This partnership should be based on mutual support, complementarity and transparency and will contribute to addressing more
Service Provided
1), 11) The National Police Agency of Mongolia is called “Arvan Tavin Tsagadaa”, meaning “Preventive Soldiers”. Created in 1965 and with its headquarters in the capital Ulaanbaatar, the force is responsible for maintaining law and order and preventing crime throughout
No further information
Executing the law (specific tasks not mentioned)
Executing law (specific tasks not mentioned)
The mission of the State Great Hural is to build a nation with humane and civil democratic society and to ensure Mongolian people’s right to govern. The State Great Hural is unicameral and consists of 76 members elected by mixed electoral system. 48 of them are elected by
–
The Supreme Court of Mongolia is the highest judicial organ of the State and the court of last resort. The main duty of each is to adjudicate cases under their jurisdiction and provide professional guidance to judges. These Chambers are established by decision of the
–
safeguards and watchdogs
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–
Deal with requests from the INTERPOL community and from local law enforcements agencies on transnational crime and criminals; Exchange information between the INTERPOL community and local and foreign law enforcement agencies needing information on
Service Provided
(i) Military Defense, Protection of citizens, Provision of help in cases of natural disasters or accidents, Support abroad [6], (ii) The Bundeskriminalamt supports as the central office in Austria all state criminal police offices and police departments through subordinate assistant
Vienna Police: No further specification, WEGA:
vertretung der Republik nach außen (Art. 65 Abs. 1 B-VG) Abschluss von Staatsverträgen (Art. 65 Abs. 1 B-VG) Anordnung zur Erfüllung von Staatsverträgen im Verordnungsweg (Art. 65 Abs. 1 letzter Satz B-VG) Kooperations- und Kooperationsrecht (Art. 65 Abs. 1 B-VG)
The mayor is also Provincial Governor or Governor and thus chairman of chairman of the regional government (equivalent to the dual function of the City of Vienna as a country and community). The mayor or the mayor of the Municipality and is further Board supervisors or
Nationalrat and Bundesrat are responsible for legislation etc.
The Provincial Parliament is the legislative body of the province of Vienna. The main regulation of the Vienna City Statutes governing the Provincial Parliament (article 113, paragraph 1 of the Vienna City Statutes) sets forth that "the Vienna City Council is at the
Same as above
The Supreme Court acts in the context of the entire ordinary jurisdiction a comprehensive guide function, which is to protect the legal entity, the legal certainty and legal development. The Supreme Court rules in civil matters (only as a legal entity) primarily through revisions
Jurisdiction (no further specification)
Monitoring, democratic oversight, transparency, partners for decision-makers, etc.
–
Official translation: The Ombudsman examines the administration of the Federation, the Länder and the municipalities in all provinces, except Tirol and Vorarlberg. She goes under the control of maladministration complaints from citizens and control the legality and fairness of the National Central Bureau (NCB) for Austria's part of the Austrian Criminal Intelligence Service (CIS) at the Federal Ministry of the Interior. INTERPOL Vienna police officers work at the following NCB crime desks: Crime Strategy International Police Cooperation (National
Service Provided
Military branch
(i) service to the citizens (law, researches, education, public work, etc.) [6], (ii) The program covers two areas: A major, prevention of crime, accounting for the security of property and home, the safety of people, including human resources and the public community safety. A minor
(i) hereditary (ii) and (iii) the government, that is to say, the Prime Minister and his ministers, designs and prepares almost all bills (executive). Although associates much more naturally, the government is legally from Parliament and is controlled by him. "[2]
(i) City's primary decision-making body [14], (ii) Reporting to the executive committee, the city manager's department oversees the management of the city and its administrative activities. To this end, it plans, organizes, directs and controls administrative and
Parliament considers bills that the government submits. It adopts or rejects. It also monitors the implementation of the laws by the government and supervises all activities of government (legislative power). "[2]
[no information available]

Each court is bound by the rulings of the courts above them; however, they are not bound by the rulings of other courts at the same level in the hierarchy. Civil courts in Quebec, in particular, are under no obligation to apply judicial precedent, the principle of stare decisis. In Montreal's municipal court has jurisdiction over the entire city the city in civil, criminal and penal matters and includes, in particular, all legal services pertaining to the processing of traffic and parking related statements of offence. It operates under the authority of the
A non-partisan organization with an international mandate. Rights & Democracy works with individuals, organizations and governments in Canada and abroad to promote the human and democratic rights. It provides links to other human rights organizations and
–
The Ombudsman intervenes when she has reasons to believe that a person or group has been wronged, or will likely be wronged, by a decision, recommendation, action or omission of a specialized agency or the United Nations, the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) was created in 1944 to promote the safe and orderly development of international civil aviation throughout the world "[16]
Service Provided
1) Exército Português. The Army's mission is to participate in an integrated way in the military defense of the Republic, in accordance with the Constitution and the law, being fundamentally geared to generating, preparing and supporting forces. [7] ii) Guarda Nacional
Amongst others: Security in the public, Protection of the environment, public health, traffic [13]
no specific information
no further information and website is not working
–
Amongst others. Competences. a. Elect, by secret ballot, the chairman and the two secretaries; b. Prepare and approve its own; c. Monitor and supervise the activities of the municipal council, the municipal services, foundations and municipal enterprises; d. Follow
–
–
Monitoring, democratic oversight, gender issues, transparency
–
institution charged with the protection and promotion of fundamental and human rights. The Ombudsman is a control body of every sector of public administration, representing an alternative, non-judicial, remedy for resolution of disputes between citizens and public
–
it serves as a police platform for international investigations involving Portugal. INTERPOL Lisbon is headed by a senior criminal police investigator who is assisted by three chief inspectors in charge of operational groups: Central Unit; Police Cooperation Unit; Judicial
Service Provided
1) national security, peace-keeping missions abroad, The traditional role of the Army has been deeply affected by the dissolution of the classic image of the "enemy" which is today represented by the several recurring natural disasters, the flux of immigrants which is out of
Founded in 1998, the Provincial Police of Rome, operates in order to protect people, property, environment, flora, fauna and the settlements of the province. [9]

Urban security, traffic security, socio-environmental safety, relief service and representation [10]
–
Many services are provided, although they are not systematically listed. At the moment, refugees from Lampedusa isle are granted asylum in Rome. [18]
Not specified
Decides on matters within the competence of municipalities and adopt resolutions to express opinions, to declare intentions and political questions to the City Council. Approves motions and agendas for the manifestation of assessments, evaluations, appraisals even on issues not
–
–
Monitoring, democratic oversight,
–
Official translation. For the citizens, individually or in combination, foreigners and stateless persons can contact the provincial ombudsman him to provide for the protection of rights, or avoid or harmed by the Province of Rome." [10]
The INTERPOL National Central Bureau (NCB) for Italy is part of the International Police Cooperation Service (SCIP). SCIP is part of the DPS Central Directorate of Criminal Police, and coordinates investigations and operations requiring international outreach. It is headed on a
Service Provided
The army is currently being re-started and rebuilt. Libya has never had a truly professional national army — a cornerstone in the building of a modern state — one that was not the personal tool of a king or dictator and purposely kept weak and divided to avert crises." [9]
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–
charity/aid, raising awareness, youth, women, media and politics (monitoring, controlling, enhancing transparency in the political process)
–
–
Implementation of an arms embargo, no-fly zone before the fall of Gaddafi. At the moment NATO is helping Libya to build its defense institutions. [13]

The strategic objective of EOBAM Libya is to support the Libyan authorities to develop capacity for enhancing the security of their land, sea and air borders in the short term, and to develop a broader Integrated Border Management (IBM) strategy in the long term.
Service Provided
(i) Mission Statement: "The Illinois State Police will promote public safety to improve the quality of life in Illinois." [10]
(i) principal law enforcement agency of Chicago, Illinois, in the United States, under the jurisdiction of the Mayor of Chicago.
(i) The mayor is the chief executive [3]; (ii) "Management control of the Office is the responsibility of the City Treasurer's Executive Office." [5]
(ii) "the City Council, elected from 50 wards, is the legislative body." [3]
(i) State's highest court [17]; (ii) Except for those cases appealed directly to the Supreme Court, a person has the right to request a review of a circuit court judge's decision by the appellate court. The Appellate Court is organized into five districts. The first meets in
(i) trial-level court with jurisdiction over the northern counties of Illinois. [21]
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—
(i) A city clerk is a public official whose principal duties include keeping records or accounts for the municipality and other duties prescribed by law. The position is central to government transparency, hence, the clerk is responsible for logging and making official records and encourages active civic participation in some of the most important issues facing the world today." [24]
"A non-profit international educational exchange organization based that promotes cultural understanding, academic development, environmental consciousness and world peace" [24]
Service Provided
(i) Crime mapping, prevention, domestic violence [14]; (ii) The Los Angeles Airport Police Division is the premier aviation law-enforcement agency in the nation. Our focus and dedication is to provide the public with uninterrupted travel through Los Angeles
(i) the police department of the city of Los Angeles, California. [9]
(i) General Managers of the various City departments are also appointed by the Mayor, subject to confirmation by the City Council." [6], "The Mayor is the head of City government and serves a four year term. The Mayor, more than any other City official, is held responsible
(i) The Council is the governing body of the City, except as otherwise provided in the Charter, and enacts ordinances subject to the approval or veto of the Mayor. It orders elections, levies taxes, authorizes public improvements, approves contracts, and adopts
(i) "The Superior Court is the trial court of general and limited jurisdiction." [8]
(i) As the City's chief prosecutor, the City Attorney prosecutes all misdemeanor criminal offenses and infractions occurring in the City of Los Angeles. The City Attorney works closely with local law enforcement agencies to prosecute crimes through the Criminal Branches of Research and teaching on civil society and nonprofit leadership focused on Los Angeles and Southern California" [20]; (ii) Little Tokyo Service Center provides emergency housing for victims of trafficking in Los Angeles
—
(i) The City Charter establishes the Controller as an elected official and gives the Controller the responsibility for serving as the auditor and chief accounting officer of the City. The Controller is required to exercise general supervision over the accounts of all officers and

<p>The IRC provides opportunities for refugees to thrive in America. Each year, thousands of refugees are invited by the U.S. government to seek safety and freedom. Forced to flee conflict international is a non-profit humanitarian organization that provides emergency relief, rehabilitation, development assistance, and program services to vulnerable communities worldwide. Relief International is solely dedicated to reducing human suffering and is non-</p>	
Service Provided	
national defense	
Provincial police	
(i) "partnership between the South African Police Service (SAPS) and the community, two entities with a single aim: to rid the area of crime."[10]; (ii) "The Johannesburg Metropolitan Police Department (JMPD) has a "broken window approach" of dealing with the small issues (i) "president elected by the National Assembly for a five-year term (eligible for a second term); election last held on 6 May 2009 (next to be held in 2014)"[1]	
Gauteng is divided into three metropolitan municipalities: City of Johannesburg, City of Tshwane and Ekurhuleni. Each metropolitan municipality manages its own local governance (i) "The executive mayor is at the centre of the system of governance, with executive powers to manage the City."; (ii) "The mayoral committee is responsible for individual portfolios such as community development, housing or finance, and reports directly to the mayor."[14]	
(i) and (ii) "National Assembly and National Council of Provinces - last held on 22 April 2009 (next to be held in April 2014)"[1]	
(i) "members of the public are encouraged to enter into discussion with the committee and raise concerns that will influence law creation. By the time the Bill goes before "The House" members have already decided whether they will support it or not. At the sitting, each member after consultation with the Joint Services Commission (JSC), a 22-member body of judicial and other government officials, and a law academic, other Supreme Court judges, appointed (i) listen to any case which is too serious for the Magistrate's Court of which a person or organization goes to the court to change a decision of a Magistrate's Court, which means appealing a case." (ii) "There are at least two a year criminal and civil cases. They are divided into regional courts and district courts. In Criminal Courts the state prosecutes people for breaking the law." (iii) "have jurisdiction to hear on civil." (iv) "Amnesty International South Africa is the national co-ordinating structure of the international NGO concerned with the protection of human rights"[18]. (iii) The AIDC is a non-government organization working in	
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(i) investigate complaints, ensure complaints are dealt with, provide for reporting possibility, etc[15]	
—	
Service Provided	
national defense	
—	
mission: "ensure the Rule of Law, enforce the law of land (...) create a fear free environment (...) maintaininng public order, preventing and detecting crime, maintaining and promoting communal harmony (...) taking strong action against terrorism, organized crime, anti-social / illicit activities / elements / persons and protect all, particuclnly the down-trodden, the weak	
(i) The President of India is the head of state and is elected indirectly by a national electoral college for a five-year term; (ii) The Prime Minister of India is the head of government and exercises most executive power. Appointed by the president, the prime minister is by	

—
The legislature of India is the bicameral parliament. It operates under a westminster-style parliamentary system and comprises the upper house called the Rajya Sabha ("Council of States") and the lower called the Lok Sabha ("House of the People").
(i) lower house of the bicameral legislature of the Indian state of Maharashtra; (ii) upper house of the bicameral legislature of Maharashtra state in western India
—
(i) The Supreme Court has original jurisdiction over cases involving fundamental rights and over disputes between states and the centre; it has appellate jurisdiction over the High
(ii) The High Court of Bombay, which is the chartered High Court and one of the oldest High Courts in the Country. It has Appellate Jurisdiction over the State of Maharashtra, Goa, Daman & Diu and Dadra & Nagar Haveli. In addition to the Principal Seat at Bombay, it has
[no information found]
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Service Provided
(i) This Department oversees the maintenance of law and order, prevention and control of crimes; prosecution of criminals besides dealing with Fire Services and Prisons
(ii) Over an responsibility of storing peace, harmony and well being of society"; (ii) Since Patna is a big district with many villages and rural areas under its boundary it becomes one of
(iii) a body in the Government of Bihar that is responsible for the infrastructure development of the city Patna. It undertakes developmental activities in various sectors such as
architecture, town planning, and engineering.
(i) The PWC functions through an Empowered Standing Committee which consists of 9 Honorable Ward Councilors including Honorable Mayor and Dy. Mayor. The members of the House of People and The State Legislative Assembly representing constituencies which fall
(i) lower house of the bicameral legislature of the Indian state of Bihar.
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(i) High Court of the state of Bihar
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Service Provided
<p>ii) An Garda Síochána is a community-based organization. Headquartered in Dublin's Phoenix Park, it is represented throughout the country, listening to, acting for and working with the community. An Garda Síochána's core functions include: Crime prevention and detection;</p> <p>–</p>
<p>Prime Minister (Taoiseach). The main role of the Department is to support and advise the Taoiseach in carrying out the various duties of my office. The Department also supplies administrative support to the Government Chief Whip in respect of his duties and provides</p> <p>– The Houses have complementary powers in certain areas e.g. the removal from office of the President, a judge of the Supreme Court or the High Court and the Comptroller and Auditor General. The Supreme Court, is the court of final appeal in constitutional and civil matters, and exercises a limited jurisdiction in criminal matters in appeals from the Court of Criminal Appeal when a point of law has been certified as being one of exceptional public importance.</p> <p>–</p>
<p>in the past two decades. Development of social partnership, in the past two decades have seen substantial developments in the civil society arena. They drew together trade unions, employers and farming organisations to negotiate national agreements with Government.</p>
<p>Opposition to British rule in Ireland.</p>
<p>investigate complaints from members of the public who believe that they have been unfairly treated by certain public bodies. (...) the public bodies whose actions may be investigated by the Ombudsman are: all Government Departments, the Health Service</p>
<p>It is part of the International Liaison Section (ILS) which also comprises the Europol National Unit and the Sirene Preparation Unit. The ILS is also responsible for Garda Liaison Officers working outside</p>
Service Provided
<p>ii) no explanation provided, ii) PCTC. Its priority crime areas include: illicit trafficking of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances; Money laundering; Terrorism; Arms smuggling; Trafficking in persons; Piracy. Any crime which impacts the stability and security</p> <p>–</p>
<p>Executing law (no further specification)</p>
<p>No further information on mayor</p>
<p>Law-making (no further specification)</p>
<p>Jurisdiction (no further specification)</p>
<p>Jurisdiction (no further specification)</p>
<p>Monitoring, safeguarding transparency, controlling etc. [10]</p>
<p>MILF: wants to create a separate Islamic state in the southern Philippines. The CPP wants to overthrow the Philippine government using guerrilla-style warfare [9]</p>
<p>THE OMBUDSMAN AND HIS DEPUTIES, as protectors of the people shall act promptly on complaints filed in any form or manner against officers or employees of the Government, or of any individual agency or institution to give life and meaning to the constitutional precept that a public office is a public trust and to impress upon public officers and employees that they are at all times accountable to the people with their duty to serve with the highest degree of</p>

The National Central Bureau (NCB) for the Philippines is an inter-ministerial entity which is not part of the Philippine National Police but instead is directly attached to the Office of the President. As such it benefits from direct access to the services of all law enforcement
Service Provided
i) The Royal Netherlands Army works for peace and security in the Netherlands and abroad. The army is essential in this respect because, ultimately, peace and security are imposed on the ground. The army is a professional, well-trained organization and therefore it can be
Each unit includes: Regional Operations Division: the link between the regional police organization and the activities of the police on the ground; Regional Criminal Investigations Division: investigation of criminal groups and serious crime; Regional Intelligence Division:
Executing law (no further specification)
Law-making (no further specification)
Jurisdiction (no further specification)
Jurisdiction (no further specification)
Monitoring, safeguarding transparency, controlling etc. [10]
—
Public administration is here to serve all citizens of the Netherlands. One of its tasks is to make sure that legislation, regulations and administrative procedures are correctly implemented and applied. When this is not properly managed however, conflicts may arise.
"The Public Prosecution Service is responsible for investigating and prosecuting criminal offences, and is the only body that may bring suspects before the criminal courts." [12]
There are a number of special investigation services in the Netherlands, with specific responsibilities. These include:
One in INTERPOL National Central Bureau (NCB) for the Netherlands works with an INTERPOL member countries, linking their investigations to Dutch law enforcement bodies and the public prosecution services. It helps INTERPOL NCBs worldwide to carry out investigations
Service Provided
i) no further information provided, ii) The Uganda Police Force (UPF) is responsible for: Protecting life and property; Maintaining law and order; Crime prevention and detection; Co-operation with civilian authorities and other security bodies. [6]
The Kampala Metropolitan Police is part of the Uganda Police Force (UPF). The Uganda Police Force became an institution in 1906 and has police stations and posts within the Kampala Metropolitan Police (KMP) District which comprise of three regions namely Kampala North
Executing law
Legislation
Jurisdiction
Monitoring, controlling, democratic oversight, safeguarding transparency
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—

The INTERPOL National Central Bureau (NCB) for Uganda is part of the OPP's Directorate of INTERPOL & Peace Support Operations, which is responsible for international and regional cooperation in fighting transnational crime. INTERPOL Kampala is staffed exclusively by LDF
Service Provided
(i) military arm of the Communist Party of China (CPC) and the de facto armed forces of the People's Republic of China, consisting of land, sea, strategic missile and air forces (ii) a paramilitary or gendarmerie force primarily responsible for civilian policing and fire rescue
(i) responsible for the public security in Beijing[3]
(i) police unit in the People's Republic of China that deals with incidents beyond the capabilities of normal patrol officers such as hostage situations, high risk warrants and riot control
national executive branch
(i) national legislature of the People's Republic of China
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—
(i) highest court in the mainland area of the People's Republic of China, civil committee and tribunals for civil, economic, administrative, complaint and appeal, and communication and transportation cases[2]
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—
—
—
—
responsibilities: Liaising and coordinating with INTERPOL partners across the world; coordinatin ginternational crime investigation and legal assistance matters; serving as the exclusive interface between Chinese police agencies, courts and domestic law enforcement departments and the INTERPOL community; serving as a gateway for incoming and outgoing INTERPOL queries; conducting transnational enquires and investigations using INTERPOL's secure global police communications system (I-24/7); providing training for domestic law enforcement agencies on international police cooperation; providing criminal intelligence support at both doemstic and international level; assisting and cooperating in cross-border
Service Provided

upholding the rule of law; maintaining law and order; preventing and detecting crime; safeguarding and protecting life and property; working in partnership with the community and other agencies; striving for excellence in all that we do; maintaining public confidence in the Force"[3] From INTERPOL website: "Maintain law and order; prevent, detect and investigate crimes; protect people and property; work i partnership with the community and other agencies; maintain public confidence in the Force; provide emergency security services"[6]

"organ for assisting the Chief Executive in policy-making" (see Article 54 of the BL)"[5]

Legislation

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The Ombudsman should serve as the community's watchdog to ensure that bureaucratic constraints do not interfere with administrative fairness; public authorities are readily accessible to the public; abuse of power is prevented; wrongs are righted; facts are pointed out when public officers are unjustly accused; human rights are protected; the public sector a main platform for all international investigations relating to crimes committed in Hong Kong or Hong Kong citizens committing crime abroad. It is the platform for all domestic investigations requiring international outreach, working closely with all INTERPOL member countries and their domestic law enforcement partners to facilitate criminal investigation, intelligence exchange and joint operations targeting transnational crime. The Bureau handles all requests for Mutual Legal Assistance in criminal matters, in partnership with the Mutual

Service Provided

[illegible]

Service Provided
<p>by securing the naval defense and enforcement of the Constitution and laws, to cooperate in the maintenance of internal order and actively participate in national development, to ensure the independence, sovereignty and integrity of the aquatic rear of the Nation "[5] iii)</p> <p>to provide an efficient and professional security to all citizens and users of the public highways of this Municipality, provide acceptable levels of traffic flow in the city of Mérida, as well as the tourist offer specialized care as well as providing road and mechanical</p>
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–
no detailed information about service
Eradicate violence, upgrade quality of life etc.
Lawmaking, study, analyze the law to protect and uplirting labor, promote the general welfare and social security, ensuring equal participation of all in the enjoyment of wealth and promote the development of the economy at the service of man " [12]
–
The current Constitution of Venezuela was approved in 1999, and gave a considerable boost to the protection of human rights and citizen participation. Nonetheless, this participatory initiative has been challenged by the Venezuelan Government through both restrictive laws
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Unofficial translation: "1. Initiate and pursue ex officio or at the request of the individual concerned, leading to the clarification of any matters within its competence research (...) 2. Bring, joint or in any way itnerfere in the actions of unconstitutionality, interpretation, amparo, habeas corpus, habeas data injunctions or other actions or judicial remedies, and when deemed justified and appropriate, the subsidiaries of action for compensation for the
Unofficial translation: "liaise with the various law enforcement agencies in the country and the NCB INTERPOL; represent Venezuela in the meetings of the General Assembly of INTERPOL; maintain contact with the Automated Identification and Immigration Service (SAME); Somply with established legal parameters for the extradition requests of citizens; keep updated police records of Venezuelan and foreign international criteria"[16]
Service Provided
<p>iii) The National Police of Peru is a state institution whose mission is to secure, maintain and restore internal order, to protect and help people and the community, ensuring compliance with the laws and the safety of the public and private assets, prevent investigate and combat</p>
El Programa de Gobierno Regional de Lima Metropolitana (PGR-LM) se constituyó como órgano desconcentrado en la Municipalidad Metropolitana de Lima, mediante Edicto N° 254, publicado el 7 de mayo de 2002; tiene por finalidad coordinar, organizar, crear y gestionar las
Law-making
Los Regidores Metropolitanos representan a la Ciudad de Lima y, como tal, corresponde se le guarde respeto y se les brinde todas las atenciones inherentes a su cargo por parte de las autoridades Civiles, Militares y Policiales a efectos que cumplan con el desempeño de sus

Jurisdiction
Monitoring, controlling, democratic control, women's rights, rights for homosexuals etc.
Overthrow of the existing social order
Interpol Lima is the body representing the National Police of Peru, that aims to coordinate, promote and conduct a reciprocal international police cooperation in order to combat the common and organized crime, while respecting treaties and agreements signed by the
Service Provided
1) Mission statement. "Save public order, prevent, prosecute and investigate crimes, contributing to public safety, guide, assistant and educate people in the life of society to build confidence and security in the town." [7]
Executing law
1) Mission statement. "Implement an efficient, effective, transparent and social justice, aimed at optimizing resources and the provision of municipal services, administering them in close coordination with the Citizen Power and local organizations, fostering an environment that
Legislation
Jurisdiction
Jurisdiction
Monitoring, controlling, democratic control, women's rights, rights for homosexuals etc.
Overthrowing of Sandinista government
-
"Tracking for different queries about: people, vehicles, companies, travel documents, credit cards, cultural heritage [7]
Service Provided
1) Mission statement. "Guarantee the free exercise of the rights and freedoms of individuals, security, peace and order preventing and suppressing crime, with strict respect for human rights, integrating staff commitment and participation of the population and
Executing law
No statement on government website
Legislation
Jurisdiction

On official translation. Attorney for the Defense of Human Rights is the officer responsible for ensuring the protection, promotion and education of human rights and the full observance of them in the country. Department of Criminal Information: Conducting searches for information and research on suspects identified in the INTERPOL databases; treatment requirements of national and international information; making all inquiries in a criminal
Service Provided
i), ii)
Executing Law
The City of Vancouver is governed by the Vancouver Charter and has the power to: Pass bylaws regulating such things as businesses, building, noise, and land use; buy and sell property; collect property taxes and other taxes; approve major spending for all parts of the
Law-making
Jurisdiction
—
respond to inquiries from the public, provide information, advice and assistance on issues of administrative fairness; generally oversee the administrative actions of public agencies to enhance transparency and accountability; conduct thorough, impartial and independent investigations of complaints; look for fair resolutions and make recommendations to improve administrative practices; consult with, provide reasons, and make recommendations to authorities to improve administrative practices; provide reports to the Legislative Assembly.
INTERPOL Ottawa serves as the primary gateway for the Canadian law enforcement community to pursue criminal matters outside of Canada. It also coordinates all international requests for assistance with Canadian law enforcement agencies. [5]
Service Provided
—
Executing Law
legislation

Jurisdiction
Countering corruption, promoting women's rights, homosexual's rights,democratic control, monitoring
–
–
–
Service Provided
ii) Mission statement: "Founded in 1995, the National Police of Haiti (PNH), under the Ministry of Justice, is responsible for guaranteeing public order, protect life and property of every citizen, and uncover the violations, offenses and crimes in the arrest of the
Executing law
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Legislation
Jurisdiction
Jurisdiction
Unofficial translation: "The Civil Society Initiative, represented by organizations, groups or associations, institutions and national character belonging to different sectors of civil society, has set itself the mission of contributing to the organization and strengthening of the Haitian
Attached to the National Central Bureau (NCB) INTERPOL Haiti is responsible for liaison between the DCPJ, other police and INTERPOL member countries. BCN ensures the effectiveness of the international exchange of criminal information in order to prevent
Service Provided
ii) Mission statement:" Deliver high quality service;accountability and transparency;safeguard the rule of law;provide a safe and crime free environment for all." [7]
–
Executing law
Executing law
Legislation
Jurisdiction

Monitoring, serves as a mechanism for democratic control, controlling
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—
The INTERPOL National Central Bureau (NCB) for Rwanda is a department of the Criminal Investigation Commission. It focuses its activities on providing the Rwanda National Police with the services and tools it needs to fight transnational crime and bring fugitives to justice."
Service Provided
ii) Mandate:Protection of lives and property;Prevention, detection and investigation of crime;Prosecution of offenders. [6]
No further information
Executing Law
Executing Law
Legislation
Jurisdiction
Jurisdiction
It is a radical Islamist group which aims at installing Muslim rule in Nigeria; [8] (note: non-statutory armed groups usually do not provide a service to the majority of the population)
Nigeria Policewatch.com is an online platform that provides citizens of Nigeria with vital information to help them get the best out of the police in their neighborhoods and thus live a more secure life in a country high in crime. It also provides the police with the information.
Abuja is the administrative seat of the INCB, whilst the Lagos office is the operational hub. INTERPOL Lagos acts as the coordinating and liaison office between Nigerian law enforcement agencies and the INTERPOL community. [6]
Service Provided
iii) Mission statement. "Committed to providing quality police services to meet the expectations of our customers by upholding the rule of law and creating and maintaining strong partnerships for conducive social, economic and political development of Kenya." [5]
No further information
Executing Law, no additional information on the President on his homepage
Executing Law, no homepage found
Legislation

Jurisdiction
Jurisdiction
—
we investigate any conduct in state affairs, or any act or omission in public administration in any sphere of government, that is alleged or suspected to be prejudicial or improper or to result in any impropriety or prejudice (...) of the Constitution. (...) Functions 1. TO report on complaints investigated and take remedial action (...) 2. Inquire into allegation of maladministration, delay, administrative injustice, discourtesy, incompetence, misbehaviour
Service Provided
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—
usually executing law, but Assad's message at the moment. "No, it is not dead because you do not have any other option. If you want to talk about a 'dead peace process,' this means everybody should prepare for the next war, and this is something that is not in our interest or
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Legislation
Jurisdiction
Jurisdiction
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Service Provided
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Executing Law
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Legislation
Jurisdiction
Jurisdiction
Monitoring, democratic control, defending women's rights,
Representation of the Saharawi people in West-Sahara
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—
Service Provided
"Whereas the police operate mostly in urban areas, the National Guard operates in the coastal and rural areas where the revolution began." [5]
President Mohamed ELBAZ (since 12 December 2011), Prime Minister Ali ELAKHAYAT (since 27 February 2013) and cabinet selected by the prime minister and approved by the Constituent Assembly [1]
Unicameral Constituent Assembly (217 seats) [1]
Court of Cassation or Cour de Cassation (organized into civil and criminal chambers and consists of NA judges) note - drafting of a new constitution was begun in February 2012 [1]
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Service Provided

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Legislation
Jurisdiction
Jurisdiction
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Service Provided
mission statement. "To uphold the rule of law;To ensure the safety and security of citizens;To prevent and detect crime;To bring offenders to justice;To maintain peace and public order." [7]
—
Executing Law
—
Legislation
Jurisdiction
Jurisdiction
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—
—
Objectives.Facilitate cross-border police cooperation;Support and assist all organizations, authorities, agencies and services whose mission it is to prevent or fight crime both at national and international level;Help the INTERPOL community by sharing Bangladesh Police
Service Provided

<p>ny mission statement. "To defend democracy and guarantee internal security of its citizens in a strictly non-partisan manner;To prevent, detect and investigate crime with due respect for human rights." [6]</p>
–
Executing law
Legislation
Jurisdiction
–
<p>"During the past year, a major focus fo the PDHJ has eben to work with the National Police and the Defence Forces to provide training and information on human rights issues. (...) He says that regular training, based on an understanding of the issues confronting police and defence force personnel, is the one of the most effective ways to reduce violations and change the prevailing culture."[8]</p>
<p>mmandate: Share information with domestic and international police or judicial authorities in tracing fugitives and locating suspects; Assist the Timor Leste Immigration Department by checking people's identities against INTERPOL's database of stolen passports;Collect information from the domestic law enforcement agencies for the benefit of the international law enforcement community, and vice versa; Obtain and exchange criminal records on individuals under investigation and prosecution;Participate in capacity building training</p>
Service Provided
<p>ny The Indonesian National Police (INP) was restructured in 2000 in an effort to transform it from a military to a civilian force. This has led to improved working practices and cultures, and greater emphasis on the role of community policing in effective crime prevention</p>
Executing law
<p>1. To actualize Jakarta as a neat modern city and consistent with the plan or spatial. 2. To make Jakarta to be a free of congestion, flooding, slums, garbage and others. 3. To ensure the availability of residential and public spaces as feasible and affordable for city residents and availability of free health care through inpatient and quality education free fo r12 years for the citizens of Jakarta. 4. To create a tolerant of urban society culture, but also have</p>
Legislation
Jurisdiction
Jurisdiction
Women's rights, democratic oversight

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Unofficial translation: "1. Perform supervisory actions, as well as provide suggestions and recommendations to prevent maladministration in the implementation of public service. 2. Organizers encourage countries and governments to be more effective and efficient, honest, open, clean and free from corruption, collusion and nepotism 3. Increasing national legal
International / transnational crime;UN peacekeeping operations;Humanitarian missions;Capacity building;
Service Provided
Jurisdiction
In 2006, Hamas won a majority in the Palestinian Legislative Council elections. Following their takeover of Gaza in June 2007, Palestinian civil society broke into three parts: one supporting Hamas, one supporting the PA in Ramallah, and the third comprising of liberal
–
occupying power on Palestinian Territories[6]
Service Provided
ii) IMPP mandate: Prevent, detect and investigate crime;Enforce and maintain law and order;Suppress criminal activity related to narcotic drugs;Preserve community peace and tranquility;Carry out community welfare activities;Ensure public security." [2]
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Legislation
Jurisdiction
Jurisdiction
Service Provided
"Mission: Ensure law and order;Contribute towards social development through effective policing and traffic control;Prevent, detect and investigate crime. [6]
–
Executing Law
Legislation
Jurisdiction
within the last decade, Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) in Greece have become very active in a wide variety of sectors – ranging from human rights to poverty reduction and from the environment to cultural heritage. [8]
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On official translation. The Greek Ombudsman has the authority to intervene in cases involving public bodies such as: ministries (central and regional services; municipalities & regional social insurance funds; tax offices; hospitals; city planning offices; prisons; the police. Based at the Greek Police Headquarters, the INTERPOL National Central Bureau (NCB) for Greece is part of the International Police Cooperation Directorate. INTERPOL Athens is the exclusive platform for Greek police investigations requiring outreach with the international
Service Provided

[illegible]

Locating, identifying, arresting and extraditing fugitives, either located in, or wanted by, Iran; sharing police information with the INTERPOL community or organized crime, people smuggling, drug trafficking, money laundering, theft and missing people; issuing clearance certificates for Iranian nationals residing abroad; tracing, locating and identifying missing Iranians and missing people believed to be in Iran; tracing and locating stolen works of art either belonging to Iran or believed to be
Service Provided
Legislation
Legislation
Jurisdiction: "examination appeals submitted against the decisions of the regional courts and the regional courts of appeal in cases defined by law; review final decisions if these are challenged through an extraordinary remedy; adopting uniformity decisions, which are binding for all other courts; analysis [of] final decisions
iii) "jurisdiction in first instance of all actions which are not delegated under the competence of regional courts by law"[5]
Jurisdiction
Elected by the National Assembly, the ombudsman's task is to "protect the fundamental rights of citizens. In particular, the protection of children's rights"[6]
Focus on: stolen motor vehicles; stolen works of art; terrorism; financial crime; drug related crimes; customs cases[1]
Service Provided
Legislation

Jurisdiction
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Service Provided
"Safeguarding public security through: Preventing and combating crime; Protecting life, honour, property and maintaining security and stability; Maintaining tranquility, calm and safety in all neighbourhoods and streets of the cities and governorates of the Riyadh province to dissipate worry and enable all citizens and institutions to work productively."[1]
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Jurisdiction
Jurisdiction
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Service Provided
Priorities: tackling high-impact economic crime (e.g. fraud, tax evasion, money laundering), corruption, illegal migration, terrorism, violent crime, drugs and psychotropic substances, juvenile delinquency, intellectual property crimes, thefts
—
—
"Administration of the City of Prague according to the approved and exercising control over the administration according to the budget; assigning Prague City Hall tasks in the area of the City of Prague's autonomy and exercising control over their fulfillment; implementing budgetary measures in an extent determined by Prague City Assembly; discussing and dealing with proposals, comments and suggestions
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—

"Prague City Hall Assmebly decides on signifikan tmatters that concern Prague. It puts forward bills in the Chamber of Deputies and approves Prague City budget both of which have been previously discussed with individual city districts, approves the City and territorial districts development programme, issues generally binding regulations, awards Honorary citizenships and awards of Capital City Prague."[7]
Jurisdiction
"Protects people against the conduct of authorities and other institutions if the conduct is against the law, does not correspond to the principles of a democratic legal state and the principles of good administration, or the authorities are inactive. He also carries out preventive systematic visits to places where people are restricted in their freedom and seeks to ensure that their rights are respected. The Defender
"The INTERPOL National Central Bureau (NCB) for the Czech Republic is part of the Bureau of Criminal Police and Investigation Service within the Czech Republic Police (...) It operates as a central contact point of all law enforcement matters relating to international investigations which involve the Czech Republi. The NCB operational structure comprises an organized crime unite, a general crime unit and a liaison
Service Provided
(i) "providing administrative support to the Chief of Police, while effectively managing the Youth & Community Engagement Unit, Media Relations, Rist Management Office (Internal Affairs, Legal Division, Professional Standards, and EEO).[5] (ii) committed to providing quality service and support to our fellow Department members and to the citizens of San Francisco. (...) services in the areas of budget management, information technology, legal research and counsel, personnel service, and logistical support.[6]
Jurisdiction
Jurisdiction
"Civil society in the United States includes thousands of civil society organizations engaging in public advocacy across a wide range of issues. The barriers to startin g aCivil Society Organization (SCO) are quite low as licenses are fairly easy and inexpensive to obtain, and the tax code relieved them of paying taxes while it encourages tax-deductible contributions"[3]

"promptly, fairly and impartially investigate complaints against San Francisco police officers and make policy recommendations regarding police practices. Civilians who have never been police officers in San Francisco staff the Office of Citizen Complaints."[7]
Federal level: "Fighting organized crime and terrorist networks; conducting foreign intelligence operations; investigating financial and cyber offences; tackling child exploitation and trafficking in human beings; tackling drug trafficking; preventing the smuggling of illicit goods; controlling borders and maintaining national security"[4]
Service Provided
Unofficial translation: "develop and implement measures to ensure an integrated socio-economic development of St. Petersburg...; authority measure for the implementation, maintenance and protection of the rights and freedoms of citizens, protect property and public order, fighting terrorism and extremism, the fight against crime; develops to represent the Governor of St. Petersburg Legislative Assembly fo
Unofficial translation: "Legislative Assembly of St.Petersburg - the representative body of state authority fo the Russian Federation, the federal city of St.Petersburg. Along with the Administration of St.Petersburg and the judicial authorities of St.Petersburg Legislative Assembly is included in the system of government, based on the Constitution of the Russian Federation, the principles of democracy, separation of powers, independence of the branches of government and separation of powers between the state authorities of the Russian Federation and St Petersburg Jurisdiction
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—
Basic functions (unofficial translation): Restoring violated rights and freedoms - promoting corrective admitted to the man injustice and restoration of damaged public authorities, local authorities, officials and public employees of the rights and freedoms of man an citizen; intermediary (mediatorskaya) - participated in the settlement of disputes (conflict) situations between citizens and the state, the parties mutually satisfying offer legal problem-solving skills; expert (...) - preparation of recommendations to improve legislation affecting the rights and freedoms fo man and citizen; consulting (education) - explanation citizens of their rights and freedoms
Service Provided
Information about Chinese legal system, see[4]
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Service Provided
<p>Division for public safety (unofficial translation): "Interventions for crime prevention, interventions aimed at preventing crimes or offenses committed (criminal offenses); interventions repression of crime, interventions that are generated when a crime is committed and aim to discover the offender, stop it and protect it, and also search for evidence for the crime and protect; interventions administrative public safety. are</p> <p>Unofficial translation: "The Municipal Council is the highest political body of citizens in city government representation. Composed of all councilors (41) and chaired by the mayor, sets the lines of municipal action and decide important issues, such constitutive functions, planner, and regulatory oversight of executive function."</p> <p>Functions: "boosting and control the operation of the other organs of government; relate, delegate an dtransfer powers or functions with other administrations; decide</p>
<p>Unofficial translation: i) "The Supreme Court consists of its chairman, the Board chairmen, and judges determined by law for each of its divisions and sections. It has five divisions: Civil, Criminal, Administrative Disputes, of the Social an dhte Military."</p> <p>ii) "The Hight Court consists of the president, divisional presidents and judges determined by law for each of its fivisions and sections (of Appeal, Criminal Division of Administrative Litigation and the Social)."[8]</p> <p>Unof. The Superior Courts consist of four rooms (civil, criminal, administrative and social). The provincial courts are composed of a chairman and two or more judges. Cognizance of the civil and criminal orders, they may be sections of the same</p> <p>See: Madrid</p>
<p>Unofficial translation: "The Ombudsman has the task fo dealing with complaints of all persons who are unprotected from the action or inaction of the authorities. Ensures the operation of the Government of Catalonia and the Catalan local authorities such as municipalities (...) or county councils. Therefore, acting as a supervisor and collaborator of the Catalan administration, in order to help improve performance."[5]</p>
Service Provided
<p>"investigate offenses prosecuted ex officio and prevent further warranting serious consequences; collect items useful research to support the prosecution in criminal proceedings; assistant and protect people and ensure the preservation and custody of assets that are at rist from any cause; maintain and, where appropriate, restore order and safety..."[8]</p> <p>Principal functions of the Municipal Police (unofficial translation). Require regulations, agreements, resolutions and other municipal regulations are strictly observed; consigning offenders to the Court of Municipal Affairs for appropriate</p>
The president is both chief of state and head of government
<p>Unofficial translation: "The City Council is the highest corporate body, deliberation and decision of municipal affairs whose members are jointly and severally responsible for making decisions. It is composed of the mayor, trustees and council members, all elected directly and popularly in each municipality."[13]</p>

Unofficial translation: "The Human Rights Ombudsman and his deputies have the power to intervene in cases of complaint or complaints about human rights violations throughout the country. Its functions are to protect individual rights, social, civil, cultural and political included in Title II of the Constitution, the fundamental way of life, liberty, justice, peace, dignity and equality of human beings and as defined in international treaties or conventions accepted and ratified by Guatemala. Attorney Unofficial translation: The National (OCN) Central Bureau of INTERPOL in Guatemala is part of the General Department of Criminal Investigation of the
Service Provided
Supports the senate in its work
"Hamburg is a state of the Federal Republic of Germany and at the same time a local authority district. Thus Hamburg Parliament is not only a state parliament but also has responsibilities which are typical of a municipal representation. The most important functions of Hamburg Parliament are: legislation, election of the Lord Mayor, confirmation of Senators appointed by the Mayor, monitoring the Senate, budgetary power. It not only passes state laws but also decides on the budget for the city. Hamburg Parliament is involved in building projects or fares for public transport and prices for utilities to name but a few "[5]
Service Provided
Unofficial translation of news from Jan 21, 2014: "Côte d'Ivoire: soon the creation of a national school of municipal police. (...) Abidjan - The proposed creation of a national school for municipal police in Côte d'Ivoire was Monday in Abidjan, subject to signing of agreement (...) scheduled to open in 2015 in the district of the academy, Clotcho, Sécongo, scheduled to open in 2015 in the district of Abidjan, account will train

"Missions DGPN: "law enforcement; policing and public safety; protection of privacy and civil liberties; state security; control and coordination of departments under his authority."[4]
Unofficial translation: (i) "The District Governor is the executive body of the District as such: 1. prepare and submit to the office of DistrictCouncil agenda meetings 2. convene and preside at meetings of the Bureau and the Council of the District 3. it executes the deliberations of the Board 4. it is the authorizing of expenditure and
"The President of Republic, though chief of the government, is not politically responsible to the National Assembly. This means that the National assembly can neither overthrow the government nor vote a Censure Motion against the chief of the executive. The only one possibility for the National Assembly to challenge the power of the President of Republic is through the High treason hypothesis. In such a case, the President of Republic is tried by the High Justice Court, which is composed of
On August 1st, 2000, the Ivorian people proceeded to dismantle the Supreme Court and instituted a Constitutional council, a State council, a court of Cassation and a
"The number of NGOs in Côte d'Ivoire is continuing to grow, and this increase in numbers has enabled more local issues to receive attention from a non-governmental standpoint. Flourishing NGOs in Côte d'Ivoire today include MESAD (Movement for Education, Health and Development) and SOS Exclusion (an NGO which is close to the opposition party)"[3]
—
"The NPD is responsible NCB INTERPOL Côte d'Ivoire. It is under the aegis of the Director of the Criminal Police. Abidjan INTERPOL aims to fight against cross-border crime by allowing for national services (police, customs, water and forests) can directly access criminal databases INTERPOL as part of this struggle. INTERPOL Abidjan: serves as a gateway to any international investigation related with the Ivory Coast for its nationals; serves as an interface between the Ivorian authorities responsible for the enforcement and the INTERPOL community; provides a permanent and professional liaison with all INTERPOL member countries; consults and supplies the INTERPOL data bases; centralized criminal information has
Service Provided
"It is the mission of the Metropolitan Police Department to safeguard the District of Columbia and protect its residents and visitors by providing the highest quality of police service with integrity, compassion, and a commitment to innovation that integrates people, technology and progressive business systems."[3]
"On January 2, 2011, Vincent C. Gray became the sixth mayor of the District of Columbia. One year later, Mayor Gray has been aggressive about moving the District forward despite a challenging economy. From day one, the Mayor has steadfastly remained focused on job creation and economic growth, quality education, fiscal
"Led by the Chairman, the Council is working hard to improve the quality of life in the District by ensuring safer streets, developing a vibrant economy, implementing groundbreaking programs, and playing a critical role in maintaining the city's fiscal health."[4]
Jurisdiction
Jurisdiction

(i) "The Department of Justice has established the Office of the Victims' Rights Ombudsman to receive and investigate complaints filed by crime victims against its employees, and has implemented Procedures to Promote Compliance with Crime Victims' Rights Obligations, 28 C.F.R. § 45.10."[9] (ii) "The Mission of the Office of Health Care Ombudsman and Bill of Rights is to ensure the safety and well being of District consumers' health care services through advocacy, education and community outreach."[10]

"INTERPOL Washington supports US law enforcement agencies and other INTERPOL member countries who seek assistance in criminal investigations which go beyond national borders. INTERPOL Washington coordinates national law enforcement actions and response, ensuring that it is consistent with national interests and law, as well as with INTERPOL policies, procedures, and regulations. (...) four strategic goals (...) combat transnational crime and terrorism; strengthen the security of America's border; facilitate international law enforcement cooperation and partnerships; cultivate and develop America's workforce management and

Service Provided

Unofficial translation: "The Mayor is responsible for the implementation in the common policy of economic and social development set by the government."[13]

Unofficial translation: "The Government conducts and coordinates the policy of the nation under the leadership of Prime Minister. He is responsible to the President and the Parliament under the conditions laid down in Articles 85 and 86 of the

Unofficial translation: "In addition to its general powers, Article 92 of the Code provides that the City Council deliberates in the areas of competence transferred to Commons by Law No. 96-07 of 22 March 1996 on the transfer of powers to the regions, municipalities and communities rural. The powers transferred are nine in number: Environment and Natural Resource Management, Health, Population and Social Action, Youth and Sport, Culture, Education, Literacy and Promotion of

"The law established the rules concerning: civil rights and the fundamental guarantees granted to citizens for the exercise of civil liberties, the obligations imposed by the national defense upon citizens in their persons and their property, the status of the opposition, nationality, status and capacity of persons, matrimonial regimes, inheritance and gifts, the determination of crimes and offenses and the

(i) Unofficial translation: "The Supreme Court is a court of first and last instance of excess power of executive authorities. It is the final authority in disputes enrollment on the electoral lists and elections to regional, municipal and rural accordance with the requirements of the Election Code advice..." (ii) Unofficial translation: "The Constitutional Council shall decide the claims and decide on the use of the presidential and legislative elections. He proclaims the final results of the elections. The Constitutional Council is aware of the constitutionality of the rules of procedure of legislatures, laws and international commitments conflicts of jurisdiction between the

"Human rights groups and nongovernmental organizations operate freely in Senegal. In recent years the number of active NGOs in the country has been increasing, leading to an increased breadth of issues given attention by the NGO sector. These issues include weapons control, agricultural reform, human rights protection, AIDS awareness and prevention, access to education, IDPs, and women's rights."[11]

Unofficial translation: "The Ombudsman is vested with the general mission of contributing to the improvement of the institutional and economic environment of the company fully playing its role of interface and facilitation in the relations between the government broadly the term, and the company. Ministers and otehr public authorities should facilitate the task of the Ombudsman. The Ombudsman may

"INTERPOL's National Central Bureau in Dakar has a staff of ten who provide support and assistance to all departments, organizations and authorities whose mission is to prevent and combat crime in Senegal and the rest of the world. INTERPOL Dakar is an active NCB which contributes greatly to the success of its

Personnel Composition	
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Male (Fernando Haddad)	

Female (Nádia Campeão)

6 women and 25 men.

4 women and 51 men.

360 Judges (Desembargadores)

7 judges (all male)

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Biggest criminal organization in Brazil with 130.000 members.[12]
94.98% male; 5.02% female.[38]
Prosecutors, civil police and military police (SESP - State Secretariat of Public Security of the State of Paraná) and Treasury Department, designed and integrated into the Group.
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—
Personnel Composition

Headed by a Commissioner General and under direct command of Prime Minister, has 230,000 officers.[11]

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Prime Minister YINGLAK Chinnawat also spelled YINGLUCK Shinawatra (since 8 August 2011); Deputy Prime Minister KITTIRAT Na Ranong (since 28 October 2012); Deputy Prime Minister PHONGTHEP Therkanchana also spelled PHONGTHEP Thepkanchana (since 28 October 2012); Deputy Prime Minister PLODPRASOP Suraswadi (since 28 October 2012); Deputy Prime Minister PRACHA Promnok (since 24 March 2013); Deputy Prime Minister SURAPHONG Towijakchaikun also spelled SURAPONG Tovichakchaikul (since 28 October 2012); Deputy Prime Minister YUKHON Limiaemthong (since 25 March 2013) [25]

Sukhumbhand Paribatra

National Assembly: 150 seats; 76 members elected by popular vote representing 76 provinces, 74 appointed by judges and independent government bodies; all serve six-year terms; House of Representatives: 480 seats; 400 members elected from 157 multi-seat constituencies and 80 elected on proportional party-list basis of 10 per eight zones or groupings of provinces; all serve four-year terms.[13]

All judges are appointed by the king.[13] Two judges hear the case.[14]
Only one judge hears the case.[14]
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Personnel Composition
"Has the most numerous police force of the country, with approximately 55,000 personnel."[3]
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Buenos Aires Metropolitan Police has 1,850 officers, and is planned to expand to 16,000.
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1 member
i) Cristina Fernandez de Kirchner (is both chief of state and head of government) ii) Amado Boudou
60 members
Senate: 72 members (of which 28 are women); Chamber of Deputies, 257 members (of which 94 are women, 36.6%)[21]
There are 9 justices appointed by the executive. There are federal appeals courts in nine provinces, each with three justices. Each province has a single-judge district court, and there are also single-judge territorial courts.[5]
Provincial court judges are appointed in accordance with provincial constitutions, most of which mirror the federal constitution, meaning that judges are generally appointed by provincial governors.[5]
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(i) James Anaya (ii) _
Personnel Composition
1116 police stations divided according to provincial borders, and a Provincial Commissioner is appointed to each province. The 9 Provincial Commissioners report directly to the National Commissioner.[14]

Model proposed a force of about 3 000 officers structured along 7 ranks.
The police started in December 2001 with 700 new recruits.[14]

221 councillors – 111 ward councillors and 110 proportional (party list) councillors.[6]

Patricia de Lille (elected in the 2011 Local Governments Elections)[5]

Group of 11 councillors that are appointed by the Mayor and function as a local cabinet.

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Achmat Ebrahim[8]

10 people (3 women and 7 men)[8]

(i) It consists of the Chief Justice of South Africa, the Deputy Chief Justice and nine Constitutional Court judges; (ii) It consists of the President and Deputy President of the SCA, and 23 other judges of appeal. The SCA has jurisdiction to hear and determine an appeal against any decision of a high court. Justice Lex Mpati is the President of the SCA.[11]

37 people (21 women and 16 men)[29]

8 people (5 women and 3 men)[26]

—

The SCOPA terms of reference were approved by Council on 31 May 2006. Membership is defined by Council, and comprises councillors representing various political parties. The Committee is chaired by a councillor from the opposition party.[9]

2 members: Nelson Themba Godi (chair) and Modjadji Sarah Mangena[27]

—

More than 20 liaison officers posted abroad. [23]

—

Personnel Composition

(i) 143,557 (2008); (ii) 6,800

Gustavo Petro

—

President Jacob ZUMA (both chief of state and head of government),
Deputy President Kgalema Motlanthe

National Council of Provinces, 90 members (of which); National Assembly, 400 members
Supreme Court of Justice or Corte Suprema de Justicia (consists of the Civil-Agrarian and Labor Chambers each with 7 judges, and the Penal Chamber with 9 judges); Constitutional Court (consists of 9 magistrates); Council of State (consists of 27 magistrates) [21]
—
—
—
—
—
Personnel Composition
(i) 143,557 (2008); (ii) 6,800
—
6.500 [13]

Rodrigo Guerrero Velasco (until 2015)

21 members (4 female 17 male) [7]

Supreme Court of Justice or Corte Suprema de Justicia (consists of the Civil-Agrarian and Labor Chambers each with 7 judges, and the Penal Chamber with 9 judges); Constitutional Court (consists of 9 magistrates); Council of State (consists of 27 magistrates) [21]

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Personnel Composition

—

(i) 143,557 (2008); (ii) 6,800

President Juan Manuel SANTOS Calderon (since 7 August 2010); Vice President Angelino GARZON (since 7 August 2010); note - the president
Anibal Gaviria Correa
bicameral Congress or Congreso consists of the Senate or Senado (102 seats; members elected by popular vote to serve four-year terms) and
Supreme Court of Justice or Corte Suprema de Justicia (consists of the Civil, Agrarian and Labor Chambers each with 7 judges, and the Penal
—
—
—
—
—
—
Personnel Composition
"The value for Armed forces personnel, total in Ghana was 15,500 as of 2011. As the graph below shows, over the past 26 years this indicator
headed by an Inspector General of Police, and with a strength of more than 22,000 officers, the GPF is made up of regional and divisional
—
Chief of State, head of Government and a Cabinet (composition of cabinet not known) [20]
Unicameral Parliament (275 seats) [30]
—
"90 members, 60 of whom are elected and 30 of whom are appointed by government." [3]
Alfred Vanderpuije
—
(i) 13 Judges[19]; (ii) 27 judges[20]
—
—

—
The President
nearly 20 police officers
Personnel Composition
Apparently they have 5% women working and the goal is to increase it to 10% [15]
—
Apparently they have 5% women working and the goal is to increase it to 10% [15]
Number of personnel not known, but they are recruited from the Indian Army and central police units
Apparently they have 5% women working and the goal is to increase it to 10% [15]
—
Shri M. K. Narayanan (Governor) and Chief Minister Mamata Banerjee
294 elected members (since 2011) [18]
—
—
—
—
—
—
Personnel Composition
Women work for Delhi police, but they are underrepresented. Recent violence against women in Delhi might increase women recruitments.
—
Najeeb Jung
70 members [10]
56 members [10]
42 members [11]
—
—

—
—
—
Personnel Composition
About 85'000 (figure from 2008) [10]
About 12'000 (figure from 2008)
About 5000 (figure from 2008)
—
—
—
President Ilham ALIYEV (since 31 October 2003; Prime Minister Artur RASIZADE (since 4 November 2003); Deputy Prime Minister Yaqub EYYUBOV (since June 2006; Council of Ministers
125 seats
Supreme Court: consists of the chairman, deputy chairman, 24 judges; Constitutional Court (9 judges) [13]
—
—
The Department comprises Division in Charge for Complaints and Applications, organizing-analysing division and Secretariat. [15]
—
"It is currently staffed by 44 people, 30 of whom are police officers from the national police force. The Head of NCB is appointed by the Minister of Internal Affairs." [16]

EU Member States and cooperating non-EU countries on border management.
Personnel Composition
–
Today, the Metropolitan Police Service employs around 31,000 officers together with about 13,000 police staff and 2,600 Police Community Support Officers (PCSOs). The MPS is also being supported by more than 5,100 volunteer police officers in the Metropolitan Special Constabulary.
–
(i) Boris Johnson
(iii) Alderman Roger Gifford[8];
788 seats; consisting of approximately 670 life peers, 92 hereditary peers and 26 clergy – as of 1 April 2012). 650 seats since 2010 elections;
25 Assembly members [3]
12 justices including the court president and deputy president
–
–
"There are 100 Common Councilmen and 25 Aldermen representing the 25 Wards of the City of London." [18]
–
–
Personnel Composition
i) about 41'000 employees, amongst them, more than 30'000 are fully qualified police officers, ii)
About 16'000 employees, including the administrative personnel
–
–
69 votes, state governments sit in the Council, each has three to six votes in proportion to population and is required to vote as a block), 622 seats
130 delegates [11]

Court consists of 127 judges, including the court president, vice-president, presiding judges and other judges
–
–
–
–
Personnel Composition
Today, women make up over 12% of the Canadian Forces. About 10,000 women are trained as operators, skilled technicians or leaders and are choosing to make a difference as part of a dynamic and exciting
"The Toronto Police Service employs approximately 7,700 members, 30% of whom are civilians" [10]
Queen Elizabeth II represented by Governor General David Johnston and Prime Minister Stephen Joseph Harper
Mayor Rob Ford
Senate: 105 seats and House of Commons: 308 seats [11]
Total seats: 107 [12]
Chief justice and 8 judges [11]
–
–
–
Consists of Chairperson Glenn Stannard and supporting staff. There are also three part-time members appointed by Governor in Council; Roy Bedard by the Director, the SIO consists of roughly 85 staff members.
OCCPS: total of 25 members, including the Executive Chair of the Safety, Licensing Appeals and Standards Tribunal, Ontario and Executive Lead
–
Personnel Composition
i) General Abdel Fattah-as-Sisi (Commander in Chief), Lieutenant General Sedki Sobhi (Chief of Staff)
Not known, no reliable information
Adly Mansour (since July 2013), Hazem al-Beblawi (since July 2013), Hossam Eissa, Abdel Fattah as-Sisi, Lieutenant General Ziad Bahaa ad-Din [6]

Galal Mostafa Said [7]
Shura Council: at least 150 seats. House of Representatives: at least 350 seats
Court president and NA judges; Court president and 10 members [8]
Unknown
Egyptian Islamic Jihad: Ayman al-Zawahiri (key leader), members: more than 300 / Al Gama'a al Islamiyya: Hamdi Abdel-Rahman, Ahmed Taha, Rifaiel Dawalibi, Fouad el-Zomer, Abdelkhalim Nagab, Zubdi Karim
–
Unknown
Personnel Composition
(ii) "The NPA is composed of 7,700 officials, comprising 1,900 police officers, 900 Imperial Guards and 4,900 civilians"[6]
–
Japan has one of the world's lowest crime rates. Japan has a fairly low homicide rate (0.83 per 100,000 people per year). Nevertheless, Tokyo has the World's highest metropolitan police force at 42,372 police officers. Emperor Akihito (since 7 January 1989), Prime Minister Shinzo Abe (since 26 December 2010) and Deputy Prime Minister Taro Aso (since 26 December 2012) [12]
(i) Mr. Naoki Hase (Elected December 2012; Next election 2016) [4] (ii) "A total of 165,483 positions have been approved as of April 1, 2012, for staff members of those civil service administrative agencies. / Pres'down
bicameral Diet of Russia: 242 seats – members elected for fixed six-year terms; 146 members in multi-seat constituencies and 96 by proportional representation. House of Representatives or Duma: 490 seats: 200 single
"The Tokyo Metropolitan Assembly is made up of 127 members directly elected by Tokyo citizens to serve a term of four years." [3]
consists of the chief justice and 14 associate justices [11]
–
–
–
–
Made up of seven units staffed by about 50 officers, and located at the NPA Headquarters [6]
Personnel Composition
(i) Chefe de Policia Civil (Delegada Martha Rocha), [20] (ii) General Commander Coronel José Luís Castro Menezes [22]; (iii) General Commander Sérgio Simões [22]

(i) "formed by officers high technical preparation, tactical and psychological." [24]; (ii) -
(i) The Municipal Guard has 15 provinces, and the IGIMS 8 OOPS Unit (Public Order) spread across strategic points of the city to cover all its neighborhoods. Your actual 8,000 guards patrolling city develops its own
(i) Sérgio de Oliveira Cabral Santos Filho; (ii) Luiz Fernando de Souza
(i) Eduardo Paes (4 years of mandate, reelected only once)
—
—
70 deputies [32]
13 aldermen [33]
(i) - (ii) 19 people (Robbert Muggah) [16]
(i) The drug trafficking organisations inside the shantytowns has a hierarchical structure headed by a chief trafficker, the dono da boca de fumo (owner of the outlet) or the more powerful dono da merce
—
—
Personnel Composition
Armed forces personnel total as per 2010: 117000.0; Armed forces personnel are active duty military personnel, including paramilitary forces if the training, organization, equipment, and
—
President Jose Eduardo dos Santos (since 21 September 1979), Vice President Manuel Domingos Vicente (since 26 September 2012) [16]
(i) Bento Sebastião Francisco Bento; (ii) 3 men and 2 women.
220 seats; members elected by proportional vote to serve five-year terms [16]
Chief justice and NA judges; 11 members [16]
—
—
—
20 staff members [20]

Personnel Composition
(i) 150,000 agents; (ii) roughly 100,000 agents; (iii) roughly 20,000 agents
In fulfilling the Prefecture's duties, some 34,000 civil servants, police officers, administrative, technical and scientific personnel and firemen and women serve the public by pooling their expertise and know-how.
President François Hollande (since 15 May 2012); Prime Minister Jean-Marc Ayrault (since 16 May 2012)
(i) Bertrand DELANOË; (ii) 36 people: 18 women, 18 men[2]
Parliament: 348 seats (348 seats, 328 for metropolitan France and overseas departments, 2 for New Caledonia, 2 for French Polynesia, 1 for Saint Pierre and Miquelon, 1 for Saint Barthélemy, 1 for Saint Martin, 1
(i) "There are presently 163 councillors for Paris."
Cour de Cassation: consists of the court president, 6 divisional presiding judges, 120 trial judges, and 70 deputy judges organized into 6 divisions - 2 civil, 1 commercial, 1 labor, and 1 criminal; Constitutional Council: 9
—
—
—
About 75 personnel in total.
Personnel Composition
—
The Academy services approximately 14,000 persons a year. While many of these are troopers, including recruits learning the basics and veteran sworn members receiving specialized in-service training, several
(i) Raymond W. Kelly (New York City Police Commissioner, a civilian administrator appointed by the Mayor of New York City);
President Barack H. OBAMA (since 20 January 2009); Vice President Joseph R. BIDEN (since 20 January 2009); note - the president is both the chief of state and head of government. [8]
Andrew M. Cuomo
Michael R. Bloomberg
Senate: 100 seats, 2 members elected from each state by popular vote to serve six-year terms; one-third elected every two years; House of Representatives: 435 seats; members directly elected by popular vote to
The Constitution authorizes a Senate of varying number, currently 62 members, and an Assembly of 150 members, who are elected from districts throughout the State for two-year terms. [12]
for full view of the legislative assembly members go to: http://council.nyc.gov/html/members/members.shtml
consists of 9 justices - the chief justice and 8 associate justices

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–
–
Founder Curtis Sliwa and a team of volunteers, of whom some are women
–
INTERPOL Washington is composed of a multi-sector workforce which includes full-time employees, contractors, and personnel seconded from more than 70 local, state, and federal law enforcement agencies. The
Personnel Composition
President MA Ying-jeou (since 20 May 2008); Vice President WU Den-yin (since 20 May 2012); Premier JIANG Yi-huah (President of the Executive Yuan) (since 18 February 2012); Cabinet: Executive Yuan – ministers
–
Commissioner Huang, Sheng-fung ^[4] ; The Commissioner takes orders from the Mayor to manage all the affairs in the department, and he is also supervised by the Director-General of the National Police Agency
President MA Ying-jeou (since 20 May 2008); Vice President WU Den-yin (since 20 May 2012); Premier JIANG Yi-huah (President of the Executive Yuan) (since 18 February 2012); Executive Yuan – ministers appointed by
(i) Lung-Bin Hau (ii) Chen Hsiung-Wen, Tim T.Y. Ting, Chin-Oh Chang.
Legislative Yuan (113 seats - 73 district members elected by popular vote, 34 at-large members elected on basis of proportion of islandwide
Supreme Court (consists of the court president, vice president, and approximately 100 judges organized into 8 civil and 12 criminal divisions, each with a division chief justice and 4 associate justices); Constitutional
–
–
–
–
Personnel Composition
i) Manpower available for military service: males age 16-49: 13,185,794/ females age 16-49: 12,423,496 (2010 est.) [4]
–
President PARK Geun-hye (since 25 February 2013); Prime Minister CHUNG Hong-won (since 26 February 2013); Deputy Prime Minister LEEUN Oh-seok (since 26 June 2012); State Council appointed by the

Mayor Park Won Soon
Council: 300 seats; 246 members elected in single-seat constituencies, 54 elected by proportional representation; members serve four-year terms [4]
Number of members of the Council: 114; 94 men and 20 women [13]
Supreme Court of South Korea (consists of a chief justice and 13 justices); Constitutional Court (consists of a court head and 8 justices) [4]
—
—
—
—
Made up of 10 staff members (specialized police and technical staff) [11]
Personnel Composition
i) No information, ii) No information
President Joseph KABILA (since 17 January 2001), Prime Minister Augustin MATATA PONYO Mapon (since 18 April 2012) and Ministers of State appointed by the president: (i) Monsieur André KIMBURA, (ii) Monsieur Clément BAFIBA, (iii) 11 ministers (2 women and 9 men); (iv) Maître Yassim BELADE (directeur de cabinet)[12]
Bicameral legislature consists of a Senate (108 seats; members elected by provincial assemblies to serve five-year terms) and a National Assembly (500 seats; 61 members elected by majority vote in single
(i) "The Provincial Assembly of Kinshasa includes 48 members"[5]
Supreme Court of Justice (organized into legislative and judiciary sections and consists of 26 justices); Constitutional Court (consists of 9 judges) [8]
—
—
—

Personnel Composition
(i) 50,500 (2010)
(i) Sergei Sobyannin (elected in 2013 for a 5 year term)[2]; (ii) 8 deputy mayors: 2 women and 6 men.[3]; (iii) each of the 10 Administrative Areas has its own prefect[11]
(i) "35 deputies"[11]
—
—
Alexander Muzykantsky[15]; possibly soon replaced by Ella Pamfilova (nomination only)[14]
Personnel Composition
75'000 agents[19]

(i) The General Directorate of Security; (ii) The headquarters of the Municipal Police; (iii) District 22 Integral Units [15]
Council of Ministers consists of 14 people: Prime Minister (Mariano Rajoy); Vice-Prime Minister (Soraya Sáenz de Santamaría); 12 other ministers. Women: 4; men: 10.[21]
The Mayor, who presides (Ana Botella Serrano), the Secretary (Borja San Juan Benito Diego), and the following members, all appointed by the Mayor freely without their total number may not exceed one third of the
i) "259 seats - 208 members directly elected by popular vote and the other 51 appointed by the regional legislatures to serve four-year terms"
ii) 350 seats; members are elected by popular vote on block lists by proportional representation to serve four-year terms"[20] Women in parliament: lower house 139 out of 350 seats (39.7%) and upper house 89 out of 266 (33.5%)
President of Supreme Court (Carlos Lesmes Serrano); 20 members
—
Soledad Becerril Bustamante
Personnel Composition
—
—
Total 37,341 members.
(i) Senapan Rama—S.R.—Nathan, (ii) The CPA has six members. Two appointed by the president at his discretion, two nominated by the prime minister, one put forward by the chief justice of the Supreme
(i) The Council has between 12 to 80 members. The Council is appointed by the People's Association Chairman or Deputy Chairman.[4]
(i) unicameral 84-seat - Parliament is unicameral and is made up of Members of Parliament (MPs) who are elected, as well as Non-
(i) its chief justice is appointed by the president on the advice of the prime minister. Other Supreme Court judges then are appointed by the president on the advice of the chief justice." [16]

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—
Personnel Composition
i) Army Chief: Andre Blattmann, ii) head of the FIS: Markus Sailer, iii) Fedpol emploie environ 900 collaborateurs provenant de tous horizons professionnels. La majorité des collaborateurs sont âgés de 20 à 42 ans
Head of the cantonal police: Commander Thomas Würgler
Head of the City of Zurich police: Commander Daniel Blumer
President of the Swiss Confederation Dettlacher, vice President Didier BURKHALTER; note - the Federal Council, which is comprised of seven federal councillors, constituting the federal government of Switzerland.
Winterberger, Markus Kägi, Ernst Stocker, Martin Graf, Mario Fehr, Beat Husi
Total 9 members for the city of Zürich, with Corine Mauch as President.
Council of States: 46 seats; National Council: 200 seats
180 members
125 members
Federal Supreme Court (consists of 38 judges and 31 substitutes and organized into 5 sections) [11]
—
—
—
—
—
—
not known
Personnel Composition

–
President JARAI TALABANI (since 6 April 2005), Prime Minister NURI AL-MALIKI (since 20 May 2006) and The Council of Ministers consists of the prime minister and cabinet ministers; the prime minister proposes
–
Ali al-Tamimi
unicameral Council of Representatives (325 seats consisting of 317 members elected by an optional open-list and representing a specific governorate, proportional representation system and 8 seats reserved
57 directly elected representatives
Federal Supreme Court or FSC (consists of 9 judges), note - court jurisdiction limited to constitutional issues); Court of Cassation (consists of a court president, 5 vice-presidents, and at least 24 judges) [4]
–
–
–
–
–
–
–
–
Personnel Composition
i)The Kazakh army totals approximately 46,800 troops, numerically the Kazakh armed force was about 70,000 men by 2002 [7], ii)
President Nursultan Abishuly NAZARBAYEV (chairman of the Supreme Soviet from 22 February 1990, elected president 1 December 1991) [2]
–
Akhmetzhan Yessimov
dicameral Parliament consists of the Senate (47 seats, 15 members are appointed by the president; 32 members elected by local assemblies; members serve six-year terms, but elections are staggered with half of
–
–
Supreme Court of the Republic (consists of 44 members); Constitutional Council (consists of 7 members) [2]

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–
–
–
Started by more than 10 Kazakh police officers, the INTERPOL National Central Bureau (NCB) for Kazakhstan is a division of the Ministry of Internal Affairs. [2]
–
–
–
Personnel Composition
–
President MICHEL SOLAYMAN (since 25 May 2008); following the resignation of Prime Minister Najib MIQATI and his Cabinet on 22 March 2012, the government is in caretaker status until a new prime minister is
–
Unicameral National Assembly or Majlis al-Nuwab (Arabic) or Assemblée Nationale (French) (128 seats; members elected by popular vote on the basis of sectarian proportional representation to serve four-year terms)
–
Court of Cassation or Supreme Court (organized into 4 divisions, each with a presiding judge and 2 associate judges); Constitutional Council (consists of 10 members) [4]
–
–
Hezbollah leader: Hassan Nasrallah, organization greater than 1,000 members [9] /Fatah al Islam, estimates about members unknown
–
No information about staff composition.
–
Personnel Composition
(i) "It is headed by the National Police Commissioner, who is appointed by the government." [11] (ii) [no information] (iii) [no information]
(i) 5,800 employees is the biggest.[13]

(i) The City Executive Board consists of 15 members, who represent both the majority and the opposition: Mayor Sten Nordin (M), Helena Bernier (M), Tina Chasen (M), Jonas Nilsson (M), Maria Ljunghen (i) The 101 councilors are appointed following general elections held at the same time as the parliamentary and county council elections." "2nd vice President: Ulf Eideh��k (The Liberal Party). President of the City
(i) "The court is made up of a judge, five lay judges and a court clerk"[14]
–
–
[no information]
(i) "The City of Stockholm employs 20 elected auditors to examine the accounts of the committees."[6]
–
Personnel Composition
(i) 18 years of age for compulsory and voluntary military service; conscripts serve an initial training period that varies from 4 to 12 months according to specialization; conscripts are assigned to mobilization units
(i) The structure of the 12 police districts in Denmark is practically identical. The Commissioner heads the organisation of the police district, followed by the Deputy Commissioner, a Senior Chief Prosecutor and an
[no information]
(i) Queen MARGRETHE II (since 14 January 1972); Heir Apparent Crown Prince FREDERIK, elder son of the monarch (born on 26 May 1968); (ii) Prime Minister Helle THORNING-SCHMIDT (since 2 October 2011); (iii)
(i) "The State Administration belongs to and refers to the Ministry for Economic Affairs and the Interior."[10]
(i) Lord Mayor Frank Jensen [11] (ii) The City of Copenhagen has seven administrations. Each administration deals with the tasks related to its
(i) 179 seats, including 2 from Greenland and 2 from the Faroe Islands, members elected by popular vote on the basis of proportional representation to serve four-year terms, unless the Folketing is dissolved
(i) Judges appointed by the monarch upon the recommendation of the Minister of Justice with the advice of the Judicial Appointments Council, a 6-member independent body of judges and lawyers; judges appointed
–
49 judges and a President
–
–
(i) J��rgen Steen S��rensen
–

Personnel Composition
Staff of 122'000 [8]
—
—
President of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan Hamid KARZAI (since 7 December 2004); First Vice President Mohammad FAHIM Khan (since 19 November 2009); Second Vice President Abdul Karim KHAJEE (since 7 November 2009)
Mohammad Yunus Nawandish
the bicameral National Assembly consists of the Meshrano Jirga or House of Elders (102 seats, two-thirds of members elected from provincial and one-third nominated by the president) and the Wolesi Jirga or House of Representatives (250 members elected for four-year terms, and one-third nominated by the president)
Supreme Court of Justice (consists of the Supreme Court Chief and 8 justices organized into criminal, public security, civil, and commercial divisions or divisions) [21]
—
—
—
—
For detailed composition go to: http://www.isaf.nato.int/images/stories/File/20131014_131001-ISAF-Placemat.pdf
—
—
—
Personnel Composition
In 1993 the Carabineros numbered 31,000, including officers, noncommissioned officers (NCOs), and a significant women's element. Although normally under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Interior, the
—
(i) President Sebastian PINERA Echeñique (since 11 March 2010) - the president is both the chief of state and head of government. president elected by popular vote for a single four-year term; election last held on 17 September 2010
(i) Since Nov. 2012: Juan Antonio Peribonio Poduje[15]
(i) Augusto Prado
(i) Carolina Tohá Morales (elected in 2012)[17]

(i) 38 seats; members elected by popular vote to serve eight-year terms, one-half elected every four years; (ii) 120 seats; members are elected by popular vote to serve four-year terms[1] Senate last held on 12
[no information available]
(i) consists of a court president and 20 members or ministros; (ii) consists of 7 members; (iii) consists of 5 members[1]
[no information available]
[no information available]
—
—
[no information available]
—
Personnel Composition
18 years of age for compulsory military service, conscript service obligation is 12 months; 16 years of age with consent for voluntary enlistment; conscripts serve only in the Army, Navy and Air Force; (i) Combined force of 50,000 officers; (ii) 52,000 officers organized into thirty-three precincts. It is the largest single law enforcement organization in Mexico
(i) President Enrique PEÑA NIETO (since 1 December 2012) - the president is both the chief of state and head of government, president elected by popular vote for a single six-year term, holding concurrently the head of government serves a six-year term, running concurrently with that of the President of the Republic.(Miguel Ángel Mancera, since 1
(i) 128 seats, 96 members elected by popular vote to serve six-year terms, and 32 seats allocated on the basis of each party's popular vote; (ii) 500 seats; 200 members are elected by popular vote; remaining 300
66 deputies, of which 40 are elected by the first-past-the-post system or FPP and 26 by proportional representation or PR.[10]
(i) consists of 21 ministers or judges and 5 supernumerary judges[1]
(i) judges nominated by the president and approved by the Senate; judges serve for life[1]
—
100,000 foot soldiers[5]
"incorporating various police officials have existed in the past to deal with rural and urban guerrillas and illegal groups."[8]
—
—

Personnel Composition
Federal Investigation Agency (FIA). The FIA is headquartered in Islamabad with regional units across the country. With a strength of 2,500 officers. [5]
—
—
President Maamnoon HUSSAIN (since 9 September 2013) and Prime Minister Mohammad Nawaz SHARIF (since 5 June 2013); Cabinet appointed by the president upon the advice of the prime minister [4]
Dr. Ishrat Ul Ebad Khan
Mustafa Kamal
Bicameral parliament or Majlis-e-Shoora consists of the Senate (104 seats; members indirectly elected by provincial assemblies and the territories' representatives in the National Assembly to serve six year
168 members of which 137 males and 31 females [13]
—
Supreme Court of Pakistan (consists of the chief justice and 16 judges) [4]
31 Judges [15]
—
—
—
Staffed by of 15 officials [5]
—
Personnel Composition
if no information found, if Employing almost 228.000 sworn police officers, TNP has become one of the biggest organizations in public sector in Turkey. [7]
—
President Abdullah GUL (since 28 August 2007); Prime Minister Recep Tayyip ERDOGAN (since 14 March 2003) [3]
Governor Hüseini Avni Mutlu
Mayor Kadir Topbaş

unicameral Grand National Assembly of Turkey or Türkiye Büyük Millet Meclisi (550 seats; members elected by popular vote to serve four-year terms) [2]
–
Constitutional Court (consists of 17 members); Supreme Court of Appeals organized into 15 divisions with 38 civil and criminal chambers and consisting of 250 high judges and 440 rapporteur judges) [2]
–
–
–
–
same as parliament
–
–
–
–
Personnel Composition
1) The value for Armed forces personnel, total in Mongolia was 17,200 as of 2011. As the graph below shows, over the past 26 years this indicator reached a maximum value of 22,500 in 1996 and a minimum value of
No further information
President Tsakhiya ELBEGDORJ (since 18 June 2009); Prime Minister Norov ALTANKHUYAG (since 9 August 2012); Deputy Prime Minister Danday TEBRISHDAGVA (since 20 August 2012) and Cabinet nominated
Mayor Bat-Uul Erdene
unicameral State Great Hural (76 seats, of which 48 members are directly elected from 26 electoral districts, while 28 members are proportionally elected based on a party's share of the total votes; all
Supreme Court (consists of the Chief Justice and 16 judges organized into civil, criminal, and administrative chambers); Constitutional Court or Tsats (consists of a chairman and 8 members) [5]
–
–
–

–
The Interpol National Central Bureau of Mongolia is staffed by: 1 Head of NCB;1 secretary;2 police officers. [7]
Personnel Composition
Streitkräfteführungskommando und Kommando Einsatzunterstützung mit 21.000 Bediensteten 24.000 Miliz-Soldaten [6], ii) BK: 700 members of staff [16]. Bundespolizei: over 20'000 staff [17]. Air police (no
Only information available: The Vienna police wants to recruit 450 new women and men for the year 2013. [12]
President HEINZ FISCHER (SPOe) (since 8 July 2004), Chancellor WERNER FAYMANN (SPOe) (since 2 December 2008); Vice Chancellor Michael SPINDELEGGGER (ÖVP) (since 21 April 2011) and Council of Ministers
Mayor Dr. Michael Häupl
Bicameral Federal Assembly or Bundesversammlung consists of Federal Council or Bundesrat (62 seats; delegates appointed by state parliaments with each state receiving 2 to 12 seats in proportion to its population;
100 members
Supreme Court of Justice or Oberster Gerichtshof (consists of 85 judges organized into 17 senates or panels of five judges each); Constitutional Court or Verfassungsgerichtshof (consists of 20 judges including 6
–
–
–
3 members, of which 1 is a woman. Members: Dr. Günther Kräuter; Dr. Gertrude Brinek and Dr. Peter Fichtenbauer[24]
No information
Personnel Composition
17 years of age for voluntary male and female military service (with parental consent); 16 years of age for Reserve and Military College applicants; Canadian citizenship or permanent residence status required;
[no information available]
(i) Queen ELIZABETH II (since 6 February 1952), represented by Governor General David JOHNSTON (since 1 October 2010); (ii) Prime Minister Stephen Joseph HARPER (since 6 February 2006); (iii) Federal Ministers
(i) Composed of 65 elected officials. The mayor of Montreal, who is also the mayor of Ville-Marie borough 18 borough mayors 46 city councillors [14] (ii) City members: Robert Montoro; (iii) [no information
(i) 105 seats; members appointed by the governor general on the advice of the prime minister and serve until 75 years of age; (ii) 308 seats; members elected by direct popular vote to serve a maximum of four
[no information available]

(i) consists of the chief justice and 8 judges (chief justice and judges appointed by the prime minister in council; all judges appointed for life with mandatory retirement at age 75) [11]
[no information available]
–
–
The Ombudsman de Montreal's team is made up of several people including the Ombudsman, the Deputy Ombudsman, two advisors/investigators and two jurists supported by two secretaries
–
Personnel Composition
i) 24,500 (with about 20,000 ready reserves and another 150,000 said to be available) [8], ii) information not found, iii) information not found
No information found
President Anibal CAVACO SILVA (since 9 March 2006), Prime Minister Pedro Manuel Mamede PASSOS COELHO (since 21 June 2011) and Council of Ministers appointed by the president on the recommendation
–
Unicameral Assembly of the Republic or Assembleia da Republica (230 seats; members elected by popular vote to serve four-year terms) [4]
No information on amount of seats
Supreme Court or Supremo Tribunal de Justica (consists of 12 justices); Constitutional Court or Tribunal Constitucional (consists of 13 judges) [4]
–
–
–
No information on website
–
The NCB is staffed by 15 inspectors. [17]
Personnel Composition
1), 11) BOSS of National Police: Alessandro Pansa, Corpo Forestale dello Stato: the staff of the corps amounts to about 8500 units, DIA: No information, iii) Sistema di Informazione per la Sicurezza della
–

No information
President Giorgio NAPOLITANO (since 15 May 2006); Prime Minister Enrico LETTA (since 17 April 2013); note - the prime minister is referred to as the President of the Council of Ministers; Council of Ministers
Mayor Ignazio Marino (since June 2013) [18]
Bicameral Parliament or Parlamento consists of the Senate or Senato della Repubblica (315 seats; members elected by proportional vote with the winning coalition in each region receiving 55% of seats from that
51 members [16]
25 members [17]
Supreme Court of Cassation or Corte Suprema di Cassazione (organized into penal, civil, administrative, and military divisions, each with a president and several judges); Constitutional Court or Corte
—
—
—
Alessandro Licheri
Staffed by representatives of the five principal Italian law enforcement forces.
Personnel Composition
Not known
President, General National Congress Nuri Abd SAHVIATIN, Prime Minister Ali ZAYDAN (since 14 October 2012); Deputy Prime Ministers Awad Ibrahim Ibrahim al-DABASI, Al-Sadie Abd al-Karim, Abd al-Rahman
Unicameral General National Congress (200 seats; 120 individual seats elected from 69 constituencies and 80 party list seats elected from 20 constituencies; member term NA) [2]
—
—
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—
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Personnel Composition
(i) over 3,000 personnel and 21 districts.
(i) it is the second largest local law enforcement agency in the United States behind the New York City Police Department. It has about 12,244
(i) "Kamell Emmanuel was elected the 55th Mayor of Chicago on February 22nd, 2011 and was sworn in on May 16th, 2011." [4]; (ii) "The Office of the City Treasurer is comprised of 22 employees across three divisions
–
(i) 7 justices (3 women, 4 men) [17]; (ii) "Each district can have one or more divisions. There are six divisions in the first district and one in each of the other four. The Supreme Court assigns judges to the various
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–
–
(i) Susana A. Mendoza was sworn in as City Clerk of Chicago on May 16, 2011. She is the first woman ever elected to the Office, one of only three city-wide elected positions." [6]
–
–
Personnel Composition
(i) 10,005 sworn officers; 14,000, according to [24] (ii) 500 sworn officers; (iii) 140 sworn officers; (iv) 113 sworn officers; (v) 13 sworn officers.
(i) 10,023 Officers and 2,879 Civilian Staff, it is the third-largest local law enforcement agency in the United States, after the New York City Police Department and the Chicago Police Department. [9]
(i) Eric Garcetti; (ii) Miguel A. Santana
(i) "Fifteen City Council members representing fifteen districts are elected by the people for four-year terms, for a maximum of two terms." [6].
(i) Judicial Officer - Permanent Assignments
(i) Mike Feuer [9]
–
–
(i) Ron Galperin [9]

–
–
Personnel Composition
18 years of age for voluntary military service; women are eligible to serve in noncombat roles; 2-year service obligation (2012); manpower available: "males age 16-40: 12,420,781 and females age 16-40: [no information available]"
Stein is the board chair of the Johannesburg area CPF, working with the forums attached to 21 police stations, including Sandton and Alexandra (i) President Jacob ZUMA (since 9 May 2009); Deputy President Kgalema MOTLANTHE (since 11 May 2009); note - the president is both the chief of state and head of government[1]; (ii) "Cabinet appointed by the
–
(i) "elected by the council to provide a strategic direction for the municipality." Mayor Mpho Parks Tau (ii) 10 councillors[14]
(i) 90 seats; 10 members elected by each of the nine provincial legislatures for five-year terms; has special powers to protect regional interests, including the safeguarding of cultural and linguistic traditions (ii) referred to as "the house" and comprises members drawn from South Africa's various political parties. A democratic election process informs the percentage of party representation"[22]
(i) consists of the court president, deputy president, and 21 judges; (ii) consists of the chief and deputy chief justices and 9 judges[1]
(i) "Cases of the High Court are listened to by one judge, meaning a person with many years of practical experience. But if it is a case on appeal, then at least two judges must hear the case."; (iii) "consists of a
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–
–
(i) "The Ombudsman shall be appointed by the Executive Mayor upon recommendation of the Municipal Council."[15]
–
Personnel Composition
–
302 Indian Police Service Officers (...); 282 Superintendents of Police, 523 Deputy Superintendents of Police, 3522 Inspectors, 3123 Assistant Police Inspectors, 6220 Sub-Inspectors and 180,550 men (members of
–
(i) President Pranab MUKHERJEE (since 22 July 2012); Vice President Mohammad Hamid ANSARI (since 11 August 2007). president elected by an electoral college consisting of elected members of both houses of

Sunil Prabhu[11]

(1) a body consisting of 245 seats up to 12 of which are appointed by the president, the remainder chosen in staggered elections by the elected

(i) Presently, 288 members of the Legislative Assembly are directly elected from the single-seat constituencies and one member is nominated; (ii) The members of the upper house, the Maharashtra

(1) Supreme Court (the Chief Justice and 25 associate justices), note - parliament approved an additional 5 judges in 2008 note - in mid-2011 India's Cabinet approved the program National Mission for Justice

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(i) 57 judges[5]
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[no information found]

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Personnel Composition

[no information available]

Patna Police is commanded by Senior Superintendent of Police, Ivanu Maharaaj. Patna Police runs 75 police stations, including two all-women police stations.

[no information available]

(i) The PMC consists of a Honorable Mayor, a Honorable Deputy Mayor and 70 other Honorable Ward Councillors.[6]

(1) with the creation of a separate State of Jharkhand, by an Act of Parliament titled the Bihar Reorganisation Act, 2000, the strength of the Bihar Legislative Assembly was reduced from 225 to 242 members

—

1

[illegible]

Personnel Composition
More than 12,000 police and civilian employees. [3]
–
President Michael D. HIGGINS (since 29 October 2011), Taoiseach (Prime Minister) Enda KENNY (since 9 March 2011) and Cabinet appointed by the president with previous nomination by the prime minister and
bicameral Parliament of Oireachtas consists of the Senate or Seanad
Eireann (60 seats; 49 members elected by the universities and from
candidates put forward by five vocational panels, 11 are nominated by
Supreme Court or Court of Final Appeal (consists of the chief justice and
7 judges) [2]
–
–
–
Peter Tyndall[16]
Open seven days a week, INTERPOL Dublin is staffed by almost 20 Garda
and civilian staff. [3]
Personnel Composition
i), ii) Philippine National Police chief: Alan la Madrid Purisima, PCTC: no
information
–
President Benigno AQUINO (since 30 June 2010), vice President Jejomar
BINAY (since 30 June 2010); note - president is both chief of state and
head of government [8]
Mayor Joseph Estrada
bicameral Congress or Kongreso consists of the Senate or Senado (24
seats - one-half elected every three years; members elected at large by
popular vote to serve six-year terms) and the House of Representatives
–
–
–
–
Conchita Carpio Morales
Presiding Justice Francisco H. Villaruz

No information
Personnel Composition
<p>i) Employing some 26,000 personnel, both military and civilian, the Royal Netherlands Army is the largest element of the Defence organisation [71] ii) Consists of 25 regional forces with 40,000 men and women are</p>
—
<p>King WILLEM-ALEXANDER (since 30 April 2013); Prime Minister Mark RUTTE (since 14 October 2010); Deputy Prime Minister Lodewijk ASSCHER (since 5 November 2012); note – Mark RUTTE tendered his</p>
<p>Bicameral States General or Staten-Generaal consists of the First Chamber or Eerste Kamer (75 seats; members indirectly elected by the</p>
<p>supreme 13 provincial council to serve four-year terms) and the Second Supreme Court or Hoge Raad (consists of 41 judges: the president, 6 vice-presidents, 31 justices or raadsheren, and 3 justices in exceptional service, referred to as buitengewone dienst); the court is divided into</p>
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—
<p>it is made up of 12 people whose task is the swift and efficient exchange of sensitive information within the INTERPOL community, using</p>
Personnel Composition
<p>i) no information provided, ii) police force seems to be understaffed. "The police force is understaffed and we have a long way to go before we can attain the staffing levels required," police spokesperson Judith</p>
Chief officer Farouk Mwirima
<p>President Lt. Gen. Yoweri Kaguta MUSEVENI (since seizing power on 26 January 1986); Vice President Edward SSEKANDI (since 24 May 2011)</p>
<p>unicameral National Assembly (575 seats, 238 members elected by popular vote, 112 women directly elected, 25 nominated by legally</p>
<p>established special interest groups [army 10, disabled 5, youth 5, labor</p>
Supreme Court of Uganda (consists of the chief justice and 5 justices) [6]
—
no information
—

no information
Personnel Composition
18-24 years of age for selective compulsory military service, with a 2-year service obligation; no minimum age for voluntary service (all officers are volunteers); 18-10 years of age for women high school graduates
(1) "President Xi Jinping (since 14 March 2013); vice President Li Yuanchao (since 14 March 2013)" president and vice president elected by National People's Congress for a five-year term (eligible for a second
"appointed by the central government in Beijing after receiving the nominal consent of the National People's Congress (NPC)" current mayor: Mr. Wang Anshun[9]
(1) 2,987 seats; members elected by municipal, regional, and provincial people's congresses, and People's Liberation Army to serve five-year terms"[2]
—
—
(1) consists of over 340 judges including the chief justice, 13 grand justices, "chief justice appointed by the People's National Congress; term limited to two consecutive 5-year terms; other justices and judges
—
—
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—
Personnel Composition

28,000 police officers and 4,500 civilian staff[6]

Leun Chun-ying[4]

—

Ms Lau Yin Hing, Connie, JP[7]

Headed by a Senior Superintendent assisted by three Superintendents (...) staffed by nearly 40 police and civilian staff, with three of its officers seconded overseas to serve at the INTERPOL General Secretariat in Lyon, the Office for the Special Representative of INTERPOL to the United Nations in New York and the INTERPOL Global Complex for Innovation in Singapore"[6]

Personnel Composition

[illegible]

Personnel Composition
i) No accurate information of personnel composition, ii) same
no information on website
—
President Nicolás MADURO MOROS (since 8 March 2013), Executive vice President Jorge Alberto ARREAZA Montserrat (since 8 March 2013); note the president is both chief of state and head of government; former
Alcalde Jorge Jesús Rodríguez Gómez
Alcalde Antonio Ledezma Díaz
Unicameral National Assembly or Asamblea Nacional (165 seats, members elected by popular vote on a proportional basis to serve five-year terms); Tribunal de Justicia (consists of 32 judges organized into six division - constitutional, political administrative, electoral, civil appeals, criminal appeals, and social (mainly agrarian and labor issues) [12]
—
—
Gabriella Ramirez Mar
More than 100 members[16]
Personnel Composition
President Ollanta HUMALA Tasso (since 28 July 2011), First Vice President Marisol ESPINOZA Cruz (since 28 July 2011); Second Vice President (vacant); note the president is both the chief of state and
Director: Ing. Manuel Reynaldo Joaquín Manrique Ugarte
Alcaldesa Susana Villarán de la Puente
Unicameral Congress of the Republic of Peru or Congreso de la República del Peru (130 seats; members are elected by popular vote to serve five-year terms) [9]

Supreme Court (consists of 16 judges and divided into civil, criminal, and constitutional-social sectors) [8]
Leader and founder: Abimael Guzmán
No information
Personnel Composition
No information
President Jose Daniel ORTEGA Saavedra (since 10 January 2007); vice President Moises Omar HALLESLEVENS Acevedo (since 10 January 2012); note - the president is both chief of state and head of government
Alcaldesa Daysi Torres Bosques
Unicameral National Assembly or Asamblea Nacional (92 seats, 90 members elected by proportional representation and party lists to serve five-year terms; 1 seat for the province president; 1 seat for the runner-up)
Supreme Court or Corte Suprema de Justicia (consists of 16 judges organized into administrative, civil, criminal, and constitutional chambers) [4]
—
—
Leader: Gerardo de Jesus Gutierrez alias "El Flaco"
—
No information
Personnel Composition
No information
President Carlos MAURICIO FONES Cartagena (since 1 June 2009); vice President Salvador SANCHEZ CEREN (since 1 June 2009); note - the president is both the chief of state and head of government and Council
Alcalde Dr. Norman Noel Quijano González [7]
Unicameral Legislative Assembly or Asamblea Legislativa (84 seats; members elected by direct, popular vote to serve three-year terms) [4]
Supreme Court or Corte Suprema (consists of 15 judges assigned to constitutional, civil, penal, and administrative conflict divisions) [4]

Lic. David Ernesto Morales Cruz
Personnel Composition
Queen ELIZABETH II (since 6 February 1952); represented by Governor General David JOHNSTON (since 1 October 2010) Prime Minister Stephen Joseph HARPER (since 6 February 2006) Federal Minister chosen by the Mayor: Gregor Robertson (head of city council); 10 councillors, of which 4 are women[6]
bicameral Parliament or Parlement consists of the Senate or Senat (105 seats; members appointed by the governor general on the advice of the prime minister and Canada (consists of the chief justice and 8 judges) note - in 1949, Canada finally abolished all appeals beyond its Supreme Court to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council (in London) [4]
—
Kim Carter[7]
—
Personnel Composition
national: President Enrique PENA NIETO (since 1 December 2012); note - the president is both the chief of state and head of government Cabinet appointed by the president; note - appointment of attorney general, the
national: Bicameral National Congress or Congreso de la Unión consists of the Senate or Camara de Senadores (128 seats; 96 members elected by popular vote to serve six-year terms, and 32 seats allocated on the

National. Supreme Court of Justice or Suprema Corte de Justicia de la Nacion (consists of 21 ministers or judges and 5 supernumerary judges) [2]
—
Leaders: Eduardo Arellano Felix, Francisco Javier Arellano Felix, Francisco Rafael Arellano Felix
—
—
Personnel Composition
1) no regular military forces - small Coast Guard; a Ministry of National Defense established May 2012; the regular Haitian Armed Forces (FAdH) - Army, Navy, and Air Force - have been demobilized but still exist on
President Michel MARTELLY (since 14 May 2011), Prime Minister Laurent LAMOTHE (since 16 May 2012) and Cabinet chosen by the prime minister in consultation with the president [1]
—
Bicameral National Assembly or Assemblée Nationale consists of the Senate (30 seats; members elected by popular vote to serve six-year terms; one third elected every two years) and the Chamber of Deputies
Supreme Court or Cour de Cassation (consists of a chief judge and other judges) note - Haiti is a member of the Caribbean Court of Justice [1]
—
—
—
—
—
Personnel Composition
—
—
President Paul KAGAME (since 22 April 2000) Prime Minister Pierre Damien HABUMUREMYI (since 7 October 2011) Council of Ministers appointed by the president [5]
Mayor Ndayisaba Fidele
Bicameral Parliament consists of Senate (26 seats; 12 members elected by local councils, 8 appointed by the president, 4 appointed by the
Supreme Court (consists of the court president, vice president, and 12 judges; normally organized into 3-judge benches) note - the Gacaca Court was established in 2001 by the National Unity Government to try

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—
—
Four officers [7]
Personnel Composition
A strength of more than 350,000 men and women [6]
—
President Goodluck JONATHAN (since 5 May 2010, acting since 9 February 2010); Vice President Mohammed Namadi SAMBO (since 19 May 2010); note - the president is both the chief of state and head of government
Governor Babatunde Raji Fashola
Bicameral National Assembly consists of the Senate (109 seats, 3 from each state plus 1 from Abuja; members elected by popular vote to serve four-year terms) and House of Representatives (360 seats; members elected by popular vote to serve four-year terms)
Supreme Court (consists of the chief justice and 15 justices)
—
—
—
—
—
Personnel Composition
A force of more than 35,000 officers, the Kenya Police Service (KPS)
—
President Uhuru KENYATTA (since 9 April 2013), Deputy President William RUTO (since 9 April 2013); note - the president is both the chief of state and head of government and Cabinet appointed by the president
—
Mayor George Aladwa
Bicameral parliament consists of a Senate (67 seats) and a National Assembly (349 seats); members to serve five-year terms [6]

Supreme Court (consists of chief and deputy chief justices and five judges) [6]
–
–
Mungiki movement: membership said to range between 200'000 and 2 million [8]
3 commissioners, of which 2 are women[2]
–
Personnel Composition
–
–
President Bashar al-ASAD (since 17 July 2000); Vice President Farouk al-SHARA (since 21 February 2006); Vice President Najah al-ATTAR (since 23 March 2006) Prime Minister Waheed al-HALBI (since 9 August 2012);
Appointed by the president
–
Unicameral People's Assembly or Majlis al-Shaab (250 seats; members elected by popular vote to serve four-year terms) [1]
Court of Cassation (organized into civil, criminal, religious, and military divisions, each with 3 judges); Supreme Constitutional Court (consists of 4 members) [11]
–
–
Jamal Maarouf (Martyrs of Syria Brigades), Hassan Abboud (Harakat Ahrar al-Sham al-Islamiyya), Zahran Alloush (Jaysh al-Islam), Ahmed al-Sheikh (Sugour al-Sham), Abdul Aziz Salama (Liwa al-Tawhid) [6]
–
–
Personnel Composition
–
–

King MOHAMMED VI (since 30 July 1999), Prime Minister Abdelmalik BENKIRANE (since 29 November 2011) and Council of Ministers appointed by the prime minister as well as Minister Delegates to each
—
—
Bicameral Parliament consists of the Chamber of Counsllors (or upper house) (270 seats - to be reduced to a maximum of 120; members elected indirectly by local councils, professional organizations, and labor
Supreme Court or Court of Cassation (consists of 5 judge panels organized into civil, family matters, commercial, administrative, social, and criminal sections) [1]
—
—
—
Personnel Composition
"Described as a paramilitary organization or a gendarme, the National Guard numbers approximately 12,000 forces." [5]
City mayor: Dr Mohamed El Béji BEN MAMI [4]
—
—
—
Personnel Composition

–
President Salva Kiir Mayaradit (since 9 July 2011); vice President James Wani IGGA (since 23 August 2013); note - the president is both chief of state and head of government [2]
City council, headed by mayor Mahammed El Haj Baballa
Bicameral National Legislature consists of the National Legislative Assembly (332 seats) and the Council of States (50 seats); members serve four year terms [2]
Supreme Court of South Sudan (consists 7 justices including the court president and deputy president and organized into panels of 3 justices except when sitting as a Constitutional panel of all 7 justices) [2]
–
–
–
–
–
–
Personnel Composition
With a force of more than 135,000 men and women, the Bangladesh Police is the country's national police organization. [7]
–
President Abdul HAMID (since 24 April 2013); note - Abdul HAMID served as acting president following the death of Zillur RAHMAN in March 2013; HAMID was subsequently elected by the National Assembly [1]
i) Dhaka North City Corporation: mayor; 36 ward councillors; 12 women councillors ii) [8] ii) mayor; chief executive officer; 30 ward & 30 women commissioners[9]
Unicameral National Parliament or Jatiya Sangsad, 300 seats (45 reserved for women) elected by popular vote from single territorial constituencies; members serve five year terms [1]
Supreme Court of Bangladesh (organized into the Appellate Division with 7 justices and the High Court Division with 99 justices) [1]
–
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–
–
–
Personnel Composition

–
President Taur Matan ROAK (José Maria de VASCONCELOS) (since 20 May 2012); note - the president plays a largely symbolic role but is the commander in chief of the military and is able to veto legislation
Unicameral National Parliament (the number of seats can vary from 52 to 65; members are elected by popular vote to serve five-year terms in a modified proportional representation system) [1]
Supreme Court of Justice (consists of the court president and 14 judges); note - the UN Justice System Programme, launched in 2003 and in 2008, is helping strengthen the country's justice system [1]
–
Sebastiao Dias Ximenes
Eight police officials in addition to administrative and legal staff. [6]
Personnel Composition
1) The INP is made up of more than 400,000 police officers and civilian employees, deployed to the 32 regional police forces of the 17,000 islands which make up Indonesia. Currently, there are more than 12,000
President Susilo Bambang YUDHONYONO (since 20 October 2004); vice President BOEDIONO (since 20 October 2009); note - the president is both the chief of state and head of government Cabinet appointed by
Joko Widodo[11]
People's Consultative Assembly (Majelis Permusyawaratan Rakyat or MPR) is the upper house; it consists of members of the DPR and DPD and has role in inaugurating and impeaching the president and in amending
Supreme Court or Mahkamah Agung (51 judges divided into 8 chambers); Constitutional Court (consists of 9 judges) [2]
–

–
Danang Girindrawardana[10]
120 police officers and civilian employees, including 18 women.
Personnel Composition
Musa Hadid
–
Personnel Composition
ii) The Force has a strength of more than 93,000 men and women, with its headquarters located in the administrative capital Nay Pyi Taw. [3]
–
President THEIN SEIN (since 4 February 2011); vice President SAR MOOK KHAM (since 3 February 2011); Vice President NYAN HTUN (since 15 August 2012) [2]

Hla Myint
Bicameral, consists of the House of Nationalities [Amnyotha Hnutlaw] (224 seats, 168 directly elected and 56 appointed by the military; members serve five-year terms) and the House of Representatives [Duthu Hnutlaw]
Supreme Court of the Union (consists of the chief justice and 7-11 judges)
Personnel Composition
President Karellos PAPADOLIAS (since 12 March 2005), Prime Minister Antonis SAMARAS (since 20 June 2012) and Cabinet appointed by the president on the recommendation of the prime minister [1]
Giorgos Kaminis
Unicameral Parliament or Vouli ton Ellinon (300 seats; members elected by direct popular vote to serve four-year terms) [1]
Hellenic Supreme Court of Civil and Penal Law (consists of 56 judges) [1]
—
—
Calliope Spanou
INTERPOL Athens is staffed by both police officers and civilians, with a total staff of 20.
Personnel Composition

Personnel Composition
President Viktor YANUKOVYCH (since 25 February 2010); Prime Minister Mykola AZAROV (since 11 March 2010); First Deputy Prime Minister Serhiy ARBUZOV (since 24 December 2012); Deputy Prime Ministers (i) Yulia Tymoshenko (since 24 December 2012); (ii) Geregа Galina Fedorivna (interim mayor until elections of 2015)
Unicameral Supreme Council or Verkhovna Rada (450 seats, 50% of seats allocated on a proportional basis to those parties that gain 5% or more of the national electoral vote and 50% to members elected in single-member districts); Supreme Court of Ukraine (consists of 33 judges organized into civil, criminal, commercial, and administrative chambers, and a military chamber); Constitutional Court (consists of 18 justices) [2]
—
Valeriya Lutkovska[7]
INTERPOL Kiev is staffed by almost 60 men and women, including more than 50 police officers. It has a command centre operational 24 hours a day, and also 27 liaison units in every region of Ukraine." [5]
Personnel Composition
45'000-60'000 police and border guards[7]
—
i) Hassan Rouhani

Mohammad-Bagher Ghalibaf[11]
i) 290 members, 9 women[12] ii) Ali Khamenei
15 members[9]; or 31 members, of which (approx.) 4 are women(13%)[14]
i) Sadeq Larijani ii) 6 mullahs; 6 lawyers iii) Ali Khamenei
—
—
—
—
Personnel Composition
—
i) 34 members, one of which is the Lord Mayor (István Tarlós)[2]
6 members (men)[9]
386 members (9% women[3])
33 members (7 women and 26 men)[4]
—
—
—
4 members (1 woman and 3 men); head: László Székely, Fundamental Rights Commissioner)
Personnel Composition
Hassan Sheikh Mohamud (president); Abdiweli Sheikh Ahmed (prime minister)
Mayor: Mohamud Ahmed Nur (Governor of Banadir Region)[2]
275 members (38 women and 237 men)[1]
—

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—
—
Personnel Composition
—
(i) King and Prime Minister Abdallah bin Abd al-Aziz Al Saud; Heir Apparent Crown Prince Salman bin Abd al-Aziz Al Saud (monarch is chief of state and head of government)[2] (ii) King and Prime Minister Abdallah bin Abd al-Aziz Al Saud; Second Deputy Prime Minister Muqrin bin Abd al-Aziz Al Saud[2]
Includes many royal family members[2]
150 members and a chairman appointed by the monarch[2]; currently 30 are women (19.9%)[3]
Court chief, organised into circuits with 3-judge panels (criminal circuit has a 5-judge panel)[2]
—
—
—
—
—
Personnel Composition
40'500 police officers; 8'900 civilian staff[2]
(i) Milos Zeman (ii) Prime Minister Bohuslav Sobotka; First Deputy Prime Minister Andrej Babis; Deputy Prime Minister Pavel Belobradek[3]
11 members (elected by Prague City Assembly): Mayor Tomáš Hudeček; 4 deputy mayors and 6 councillors, of which 2 are women[6]
(i) 81 members[3], of which 14 are women (17.3%)[4] (ii) 200 members, of which 39 are women (19.5%)[4]

63 members, of which 13 are women (21%)[7]
(i) Civil Law and Commercial Division, Criminal Division, each with a court chief justice, cive justice, and several judges (ii) 15 justices (iii) 28 judges[3]
Anna Šabatová[5]
More than 30 officers[2]
Personnel Composition
Edwin M. Lee
Jerry Lee
Barack Obama
11 members, of which 4 are women[2]
(i) 100 members, of which 20 are women (20%) (ii) 432 members, of which 79 are women (18.3%)[3]
(i) 9 members, of which 3 are women

"group of civilians who have never been San Francisco police officers" [8]
Personnel Composition
14 members, of which one is a woman; head of government: governor Georgy Poltavchenko[2]
50 members, of which 2 are women[4]
118 members, of which 93 are women[7]
—
—
Alexander Shishlov
—
Personnel Composition
Yang Xiong
—
—
—

158 members, of which 20 are women (12.7%)[5]

13 magistrates including the court president

Personnel Composition

Police president Wolfgang Kopitzsch; police press officer Mirko Streiber

(i) 11 members, of which 5 are women (45%)[2] (ii) Olaf Scholz (iii) Dr. Drothee Stapelfeldt

14 member, of which 1 is a woman(7%)[3]

121 members, och which 49 are women(40%)[4]

Personnel Composition

Training of 1,500 residents planned for 2015[10]

(i) Robert Beugre Mambe[6] (ii) 31 members
(i) President Alassance Dramane Ouattara (ii) Prime Minister Daniel Kablan Duncan (iii)
255 members[1], of which 24 are women (9.4%)[2]
—
Personnel Composition
—
Vincent C. Gray
13 members, of which 4 are women(30%); chaired by Phil Mendelson[4]
Chief Judge Lee P. Satterfield, 61 associate judges, 24 magistrate judges and senior judges[6]
Chief Judge Eric Washington, 7 associate judges (of which 4 are women, 57%) and 12 senior judges (of which 2 are women

(i) Marie A. O'Rourke[9]
"INTERPOL Washington is composed of a multi-sector workforce which includes full-time employees, contractors, and personnel seconded from more than 20 local, state, and federal law enforcement agencies. The staff includes senior criminal investigators, analysts, attorneys, information technology specialists and administrative support personnel."[2]
Personnel Composition
(i) Khalifa Ababacar Sall
(i) President Macky Sall (ii) Prime Minister (Ms.) Aminata Toure (iii) Council of Ministers (33 members, of which 6 are women (18%)[7]
—
150 members, of which 65 are women (43.3%)[9]
(i) (ii) 5 members[11]

Serigne Diop (from 2009 to 2015)[10]

10 people[6]

Illegal/HR violation	Specific to Threat? Which one?	Effectiveness?
<p>Yes - violent repression during the May 2013 demonstrations,[31] excessive use of force, extrajudicial killings, registration of killings as "acts of violence followed by death", corruption.[32]</p>	—	—
	—	—
—	Yes, assault/criminality.	
—	—	

-	-	
-	Yes.	
-		
-		
-		
-		
-		

—	—	—
Homicides; drug dealings; extortions.	Burning buses, targeting police officers.	Attacks are organized by means of cellphones by the heads of the organization from high security prisons.
—	—	—
—	Criminal organizations.[37]	
—	—	
—	—	—
Illegal/HR violation	Specific to Urban Threat	Effectiveness?

<p>"The most persistent human rights problems included abuses by government security forces and local defense volunteers in the context of the continuing Muslim separatist insurgency in the South; the continued reported use at times of excessive force by security forces, including police killing, torturing, and otherwise abusing criminal suspects, detainees, and prisoners;" [24]</p>		<p>depends on the various police department subdivisions, but don't seem to be very effective.</p>
<p>Bangkok police chief is under investigation.[10]</p>	<p>Specific to property, life, body and sex; auto and motorcycle theft. [29]</p>	<p>no</p>
<p>The government of Yingluck Shinawatra has not yet fulfilled her promise to give priority to human rights. No one has been held responsible for the 98 dead and more than 2,000 injured during the 2010 "Red Shirt" demonstrations. Thai authorities enforce censorship and prosecute activists under computer and lese-majeste</p>	<p>No.</p>	<p>no</p>
<p>—</p>	<p>no.</p>	<p>—</p>

Corruption:"Manipulation of the courts would be nothing new. In 2008 Mr Thaksin's lawyers were	no.	no
—	—	—
—	—	—
—	—	—
—	—	no
—	—	statistics and monthly reports are "under construction" according to webpage. Might be a hint for questionable effectiveness. [22]
—	—	—
Illegal/HR violation	Specific to Threat? Which one?	Effectiveness?
"Indeed, police violence, political policing, militarization, human rights abuses, corruption, autonomy,and impunity, were among the most distinguished features of the mentioned period [Military Dictatorship],and at the same time, are the problems yet to address by democratic leadership in	No useful information on the Argentine Federal Police	—
	—	—
	Buenos Aires Metropolitan Police: Control of public places, crime prevention in general. The Buenos Aires Police department is especially	—

ourtransitional society."[4]	—	—
	—	—
—	No.	Yes, when it comes to prosecuting military and police personnel involved in atrocities committed during the Dirty War./However: "The upper house in Argentina's Congress has approved a series of laws proposed by the government
—	—	—
—	No.	—
—	No.	—
—	—	—
—	Against the following wrongdoings of the public national administration: illegitimacy, insufficient information, violating the constitution [17]	—
—	—	—
Illegal/HR violation	Specific to Threat? Which one?	Effectiveness?
Police brutality as happened during the 2012 Marikana Platinum Mine demonstrations: 34 miners were killed by police forces [22]	Crime Prevention, Police Emergency Services Firearm, Liquor and second Hand Goods Control Railway Policing.	No

HR violations against sex workers in Cape Town: Sex workers said that when they are arrested by the police they are often assaulted, pepper sprayed, bribed and sexually assaulted. Almost 1 in 6 sex		No

		"has developed an international reputation for excellence"[29]
No.	Preventive approach (e.g. programme 'Junior Dialogue Society' promotes dialogue and avoidance of violent confrontational conflict, as well as mentoring of junior citizens)	
—	—	—

—	Any instances of alleged corruption	People don't seem to be to report to the hotline as requested
—	"INTERPOL Pretoria processes extradition requests, stolen vehicle enquiries and drug and fraud offences, and provides assistance to SAPS and INTERPOL member countries in cases relating to missing persons, child abuse and illegal	—
—	—	—
Illegal/HR violation	Specific to Threat? Which one?	Effectiveness?
human rights violations by the National Police: "The throwing of stones by the police against the civil population using slings and catapults as well as the	—	—
		yes
		yes
—	—	—
—	—	—

—	—	—
—	—	—
—	Specific against governmental abuses (monitoring and transparency)	
Kidnappings and killings of people.	—	yes and no
—	—	—
—	—	—
Illegal/HR violation	Specific to Threat? Which one?	Effectiveness?
human rights violations by the National Police: "The throwing of stones by the police against the civil population using slings and catapults as well as the indiscriminate use of tear gas against homes and directly against demonstrators, showing evident viciousness. Acts of torture, cruel and degrading treatment among these, the shaving of eyebrows, threats of mutilation and fierce and indiscriminate beatings in trucks, armoured cars and other places removed from other demonstrators, causing serious same as Bogotá	—	—
—	—	—

No	No	Yes
Yes - the 2008 councillors are being investigated for irregularities in the purchase of 22 trucks. [8]	—	
—	Specific against governmental abuses (monitoring and transparency)	
Kidnappings and killings of people.	—	yes and no
—	—	—
—	—	—
Illegal/HR violation	Specific to Threat? Which one?	Effectiveness?
—	—	—
Human rights violations by the National Police: "The throwing of stones by the police against the civil population using slings and	—	—

—	—	
—	—	—
—	—	—
—	—	—
—	Specific against governmental abuses (monitoring and transparency)	—
Kidnappings and killings of people.	—	yes and no
—	—	—
—	—	—
Illegal/HR violation	Specific to Threat? Which one?	Effectiveness?
Yes, HR violations committed by military officers: "A military abuses of sex workers. The principal conclusion is that police	external threats to the country, illegal trafficking.	not effective
HR violations in general. use of excessive force by police, which	—	not effective
—	external and internal threats to the country.	—
—	—	—
—	—	not effective
—	—	—
—	—	not really effective
—	—	—
High level of police corruption [15]	—	—
No [18]	No	—
—	—	—
—	—	—

—	—	not effective
—	—	not effective
—	"Through INTERPOL Accra, the GPS cooperates actively both with other	—
Illegal/HR violation	Specific to Threat? Which one?	Effectiveness?
"Alleged rape of a woman in police custody; death or grievous hurt	Transborder crime, such as drug trafficking and smuggling, counter- containing insurgencies, counter- naval operations and contain	not known
—	illegal immigration, trans-border smuggling [13]	—
Allegedly cases of rape, but source not very reliable	Counter-terrorism and hostage rescuing	seems to be effective, since it also provides important
—	Border security, trans-border crimes, smuggling	yes
cases of sexual harassment	i) urban security, traffic	—
—	—	—
—	—	—
—	—	—
—	—	—
—	—	—
—	Abusive behavior by police officers	—
—	—	—
Illegal/HR violation	Specific to Threat? Which one?	Effectiveness?
Similar to Calcutta, various human rights abuses. "The Delhi High Court has issued notice to the Delhi Police Commissioner	i) urban security, traffic	Questionable because of human rights violations
—	against burglaries, detective services (gathering information), civil protection etc.	—
—	Najeeb Jung's priority will be security for women	—
—	—	—
—	—	—
—	—	—
—	—	—
—	—	—

—	—	—
—	—	—
—	—	—
Illegal/HR violation	Specific to Threat? Which one?	Effectiveness?
No concrete information found, but probably security forces are involved in HR violations in order to uphold the authoritarian regime.	—	—
	—	—
	—	—
	—	—
	drug trafficking, robberies, human trafficking	—
—	—	—
Various HR violations and corruption	—	—
—	—	might not be too effective
business corruption, political corruption and individual corruption: "The Azerbaijani judicial system is tainted by corruption and	—	The high level of corruption impedes any effective jurisdiction.
—	Abusive state apparatus	No
—	—	—
—	violations of rights, freedoms and legitimate interests of physical and legal entities trampled upon as a result of actions of the officers of the	No, it is not at all independent.
—	fight against terrorism, reduce illegal activities in the Caspian Sea [6]	—
—	localizing fugitives, missing persons and carrying out identification and record checks; terrorism, drug trafficking, trafficking in human	—

–	(...)improve interoperability and cooperation between the border authorities of EU Member States and Azerbaijan." [15]	it is difficult to assess whether border control is really effective. There is no answer to the actual effectiveness since it
Illegal/HR violation	Specific to Threat? Which one?	Effectiveness?
1) "On 7 July, the Grand Chamber ruled in the case of Al-Jedda v. the United Kingdom that the prolonged internment of Hilal Abdul Razzaq Ali	ii) terrorism, cyber threats...	yes
–	General crime in Greater London area	Yes
–	Counter-Terrorism, Economic Crime, Public Order, Reducing Crime, Road Safety, Tackling Antisocial Behavior [16]	yes
–	–	–
–	–	–
–	–	yes, effective
–	–	yes, effective
–	–	yes, effective
–	–	yes, effective
–	–	not, effective
–	–	–
MI 5 has been said to be involved in covering the MP liberal Democrat	–	it seems to be effective
–	Tackle serious and organized crime;Strengthen UK borders;Fight fraud and cybercrime;Protect	–
Illegal/HR violation	Specific to Threat? Which one?	Effectiveness?
–	Combating criminality	yes
–		yes
–		
–		
–		
–		

–		
–	Abusive behavior of state apparatus	yes
–	–	–
–	Abusive behavior of security services	–
–	international trafficking in weapons, ammunition, explosives or drugs; internationally organized	–
Illegal/HR violation	Specific to Threat? Which one?	Effectiveness?
–	ii) CSIS: Cyber-attacks on Canadian critical infrastructure, security screening, proliferation and weapons	yes
–	sex crimes, financial crimes, domestic violence, homicide [10]	yes
–	–	–
Allegation of drug consumption (crack consumption)		
–	–	–
–	–	–
–	–	–
–	–	yes
–	–	–
–	Avoid abusive behavior on the part of intelligence services	–
–	Avoid abusive behavior on the part of the police	–
–	Avoid abusive behavior on the part of the police	–
–	–	–
Illegal/HR violation	Specific to Threat? Which one?	Effectiveness?
ii) killing of several Muslim Brotherhood supporters and protesters in 2012; iii) violence	National Security	–
Corruption, beatings	Crime in general, such as smuggling and narcotics trafficking, political subversion and sabotage, black	–
not clear	–	–

–	–	–
–	–	–
–	–	–
–	–	–
Random killings of civilians, abductions	–	yes, effective regarding the fear that it spreads across the globe
–	–	no, they are not effective. All these bodies are incapacitated because they are, for the most
–	Terrorism; Drug trafficking; Trafficking in organs; Illegal immigration; Organized crime	–
Illegal/HR violation	Specific to Threat? Which one?	Effectiveness?
–	UN/UNPA is specific to the following threats: Dealing with natural disasters, emergencies and civil	yes
–	–	–
One bigger case of embezzlement involving the Tokyo police: Kagoshima case	–	seems to be quite effective
–	–	yes effective government
–	–	–
–	–	–
–	–	–
–	–	–
–	–	–
–	–	–
–	–	–
–	–	–
Corruption within the safety commission	Abusive behavior on behalf of the police	Not really
–	Combats especially transnational crime	–
Illegal/HR violation	Specific to Threat? Which one?	Effectiveness?
abuse of use of force, corruption, drug trafficking, militia [21]	(1) the DPAM - Divisao de Policia de Atendimento à Mulher is dedicated exclusively to domestic violence [20]	No

(i) Yes; (ii) Yes	(i) Due to the nature of crime in favelas, BOPE units have extensive experience in urban warfare as well	(i) Arguable; (ii) Arguable
–	No	–
Yes	No	No
No	No	Yes
No	–	–
No	Yes - "neighborhood tribunals"	–
Yes - corruption[35]	No	–
Yes - authorization of arbitrary and disproportionate use of lethal force by the police[34]	No	–
–	–	–
Yes	Social inequality; poverty	Yes
–	(ii) One of its agencies is specific to the Olympic Games 2016.	–
–	(i) Yes. Violent clashes between the organized criminal groups and the police	(i) After two years, MISF close its project in Complexo do Alemão (2009). "The number of
Illegal/HR violation	Specific to Threat? Which one?	Effectiveness?
Yes. Corruption, in violations. In February 2007, Francisco Levi da Costa - Angolan police routinely beat and extort street vendors during "removal operation" in the capital	i) Threats to national security	No
The authorities curtailed freedom of assembly through excessive use of force, arbitrary arrests and	–	No
The police and government inspectors (known as fiscais) have increasingly conducted joint	–	No
–	–	–
–	–	–
–	–	–
In January 2010, gunmen fired on a bus carrying Togo's football team to the Africa Cup of Nations in Angola	–	Not effective
–	–	Not effective
–	Priority crime areas: terrorism and public safety; Drug trafficking and organized crime; Trafficking in human	–

Illegal/HR violation	Specific to Threat? Which one?	Effectiveness?
–	1) specific to urban violence, petty crime and road safety; illegal immigration, clandestine	overall, yes
–	–	–
–	–	yes
–	–	yes
–	–	yes
–	–	–
–	–	yes
–	–	–
–	Prevents barriers to transparency and accountability on behalf of the state	yes
–	–	–
–	–	–
Illegal/HR violation	Specific to Threat? Which one?	Effectiveness?
Guantanamo Bay, and hr violations against Afghan and Iraqi citizens: "The enormous US prison population, the world's largest, partly reflects harsh sentencing practices contrary to international law, such as disproportionately long	Specific to: Terrorism, International Organized Crime, Crime prevention in general, drug smuggling, Counter-Terrorism, Crime Prevention and Crime Investigation, Traffic Safety	Depends on the mission and whether effectiveness concerns internal security matters or
	General Crime and traffic safety	–
	–	yes
–	–	yes
–	–	yes, effective
–	Terrorist attacks and hurricanes	yes, effective
–	–	yes
–	–	yes
–	–	yes
–	–	yes

–	–	–
–	–	–
–	preventing the state to become abusive	yes
–	res - peaceful solutions to safeguard neighborhoods, schools and cyberspace from bullying, gangs, and violence",in particular patrolling in NY metro/subway[22]	–
Police corruption and discriminating behavior against minorities like afro-american people and muslims	–	–
–	Combat transnational crime and terrorism;Strengthen the security of America's borders;Facilitate	–
Illegal/HR violation	Specific to Threat? Which one?	Effectiveness?
–	–	–
–	–	–
–	–	–
–	–	–
lack of impartiality, corruption[3]	–	–
–	–	–
–		
–	–	–
–	–	–
Illegal/HR violation	Specific to Threat? Which one?	Effectiveness?
–	in) NPA. Guarantee a safe environment as it relates to crime and accidents;Ensure social	
–	traffic threats, criminal investigations and public security in general	–
–	–	yes

–	–	
–	–	
–	–	–
–	–	–
–	–	–
–	Abusive state apparatus, lack of transparency	yes
–	–	–
–	–	–
–	Fugitive investigations; Financial and cybercrime; Public safety and terrorism; Drugs and organized	–
Illegal/HR violation	Specific to Threat? Which one?	Effectiveness?
widespread human rights abuses by all parties to the conflict in eastern Congo continued in 2013, despite renewed regional and international initiatives to end the violence. The M23 rebel group, which has received significant military support from Rwanda since its inception in April 2012, has committed serious abuses in Rutshuru and Nyiragongo territories, including summary executions, rapes, and forced recruitment of children. Other parts of eastern Congo have seen a rise in inter-ethnic violence as the Congolese government and army, which were focused on trying to defeat the M23, left a security vacuum that other abusive militia groups sought to fill. These groups, including the Democratic Forces for	–	–
		Questionable
–	–	Not effective
–		

Illegal/HR violation	Specific to Threat? Which one?	Effectiveness?
<p>"Mass protests following Russia's December 2011 parliamentary elections prompted promises of political reforms. However, after his return to the presidency, Vladimir Putin oversaw the swift reversal of former President Dmitry Medvedev's few, timid advances on political freedoms and unleashed an unprecedented crackdown against civic activism. New laws restrict nongovernmental organizations, undermine freedoms of assembly and expression, and discourage international advocacy. New local laws discriminate against lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender people. Abuses continue in the counterinsurgency campaign in the North Caucasus." [13]</p>		
Illegal/HR violation	Specific to Threat? Which one?	Effectiveness?
	Yes, see C343	

Yes	Yes	Yes - ETA has been blamed for over 840 deaths in the 40+ years that they have been
Illegal/HR violation	Specific to Threat? Which one?	Effectiveness?
Singapore has one of the world's highest execution rates of death penalty relative to its population.[13]	No	Yes
—	No	Yes
—	No	Yes
—	No	—
—	No	Has been criticized.

—	—	—
—	—	—
—	—	Yes
—	—	—
Illegal/HR violation	Specific to Threat? Which one?	Effectiveness?
No	Crime investigation and prevention on the national level.	Yes
No	Specific to crime prevention, crime repression and intervention	Yes
No (although recently a police officer in Luzern violently beat a thief and another one allegedly got	Specific to violence, crime prevention, traffic security	Yes
No	—	Yes
No	—	Yes
No	—	Yes
No	—	—
No	—	—
No	—	—
No	—	Yes
No	Abusive state behavior	Yes
No	—	—
—	—	—
No	Abusive state behavior	Yes
No	—	—
No	Threat not specified, only that it adds to CH security [16]	—
No	Seirous and organized crime, international terrorism	—
Illegal/HR violation	Specific to Threat? Which one?	Effectiveness?

Human rights conditions in Iraq remain poor, particularly for detainees, journalists, activists, and women and girls. Security forces continued to arbitrarily detain and torture detainees, holding some of them outside the custody of the Justice Ministry. The Justice Ministry announced a record number of executions in 2012, but provided little information about	terrorism, threats to national security, narcotics production and trafficking	No
–	–	No
–	–	–
–	–	–
–	–	No
–	–	–
–	–	–
–	–	–
–	Against violence and the desolate situation of women	yes
Kidnappings, killings etc.	Westernization	not really
–	–	–
–	help to prevent collapse of security forces in Iraq and hence a collapse of the state itself	not really
torture, summary executions and war crimes. [13]	–	not really
Terrorism, corruption, drug trafficking	–	–
Illegal/HR violation	Specific to Threat? Which one?	Effectiveness?
Kazakhstan's human rights record has seriously deteriorated following violent clashes in December 2011 between police and demonstrators, including striking oil workers. Authorities blamed outspoken oil workers and political opposition activists for the unrest, and sentenced Vladimir Kozlov, an opposition leader, to prison on vague and overbroad criminal charges. Freedom of assembly is strictly controlled and a restrictive law on religious freedoms remains in force. There were attacks on independent journalists, and authorities shut down key	i) Threats to national security, terrorism, ii)	Not clear
	–	More or less
	–	–
	–	–
	–	No
	–	–
	–	–
	–	–

independent media outlets. Legislation regulating workers'	–	–
–	–	Rather weak
–	–	–
–	–	–
–	wanted persons, vehicles and stolen and lost travel documents. [2]	–
–	–	–
–	–	–
Illegal/HR violation	Specific to Threat? Which one?	Effectiveness?
The security sector in general is corrupt. [11]	–	Not effective
"Reform in Lebanon stagnated in 2011, in part because Lebanon proved mostly immune to the Arab Spring and its widespread popular calls for change. The stagnation was also caused by internal divisions, which prevented progress on draft laws to stop torture, improve the treatment of migrant domestic workers, and protect women from domestic violence. Women face discrimination under personal status laws, and vulnerable groups	–	Not effective since blocked
	–	–
	–	Not effective since blocked
	–	–
	–	–
	–	–
–	Against lack of accountability and bad governance.	difficult to tell, but rather not
Killings through suicide bomber attacks	–	Yes to certain extent
–	–	–
–	Specific to crime prevention, terrorism	–
–	Specific to lack of accountability and good governance of the security sector	–
Illegal/HR violation	Specific to Threat? Which one?	Effectiveness?
No	No	Yes
No	No	Yes

No	(i) no, (ii) no, (iii) yes - rapid urban growth;[9] (iv) yes - new buildings or areas planned for development[10]	Yes
No	No	Yes
No	No	Yes
—	—	—
—	—	—
No	No	Yes
No	—	—
No	—	—
Illegal/HR violation	Specific to Threat? Which one?	Effectiveness?
—	No	Yes
—	No	Yes
—	No	Yes
—	No	Yes
	No	Yes
	No	Yes
	No	Yes
—	—	Yes
—	No	Yes
—	—	Yes
—	—	Yes
—	—	—
		Yes
—	—	—

Illegal/HR violation	Specific to Threat? Which one?	Effectiveness?
–	General crime, terrorism, drug trafficking (poppy cultivation)	Questionable
–	–	–
–	–	–
Many Afghans feel enormous anxiety as the 2014 deadline for withdrawing international combat forces from Afghanistan looms and warlords and other powerbrokers jockey for position. The powerful, when implicated in serious abuses, are almost never held to account, and the justice system fails ordinary Afghans. Torture is rampant in detention facilities. The Afghan government's failure to tackle discrimination and respond	–	–
	–	Seems to be effective
	–	–
	–	–
	–	–
	Abuse of power through state agencies.	–
Kidnappings, killings, curtailing women's rights	–	Questionable
–	–	–
Alleged assaults on ISAF troops on medical facilities [4] and reports about ISAF troops abusing children	State failure and Taliban control over Afghan territory.	Questionable
–	–	No information found
–	–	–
–	State failure	–
Illegal/HR violation	Specific to Threat? Which one?	Effectiveness?
Yes[10]	No	Yes
–	No	Yes
–	–	–
No	No	Yes
No	No	Yes
–	–	–

—	No	—
[no information available]	[no information available]	[no information available]
—	No	—
—	No	—
—	No	—
—	—	—
—	—	—
No	No	Yes
—	—	—
Illegal/HR violation	Specific to Threat? Which one?	Effectiveness?
Yes	No	No.
(i) The Federal District police are poorly paid; in 1992 they earned between US\$285 and US\$400 a	(ii) Yes - drug trafficking	(ii) No
No	No	Yes
No	No	No
—	—	—
No	No	No
—	—	—
Yes About 7,000 people have died in the last year — more than 1,000 in January alone — at the hands of	—	—
—	—	—
—	—	—
—	—	—

Illegal/HR violation	Specific to Threat? Which one?	Effectiveness?
The judicial ouster of Prime Minister Yusuf Raza Gilani, attacks on civilians by militant groups, growing electricity shortages, and rising food and fuel prices all contributed to turbulence in Pakistan. Religious minorities – such as the Shia-Muslim Hazara community – were killed in large numbers with no one held to account. The military dominated politics in Pakistan and operated above the law. A number of terrorism suspects and the military’s opponents were forcibly disappeared. The police committed widespread abuses, including torturing criminal suspects and committing extrajudicial killings, while law enforcement broke down in the face of attacks by armed militant groups. Abuses by state	FIA’s mandate: Corruption, Organized crime and terrorism; Immigration, trafficking in human beings and	–
	General crimes and robberies	Not very effective
	–	
	–	
	–	–
	–	–
	–	–
	–	–
	–	–
	–	–
	–	Not effective
Corruption	–	Not effective
–	Abuse of power through state agencies.	Not effective
Suicide bomb attacks, killing other people.	Westernization	Questionable
–	Abuse of power of military sector	Not effective
–	–	–
–	–	–
Illegal/HR violation	Specific to Threat? Which one?	Effectiveness?
Turkey’s Justice and Development Party government failed to take convincing steps to the address the country’s worsening domestic human rights record and democratic deficit. The government’s stated commitment to a peace process to end the 30-year conflict with the armed Kurdistan Workers’ Party (PKK) continues to offer an opportunity to	i) Threat to national security in general, terrorism	
	–	–
	–	–
	–	–

continues to offer an opportunity to further human rights for all citizens in Turkey. There remain restrictions on freedom of expression and media and a pattern of arbitrary arrest and prolonged detention under terrorism laws. A campaign against the development of a park in central Istanbul triggered a wave	–	
	–	
	–	Questionable
	–	Questionable
–	–	Becoming more effective
Terrorist attacks, attacks against ethnic minorities	–	Questionable
–	Abuse of power by the state	Not known yet, since project is ongoing
–	–	Not effective
–		Questionable
–	–	Not effective
–	–	–
–	Generally maintaining security and stability. No specific threat mentioned	–
Illegal/HR violation	Specific to Threat? Which one?	Effectiveness?
"Law enforcement officials continued to commit human rights abuses with impunity. Authorities failed to prevent, investigate and punish attacks against lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender people including attacks by law enforcement officials. Information on the use of the death penalty remained a state secret." [9]	Threats to national security	Questionable
	–	–
	–	Questionable
	–	–
	–	–
	–	–
	–	Questionable
–	–	Not very effective because of several hurdles imposed by the government
–	–	–

–	–	–
–	–	–
Illegal/HR violation	Specific to Threat? Which one?	Effectiveness?
Human rights are generally respected by the Austrian government. In some instances	i) Generally threats against national security	
–		
–		
–		Yes, effective
–		
–		
–		
–		
–		
–	Abuse of state power	Yes, effective
–	–	–
–	–	–
–	Economic crime, general crime etc.	
Illegal/HR violation	Specific to Threat? Which one?	Effectiveness?
No	No	Yes
No	(i) No; (ii) street gang[7]	(ii) Yes
No	No	Yes
No	No	Yes
No	No	Yes
No	No	Yes

No	No	Yes
—	—	—
—	—	—
No	No	Yes
—	—	—
Illegal/HR violation	Specific to Threat? Which one?	Effectiveness?
There were credible reports of disproportionate use of force by police and of mistreatment and other forms of abuse by prison guards against detainees. During	Crime generally, human trafficking, drug and arms trafficking	—
	Traffic congestions, general crime within urban boundaries	Yes, but decreasing effectiveness
—	—	—
—	—	—
—	—	—
—	—	—
—	—	—
—	—	—
—	Power abuse by the state	On the whole quite effective
—	—	—
—	—	—
—	—	—
—	Specific against violent crime, financial crime and organized crime. Tracks and identifies firearms	—
Illegal/HR violation	Specific to Threat? Which one?	Effectiveness?
"Almost 8,000 boat migrants reached Italy by mid-2013. Border officials summarily return to Greece unaccompanied migrant children	i)Threats to national security, ii) Not specified	Questionable in the case of police, however, security in Italy is quite good
	Specific threats are not mentioned	—

and adult asylum seekers, allegedly including Syrians, who stow away on ferries. In landmark rulings on accountability for counterterrorism abuses, appeals courts upheld the in absentia convictions of twenty three US citizens for the 2003 abduction and rendition of Egyptian Abu Omar, and convicted five Italian intelligence officers whom lower courts had acquitted citing state secrecy. Roma endure evictions from informal camps, segregation, and discrimination despite the adoption of the first	Specific threats are not mentioned	–
	–	Questionable
	–	–
	–	–
	–	–
	–	–
	–	–
–	–	–
–	Abusive use of power by State	Functioning CSOs, but still questionable
Killings	–	–
–	Organized crime, terrorism, illegal immigration; Missing persons; Crimes against human beings;	–
Illegal/HR violation	Specific to Threat? Which one?	Effectiveness?
–	Not yet	Not effective
		Not effective: "The police and internal security institutions have not fully reconstituted themselves since the revolution." [19]
–	–	Not effective
–	–	Not effective
–	–	–
–	Authoritarian rule, abusive behavior towards women etc.	Questionable (although CSOs are helping a lot to re-build the country, but they face many
The report minimizes threats and hopes for new Libya, documents widespread and serious abuses	–	Not effective
–	–	–
–	Collapse of Libyas security institutions	Not known yet

–	Collapse of Libya's security institutions and weak border management	–
Illegal/HR violation	Specific to Threat? Which one?	Effectiveness?
Some.	No	Yes
–	No	Yes
–	–	–
violation of sanctions. Federal charges were unsealed today against two Chicago men for	No	Yes
No	No	Yes
–	–	–
–	–	–
–	–	–
–	–	–
–	–	–
–	–	–
Illegal/HR violation	Specific to Threat? Which one?	Effectiveness?
No	No	Yes
No	No	Yes
Some: Prosecutors alleged that the six ex-council members, as well as the two other former city officials, turned the city treasury into "their own piggy bank, which they looted	–	–
Urban growth. With the rapid growth of the City have come many problems affecting lives and welfare	–	–
No	No	Yes
–	No	Yes
–	–	–
–	–	–
–	–	–

–	–	–
–	–	–
Illegal/HR violation	Specific to Threat? Which one?	Effectiveness?
–	No	–
Yes - 650 police officers from Gauteng Province were arrested in 2011, most for fraud and	No	No
–	–	–
–	–	–
–	–	–
–	–	–
–	Mayoral sub-committees have been established to facilitate working relationships between the political	–
–	–	–
–	–	–
–	–	–
–	–	–
–	–	–
–	–	–
–	–	–
Yes	No	–
–	No	–
–	–	–
Illegal/HR violation	Specific to Threat? Which one?	Effectiveness?
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Illegal/HR violation	Specific to Threat? Which one?	Effectiveness?
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—	—	—
—	—	—
—	—	—
—	—	—
Yes	Urban growth	—
—	—	—
—	—	—

Illegal/HR violation	Specific to Threat? Which one?	Effectiveness?
—		—
Abortion matters for women: "The Irish president signed the "Protection of Life During Pregnancy Bill" — the so-called "abortion bill" — into law, meaning that for the first time in history a girl or woman with a life-threatening pregnancy in Ireland has legal safeguards on how she	—	—
	—	—
	—	—
	—	—
—		
—	Crime in general, road safety	—
Illegal/HR violation	Specific to Threat? Which one?	Effectiveness?
"The Philippines is a multi-party democracy with an elected president and legislature, and an active civil society sector. The government in 2012 adopted important legislation improving reproductive health and domestic workers rights and making enforced disappearances a criminal offense, as well as seeking ways to improve the criminal justice system. Extrajudicial killings and enforced disappearances have decreased since	Threats to national security in general	—
	—	—
	—	—
	—	questionable
	—	yes, effective
	—	not effective
	—	same as above
—	Power abuse by government agencies	effective
Kidnappings, bombings, killings	—	Not effective
—	Illegal abuses against filipino citizens	—
—	Illegal abuses against filipino citizens	—

–	Transnational crime	–
Illegal/HR violation	Specific to Threat? Which one?	Effectiveness?
"The influence of the anti-immigrant Freedom Party, which supports the Dutch coalition government, is evident in the country's migration and asylum policy. During 2011, the government adopted or proposed a raft of measures to restrict the rights of asylum seekers and migrants, including limiting appeal rights for asylum seekers and access	Threats to national security in general	–
	–	–
	–	–
	–	–
	–	–
–	–	–
–	Abuse of power by the state	effective
–	–	–
–	–	–
–	–	–
–	–	–
–	–	–
Illegal/HR violation	Specific to Threat? Which one?	Effectiveness?
A brutal rebel group responsible for countless atrocities, the Lord's Resistance Army continues to wage "After 26 years of President Yoweri Museveni's rule, ongoing threats to freedom of expression, assembly, and association continue to raise serious concerns. Security forces largely enjoy impunity for torture, extrajudicial killings, and the deaths of at least 49 people during protests in 2009 and 2011. The	Threats to national security and crime	Not effective
	–	Not effective
	–	Not effective
	–	Questionable
	–	–
–	abuse of power by the government, sexual abuse and harassment of women	not effective
child soldiers, sexual abuses, torture	–	not effective
–	–	–

–	–	–
Illegal/HR violation	Specific to Threat? Which one?	Effectiveness?
China's new leadership assumed power in November, ending the decade-long reign of Hu Jintao and		
–	–	–
–	–	–
–		
–		
–		
–		
–		
–		
Illegal/HR violation	Specific to Threat? Which one?	Effectiveness?

[illegible]

Illegal/HR violation	Specific to Threat? Which one?	Effectiveness?
<p>"President Hugo Chávez, who governed Venezuela for 14 years, was elected to another six-year term in October 2012. He died in March 2013. During his presidency, the accumulation of power in the executive branch and the erosion of human rights guarantees enabled his government to intimidate, censor, and prosecute Venezuelans who criticized the president or thwarted his political agenda. President Chávez and his supporters used their powers in a wide range of cases involving the</p>	i) Threats to national security, ii) Gang violence, kidnappings, drug trafficking	Police and army are used to fight crime in Caracas and in both cases it is questionable
	—	—
	—	—
	—	In terms of promoting democracy, it is ineffective
	—	—
	—	—
	—	—
	—	—
<p>The index also judged the effectiveness of a country's criminal justice system, looking at the</p>	—	Not effective
—	Against abuses of state power	
—	—	—
—	—	—
Illegal/HR violation	Specific to Threat? Which one?	Effectiveness?
<p>In recent years, public protests against large-scale mining projects, as well as other government policies and private sector initiatives, have led to numerous confrontations between police and protesters, and resulted in the shooting deaths of civilians by state security forces. Efforts to prosecute those responsible for the many egregious abuses committed during Peru's internal armed conflict (1980-2000) have had mixed results. The conviction of former President Alberto Fujimori, his advisor</p>		

Vladimiro Montesinos, several army generals, and members of a		
	Abuse of state power, women's rights	—
Killed about 70'000 people		
Illegal/HR violation	Specific to Threat? Which one?	Effectiveness?
"The total ban on all forms of abortion remained in force. Two thirds of rape victims whose cases were recorded between January and August 2009 were under 18. Intimidation and attacks on government critics increased, raising fears of curbs on the rights to freedom of expression and association. There were clashes between supporters of the ruling Sandinista National Liberation Front (Frente Sandinista de Liberación		ii) Not effective, police are not protecting, but threatening people
	—	
	—	
	—	
	—	
	—	
—	Abuse of state power	—
killings of two politicians of the current Sandinista government: Concepción Torres and Juan Cruz Lora	—	—
Nicaragua's independent human-rights ombudsman is being investigated by police for allegedly	Independent democratic oversight	Not effective
—	Human trafficking, drug trafficking, transnational crime in general	—
Illegal/HR violation	Specific to Threat? Which one?	Effectiveness?
"The principal human rights problems were widespread corruption, particularly in the judicial system; weaknesses in the judiciary and the security forces that led to a high level of impunity; violence, including domestic violence, and discrimination against women; and abuse and commercial sexual exploitation of children. Other human rights problems included isolated unlawful killings and cruel treatment by security		ii) Not effective
	—	
	—	
	—	

Illegal/HR violation	Specific to Threat? Which one?	Effectiveness?
—	—	—
	we identify issues of administrative unfairness; identify causes of recurring unfairness and advise on how it can be avoided in the future; attempt to resolve complaints through consultation when	
—	—	—
Illegal/HR violation	Specific to Threat? Which one?	Effectiveness?
"Mexican security forces have committed widespread human rights violations in efforts to combat powerful organized crime groups, including extrajudicial killings, disappearances, and torture. Almost none of these abuses are adequately investigated, exacerbating a climate of violence and impunity in many parts of the country. Criminal groups as well as		
	—	—
	—	—

members of security forces continue to threaten or attack		
–	Abuse of state power by the government	Seems to be more effective than the state
The Cartels said to have tortured and killed rivals in the US and Mexico, including by dissolving the		
–	–	–
–	–	–
Illegal/HR violation	Specific to Threat? Which one?	Effectiveness?
More than 320,000 people made homeless by the January 2010 earthquake remained displaced during 2012. Thousands of internally displaced people were forcibly evicted by local authorities and private landowners. Women reporting gender-based violence received little redress. No steps were taken to address impunity for past human rights abuses. [5]		–
	Priority crime areas: drug trafficking and other illicit goods; trafficking in human beings; vehicle theft; removal	–
Illegal/HR violation	Specific to Threat? Which one?	Effectiveness?
Rwanda has made important economic and development gains, but the government has continued to impose tight restrictions on freedom of expression and association. Opposition parties are unable to operate. Victoire Ingabire, president of the FDU-Inkingi, and Bernard Ntaganda, president of the PS-Imberakuri, are both serving prison sentences; several other opposition party members are also		
	–	–

Genocide		
–	–	–
–		
Illegal/HR violation	Specific to Threat? Which one?	Effectiveness?
Background Boko Haram Unlawful killings Torture and other ill-treatment Justice system Children's rights Communal violence Death penalty Forced evictions Freedom of expression Women's rights Rights of lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex people Oil pollution in the Niger Delta Amnesty International ReportsAmnesty International Visits [7]	i) Threats to national security and internal threats like Islamist radicalism	Not effective
	–	–
	–	
	–	
	–	
	–	
	–	Not effective
	–	
killings of innocent civilians, abduction of women and children, discrimination of other religions	–	Not effective
Illegal/HR violation	Specific to Threat? Which one?	Effectiveness?
Amnesty international continued to receive reports of a range of human rights violations by the police including excessive use of force, arbitrary arrests and cases of "Background Impunity – post-election violence Human rights violations by police Communal violence International justice Refugees and asylum-seekers Internally displaced people Housing rights – forced evictions Death penalty [7]	i) Threats to national security, ethnic conflicts, terrorism	ii) Questionable
	–	–

	The INTERPOL National Central Bureau (NCB) for Kenya deals with a number of priority crime areas	
Illegal/HR violation	Specific to Threat? Which one?	Effectiveness?
"Background Crimes under international law Abuses by armed opposition groups Freedom of expression attacks on journalists Extrajudicial executions by government forces and associated militias Excessive use of force by government forces and associated militias Targeting the wounded and health workers Repression of dissent Torture and other ill-treatment Deaths in custody Enforced disappearances Impunity		
—	—	—
—		
Illegal/HR violation	Specific to Threat? Which one?	Effectiveness?
"Freedoms of expression, association and assembly Repression of dissent Sabotage		

repression of dissent – Sanrawi activists Torture and other ill-treatment Counter-terror and security Transitional justice Refugees, asylum-seekers and migrants Women’s rights Polisario camps Death penalty." [6]		
Illegal/HR violation	Specific to Threat? Which one?	Effectiveness?
"Transitional justice Torture and other ill-treatment Freedom of expression Women’s rights Death penalty Amnesty International" [3]		
–		
–		
Illegal/HR violation	Specific to Threat? Which one?	Effectiveness?

—		
Illegal/HR violation	Specific to Threat? Which one?	Effectiveness?
Illegal/HR violation	Specific to Threat? Which one?	Effectiveness?

Security forces faced allegations of ill-treatment and excessive use of force, sometimes leading to death. Accountability mechanisms for the police and military were weak. The UN Police presence ended in December. /Little progress was made in addressing crimes against humanity and other human rights violations committed by Indonesian security forces and their auxiliaries from 1975-1999. The mandate of the Serious Crimes Investigation		
—	Crime priorities: Smuggling in illicit products; Money laundering; Trafficking in human beings; Public safety and terrorism; High-tech crime; Corruption " [6]	
Illegal/HR violation	Specific to Threat? Which one?	Effectiveness?
"Competitive, credible, and fair local elections in Jakarta and the province of West Kalimantan in 2012 underscored the ongoing transition from decades of authoritarian rule in Indonesia. The government's willingness to accept numerous recommendations from the United Nations review of Indonesia's human rights record was another hopeful sign of a growing commitment to respecting rights. However, Indonesia remains beset by serious rights problems. Violence and discrimination against religious minorities, particularly Ahmadiyah, Bahai, Christians, and Shia have deepened. Lack of accountability for abuses by police		
	Against grievances emanating from the government or from society	Seems to be effective

[illegible]

seats contested in a parliamentary by-election, but a large majority of seats in Burma's lower house are controlled by the government party and the military. The Burmese government released several hundred prisoners since 2011, although a small number remain behind bars, and an roughly a		
Illegal/HR violation	Specific to Threat? Which one?	Effectiveness?
"Acknowledging alarming levels of xenophobic violence, the government created specialized police units, but draft legislation to curb hate crimes was delayed by political infighting. A new asylum service has begun operating in Athens, but access to asylum in the rest of the country and in detention remains a concern. Asylum seekers can be detained for up to 18 months, often in unacceptable conditions. Tens of thousands of people have been subject to abusive police stops based on little		
—	—	—
	tax crime, vehicle and maritime crime, drugs, arms, explosives, smuggling and trafficking [6]	
Illegal/HR violation	Specific to Threat? Which one?	Effectiveness?

Illegal/HR violation	Specific to Threat? Which one?	Effectiveness?
Ukraine's human rights record remains poor. Candidates and supporters faced violence and	Cyber crime and trafficking in human beings, drugs, economic crime, juvenile crime, organized crime [5]	
—	—	—
	Especially border security	
Illegal/HR violation	Specific to Threat? Which one?	Effectiveness?
	Terrorism, drug trafficking, trafficking in human beings and weapons[6]	—
Government critics and opponents were arbitrarily		

Opponents were arbitrarily arrested and detained by security forces. They were held incommunicado for long periods and denied medical care. Many were tortured or otherwise ill-treated. Tens were sentenced to prison terms after unfair trials. Dozens of peaceful government		
Illegal/HR violation	Specific to Threat? Which one?	Effectiveness?
"A discriminatory constitution and a raft of laws adopted by the ruling Fidesz party undermine the judiciary, media, and other checks and balances on the government. After this law criminalizing homelessness was ruled unconstitutional, the government inserted similar		
Illegal/HR violation	Specific to Threat? Which one?	Effectiveness?
"The new government's human rights record has been mixed. Despite public pledges to tackle serious rights abuses as the new Somali government struggled to extend its control beyond the		

[illegible]

Illegal/HR violation	Specific to Threat? Which one?	Effectiveness?
<p>St. Petersburg: "The nine-year-old Liana Sisoko, child of a Russian-Malian parents pair was adopted on 25 March seriously injured in St. Petersburg of two teenagers with knives who had ambushed her at the elevator of the apartment building her parents' house. The perpetrators reportedly smeared a swastika on the wall and wrote added: "Skinheads - we have done it." Overall about this: "Many of racially motivated attacks with sometimes fatal outcome were not really seriously investigated</p>		
Illegal/HR violation	Specific to Threat? Which one?	Effectiveness?
<p>"The government censors the press, the internet, print publications, and academic research, and justifies human rights abuses as necessary to preserve "social stability". (...)</p>		

Illegal/HR violation	Specific to Threat? Which one?	Effectiveness?
Illegal/HR violation	Specific to Threat? Which one?	Effectiveness?
Corruption cases[9]		

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

Indicators
São Paulo state saw numbers of homicides increase dramatically, reversing the reductions achieved over the previous eight years. Between January and September there was a rise of 9.7% over the same period in 2011, with 3,539 killings registered. Killings of police officers also rose steeply: more than 90 were killed by November alone. The police, academics and the media reported this rise in the context of increased confrontations between police and the state's main criminal gang, the First Command of the Capital (Primeiro Comando da Capital, PCC). [32]

[illegible]

—
2001: organized simultaneous uprisings in 29 prisons across the Estate of São Paulo whre 19 inmates were killed.
—
—
Indicators

Record of Human Rights violations

—

The government is not properly respecting human rights and neglects its minorities.

—

corruption of judges
—
—
—
The rebel group's demands are not met
—
—
Indicators
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—
"Argentina continues to make significant progress in prosecuting military and police personnel for enforced disappearances, killings, and torture during the country's "Dirty War" between 1976 and 1983, although trials have been subject to delays."[6]
—
CELS had a major role in the investigation of the crimes that happened during the dictatorship in Argentina.[8]
—
—
—
(i) "Concern at the large number of evictions of indigenous communities due to "the grave situation of legal uncertainty over indigenous land."[6]
Indicators
Instead of protecting the people, the cases of SAPS officers who mistreat women and citizens in general are quite common.

Instead of protecting the people, the cases of SAPS officers who mistreat women and citizens in general are quite common.

She was named the world's best mayor for the May 2013 by City Mayors, a publication that monitors the work of mayors "who have served their communities well and who have made contributions to the well-being of cities nationally and internationally.[5]

[illegible]

SCOPA successfully conducted the oversight process, which included reviewing the City's annual report, and holding management accountable for the handling of public funds and resources.[9]

The City of Cape Town has urged the people to report to its dedicated hotline. The City of Cape Town would like to remind residents of its dedicated anti-corruption hotline, which can be used to report any instances of alleged corruption involving City

Indicators

"The National Police, firm to provide a security service and unveil to the world all advanced management environment to the World Games 2013, under a precept of quality, has been established as a reference model for other countries who visit us these days in the city of Cali."[13]

—
—
They exist since 1964 and have not been defeated yet. However, they have not reached their goal of establishing a socialist society built on Marxist and Leninist principles.
—
—
Indicators
"The National Police, firm to provide a security service and unveil to the world all advanced management environment to the World Games 2013, under a precept of quality, has been established as a reference model for other countries who visit us these days in the city of Cali."[13]
—
—

"Defense Minister Juan Carlos Pinzon and the General Commander of the Armed Forces, Major General Leonardo Barrero, gave the Mayor of Cali, Rodrigo Guerrero Velasco, the Military Medal Distinguished Service for his commitment and permanent and untiring work for the safety of Cali."[4]

They exist since 1964 and have not been defeated yet. However, they have not reached their goal of establishing a socialist society built on Marxist and Leninist principles.

Indicators

— The National Police, firm to provide a security service and driven to the world an advanced management environment to the World Games 2013, under a precept of quality, has been established as a reference model for other countries who visit us these days in the city of Cali."[12]

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—
They exist since 1964 and have not been defeated yet. However, they have not reached their goal of establishing a socialist society built on Marxist and Leninist
—
—
Indicators
instead of protecting the citizens, the army abuses its citizens
instead of protecting the citizens, the GPS abuses its citizens
—
—
The Ghanaian parliament is not able to prosecute its oversight role. This is demonstrated by examples of Parliament failing to insist on budget estimates when
—
Ghana has undertaken decentralization efforts, however "weak ability of local authority to initiate and implement policies and programs. inadequacy of human and
—
—
—
—

The Ghanaian parliament is not able to prosecute its oversight role: This is demonstrated by examples of Parliament failing to insist on budget estimates when Since the President is at the same time the Commander in Chief, it is doubtful whether oversight takes place the way it should. An independent committee should be

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Indicators

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Indicators

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Indicators
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the strong executive branch will not allow too much leeway for the legislative branch [own thoughts]
almost every second Azerbaijani citizen perceives the judiciary to be an extremely corrupt public institution. / no judicial independence/ courts are subject to political influences and act intransparently [18]
Civil society in Azerbaijan is heavily suppressed. The Azerbaijani government is engaged in a deliberate, abusive strategy to limit dissent. The strategy is designed to curtail opposition political activity, limit public criticism of the government, and
—
It is located within the Ministry of Internal Affairs and it is directly subordinate to the Minister and answerable to him only. [15]
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Indicators

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Apparently, the IRA has taken steps to suspend its paramilitary activities.

—

MI 5 has not been involved in acts of abuse of its special functions.

—

Indicators

Indicators
Apparently, the IRA has taken steps to suspend its paramilitary activities.
MI 5 has not been involved in acts of abuse of its special functions.
Indicators

vibrant and active civil society
—
—
—
Indicators
Canada has not been involved in noteworthy conflicts recently [own thoughts]
"Toronto is ranked as the safest large metropolitan area in North America by Places Rated Almanac"[1]
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free democracy with freedom of speech and consideration of human rights [own thoughts]
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Indicators
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terrorism has become one of the key security issues for many countries
They are not independent, since they only answer to the executive branch so they cannot implement anything that goes against the executive's will. [11]
—
Indicators
Japan is one of the safest countries in the world.
—
Fun-fact: The Tokyo Metropolitan Police has a mascot. Pipo-kun was born in 1987 to make the citizens of Tokyo have friendly feelings toward the police department, and tighten the bond between the citizens of Tokyo and the Tokyo Metropolitan Police.
Safe country and it seems to recover economically
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An advisory panel on police reform was created seven years ago after the series of cover-up scandals involving senior officials of Kanagawa police headquarters where a police officer used stimulant drugs. The panel on police reform pointed to the
—
Indicators
Operation Guntoime , 2011. In all, 45 arrest warrants issued against civilian and military police involved in drug trafficking, weapons and ammunition, militias and the mafia plot. They are also accused of stealing and selling information during complex

(ii) 2010. The overall August monthly crime statistics released by the state government's Public Safety Institute (ISP, using the Portuguese acronym), are indeed heartening: 244 murders in Rio de Janeiro state, the lowest since 1991. This is 20% below the 304 murders in August 2009. The 2010 statistics also show a 20% drop in robberies, from 1,000 in August 2009 to 800 in August 2010. The 2010 statistics also show a 20% drop in robberies, from 1,000 in August 2009 to 800 in August 2010.
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A week before the end of August, the year 2013 recorded 118 police shot in the state of Rio de Janeiro - and 108 PMs, 1 and 9 PCs PFem In total, 57 were on duty, 54 were off, one was medical leave, one was retired and 5 were retired. Of these, 42 died "[12]
—
(i) Between 2007 and 2009, the MSF team provided 19,000 medical consultations and 650 emergency rescues using the customized ambulance. The team of mental health workers gave more than 2,000 consultations to 1,200 patients, including
Indicators
many human rights violations and corruption. As a result of its involvement in military combat during Angola's 27-year civil war, police still use military methods, rather than operational standards for civilian policing" [10]
—
The President has never been democratically elected and is in charge since 1979.
The Governors are responsible for the security of the citizens and not for intimidating and repressing them.
—
—
—
The movement did not reach its goal of creating a Republic of Cabinda.
internal disciplinary mechanisms are not enforced. Obedience to unlawful orders and excessive use of force are unchecked by police supervisors. Disciplinary proceedings generally do not occur. // "Police do not respond routinely to citizens' complaints of
—

Indicators
stable and functioning society
—
Functioning democracy with regular elections-
Functioning democracy with regular elections-
The Parliament is representing the nation.
—
—
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Indicators
Political stability and democratic consolidation in invaded countries. On a national level: internal stability and security is safeguarded, therefore the US security sector can be considered effective
—
Overall crime, such as murder, rape and robbery have decreased [17]
global hegemonial power
Andrew Cuomo's work earned HOB the prestigious "Innovations in American Government Award" from the Ford Foundation and the Kennedy School of Government at Harvard University on three different occasions. [14]
Today, compared to 2001, crime is down by more than 50 percent. The welfare rolls are down nearly 24 percent. High school graduation rates are up nearly 40 percent since 2005. Teen smoking is down more than 50 percent. More than 840 acres of new
—
The webpage is informative and transparent, it shows the work of the legislative assembly quite well and the assembly itself seems to be active on a number of fields.
[own information]
The webpage is informative and transparent, it shows the work of the legislative assembly quite well and the assembly itself seems to be active on a number of fields.
[own information]
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Indicators
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Indicators
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South Korea's economy has grown 17 fold within the span of a single working life and the government has evolved from an austere dictatorship into a rowdy democracy [Economist 26.10.12]

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They helped significantly to bring down authoritarian rule.
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Indicators
—
President Joseph Kabila is not able to control the various rebel groups (that are predominantly operating in Eastern Congo), although he recently signed a peace agreement with the M23 rebels.
Firstly, with regards to their ability to plan strategically and adapt to changing contexts only 5% of CSOs are highly effective, while 48% are potentially effective and 47% have poor effectiveness. This low score is amongst others explained by the fact

[illegible]

ETA attacks do take place in other areas, including Madrid, Andalusia, and Barcelona. Although handguns were used in targeted assassinations, ETA's weapon of choice is explosives, both planted explosive devices and vehicle borne improvised explosive
Indicators
Internationally, the World Economic Forum's Global Competitiveness Report 2012-2013 ranked Singapore third in the world for reliability of police services to enforce law and order. Singaporeans share this confidence in our Police officers. In a Safety & Security Survey that the Ministry of Home Affairs carried out last year, about 80% of the respondents interviewed felt that our law enforcement officers were doing a good job in maintaining the safety and security in their neighbourhoods, and more than 90% of them felt safe in their neighbourhoods."[12] "Singapore has fostered its robust
Although dominant in its activities, the government has a clean, corruption-free image. Singapore has consistently been rated as the least-corrupt country in Asia and amongst the top ten cleanest in the world by Transparency International.[22]
—
"The government should revoke the antiquated contempt offense that permits prison sentences and fines for "scandalizing the judiciary.""[18]

–
–
whereas its neighbours view their militaries as providers of comprehensive security, Singapore sees the SAF only as a hard-security deterrent. It also emphasises police and emergency services independent of the military, civil management and oversight.
–
Indicators
Security, Prosperity, Stability, good infrastructure, and good health care etc.
The city has been prospering despite the financial crisis, economic situation is stable, Zurich is an internationally important financial center, offers a high standard of living.
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vibrant and large civil society. In addition to civil society organizations, citizens in general can start initiatives if they want to make amendments to the constitution, or they can interfere via referenda.
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Indicators

It seems that they have been instrumentalized to serve the Prime Minister instead of serving the people.
The central government has no power over some of the provinces, has no power over militant groups, government seems to favor only members of own sectarian group.
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"Iraq's parliament is too ineffective to pass any laws regulating oversight, and the institutions established were accountable to Maliki alone." [13]
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The Iraqi civil society is very active and has already achieved important progress on enabling environment in the country. Indeed, civil society advocacy played a key role in shaping the new Iraqi NGO Law of 2010, which presents important improvements
with their fundamentalism they make themselves unpopular among own tribe or population/ rudimentary warfare unable to compete with regular army
—
NATO troops leave the country in a very unstable condition, provoking state collapse and an overtaking by Islamist forces.
Security in Baghdad is not safeguarded at all, infrastructures are not working and ongoing conflict between Shia and Sunni Muslims
—
Indicators
The army primarily serves the president and not the citizens of Kazakhstan./ The security sector of Kazakhstan is corrupt, lacks democratic control and can even be a threat to the population. [11]
Kazakhstan is the most stable central Asian country.
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The parliament is a nodding-through instrument for the president. Power is concentrated in the president.
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weaknesses include the absence of a participatory democracy and low standard of living in Kazakhstan which prevents people from engaging more with civil society activities, something that can be seen in the low levels of volunteering. CSOs in
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Indicators
The main flaws in the Lebanese security apparatus concern: 1) financial and administrative corruption; 2) inadequate staff development; 3) insufficient and inequitable equipment; 4) rivalry and lack of coordination; and 5) outdated regulations. The country is unable to form a new government. "Cabinet efforts remain stalled amid an ongoing political and security crisis, with little prospect for agreement as Syria continues to grapple with a two-and-a-half-year-long uprising." [12]
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The country is unable to form a new government. "Cabinet efforts remain stalled amid an ongoing political and security crisis, with little prospect for agreement as Syria continues to grapple with a two-and-a-half-year-long uprising." [12]
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Lebanese civil society organizations largely fail to understand how to use technology to spread awareness about their activities. There are many organizations doing great work, however, no one knows about it. This results in a duplication of efforts, wasted Hezbollah's political wing also runs a variety of social programs in southern Lebanon and south Beirut that provide schooling, medical care, and welfare to Lebanese Shia. In addition, the group possesses its own
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Indicators
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2010. "Grave criticism of the Stockholm County Police Authority for refusing entry clearance to foreigners on the grounds that they were vagrants and spent their time begging" [18]

Indicators
National security sector in Afghanistan is corrupt and weak.
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Mir Nawandish has succeeded in generating millions of dollars more revenue for Kabul during his tenure - mainly from retail taxes, business taxes, advertisements and property and business taxes." [12] / One of the most popular politicians in
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Guerrillas and terrorists engage in asymmetric warfare, they do not have sophisticated military means. However, their increasingly global interconnectedness allows them to execute terrible attacks to spread fear in the population. If they come into possession
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resistent insurgency, weak government, rampant corruption and security is not ensured. / fear of proxy war once the ISAF troops have left concerning tensions between Pakistan and India. [6]
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Indicators
"They are the most professional, well-trained, police force in Latin America, and they do not experience corruption within its organization."[12]
"This year, Santiago City, General Santos City, and Iligan City Police Offices are the top three contenders that are vying as 2011 best city police stations."[14]
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Lack of gender equality in the Parliament[18]
[no information available]
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results. Implementation of Integrity and Transparency Agenda resulted in the adoption of the Draft Law on Transparency of Public Service and Information Access State Administration (Bulletin 2772-06), the presentation of the bill that creates
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Indicators
Mexican security forces have committed widespread human rights violations in efforts to combat powerful organized crime groups, including extrajudicial killings, disappearances, and torture. "[0]
(ii) "A sense of insecurity prevails among many citizens because of the lack of confidence in the police and the fear of police misbehavior and crime."[8]
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Almost none of these abuses are adequately investigated, exacerbating a climate of violence and impunity in many parts of the country." "Although Mexico's Supreme Court found the use of military jurisdiction to prosecute human rights violations was
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Major drug-producing and transit nation; world's second largest opium poppy cultivator; opium poppy cultivation in 2009 rose 31% over 2008 to 19,500 hectares yielding a potential production of 50 metric tons of pure heroin, or 125 metric tons of
"Criminal groups as well as members of security forces continue to threaten or attack human rights defenders and journalists."[9]
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Indicators
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Karachi is a very violent city and the security sector has not really the power to stem the violence: "political analyst Mosharraf Zaidi says an ineffective police force and
judicial system is the root of the violence. Karachi is a poorly governed, poorly administered, and a poorly resourced city. All the underlying ethnic, sectarian, socioeconomic issues that help ignite violence exist in many
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Although the Mayor is very popular, the city is still not safe and lacks basic infrastructure.
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Stagnant and corrupt legal system: The inability of this weak and overburdened system to effectively
address a rising level of crime and violence has fueled support for alternatives to the justice system ranging from strict versions of Islamic law to individuals taking the law into their own hands. The weak
The state has enacted laws to regulate the functioning of NGOs, however as in other cases these laws are selectively applied usually the application of these laws is politically motivated. Despite having
No broad support in the population.
The military's strong position weakens the democratic process by weakening the role of parliament and by manipulating certain political parties to obtain positive results, which means victory for parties that provide a civilian facade for continuing military
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Indicators
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Deficiencies in access to justice, lack of public confidence in the legal system,
Same as above
The Gezi protests represent an evolution for Turkish society, demonstrating that the country's vibrant civil society was now becoming more active, according to the head of the European Commission in Turkey adding that Gezi will have an impact on
PKK retreated from Turkish territory.
—
it failed to play a meaningful role in the formation of defence and security policies, and as such, in the resolution of threats and appointments at the highest echelons of the security sector. In addition, the control of military supplies and expenditures by the government attempts to modify images of a military institution, that carries out secret activities, to that of a civilian and transparent institution, have been largely successful. Nonetheless, it is still too early to say that the process of debating the fact that military judges are not independent and immune. Military judges dress in military uniforms and are part of the hierarchical structure. Commanders effect the promotion of military judges, whereas the force commander to whom they report is
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Indicators
ii) Arbitrary arrests and detentions by the National Police [12]
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Lack of transparency in government affairs, government interference with the media,
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The judicial system is very corrupt and lacks transparency. Uneven enforcement of the law. [12]
They (the CSOs) face a number of challenges, including low levels of civic education and engagement, a lack of government openness and transparency, and a lack of internal democracy, financial transparency and poor management and internal
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Indicators
wien ist eine herrliche Stadt. manche sagen "Ein Dorf zum Leben - und eine Großstadt zum Arbeiten". Denn es gibt keine andere Metropole, deren Stadtgebiet zur Hälfte aus Grünfläche und Wald besteht und deren Trinkwasser direkt vom
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Indicators
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(11) "Tandem is recognized abroad as the United Nations Programme for Human Settlements Programme, UN-HABITAT, the Montreal initiative recognized as good practice." [7]
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Toronto's city council has voted overwhelmingly to strip embattled mayor Rob Ford of some of his powers." "In recent days Mr Ford [major] has admitted using crack cocaine, buying illegal drugs, and drink driving, while mayor, and used low language
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The municipal court is now more accessible with services available at the main courthouse's two service counters, four points of service and borough offices. In total, court-related services are offered at nearly 40 counters throughout the city." [12]

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Indicators
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Portugal has a relatively low rate of violent crime; however, crime in all categories is steadily increasing. Your greatest crime risk is becoming a target of pickpockets and purse snatchers, particularly at popular tourist sites and restaurants, or on public
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Civil society organisations (CSOs) of Portugal today are trapped within a set of technical procedures that have been established in the name of lifelong learning and that EU programmes have made it very difficult for CSOs to escape national state
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Indicators
Reports of ill-treatment by police officers persisted and the Italian authorities failed to introduce effective police accountability mechanisms." [12]
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<p>berlusconi behavior threatened stability of Italian parliament. Having begun as a vote of confidence in Letta, the day turned into a test for Berlusconi, whose previously unchallenged grip on the conservative side of the political spectrum faced its biggest</p>
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<p>Deficits include: low political impact, which research confirms to be far behind social impact; limitations in the international links needed to face the effects of globalisation; insufficient commitment to emerging problems in Italy, such as social</p>
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<p>Indicators</p>
<p>The soldiers do not yet march in step or even keep their formations straight. Some answer their cellphones when they should be taking orders. Some smoke in the middle of exercises. Others push and shove as personal disputes break out over one</p>
–
<p>various tribes want to install autonomous areas: Libyan tribal leaders declare semi-autonomous eastern state.Ruling National Transitional Council in Tripoli rejects declaration in Benghazi of self-governing state of Barqa." [10] / "Libya's south-western region of Fezzan declared itself an autonomous federal province, Al Arabiya correspondent reported " [11] / Bloodsheds between government supporters and</p>
–
<p>Civil society has faced an overwhelming number of problems when operating in Libya. One such challenge is security; with armed groups around the country and the absence of the rule of law, activists who want to touch on sensitive subjects often find</p>
<p>Militant groups lack legitimacy and mostly not backed by a majority of the population.</p>
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Indicators

Today, the major source of police corruption is the war on drugs. While the public has many different ideas on the solution to the drug issue, the strong demand for drugs means that many people will risk the dangers of trafficking. Violence will continue as a way to settle disputes. The large amounts of money involved mean that police corruption will remain endemic as long as current policies continue "[23]

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Indicators

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Indicators
with the end of apartheid and the establishment of majority rule, former military, black homelands forces, and ex-opposition forces were integrated into the South African National Defence Force (SANDF). As of 2003 the integration process was
The Gauteng government paid out almost R100 million for 2 079 claims against the police in 2011 and 2012, bringing the conduct of SAPS members into sharp focus yet again "[12]
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"Six people have been killed and several injured after a mob set suspected gangsters on fire and stoned others in towns southwest of Johannesburg"[16]
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Indicators

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Bihar is furthermore well known for its high levels of violence – which take on a variety of forms, from Maoist (Naxalite) insurgency to dacoity (banditry) to communal and caste violence, to the extent that Bihar is currently reported to be the second
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Indicators
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Indicators
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he seems to be a contested mayor. He didn't last long. In 2001, not even midway through his presidency, he was tossed out in a bloodless "people power" uprising stoked by public outrage over his personal excesses and graft in his administration "
The government has managed to lead the country to a certain degree of welfare
corruption. vote-buying marred the election of officers of the Philippine Judges Association (PJA) which held its convention at the Century Hotel in Manila, according to my sources. Many judges members were billeted at the five star hotel allegedly for
same as above
the civil society sector is very active and the country has a vibrant media [13]
Neither of the rebels have reached their goals.
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Indicators
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Although overall a quite positive picture of the state of civil society emerged from the assessment, some indicators that negatively affected the scores within the Impact dimension indicate areas worth mentioning: 4.1.2 shows low impact (1) on the national budgeting process, resp.
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Indicators
Understaffed police and abusive military forces. The military personnel and the police are not protecting its citizens, they are threatening them.
Brutal methods, violations of human rights and sexual abuses of women
Security of the country and its inhabitants is not safeguarded.
Anti-homosexuality bills
Groups have recently faced forced closure of meetings, threats, harassment, arrest, and punitive bureaucratic interference. The Ugandan government should end its hostile rhetoric and repeated obstructions of nongovernmental organizations. Human
Since they are terrorizing the population, they cannot rely on broad support of the population
—

[illegible]

[illegible]

Indicators

venezuelan President Nicolas Maduro has deployed well over 40,000 police and military troops in response to rising public dissent over high violence levels. Soon this number will surpass 80,000, with soldiers present in every state. The operation

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what was jarring was the orator in question—President Nicolas Maduro. Ostensibly, the Venezuelan national leader was letting loose against the perils of corruption, which he said threatened to wreck the economy and drive the country “far from

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Impartial and corrupt

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Indicators



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Indicators
Police in Nicaragua are engaging in serious human rights abuses, according to testimony collected by a human rights organization, highlighting that even in the most exemplary of police forces, abuse of authority is a major concern." [9]
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Violation of human rights
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Indicators
Police forces are not protecting the people but pose an additional threat to the population.

Indicators
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Indicators
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increasingly so, Mexican Civil Society has been demanding accountability from their political leaders through social media and the internet. Seeking out alternative venues for eradicating corruption since they cannot rely upon traditional frameworks.

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Indicators

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Indicators

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Indicators
Onlawful killings were carried out by the police across Nigeria. In March 2012, the Chairman of the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) Governing Council said an estimated 2,500 detainees were summarily killed by the police every year. [7]
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widespread corruption and disregard for due process and the rule of law continued to blight Nigeria’s criminal justice system. Many people were arbitrarily arrested and detained for months without charge. Police continued to ask people to pay money for their release from detention. Many detainees were kept on remand in prison for lengthy periods and in harsh conditions. Court processes remained slow and largely
Indicators
ii) The Kenyan police force has historically been used a political tool. Indeed, interference by politicians into police operations is officially sanctioned in law. As a result, a culture of corruption, impunity and violence pervades the police force.
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[illegible]

Indicators
Indicators

[illegible]

Indicators
Indicators
ii) They all suffer from a strong bore-out syndrome, caused by monotonous work

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

Indicators
Indicators

[illegible]

[illegible]

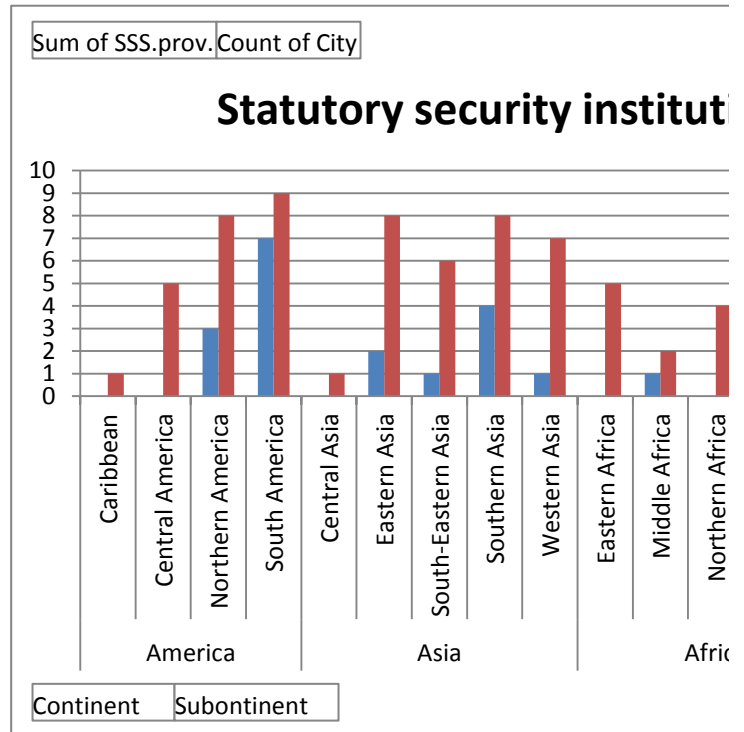
[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]



Row Labels	Sum of SSS.pr ov.	Count of City
America	10	23
Caribbean		1
Central America		5
Northern America	3	8
South America	7	9
Asia	8	30
Central Asia		1
Eastern Asia	2	8
South-Eastern Asia	1	6
Southern Asia	4	8
Western Asia	1	7
Africa	4	17
Eastern Africa		5
Middle Africa	1	2
Northern Africa	0	4
Southern Africa	2	2
Western Africa	1	4
Europe	5	21
Eastern Europe		5
Northern Europe	2	4
Southern Europe	1	4
Western Europe	2	8
Grand Total	27	91



ions - provincial level

