TO PROTECT AND SERVE

GLOBAL POLICE INDEX
2019

Issue 01 • Oct 2019

GLOBAL
MAP
PAGE 8

EUROPE'S MOST
WANTED > PAGE 73

**FACTORS:
OBJECTIVE AND
SUBJECTIVE**
PAGE: 4

TOP 10
POLICE FORCES
PAGE 8

*4 Ratings

- **Top Performing Police Forces**
- **Above Average Performing Police Forces**
- **Average Performing Police Forces**
- **Under-Performing Police Forces**

RESEARCH:

+   **THE DEAF AND THE POLICE**

+   **GUIDE TO POLICE STATION SAFETY**

+**RESEARCH: VEHILCE TECHNOLOGY**

Plus

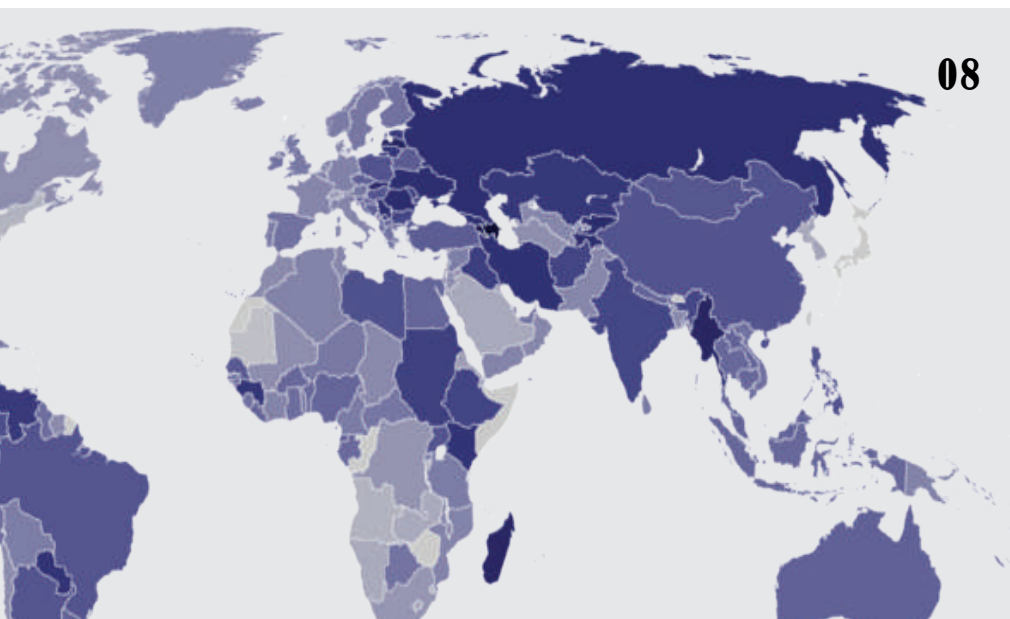WELCOME TO THE INTERNATIONAL POLICE ASSOCIATION   PAGE. 18

18

88

08

FEATURES

RESEARCH

37

73

The GLOBAL POLICE INDEX

Developing of police sciences and various specialities is an urgent necessity, and the aim of improving the performance level of police affairs, meeting its requirements and strengthen the ability of its facilities, to discuss aspects of crime and delinquency in the framework of the legal context and without prejudice to the right and freedom of individuals.

The Global Police Index (GPI) 2019, measures the perceived levels of police departments in 211 countries and territories. Drawing on 6 DATA sources of professional assessments, the index scores on a scale of 0.000 (inspiring) to 1 (Challenging Police Future). AVEDEV is influenced by the unit of measurement in the input data, in the sense of the GPI how to get to the inspiring/best-performing score in data allocation measuring dispersion or variance in distance from the point that is 1 set point.

Every effort has been made to verify the accuracy of the information contained in this report. All information believed to be correct as of June 2019. The context has been rounded to nearest positive count to allow errors or variables in the DATA that entails data research.

Global Police Index (GPI) measuring the effectiveness of the delivered services, that means efficiency, accountability, and corruption linked to anti-social behaviour within the country.
Crimes detected because of police action cover crimes discovered by active policing is the fundamental indicator. The role of the police does not only include crime prevention but, a fundamentally large array of the non-combatting platforms, namely:

> Create and keep a feeling of security in the community.
> To ease the movement of people and vehicles.
> To protect constitutional guarantees.
> To resolve the conflict between individuals, groups, or between citizens and government.
> To find problems and start solving the problem
> To assist crime victims and secure individuals in danger

Arguments must either be numbers or be names, arrays, or references that contain numbers. Logical values and text representations of numbers that you type directly into the list of arguments are counted. If an array or reference argument contains text, logical values, or empty cells, those values are ignored; however, cells with the value zero are included. Reports/ Credits: Comprehensive country reports collected from Overseas Security Advisory Council.

ORCID Research ID: 0000-0002-6229-4062

Researcher: Tinus (Teno) Etsebeth joined the South African Police Service (SAPS) in 2002 and started his career at Bishop Lavis SAPS in Cape Town with a pre-training innovative. In September 2002, he underwent police training at Pretoria Police College; and currently holds the rank of Warrant Officer at the Crime Information Management Office (CIMO) for the Rapid Rail Response Unit in the Western Cape.

He gained his police experience at Bellville SAPS, where he working as a reactive police member attending to complaints, crime prevention and other policing functions; and thereafter proactive member in the crime prevention unit with includes drug-related crime combatting that involved undercover operations with the Crime Intelligence department.
In 2008, as a member of the International Police Association (IPA), they awarded him a scholarship to a seminar in Germany later that year.

Currently, he is enrolled in at the North-West University in South Africa studying Governance with Policing Practice and busy with a research project on improving the policing functions and with his research in 'The Critical Assessment Of The Future Police Concept In Development Of The South African Police Service' providing positive, realistic and innovative solutions for problems facing policing and public scrutiny, and in the long run, making a positive public picture about policing in South Africa.
Unrelated, as a hobby, he published an Adventure/ thriller book Rite of Passage (9781631030062) (Cary Press)

ORCID   LinkedIN

GLOBAL POLICE INDEX

FACTORS

SUBJECTIVE

- DEVELOPED
- DEVELOPING COUNTRIES
- AUTHORITARIAN
- CORRUPTION
- POLICE/POPULATION
- ANTI-SOCIAL BEHAVIOUR
- UNEMPLOYMENT
- PRISON POPULATION

Comparing police forces without including the Authoritarian rating of a country is illogical.

Developed Countries: A developed country is defined as a country that have a developed economy and advanced tech infrastructure when compared to other nations. Typically, a developed country is designated by look at several factors, including the gross national product, gross domestic product, per capita income, industrialization level, standard of living, and infrastructure.

Developing Countries: A developing country is also known as an LMIC, or a low- and middle-income country. It is less developed than countries classified as "developed countries" but these nations are ranked higher than "less economically developed countries." These countries are characterized by being less developed industrially and a lower Human Development Index when compared to other countries.

However, developing countries do have the potential for high growth and security when evaluating factors including the standard of living, gross domestic product and per capita income.

The term refers to the current state of a nation and is not used to determine changing dynamics or future progress.

AND OBJECTIVE

Exclusion: Any military and private security personnel Data modules is excluded, only true police efficacy data.

AUTHORITARIAN:

Authoritarianism is a form of government characterized by strong central power and limited freedom. Under an authoritarian regime, individual freedoms are subordinate to the state, and there is no constitutional accountability.

Involvement of United Nations: The United Nations has been deploying police officers for service in peace operations since the 1960s. ONUC was the very first United Nations mission where United Nations Police were deployed. The number of United Nations Police officers authorized for deployment in peacekeeping operations and special political missions increased from 5,840 in 1995 to over 11,000 in 2018.

On any given day, United Nations police are providing operational support to host-State counterparts including to protect civilians; help facilitate secure elections; investigate incidents of sexual and gender-based violence; or prevent and address serious organized crime and violent. United Nations Police also assist with the reform, restructuring and development of host-State police services and other law enforcement agencies.

Arguments must either be numbers or be names, arrays, or references that contain numbers. Logical values and text representations of numbers that you type directly into the list of arguments are counted.

The Excel AVEDEV function returns the average of the absolute value of deviations from the mean for a given set of data. Average deviation is a measure of variability. The following steps show how to calculate average deviation for the mean. The absolute deviation formula (i.e. the formula to calculate the distance for one point).

$$\text{average deviation} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n} |(x_i - \bar{x})|}{n}$$

CORRUPTION: The abuse of entrusted power for private gain. Corruption can be classified as grand, petty, and political, depending on the amounts of money lost and the sector where it occurs. Also see 'grand corruption', 'petty corruption' and 'political corruption'.

The practice of receiving kickbacks is one that is often viewed as victimless. But, besides the fact that certain businesses or people are not given a fair chance to compete for work, kickbacks can also have other, very direct victims.

Corruption is a complex social, political, and economic phenomenon that affects all countries. Corruption undermines democratic institutions, slows economic development, and contributes to governmental instability.

Corruption attacks the foundation of democratic institutions by distorting electoral processes, perverting the rule of law, and creating bureaucratic quagmires whose only reason for existing is the soliciting of bribes. In many countries, the police force is identified as one of the most corrupt governmental institutions (Transparency International, 2017b).

This year's Corruption Perceptions Index highlights that most countries are making little or no progress in ending corruption, while further analysis shows journalists and activists in corrupt countries risking their lives every day to speak out.

Police-related corruption may comprise petty corruption where, for example, the public is expected to pay bribes for alleged traffic violations; at the other end of the spectrum, corrupt police officers can conspire with criminals and organised crime gangs in the trafficking of drugs, humans and weapons (DCAF 2012).

Corruption Introduces A Risk for The Continued Performance of Democratic

Institutions in Full Democracies
Even in full democracies, with robust oversight institutions and observance of the rule of law, when corruption seeps into the higher levels of the political system, corrupt leaders often try to subvert those democratic institutions.
As the global economy expanded during the 20th century, levels of corruption increased.

It is difficult to estimate the global size and extent of corruption since these activities are carried out in secret.

The World Bank estimates international bribery exceeds US$1.5 trillion or 2% of global GDP and ten times more than total global aid funds. Other estimates are higher at 2-5% of global GDP.

Corruption permeates all levels of society from low-level public servants accepting petty bribes to national leaders stealing millions of dollars.

CRIME: The causes of crime are complex. Poverty, parental neglect, low self-esteem, alcohol, and drug abuse can be connected to why people break the law. Some are at greater risk of becoming offenders because of the circumstances into which they are born.

Factors including poverty, neglect, low self-esteem, alcohol, and drug abuse can be connected to why people break the law. Some are at risk of offending because of their circumstances.

Poverty and inequality may only be a partial explanation for high rates of crime. Reasons for committing a crime include greed, anger, jealousy, revenge, or pride. Some people decide to commit a crime and carefully plan everything in advance to increase gain and decrease risk. These people are making choices about their behaviour; some even consider a life of crime better than a regular job—

Others get an adrenaline rush when successfully carrying out a dangerous crime. Others commit crimes on impulse, out of rage or fear.

Individualist and collectivist approach
Individualists tend to focus on personal weakness as they commit the reason crime. If someone offends, that is their responsibility and if caught, they should suffer the consequences. Individualists believe that if punishments were stronger and the police and courts had more powers, there would be less crime.

This report uses the term "proactive policing" to refer to all policing strategies that have as one of their goals the prevention or reduction of crime and disorder and that are not reactive in terms of focusing primarily on uncovering ongoing crime or on investigating or responding to crimes once they have occurred.

Specifically, the elements of proactivity include an emphasis on prevention, mobilizing resources based on police initiative, and targeting the broader underlying forces at work that may be driving crime and disorder.

Proactive policing is distinguished from the everyday decisions of police officers to be proactive in specific situations and instead refers to a strategic decision by police agencies to use proactive police responses programmatically to reduce crime.

POLICING:
Today, proactive policing strategies are used widely in the United States. It does not isolate them programs used by a select group of agencies but a set of ideas that have spread across the landscape of policing.

Criminal Activities - Crime is a deviant behaviour that violates prevailing norms (Advanced Oxford Learner's Dictionary). Crime is presented in various forms in Ibadan; money laundering, murder/assassins, fraud, extortion, human trafficking. Many criminal operations engage in black marketing, political violence, religiously motivated violence, abduction, robbery, and assault. Other forms are poverty crimes such as burglary, theft, motor vehicle theft, arson, cyber-crime, corruption, and police misconduct (Andy, 1995).

The United Nations spends close to $8bn (£6.5bn) every year on peacekeeping around the world, with the bulk going to missions in Africa.

Geographers, sociologists, criminologists have been interested and involve themselves in different research work on the causes and consequences of rapid population growth and also criminal activities. A review of the literature shows that there are major issues of population growth and crime rate, these indicate the concepts or meaning of population growth, the classification of crime, the causes of crime (Oyebanji, 1982).

POPULATION:
About 275 million people worldwide, which is 5.6 per cent of the global population aged 15–64 years, used drugs at least once during 2016. Some 31 million people who use drugs suffer from drug use disorders, meaning that their drug use is harmful to the point where they may need treatment.
Initial estimations suggest that, globally, 13.8 million young people aged 15–16 years used cannabis in the past year, equivalent to a rate of 5.6 per cent.

A high number of workers exist for a few vacancies and this seems destined to lead to high rates of joblessness in the future. This could provoke rising crime and social revolt.

Rising living costs: all the above will lead, at the end of the day, to increasing living costs in most countries. Fewer resources, less water, the packing of many people into confined spaces and a lack of money are provoking an increase in the cost of living whereby only a percentage of the population will be able to cover all their needs.

PRISON POPULATION:
It holds close in pre-trial detention and other forms of remand imprisonment throughout the world according to the second edition of the World Pre-trial/Remand Imprisonment List (WPTRIL), researched and compiled by Roy Walmsley and published on 18 June by the International Centre for Prison Studies, a partner of the University of Essex. Not only are the rates of imprisonment for many countries excessively high,

but they have also been growing at a considerable pace over the past twenty years, a trend which places an increasing and massive financial burden on governments as well as an added strain on social order and cohesion.

ANTI-SOCIAL BEHAVIOUR:
Issues of 'deviance,' 'delinquency,' 'disorder,' and 'incivilities' have occupied politicians and policymakers for many years. The current widespread policy focus on 'antisocial behaviour' draws heavily on theories, which

-level nuisance and disorder, to break perceived links with more serious subsequent criminal behaviour. The score of 0,03 (Goldilocks and the anti-social bears) was given to the 'No data' in source, I see it as the expectable parameters for behavior.
This 'widening of the net' of forms of social control associated with these issues has necessitated that social workers curb the behaviour of alleged unruly people. This control function potentially places practitioners at odds with widely held social work ethics and value and has implications for social work practice and education.
The city is the meeting point for people from a diverse cultural, racial, and religious background, a place where there is a struggle for limited and scarce resources.

UNEMPLOYMENT:
Socioeconomic is the social system that examines how economic interests the civil processes. It studies how societies develop, stall, or deteriorate because of their local or regional economy, or the overall economy.
A human being living at or below the poverty level may hold an irrational assumption that higher education is unattainable.

As more, and bigger prisons are built, and at vast expense, to contain an increasing population, there is little evidence to suggest that conditions are improving, or that high rates of imprisonment have an impact on reducing a country's level of crime.

This concept can lead to fewer and less rewarding employment opportunities and restrict that person's growth potential within society.

Overpopulation is the biggest threat to the world.

Prisons do not solve the problem of Anti-Social Behaviour. But, does get rid of the Bad Apples will increase police productivity and better crime targeting.
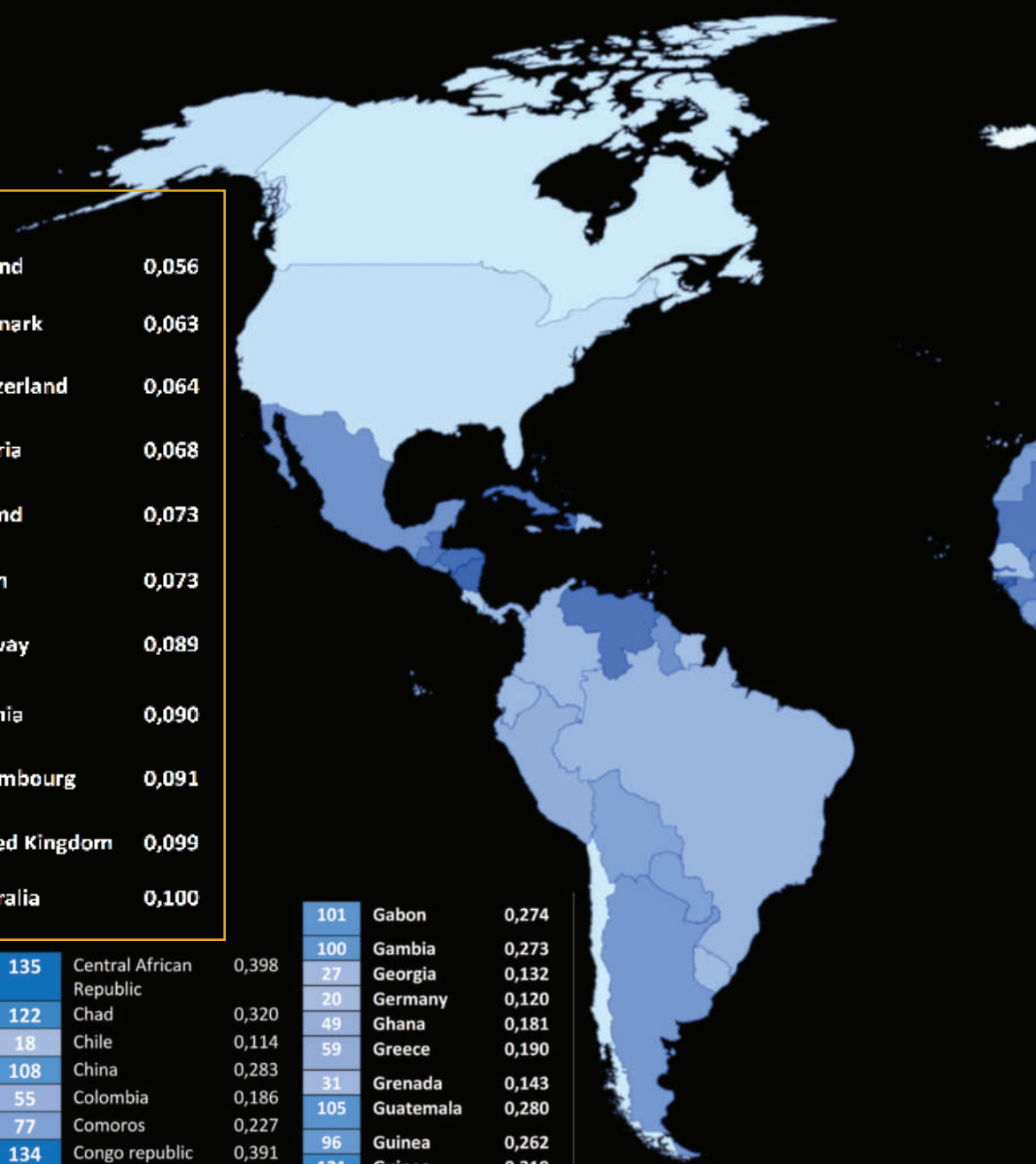
TOP 10

#	Country	Value
1	Finland	0,056
2	Denmark	0,063
3	Switzerland	0,064
4	Austria	0,068
5	Iceland	0,073
5	Japan	0,073
6	Norway	0,089
7	Estonia	0,090
8	Luxembourg	0,091
9	United Kingdom	0,099
10	Australia	0,100

Rank	Country	Value
89	Afganistan	0,249
73	Algeria	0,221
123	Angola	0,321
81	Argentina	0,232
58	Armenia	0,189
10	Australia	0,100
4	Austria	0,068
106	Azerbaijan	0,281
84	Bahamas	0,238
99	Bahrain	0,271
111	Bangladesh	0,290
42	Barbados	0,171
65	Belarus	0,201
25	Belgium	0,129
37	Benin	0,157
50	Bhutan	0,182
70	Bolivia	0,217
56	Bosnia and Herzegovina	0,187
24	Botswana	0,127
56	Brazil	0,187
67	Brunei	0,205
40	Bulgaria	0,168
68	Burkina Faso	0,206
116	Burundi	0,303
85	Cambodia	0,239
125	Cameroon	0,342
19	Canada	0,115
57	Cape Verde	0,188

Rank	Country	Value
135	Central African Republic	0,398
122	Chad	0,320
18	Chile	0,114
108	China	0,283
55	Colombia	0,186
77	Comoros	0,227
134	Congo republic	0,391
36	Costa Rica	0,156
41	Croatia	0,169
104	Cuba	0,277
39	Cyprus	0,162
22	Czech Republic	0,123
125	Democratic Republic of Congo	0,342
2	Denmark	0,063
110	Djibouti	0,285
80	Dominica	0,231
54	Dominican Republic	0,185
54	Ecuador	0,185
117	Egypt	0,305
92	El Salvador	0,252
124	Equatorial Guinea	0,339
126	Eritrea	0,347
7	Estonia	0,090
107	Ethiopia	0,283
1	Finland	0,056
21	France	0,122

Rank	Country	Value
101	Gabon	0,274
100	Gambia	0,273
27	Georgia	0,132
20	Germany	0,120
49	Ghana	0,181
59	Greece	0,190
31	Grenada	0,143
105	Guatemala	0,280
96	Guinea	0,262
121	Guinea-Bissau	0,319
86	Guyana	0,243
114	Haiti	0,299
113	Honduras	0,295
31	Hong Kong	0,143
29	Hungary	0,142
5	Iceland	0,073
37	India	0,157
59	Indonesia	0,190
104	Iran	0,277
115	Iraq	0,302
23	Ireland	0,124
15	Israel	0,106
45	Italy	0,174
97	Ivory Coast	0,268
61	Jamaica	0,193
5	Japan	0,073
51	Jordan	0,183
119	Kazakhstan	0,311
72	Kenya	0,220
43	Kosovo	0,172

Rank	Country	Value
60	Kuwait	0,192
102	Kyrgyzstan	0,275
122	Laos	0,320
32	Latvia	0,148
91	Lebanon	0,251
58	Lesotho	0,189
112	Liberia	0,291
133	Libya	0,362
28	Lithuania	0,139
8	Luxembourg	0,091
114	Madagascar	0,299
83	Malawi	0,238
63	Malaysia	0,197
79	Maldives	0,230
97	Mali	0,268
39	Malta	0,162

GLOBA

|											
105	Mauritania	0,280	71	Paraguay	0,219						
95	Mauritius	0,258	64	Peru	0,200						
26	United States	0,130	73	Philippines	0,221						
87	Moldova	0,248	13	Poland	0,104	108	Somalia	0,283			
81	Mongolia	0,232	34	Portugal	0,153	37	South Africa	0,157			
50	Montenegro	0,182	78	Qatar	0,229	66	South Korea	0,204	37	Tunisia	0,157
75	Morocco	0,224	16	Romania	0,108	132	South Sudan	0,358	64	Turkey	0,199
99	Mozambique	0,271	68	Russia	0,206	38	Spain	0,159	116	Turkmenistan republic	0,303
94	Myanmar	0,254	98	Rwanda	0,271	66	Sri Lanka	0,204			
67	Namibia	0,205	58	Saint Lucia	0,189	129	Sudan	0,351	111	Uganda	0,290
69	Nepal	0,207	50	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	0,182	47	Suriname	0,177	62	Ukraine	0,194
13	Netherlands	0,104				84	Swaziland	0,238	74	United Arab Emirates	0,223
11	New Zealand	0,103				17	Sweden	0,109			
118	Nicaragua	0,310	46	São Tomé and Príncipe	0,176	3	Switzerland	0,064	9	United Kingdom	0,099
112	Niger	0,291				120	Syria	0,317			
93	Nigeria	0,253	94	Saudi Arabia	0,254	14	Taiwan	0,105	84	Mexico	0,238
130	North Korea	0,352	45	Senegal	0,174	127	Tajikistan	0,349	49	Uruguay	0,181
6	Norway	0,089	44	Serbia	0,173	103	Tanzania	0,276	131	Uzbekistan	0,353
82	Oman	0,234	48	Seychelles	0,178	76	Thailand	0,225	35	Vanuatu	0,154
78	Pakistan	0,229	73	Sierra Leone	0,221	67	Timor-Leste	0,205	109	Venezuela	0,284
53	Panama	0,184	89	Singapore	0,249	90	Togo	0,250	112	Vietnam	0,291
103	Papua New Guinea	0,276	12	Slovakia	0,105	77	Trinidad and Tobago	0,227	128	Yemen	0,350
105	Mauritania	0,280	33	Slovenia	0,149				52	Zambia	0,184
									95	Zimbabwe	0,258

AL POLICE INDEX 2019
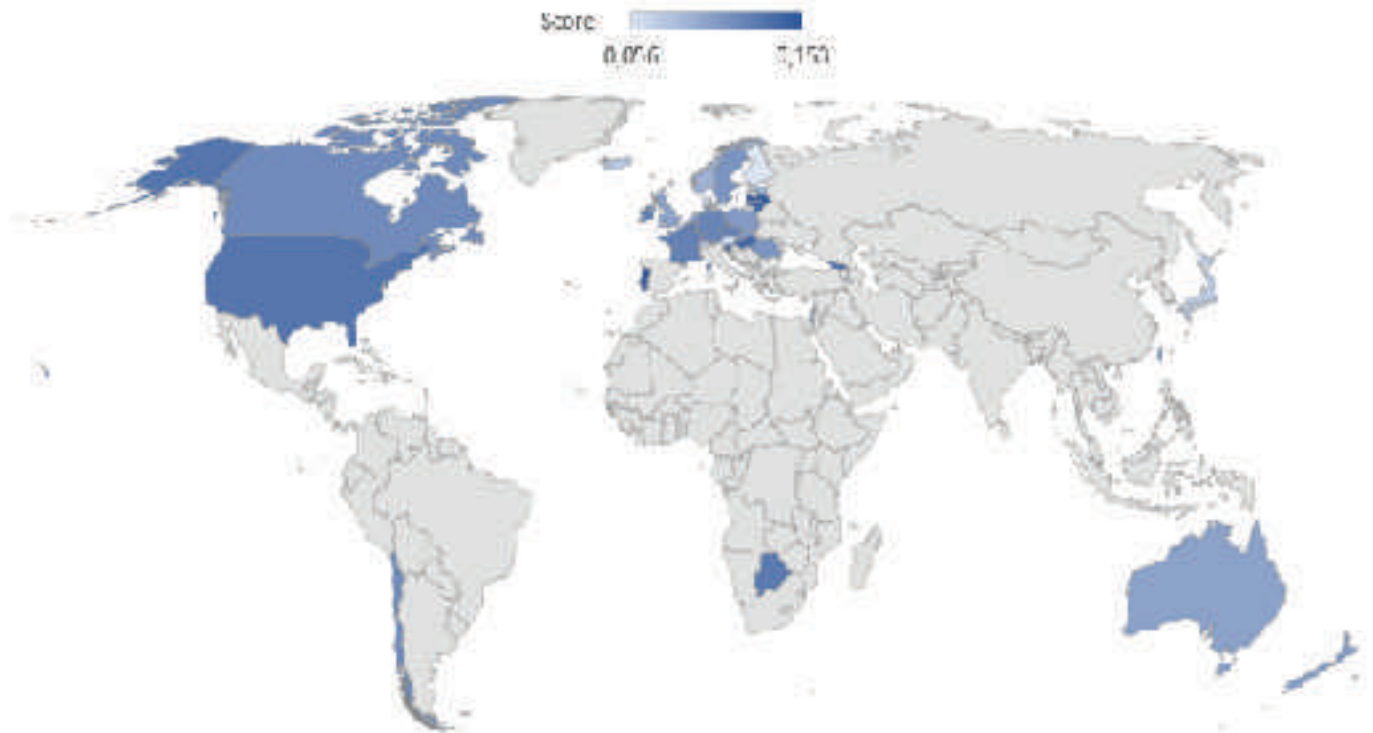
Finland, Denmark, Switzerland, Austria, Iceland, Japan, Norway, Estonia, Luxembourg, United Kingdom, Australia, New Zealand, Slovakia, Netherlands, Poland, Taiwan, Israel, Romania, Sweden, Chile, Canada, Germany, France, Czech Republic, Ireland, Botswana, Belgium, United States, Georgia, Lithuania, Hungary, Grenada, Hong Kong, Latvia, Slovenia, Portugal

ABOVE AVERAGE PERFORMING POLICE FORCES
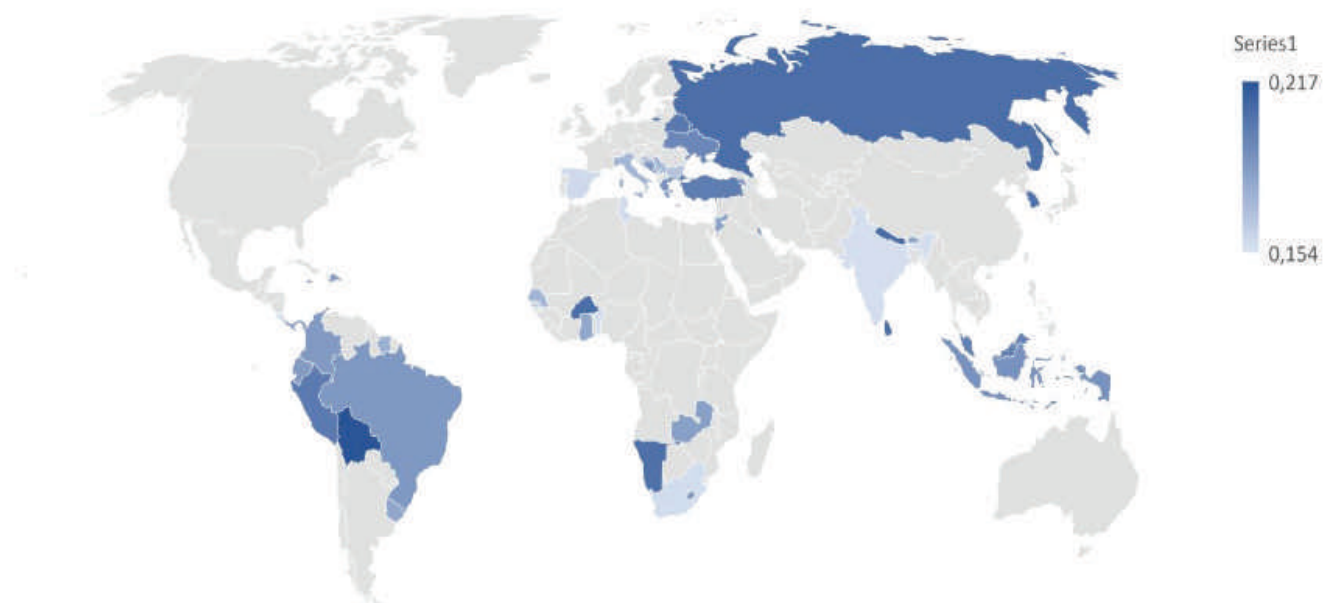
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AVERAGE PERFORMING POLICE FORCES
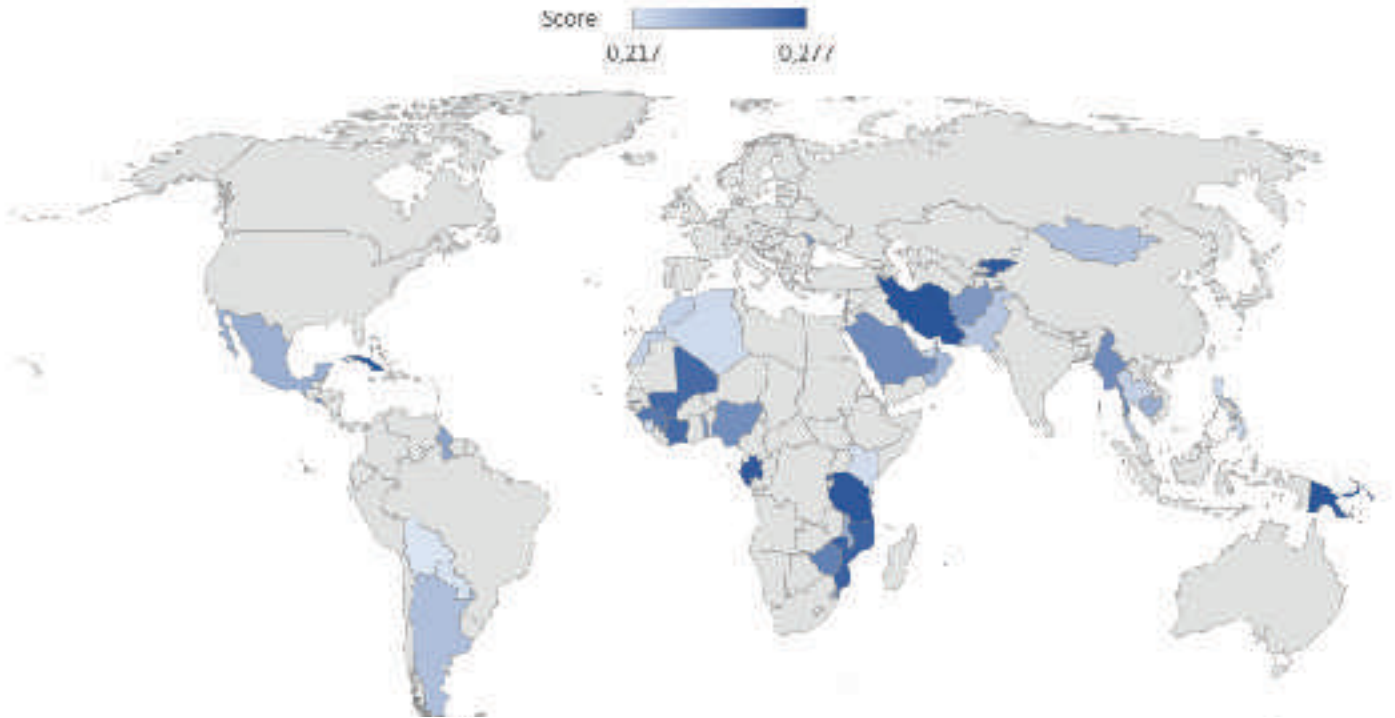
Afganistan, Algeria, Argentina, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bolivia, Cambodia, Comoros, Cuba, Dominica, El Salvador, Gabon, Gambia, Guinea, Guyana, Iran, Ivory Coast ,Kenya, Kyrgyzstan, Lebanon, Malawi, Maldives, Mali, Mauritius, Mexico ,Moldova ,Mongolia ,Morocco ,Mozambique, Myanmar, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea ,Paraguay, Philippines ,Qatar ,Rwanda ,Saudi Arabia, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Swaziland, Tanzania, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, United Arab Emirates, Zimbabwe

BELOW AVERAGE PERFORMING POLICE FORCES
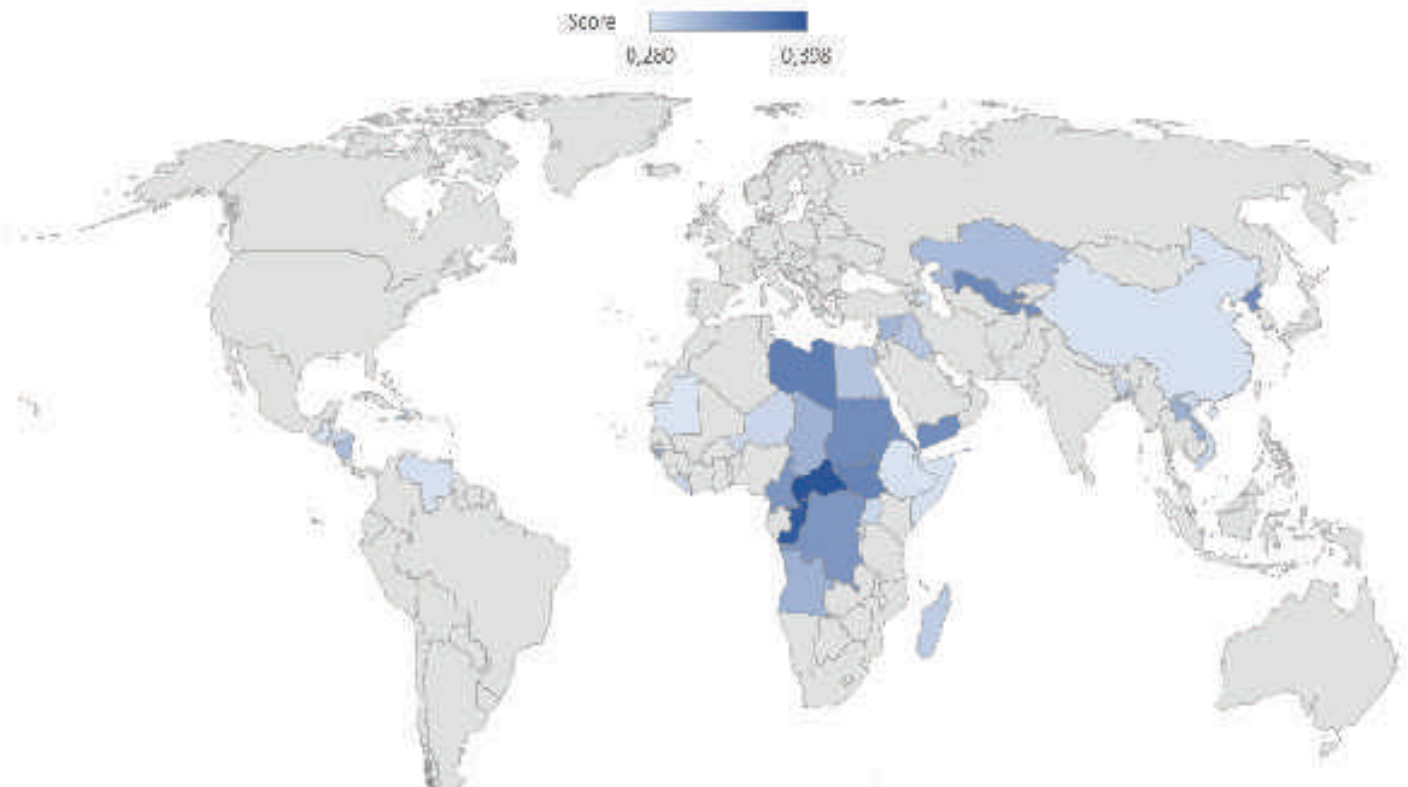
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Anti-Social Behaviour

Anti-Social Behaviour

0,33   0,22
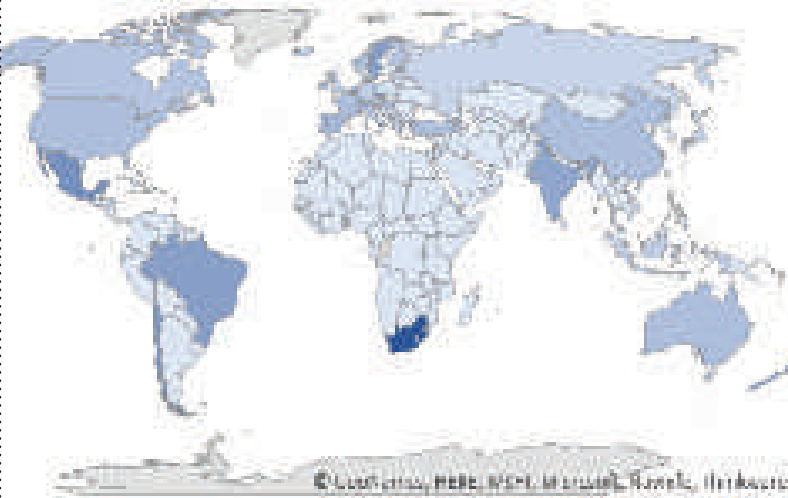
Corruption Perceptions

Corruption Perceptions

0,11   0,88
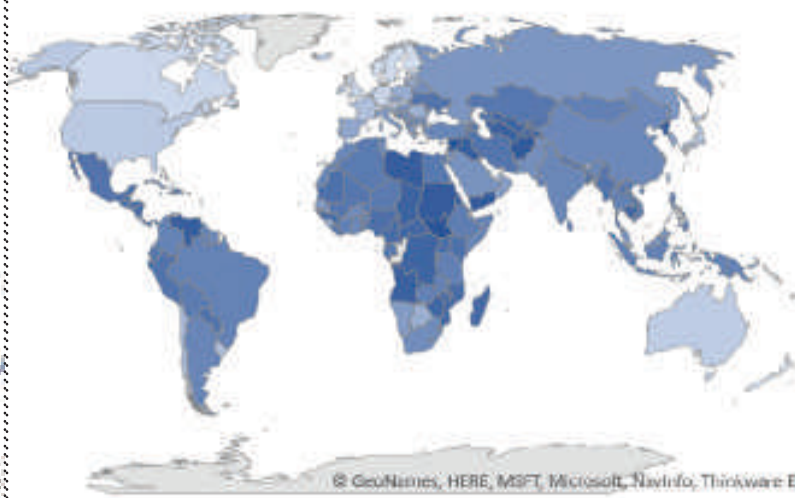
Crime & Safety Perception

Crime & Safety Perception

0,0   0,0
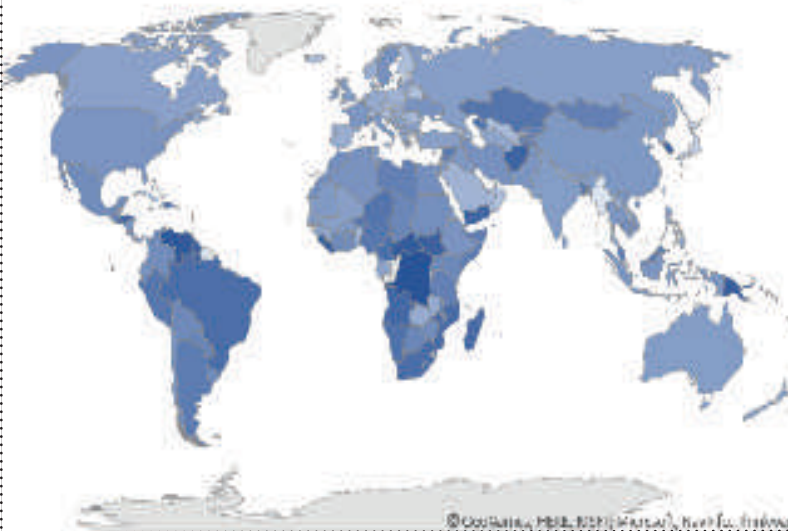
Police Per Population

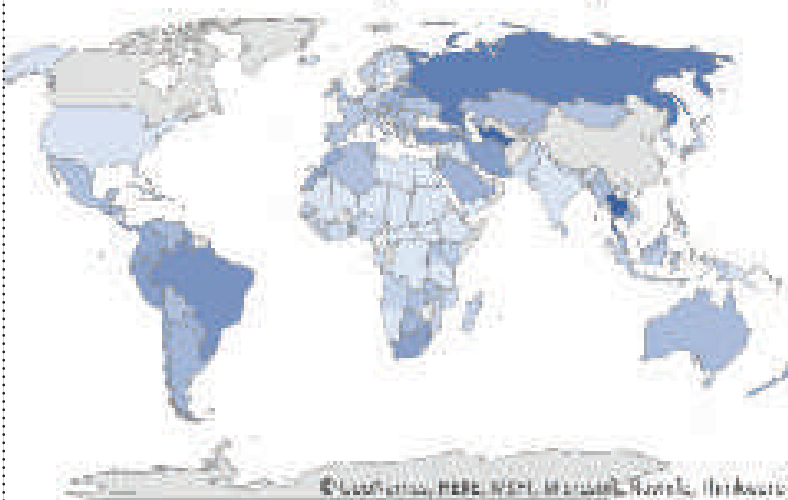Police Per Population

0,0000   0,0277
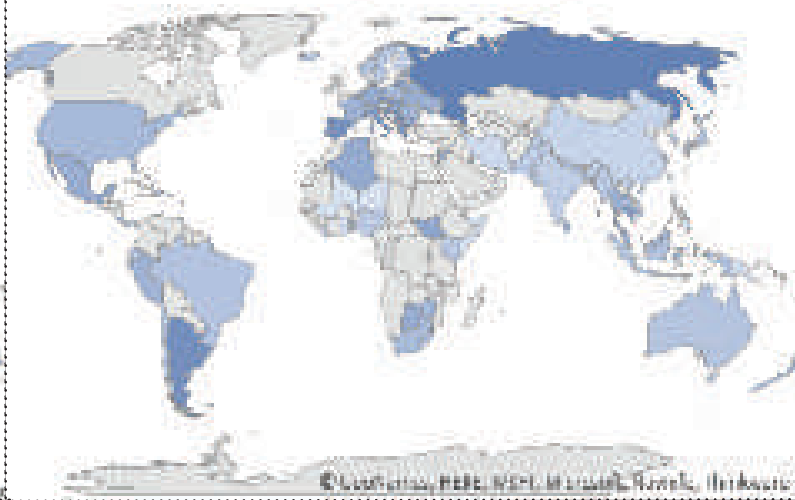
Prisoners Per Population
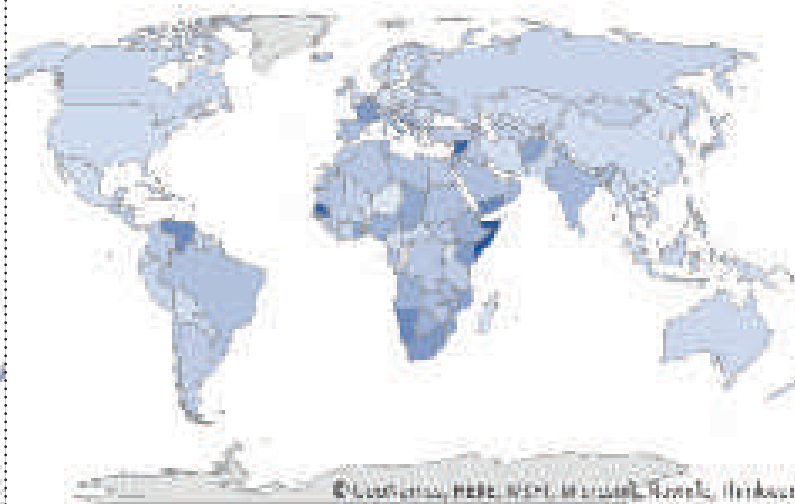
Prisoners per population

0,000   0,595

Unemployment Rate

Unemployment Rate

0,01   0,54

Rank	Country	Score	Anti-Social Behaviour	Unemployment Rate	Prisoners per population	Police Per Population	Corruption Perceptions	Freedom Rating
89	Afghanistan	0,249	0,03	0,890			0,84	0,73
73	Algeria	0,221	0,03	0,112	0,141	0,375	0,67	0,66
123	Angola	0,321	0,03	0,200	0,076		0,81	0,69
81	Argentina	0,232	0,03	0,091	0,189	0,543	0,61	0,16
58	Armenia	0,189	0,03	0,206	0,120		0,65	0,49
10	Australia	0,100	0,08	0,050	0,164	0,196	0,23	0,02
4	Austria	0,068	0,06	0,051	0,099	0,031	0,25	0,07
106	Azerbaijan	0,281	0,03	0,060	0,233		0,69	0,89
84	Bahamas	0,238	0,03	0,100	0,433	0,744	0,35	0,09
99	Bahrain	0,271	0,03	0,038	0,213		0,64	0,88
111	Bangladesh	0,290	0,03	0,040	0,053	0,122	0,72	0,59
42	Barbados	0,171	0,03	0,105	0,030		0,32	0,04
65	Belarus	0,201	0,03	0,056	0,345	0,328	0,56	0,81
25	Belgium	0,129	0,09	0,062	0,087	0,327	0,25	0,04
37	Benin	0,157	0,03	0,021	0,066		0,61	0,21
50	Bhutan	0,182	0,03	0,032	0,014		0,33	0,41
70	Bolivia	0,217	0,03	0,040	0,158		0,67	0,33
56	Bosnia and Herzegovina	0,187	0,03	0,205			0,62	0,47
24	Botswana	0,127	0,03	0,200	0,183	0,358	0,39	0,28
56	Brazil	0,187	0,12	0,131	0,330	0,206	0,63	0,25
67	Brunei	0,205	0,03	0,069	0,013		0,38	0,71
40	Bulgaria	0,168	0,03	0,054	0,100	0,347	0,57	0,20
68	Burkina Faso	0,206	0,03	0,060			0,58	0,40
116	Burundi	0,303	0,03	0,120	0,087		0,78	0,86
85	Cambodia	0,239	0,03		0,188	0,388	0,79	0,74
125	Cameroon	0,342	0,03	0,044			0,75	0,81
19	Canada	0,115	0,07	0,056			0,18	0,01
57	Cape Verde	0,188	0,03	0,090	0,275		0,45	0,10
135	Central African Republic	0,398	0,03	0,069	0,016		0,77	0,91
122	Chad	0,320	0,03	0,226	0,006		0,80	0,83
18	Chile	0,114	0,13	0,070	0,228	0,165	0,33	0,06
108	China	0,283	0,08	0,039		0,113	0,59	0,89
55	Colombia	0,186	0,03	0,094	0,240		0,63	0,34
77	Comoros	0,227	0,03	0,065	0,224	0,588	0,73	0,50
134	Congo republic	0,391	0,03	0,110	0,015		0,79	0,85
36	Costa Rica	0,156	0,03	0,085	0,285	0,290	0,41	0,09
41	Croatia	0,169	0,03	0,081	0,001	0,483	0,51	0,15
104	Cuba	0,277	0,03	0,026	0,005		0,53	0,86
39	Cyprus	0,162	0,03	0,085	0,049	0,439	0,43	0,06
22	Czech Republic	0,123	0,10	0,019	0,208	0,378	0,43	0,09
125	Democratic Republic of Congo	0,342	0,03	0,122	0,025		0,79	0,79
2	Denmark	0,063	0,08	0,048	0,063	0,190	0,12	0,03

Rank	Country	Score	Anti-Social Behaviour	Unemployment Rate	Prisoners per population	Police Per Population	Corruption Perceptions	Freedom Rating
110	Djibouti	0,285	0,03	0,440	0,001		0,69	0,74
80	Dominica	0,231	0,03	0,230	0,003	0,678	0,43	0,07
54	Dominican Republic	0,185	0,03	0,144	0,239	0,291	0,71	0,33
54	Ecuador	0,185	0,03	0,042	0,219	0,234	0,68	0,37
117	Egypt	0,305	0,03	0,099	0,001		0,68	0,78
92	El Salvador	0,252	0,03	0,070	0,595		0,67	0,33
124	Equatorial Guinea	0,339	0,03	0,086	0,004		0,83	0,94
126	Eritrea	0,347	0,03	0,060			0,80	0,98
7	Estonia	0,090	0,10	0,058	0,198	0,339	0,29	0,06
107	Ethiopia	0,283	0,03	0,193	0,011		0,65	0,81
1	Finland	0,056	0,07	0,089	0,055	0,131	0,15	0,00
21	France	0,122	0,08	0,280	0,105	0,336	0,30	0,10
101	Gabon	0,274	0,03	0,128	0,016		0,68	0,77
100	Gambia	0,273	0,03	0,033	0,001		0,70	0,55
27	Georgia	0,132	0,03	0,119	0,095		0,44	0,37
20	Germany	0,120	0,06	0,032	0,076	0,374	0,19	0,06
49	Ghana	0,181	0,03	0,240	0,049	0,076	0,60	0,17
59	Greece	0,190	0,06	0,023	0,090	0,491	0,52	0,13
31	Grenada	0,143	0,03	0,240	0,004		0,48	0,11
105	Guatemala	0,280	0,03	0,090	0,139		0,72	0,67
96	Guinea	0,262	0,03	0,045	0,024		0,73	0,57
121	Guinea-Bissau	0,319	0,03	0,059	0,031		0,83	0,58
86	Guyana	0,243	0,03	0,033	0,283		0,62	0,25
114	Haiti	0,299	0,03	0,037	0,079	0,107	0,78	0,59
113	Honduras	0,295	0,03	0,029	0,202		0,71	0,56
31	Hong Kong	0,143	0,03	0,069	0,001	0,453	0,23	0,41
29	Hungary	0,142	0,08	0,053	0,180	0,374	0,55	0,30
5	Iceland	0,073	0,06	0,118	0,038	0,192	0,23	0,06
37	India	0,157	0,11	0,160	0,003	0,141	0,60	0,25
59	Indonesia	0,190	0,06	0,046	0,091	0,215	0,63	0,38
104	Iran	0,277	0,03	0,037	0,278	0,072	0,70	0,82
115	Iraq	0,302	0,03	0,106	0,001		0,82	0,68
23	Ireland	0,124	0,07	0,104	0,077		0,26	0,03
15	Israel	0,106	0,05	0,024	0,225	0,334	0,38	0,22
45	Italy	0,174	0,07	0,185	0,101	0,467	0,50	0,11
97	Ivory Coast	0,268	0,03	0,070	0,054		0,64	0,59
61	Jamaica	0,193	0,03	0,049	0,133	0,296	0,56	0,22
5	Japan	0,073	0,05	0,074	0,041	0,199	0,27	0,04
51	Jordan	0,183	0,03	0,180	0,156	0,248	0,52	0,63
119	Kazakhstan	0,311	0,03	0,049	0,183		0,69	0,78
72	Kenya	0,220	0,03	0,265	0,098	0,182	0,72	0,52
43	Kosovo	0,172	0,03	0,544			0,61	0,46
60	Kuwait	0,192	0,03	0,022	0,141	0,424	0,61	0,46
102	Kyrgyzstan	0,275	0,03	0,072	0,170		0,71	0,62
122	Laos	0,320	0,03	0,015			0,71	0,86

Rank	Country	Score	Anti-Social Behaviour	Unemployment Rate	Prisoners per population	Police Per Population	Corruption Perceptions	Freedom Rating
32	Latvia	0,148	0,03	0,069	0,002		0,42	0,13
91	Lebanon	0,251	0,03	0,066	0,106		0,72	0,55
58	Lesotho	0,189	0,03	0,281	0,001	0,183	0,58	0,37
112	Liberia	0,291	0,03	0,027	0,044	0,082	0,69	0,38
133	Libya	0,362	0,03	0,130	0,001		0,83	0,91
28	Lithuania	0,139	0,03	0,063	0,230	0,383	0,41	0,09
8	Luxembourg	0,091	0,06	0,050	0,109	0,269	0,18	0,02
114	Madagascar	0,299	0,03	0,020	0,078		0,76	0,44
83	Malawi	0,238	0,03	0,057	0,075		0,69	0,36
63	Malaysia	0,197	0,03	0,035	0,171	0,314	0,53	0,48
79	Maldives	0,230	0,03	0,061	0,400		0,67	0,65
97	Mali	0,268	0,03	0,081	0,000	0,036	0,69	0,66
39	Malta	0,162	0,03	0,037	0,136	0,439	0,44	0,09
105	Mauritania	0,280	0,03	0,117	0,000		0,72	0,68
95	Mauritius	0,258	0,03	0,069	0,201	0,928	0,50	0,11
84	Mexico	0,238	0,14	0,034	0,138	0,356	0,71	0,73
87	Moldova	0,248	0,03	0,042	0,002		0,69	0,42
81	Mongolia	0,232	0,03	0,073	0,122		0,64	0,15
50	Montenegro	0,182	0,03	0,144	0,178	0,669	0,54	0,35
75	Morocco	0,224	0,03	0,107	0,227		0,60	0,61
99	Mozambique	0,271	0,03	0,245	0,058		0,75	0,49
94	Myanmar	0,254	0,03	0,045	0,147	0,171	0,70	0,70
67	Namibia	0,205	0,03	0,340	0,003		0,49	0,25
69	Nepal	0,207	0,03	0,030	0,063	0,200	0,69	0,46
13	Netherlands	0,104	0,09	0,034	0,061	0,321	0,18	0,01
11	New Zealand	0,103	0,11	0,039	0,218	0,230	0,11	0,02
118	Nicaragua	0,310	0,03	0,065	0,003		0,74	0,78
112	Niger	0,291	0,03	0,005	0,000	0,038	0,67	0,51
93	Nigeria	0,253	0,03	0,188	0,038	0,174	0,73	0,50
130	North Korea	0,352	0,03	0,048	0,006		0,83	0,97
6	Norway	0,089	0,08	0,040	0,062	0,204	0,15	0,00
82	Oman	0,234	0,03	0,160			0,48	0,77
78	Pakistan	0,229	0,03	0,060	0,041	0,173	0,56	0,61
53	Panama	0,184	0,03	0,055	0,382	0,284	0,68	0,16
103	Papua New Guinea	0,276	0,03	0,025	0,001	0,062	0,63	0,36
71	Paraguay	0,219	0,03	0,065	0,201		0,71	0,35
64	Peru	0,200	0,03	0,061	0,272	0,316	0,71	0,27
73	Philippines (E+0,001)	0,222	0,03	0,055	0,002		0,63	0,39
13	Poland	0,104	0,04	0,038	0,196	0,263	0,40	0,16
34	Portugal	0,153	0,07	0,067	0,132	0,449	0,40	0,04
78	Qatar	0,229	0,03	0,089			0,37	0,75
16	Romania	0,108	0,03	0,040	0,120	0,308	0,37	0,19
68	Russia	0,206	0,05	0,060	0,418	0,636	0,52	0,80
98	Rwanda	0,271	0,03	0,132	0,477		0,71	0,77
58	Saint Lucia	0,189	0,03	0,157	0,292	0,525	0,45	0,08
50	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	0,182	0,03	0,180	0,424	0,625	0,45	0,09

Rank	Country	Score	Anti-Social Behaviour	Unemployment Rate	Prisoners per population	Police Per Population	Corruption Perceptions	Freedom Rating
46	São Tomé and Príncipe	0,176	0,03	0,135	0,118		0,42	0,17
94	Saudi Arabia	0,254	0,03	0,135	0,199		0,54	0,93
45	Senegal	0,174	0,03	0,480	0,056		0,51	0,28
44	Serbia	0,173	0,03	0,110	0,124	0,515	0,55	0,33
48	Seychelles	0,178	0,03	0,017	0,442		0,59	0,29
73	Sierra Leone	0,221	0,03	0,086	0,057		0,40	0,35
89	Singapore	0,249	0,03	0,021	0,199	0,682	0,70	0,49
12	Slovakia	0,105	0,03	0,066	0,192	0,445	0,16	0,12
33	Slovenia	0,149	0,03	0,052	0,063	0,344	0,50	0,06
108	Somalia	0,283	0,03	0,540		0,035	0,61	0,93
37	South Africa	0,157	0,22	0,275	0,272	0,270	0,57	0,21
66	South Korea	0,204	0,03	0,049	0,108	0,193	0,46	0,17
132	South Sudan	0,358	0,03	0,115	0,005	0,392	0,88	0,94
38	Spain	0,159	0,09	0,145	0,127	0,538	0,43	0,06
66	Sri Lanka	0,204	0,03	0,040	0,098	0,423	0,62	0,44
129	Sudan	0,351	0,03	0,128	0,005		0,84	0,93
47	Suriname	0,177	0,03	0,091			0,59	0,23
84	Swaziland	0,238	0,03	0,280	0,464	0,294	0,61	0,84
17	Sweden	0,109	0,12	0,063	0,057	0,196	0,16	0,00
3	Switzerland	0,064	0,09	0,024	0,079	0,205	0,15	0,04
120	Syria	0,317	0,03	0,500	0,058		0,86	1,00
14	Taiwan	0,105	0,03	0,037		0,000	0,37	0,07
127	Tajikistan	0,349	0,03	0,024			0,79	0,91
103	Tanzania	0,276	0,03	0,090	0,005		0,64	0,55
76	Thailand	0,225	0,03	0,007	0,538	0,332	0,63	0,70
67	Timor-Leste	0,205	0,03	0,030	0,049		0,62	0,30
90	Togo	0,250	0,03	0,017	0,059	0,049	0,68	0,57
77	Trinidad and Tobago	0,227	0,03	0,045	0,291	0,473	0,59	0,18
37	Tunisia	0,157	0,03	0,159	0,176		0,58	0,31
64	Turkey	0,199	0,08	0,103	0,313		0,60	0,69
116	Turkmenistan republic	0,303	0,03	0,086	0,512		0,81	0,98
111	Uganda	0,290	0,03	0,210	0,001		0,74	0,64
62	Ukraine	0,194	0,03	0,097	0,130	0,347	0,70	0,40
74	United Arab Emirates	0,223	0,03	0,016	0,007		0,29	0,82
9	United Kingdom	0,099	0,06	0,038	0,138		0,18	0,07
26	United States	0,130	0,08	0,038	0,007	0,277	0,25	0,14
49	Uruguay	0,181	0,03	0,085	0,318	0,517	0,30	0,02
131	Uzbekistan	0,353	0,03	0,058			0,78	0,91
35	Vanuatu	0,154	0,03	0,046	0,002	0,200	0,57	0,18
109	Venezuela	0,284	0,03	0,333	0,174		0,82	0,21
112	Vietnam	0,291	0,03	0,022	0,010	0,133	0,65	0,80
128	Yemen	0,350	0,03	0,350	0,001		0,84	0,89
52	Zambia	0,184	0,03	0,150	0,138		0,63	0,46
95	Zimbabwe	0,258	0,03	0,113		0,289	0,78	0,69

WELCOME TO
THE INTERNATIONAL

The biggest Police Association in the world with almost   360,

The worldwide IPA is a growing and outward looking organisation. It is an NGO in Consultative (Special) Status with the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations; in Consultative Status with the Council of Europe, the Organisation of American States and UNESCO;

Our motto is

'Servo per Amikeco' - Service Through Friendship'

"Friendship has to be there or there will be no future for mankind" - Arthur Troop. The IPA was founded in 1950 by police sergeant Arthur Troop in the United Kingdom and has since evolved into the largest police association in the world.

Travel: IPA membership provides many opportunities to travel as part of a group or individually - meeting other members around the world. IPA friendship weeks are particularly popular.

IPA Houses: Members benefit from our hugely popular IPA Houses and other accommodation options.

These are located around the globe and are available for IPA members to stay in.

Education & Information Centre: Our beautiful historical training centre, located in the woodlands and mountains of Germany, is a unique and special location for furthering your education and has a wide variety of seminars to choose from.

Arthur Troop Scholarship: There are funding opportunities for activities and seminar programmes for IPA members. Each year the prestigious Arthur Troop Scholarship is awarded to applicants from around the

POLICE ASSOCIATION

000 members.

world.

Young Police Officers' Seminar (YPOS): Every other year, the IPA organises a Young Police Officers' Seminar, providing the opportunity for newer recruits to meet their peers and take part in a themed training programme. In recent years, the YPOS has taken participants to the UK (2019), USA (2017), Poland (2015) and Australia (2013). The majority of members attending these events are aged 35 or under, and the aim is to provide a global view of law enforcement and the IPA overall. A subsidy is provided to the organising section

from the international budget to keep costs affordable.

International Youth Gatherings (IYG): Our popular International Youth Gatherings are a chance for the children or grandchildren of IPA members to take part in an action-packed 2-week programme.

Hosted annually by a different IPA section, around fifty 16-17 year olds are invited to participate and enjoy various activities to encourage an 'international spirit', and often strong, long-lasting friendships are formed.

Join the IPA: We welcome

members of the police service, on active duty or retired. Our purpose is to create bonds of friendship and promote international co-operation. To become a member, please visit the National Sections page. If your country is listed, you can contact them directly to request further information about joining us or enrol online visit our web a page www.ipa-international.org or contact the International Administration Centre at iac@ieb-ipa.org.

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Security Alert

TRAVEL WARNING

TRAVEL ADVISORY

Level④ Do Not Travel

REGIONS

Africa

0,262/ 1

Average Score

TOP 5

24	1		Botswana	0,148
37	2		South Africa	0,157
37	3		Benin	0,157
37	4		Tunisia	0,157
45	5		Senegal	0,174

BOTTOM 5

129		Sudan	0,351
132		South Sudan	0,358
133		Libya	0,362
134		Congo republic	0,391
135		Central African	0,398

73	Algeria	0,221
123	Angola	0,321
37	Benin	0,157
24	Botswana	0,127
68	Burkina Faso	0,206
116	Burundi	0,303
125	Cameroon	0,342
57	Cabo Verde	0,188
135	Central African	0,398
122	Chad	0,320
77	Comoros	0,227
134	Congo	0,391
125	Democratic	0,342
110	Djibouti	0,285

117	Egypt	0,305
124	Equatorial Guinea	0,339
126	Eritrea	0,347
107	Ethiopia	0,283
101	Gabon	0,274
100	Gambia	0,273
49	Ghana	0,181
96	Guinea	0,262
121	Guinea-Bissau	0,319
97	Côte d'Ivoire	0,268
72	Kenya	0,220
58	Lesotho	0,189
112	Liberia	0,291
133	Libya	0,362
114	Madagascar	0,299

83	Malawi	0,238
97	Mali	0,268
105	Mauritania	0,280
95	Mauritius	0,258
75	Morocco	0,224
99	Mozambique	0,271
67	Namibia	0,205
112	Niger	0,291
93	Nigeria	0,253
98	Rwanda	0,271
46	São Tomé and	0,176
45	Senegal	0,174

48	Seychelles	0,178
73	Sierra Leone	0,221
108	Somalia	0,283
37	South Africa	0,157
132	South Sudan	0,358
129	Sudan	0,351
84	Swaziland	0,238
103	Tanzania	0,276
90	Togo	0,250
37	Tunisia	0,157
111	Uganda	0,290
52	Zambia	0,184
95	Zimbabwe	0,258

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AFRICAN SUB REGIONS

The UN Statistics Division has subdivided the African continent into five regions, Northern Africa, Central or Middle Africa, Southern Africa, East Africa, and Western Africa. These subdivisions include the following countries:

Northern Africa

0,290 /1
Average Score

Rating	Country	Score
73	Algeria	0,221
110	Djibouti	0,285
117	Egypt	0,305
126	Eritrea	0,347
133	Libya	0,362
75	Morocco	0,224
132	South Sudan	0,358
129	Sudan	0,351
37	Tunisia	0,157
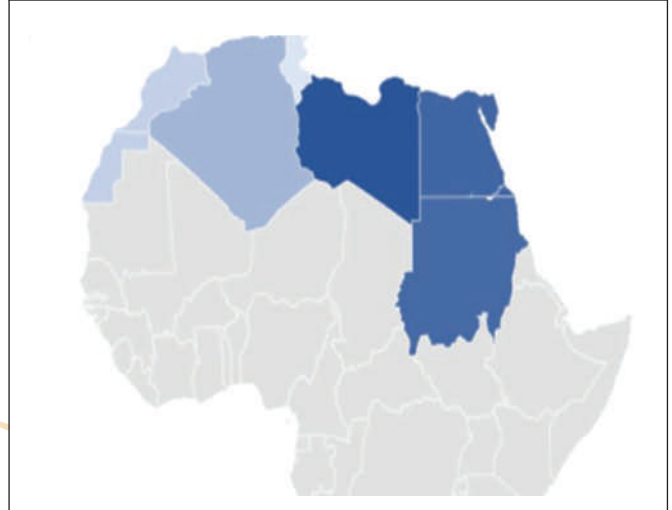
Rating: 73   Score: 0,221

Algeria

The Sahara Desert covers more than four-fifths of the land. Algeria is the continent's biggest country and is the world's 10th largest.

A major issue within Algeria is human trafficking, with women being subjected to atrocities such as forced labor, sex trafficking, prostitution, domestic service and begging. Fortunately, slight improvement has been made with Algeria moving from a category three to a category two in human trafficking.

CONFISCATED
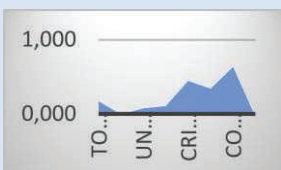
In 2016, the ANP neutralized **2,615** smugglers, **6,103** illegal immigrants and **414** drug traffickers, and seized **110,951** kilograms of processed kief, **4,768** weapons.
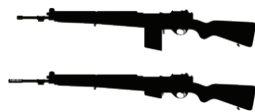
Rating: 110
Score: 0,285

Djibouti

A significant percentage of Djiboutian males, to include security and law enforcement officers, are under the influence of khat (a plant that is typically chewed) on a daily basis. The distribution of khat occurs in the afternoon hours, with sales kiosks set up across the city. The drug's effects may escalate what would otherwise be a casual interaction into confrontation.
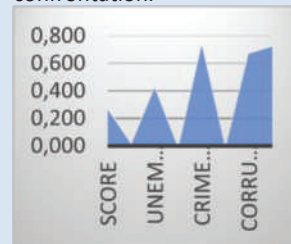
Rating: 117   Score: 0,305

Egypt

Rapid population growth and the limited amount of arable land are straining the country's resources and economy, and political unrest has often paralyzed government efforts to address the problems. The police became increasingly motorized and it Police patrols are more visible on the streets, units to combat sexual harassment and domestic violence against women have been established and deployed

Eritrea

Eritrea has very strict drug laws, and penalties are harsh.

Domestic violence, punishable as assault and battery, is commonplace but rarely reported and perpetrators hardly ever prosecuted. No information is available on the prevalence of rape.

There is considerable risk from civil unrest in Asmara. Demonstrations are rare.

Libya

A Libyan civil war began in 2011 with clashes between the government and rebel forces, and that fueled a second war that is still ongoing

Currently, the western half of the country is being "led" by a UN-backed government based out of Tripoli, but it has struggled to actually assert control over the city as its been carved up by warring militias.
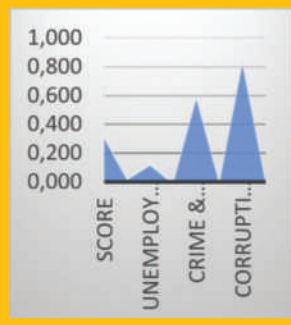
Morocco

 Following pressure for reform inspired by the "Arab Spring" of 2010, a new constitution was introduced, expanding the powers of parliament and the prime minister but leaving the king with broad authority over all branches of government.

However, the private press has succeeded in breaking taboos over some sensitive topics, including allegations of high-level corruption.

The UN High Commissioner for Human Rights during a visit urges Morocco to do more to improve its human rights record.

. Months before mass protest decapitated them

governments, the Sudanese and Algerian survey respondents were giving answers showing they were angry, fearful and desperate.

Almost two-thirds of Algerians said the country's last elections were not free or fair, more than all the other places surveyed.

Above all 117883 of serious assault was reported.

South Sudan

The UN mission in South Sudan (UNMISS) documented how, government and aligned fighters attacked 40 villages in opposition-controlled parts of southern Unity, killing at least 232 civilians and injuring many more, looted and burned homes, and used rape "as a weapon of war," against at least 120 women and girls, and ordered civilians to leave their villages. Thousands fled their homes or hiding places.
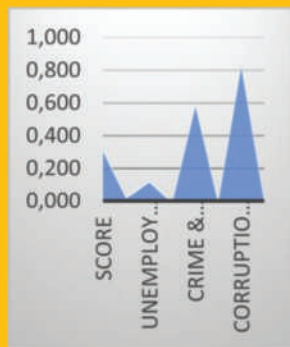
Sudan

The FCO advise against all travel to the Darfur states, the Abyei Region, South Kordofan and Blue Nile states, the southern area of West Kordofan state (that was previously part of South Kordofan), within 50km of the border with South Sudan in White Nile and Sennar states, and within 200km of the border with LibyaThe level of street crime in Khartoum and other major Sudanese cities, with the exception of Darfur, is low but increasing.
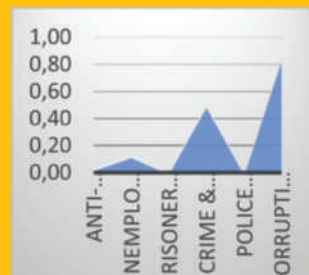
Tunisia

As early as 2013, a study by the International Crisis Group highlighted intersections between contraband cartels and terrorist groups. It noted that criminal groups were using Salafi identities to control lucrative trafficking in their territory through violence. So-called 'Islamo-gangsterism' also emerged in suburbs of the capital Tunis and in the border region with Algeria, where criminals wearing typical Salafi attire are believed to be involved in trafficking drugs and firearms

Trafficking in people – including children, women and foreigners as domestic servants and for street begging, criminal activities and sexual exploitation – exploitation. It has been happening for decades, despite laws that

prohibit and punish forced labor, child labor and sexual

With legal status and a right to protection, foreign trafficking victims are encouraged to report abuse.

The gun death rate in Tunis is 33 per 100k residents every year. Taking into account Tunis's population of 1,229,700 it means that on average, a gun death occurs once every 21 hours, 35 minutes and 12 seconds
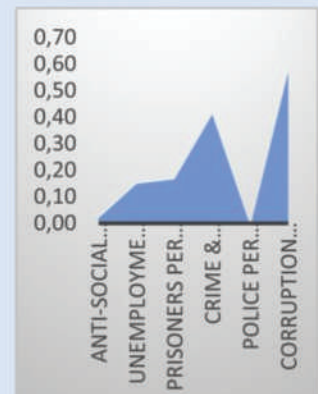
Central Africa

0,322/1
Average Score

123	🇦🇴	Angola	0,321
125	🇨🇲	Cameroon	0,342
135	🇨🇫	Central African Republic	0,398
122	🇹🇩	Chad	0,320
134	🇨🇬	Congo Republic	0,391
125	🇨🇩	Democratic Republic of	0,342
124	🇬🇶	Equatorial Guinea	0,339
101	🇬🇦	Gabon	0,274
46	🇸🇹	São Tomé and Príncipe	0,176

Rating: 123   Score: 0,321

Angola

Angolan police continue to improve their capabilities, despite internal issues like corruption and resource and training shortages.

Police are not always proactive or responsive to reports of crime or requests for assistance

Robbery remains the primary criminal threat to the expatriate community in Luanda. Assault and carjacking, sometimes escalating to homicide, have occurred throughout the capital. Violent incidents are more common after dark.

The government continues its robust efforts to enforce national traffic and safety laws, including vehicle inspections, enforcement of speeding laws, and public awareness campaigns to promote safe driving.

| 1,000 |
| 0,800 |
| 0,600 |
| 0,400 |
| 0,200 |
| 0,000 |

SCORE | UNEMPLOYM... | CRIME &... | CORRUPTION...

Rating: 125   Score: 0,342

Cameroon

Lack of access to basic services and livelihood opportunities have increased the vulnerability of displaced persons and led to negative coping mechanisms, including crime and armed banditry, particularly around areas where those fleeing instability have resettled.

Violent crime, including armed robbery and carjacking, has increased around Douala and some towns in Littoral region. Internal displacement and economic desperation stemming from the Anglophone crisis are likely drivers of this trend.

Street crime is endemic in major metropolitan areas, and ranges from opportunistic to violent in nature. Low-level and more sophisticated criminals continue to target wealthy Cameroonians, expatriates, and members of the diplomatic community.

| 0,800 |
| 0,700 |
| 0,600 |
| 0,500 |
| 0,400 |
| 0,300 |
| 0,200 |
| 0,100 |
| 0,000 |

SCORE | UNEMPLOYMEN... | CRIME &... | CORRUPTION...

Reuters

unstats.un.org

VOA

voanews.com

AP/Cassandra Vinograd

E TECHNIQUE ET SCIENTIFIQUE-ZONE

Central African Republic

Crime is a direct result of continued political instability and extreme poverty. When coupled with poor infrastructure, ethnic/religious conflict, and a weak education system, there are few licit economic opportunities for the country's youth. Many individuals turn to criminal gangs and rebel groups to earn a living.

Gatherings can escalate to violence quickly; rival factions can become aggressive toward one another and toward police.

Drug-related Crimes - Penalties for possession,

.

Penalties for possession, use, or trafficking in illegal drugs in the CAR are severe use, or trafficking in illegal drugs in the CAR is severe. Convicted offenders can expect long jail sentences and heavy fines.

Criminal gangs and armed groups employ kidnapping for ransom on a frequent basis, mainly outside of Bangui..
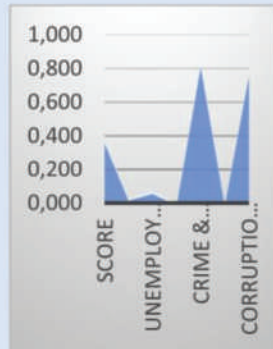
Central African Republic:
The UN peacekeeping mission, MINUSCA, deployed about 11,650 military peacekeepers and 2,080 police across many parts of the country.

Chad

Police response and emergency services vary depending on the service area, with more capabilities in major cities. Police response is generally good in N'djaména but remains limited in peripheral areas. Police and emergency response times are slower than in Western countries. Crime trends remain difficult to assess because there are no official crime statistics in Chad, and because many incidents go unreported.

Congo Republic

Crime is a direct result of Efforts continue to integrate he ex-combatants into mainstream society; however, the process has been slow, and rebels have been reluctant to disarm.

Most crimes are crimes of opportunity or against residences without guard services. Pickpocketing, muggings and aggressive street persons are the most common threat.

Drugs and Narco-Terrorism: Drug abuse is reportedly common in poor neighborhoods; however, evidence of drug trade is not readily apparent to travelers in Brazzaville and Pointe Noire.

Caution is urged when traveling through the Pool region as there are reports of frequent roadblocks and robberies by armed groups.
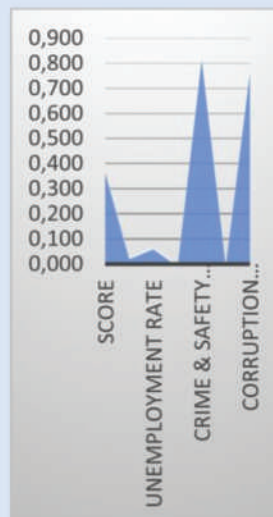
DR Congo

Police response and emergency services vary depending on the service area, with more capabilities in major cities. DRC is seen as a source and destination country for men, women, and children subjected to trafficking in persons, specifically conditions of forced labor and forced prostitution.
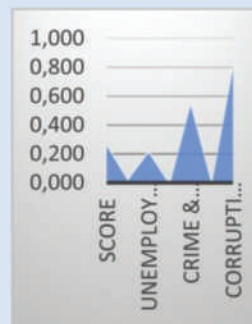
Equatorial Guinea

During 2018, there was an increase in reported robberies, both armed and unarmed, outside banking facilities.

Crime affects urban and rural areas alike due to limited police presence. The most common crime foreigners report is extortion by members of the security forces.
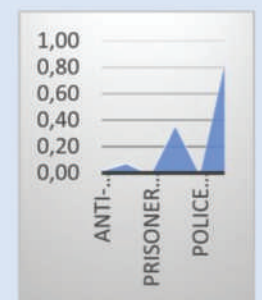
Gabon

The majority of crimes involving foreigners are non-violent confrontations – most often, crimes of opportunity. There have been some reports of foreigners robbed at knife or machete-point. These crimes include mugging, theft of unattended possessions, and pickpocketing. The items stolen most frequently during a robbery tend to be cash, cellular phones, and other electronic items.

. Gabon enforces its drug laws. Foreigners found in possession of illegal drugs should expect prosecution, punishment, and imprisonment. Marijuana is illegal in Gabon.

The police and security forces often lack communications equipment, weapons and ammunition, and vehicles, limiting their ability to respond to routine and emergency calls.

Many gendarmes and police stations have only one vehicle, and often rely on personal cellular phones to coordinate any police response. Any response is often slow and limited to writing a report or taking statements.
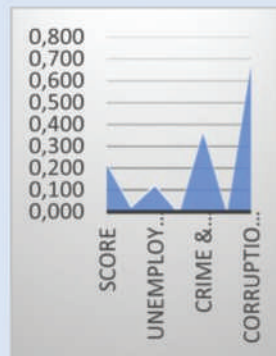
São Tomé and Príncipe

Crimes such as burglary, pick-pocketing, and armed home invasions do occur on the islands, particularly around the winter holidays. Pick-pocketing can occur anywhere but is more prevalent in public places, such as in markets, on the streets, or near hotels.

Generally, São Tomé and Príncipe is a very safe place indeed for travellers. There is very little violent crime, and armed robberies and rapes are rare still. Where else in Africa can you walk around the streets of the capital at practically any time of the day or night

There has, however, been a rise in petty crime.

Sao Tome and Principe has held peaceful elections and transition of power. This is uncharacteristic of the mainland Africa where elections spell doom and anxiety for most nations
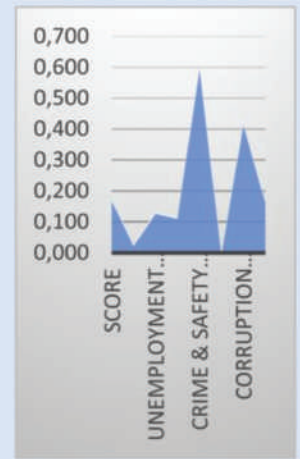
By Reuters For Citizen Digital

Eastern Africa

0,251/1

Average Score

116		Burundi	0,303
77		Comoros	0,227
107		Ethiopia	0,283
72		Kenya	0,220
114		Madagascar	0,299
83		Malawi	0,238
95		Mauritius	0,258
98		Mozambique	0,271
99		Rwanda	0,271
48		Seychelles	0,178
108		Somalia	0,283
103		Tanzania	0,276
111		Uganda	0,290
52		Zambia	0,184
95		Zimbabwe	0,258

CSIS | CENTER FOR STRATEGIC & INTERNATIONAL STUDIES

East Africa is one of the most conflicted and poorly-governed corners of the world. Terrorists based in Somalia pose a security threat to the United States, while piracy off the Somali coast affects U.S. economic interests and has led to the murders of U.S. citizens. U.S. policymakers face the challenge of protecting national security while helping tackle the poor governance which is so often a root cause of insecurity. The Africa Program brings these issues into focus by monitoring developments in the region, including: the implementation of Kenya's new constitution, the ongoing efforts to bring order and government to Somalia; the frozen yet volatile Ethiopian-Eritrean border dispute; and piracy in the Gulf of Aden and the Indian Ocean.

DW *Made for minds.*

The East African population is growing at a yearly rate of three percent. That is three times the global average. Estimates show that by 2100 four billion people will be living in Africa. A young population offers a good chance for quick economic growth, says the International Monetary Fund (IMF). Provided there are enough jobs, food and social services.

Rating: 116 Score: 0,303

Burundi

There is considerable risk from crime in Bujumbura. Overall, Westerners are unlikely to be specific targets of attack, although "wrong time, wrong place" scenarios still exist. Travelers are much more likely to be injured in a traffic accident than by an incident of crime.

Violent crimes, such as grenade attacks and armed robberies, are common. Local police lack the resources and training to respond effectively to serious and routine crimes.

There is an overall lack of sophisticated technological and counterfeiting skills. The police have almost no capability to investigate these types of crimes when they do occur.

Due to a lack of training and resources, the Burundian National Police finds it challenging to conduct traditional police responsibilities (e.g. dealing with traffic accidents, responding to an emergency at a residence). The investigative capacity of Burundian law enforcement is limited.

Rating: 77 Score: 0,277

Comoros

There is minimal risk from crime in Moroni. On the islands of Grand Comore, Moheli, and Anjouan, criminal activity is relatively low. Criminal acts against foreigners are rare. The most commonly reported crimes are petty crimes of opportunity such as pickpocketing. Be vigilant, particularly when visiting crowded markets, parks, and beaches. Avoid walking alone, especially after dark, and displaying cash and valuable personal property.

here is a potential for youth radicalization due to limited educational and economic opportunities within the country and surrounding areas.

Convictions for possessing, using, or trafficking in illegal drugs result in a mandatory minimum five-year prison sentence and heavy fines.
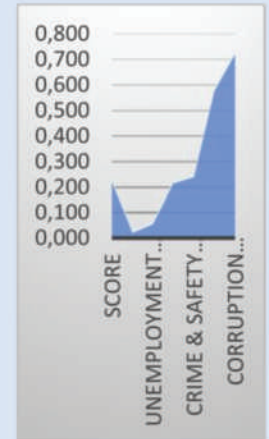
Rating: 107 Score: 0,283

Ethiopia

There is considerable risk from political violence in Addis Ababa. Flash protests and incidents of civil unrest have occurred throughout Ethiopia; these protests often turn violent. In 2017, widespread demonstrations took place across towns in Oromia and Amhara regions

Rating: 72 Score: 0,220

Kenya

There is serious risk from crime in Nairobi. The greatest threats continue to be road safety and crime.

The National Police Service Crime Report notes 65,820 reported offenses in 2018, compared to 59,029 in 2017, marking a 12% increase.

The Kenyan Police Service response has continued to make vast improvements over the last few years.

Kenya is a transit country for illegal narcotics. Drug trafficking in Kenya often involves other transnational organized criminality, to include money laundering and weapons trafficking.

Counterfeiting and trademark infringement is widespread, and represents a major concern for local and international business. There is considerable risk from terrorism in Nairobi. Terrorism remains a high priority concern.
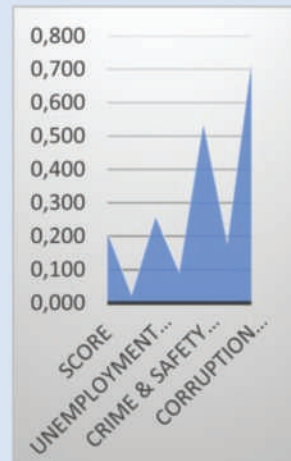
Rating: 114 Score: 0,299

Madagascar

Due to the lack of resources and equipment, police/gendarmerie response to victims of a crime is often limited, slow, or nonexistent. This is primarily due to the lack of staffing, training, and funding, and reflects broader economic deterioration. The likelihood of the security forces responding to an incident depends on availability of personnel and gasoline for vehicles
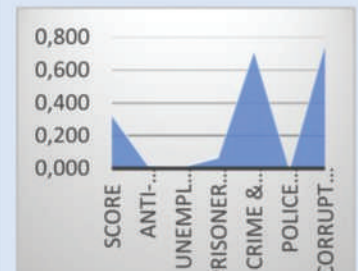
Rating: 83 Score: 0,238

Malawi

Malawi presents a crime and safety situation consistent with many impoverished and developing countries. As the country continues to address ongoing economic issues, crime remains a serious concern. Pickpockets and purse snatchers often loiter near bus stations, marketplaces, shopping centers, and restaurants.

One of the greatest safety risks when visiting Malawi is the potential for a traffic accident. If a road accident occurs away from an urban area, there is little chance of a timely emergency medical response. The capabilities of the Malawi Police Service are growing,

but its abilities to deter and investigate crimes, assist victims, and apprehend criminals are extremely limited.

The police lack basic equipment (particularly transportation), are poorly funded, and do not receive sufficient training. Public support for the police has continued to drop, due in part to alleged corruption and ineffectiveness in deterring criminal activity.
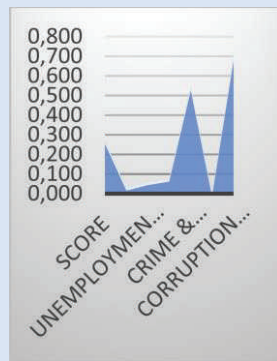
Rating: 95 Score: 0,178

Mauritius

There is minimal risk of crime in Port Louis. Mauritius is one of the safest countries in the region for resident and visiting foreigners. The national crime rate continues to be low, but the increase of drug use remains a growing problem. The police, customs officials, and the coast guard have made several large seizures of drugs; this may say more about the volume coming in than the amount stopped.

Violent crimes (e.g. assault, murder, rape) occur but are uncommon compared to other African countries.

Most violent crimes are "crimes of passion," or attacks resulting from the escalation of domestic or neighborhood disputes. While violent crime involving tourists or business travelers is not common, there were a few high-profile violent crimes against foreigners in 2018:
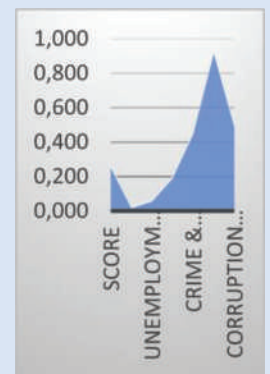
Partially Free   AUTHORITARIAN RATING   **Not Free**

Rating: 98 Score: 0,271

Mozambique

All of Mozambique's borders, including the eastern coast and airports, are porous and facilitate trafficking drugs, humans, and illicit wildlife products. While lack of opportunity prevents most illegal traffickers from settling in Mozambique.

Rating: 99 Score: 0,271

Rwanda

Residential crimes tend to be crimes of opportunity, with unsecured items that are easy to transport and sell stolen from yards or unsecured homes. There has been no increase in forcible entry of homes to commit robberies; however, burglars generally target homes when residents are not present.

Although violent crimes such as assault, robbery, rape, and home invasion occur in Rwanda, they are rarely committed against foreigners. In 2018, however, the Embassy received several reports of late-night assaults and robberies involving

pedestrians walking alone in poorly lighted neighborhoods

Drug abuse is not a significant problem, but marijuana is increasingly available. The Rwanda National Police (RNP) has interdicted drugs coming from the DRC and other border crossings.

Rating: 48 Score: 0,178
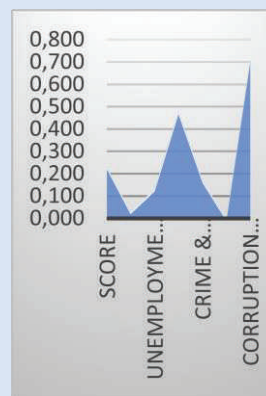
Seychelles

According to official police figures, there has been a decrease in incidents of petty theft, burglary, robbery, and other crime of opportunity. In 2018, robbery and burglary cases decreased by 45% and 17% respectively compared to 2017. Seychellois Police have increased their enforcement of drug trafficking and drug abuse since 2016.
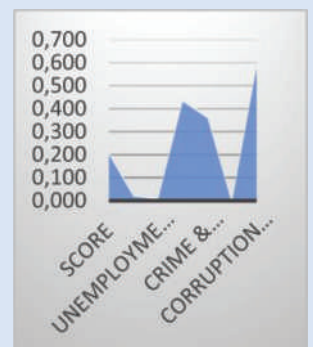
Somalia

While Somaliland has experienced a level of stability not present in other parts of Somalia. UNSOM - United Nations police in the UN Assistance Mission in Somalia has a active positive effect on the rating.

Violent crime, including assassinations, murder, kidnapping, and armed robbery, is common throughout Somalia, including in Mogadishu.

There is serious risk from political violence in Mogadishu. Demonstrations and acts of civil disobedience are not uncommon, and often become violent. Somali police forces are understaffed, enforcement services

ill-equipped, do not receive training commensurate with U.S. or EU standards, and struggle to provide consistent basic law.

Enforcement of criminal laws is haphazard to nonexistentbut its abilities to deter and investigate crimes, assist victims, and apprehend criminals are extremely limited.

The police lack basic equipment (particularly transportation), are poorly funded, and do not receive sufficient training.
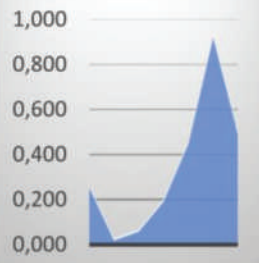
Tanzania

The police suffer from a lack of resources, with low wages, an inadequate number of officers, limited vehicles, insufficient gasoline, few radios, and many training needs. Some police may not be responsive to citizen complaints; others may take a report, but fail to initiate an investigation.

The ability of authorities to investigate crimes is constrained by resource limitations; visitors should adjust their expectations accordingly.

Property theft and non-violent crime may not rise to the level of investigation.

According to some national polls, Tanzanians perceive the police as the most corrupt institution in the country.

Street crime is rampant in the country's urban areas, including in Dar es Salaam.
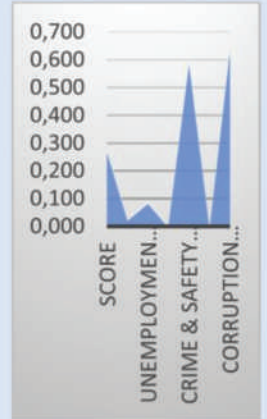
Uganda

Most violent robberies in Kampala target individuals or small groups walking alone in isolated areas after dark. The UPF maintains heavy police deployments in metropolitan Despite efforts to professionalize and modernize the force, the UPF still struggles with a lack of resources, corruption, and regular reports of human rights violations.

Zambia

The use of firearms and edged weapons during the commission of many crimes is common; visitors should not resist if confronted.

In Lusaka's high-density residential neighborhoods or compounds (e.g., Chalala, Bauleni, Kalingalinga, Kanyama, Chibolya, Chainda), groups of criminals commit crimes that go uninvestigated due to a lack of police resources.

Zambian police units do not perform at the level of a U.S. police force in terms of capability, responsiveness, discipline, or professionalism.

Zambia Police Service is almost solely a reactive force and demonstrates rather poor proactive law enforcement techniques and initiative to deter or investigate crime. Police often lack equipment, resources, training, and personnel to respond to calls for assistance or other emergencies.

Zimbabwe

The ZRP are underfunded and poorly trained. Officers may find it difficult to respond to a call for mobile assistance. Often, a complainant must go to the nearest police station and pick up an officer to assist. Be aware that the level of competence varies. For vehicle accidents, be patient; they will come, but it may take an extended period. There are very few acts of extremism in the country.

When an emergency strikes, emergency vehicles need to react and reach the scene as early as possible, they need adequate equipment to make sure they can handle any circumstance. As part of the research in the Critical Assessment Of The Future Police Concept Development that includes deaf and driving, with the conclusion that police don't know how to communicate with the deaf in a tense situation where any move can be mistaken as a threat.

Research is about finding a solution to a problem by incorporating a systematic and holistic method in finding the solution, and for future reference, the problem is the communication between the police and the deaf in a volatile circumstance. The law is there for our safety, and the police are there to make sure they enforce the law.

Thus, improving the methods of communication and understanding between the public and police is essential.

Dealing with law enforcement can be a frightening experience under even the best of circumstances for a deaf person and on the discussion on warning equipment suitable and understandable to a person who is deaf. The study of improving the police and deaf relations and halter volatile circumstances and the prevention of conflict between the law enforcement and the deaf by an introduction to international standards on identifying you as a hearing-impaired person.

The World Federation of the Deaf stated that over 70 million deaf people live in the world and with over 300 sign languages of interpretation.

This brings up the fundamental importance of visual signs from a hearing-impaired person to a hearing. So, imposing a standard of light warning on instructions to pull over for the hearing and the deaf person will understand the instructions of the police officer.

The problem is not that the driver sees the lights, it is how it is interpreted, and if the police officer talks over the microphone the problem can persist that the officer gives instruction, but he can't follow instructions to bring the vehicle to a full stop.

The solution is a direct identification light. Many police use the searchlight mounted on the vehicle to show which vehicle they identified and instructed to stop. Again, above mentioned method makes use of straight direct light, an alternative is a direct sequenced light beam from the roof light bar, a pure white light, thus showing to the driver he or she is the identified vehicle that the police requests to stop. Purposed versatile signalling equipment is not only for the police members but for the public.

By applying a non-verbal or sound related instructional method when instructing a vehicle to stop by activating the lights and sirens is outdated. Problems identified in the study is with the manufactures of emergency lights, and a common assumption the flashing lights are just a few colours coded lights to show it's an emergency vehicle, to draw attention so road users keep following the emergency draw attention so road users keep follow police vehicle directives. So, emergency light-bar manufacturers conduct business in such a way, thinking if it blinks or rotates it is enough, but it is not.

The hearing impaired need to be extra cautious when pulled over by a police officer, one should not put your hands in your pockets trying to take out the car that conveys that you are deaf reaching into his or her pocket to get a card that shows the barrier of the card is deaf and has instructions on how to reach an interpreter, but the officer believes instead that he or she

THE DEAF AND THE POLICE

For the safety of yourself and others, this research has found an alternative to advised the deaf person to place your hand over your ears, it will be high enough not to be a threat to any person and the police officer will understand without saying a word.

There may be an assumption by the officer that the suspect is non-compliant when those commands fall on deaf ears and the current sign for deaf is by moving from your ear to your chin or from your chin to your ear, and acceptable for a person who understands sign language, but will it work when a firearm barrel pointed in your direction.

By adopting the protocol to international sign language, it will give a sense of full cooperation from the police to the hearing impaired by contributing to the inclusive policy development that endorses the voice of the Deaf community in police training.

Say, 'I am deaf' internationally, by placing my hand on any ear tapping twice and then on top of your head, then the usual hands in the air.

By creating an upward movement with your hands will minimise that the police officer will see you as a threat, and while inside the vehicle, taping twice on the roof of the vehicle will show your cooperation and show you can't follow any verbal command.

Cite: Etsebeth, T. (2019). The Deaf and the Police. Global Police index, (1), p.37.

West-Africa

37		Benin	0,157
68		Burkina Faso	0,206
57		Cape Verde	0,188
100		Gambia	0,273
49		Ghana	0,181
96		Guinea	0,262
121		Guinea-Bissau	0,319
97		Ivory Coast	0,268
112		Liberia	0,291
97		Mali	0,268
105		Mauritania	0,280
112		Niger	0,291
93		Nigeria	0,253
45		Senegal	0,174
73		Sierra Leone	0,221
90		Togo	0,250

0,242/1

Average Score

Rating: 37   Score: 0,157

Benin

Petty crime is common throughout Benin. Street robbery is a significant problem in Cotonou. Robbery and mugging occur along the Boulevard de France (the beach road by the Marina and Novotel Hotels) and on the beaches near hotels frequented by international visitors. Most of the reported incidents involve the use of force, often by armed persons, with occasional minor injury to the victim.

Overland travel to Nigeria is dangerous near the Benin/Nigeria border due to unofficial checkpoints and highway banditry.

Even in daylight hours, foreigners on the beach near Cotonou are frequent victims of robberies

There has been a continued increase in the number of robberies and carjacking incidents after dark, both within metropolitan Cotonou.

Rating: 68   Score: 0,206

Burkina Faso

Terrorist groups continue plotting attacks in Burkina Faso. Terrorists may conduct attacks anywhere with little or no warning. Targets could include hotels, restaurants, police stations, customs offices, areas at or near mining sites, places of worship, military posts, and schools.

Burkina Faso experiences attacks throughout the country.

On March 7, 2019 the Burkinabe army launched a military operation to combat terrorism in the east of the country that led to the arrest of approximately 100 terrorists. On May 10, Burkinabe security forces launched a counterterrorism operation in Burkina Faso's northern regions.

AFP

GHANA POLICE
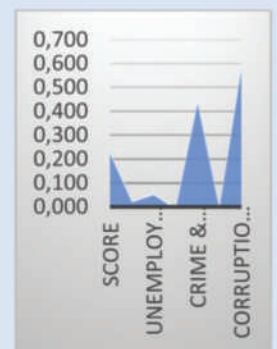
NOT CROSS   CRIME SCENE DO NOT CROSS   CRIME SCENE D

AFP (Photo: VOA/Kayi Lawson)

Rating: 57   Score: 0,188

Cape Verde

Most crimes tend to be those of opportunity, that is pick-pocketing and burglary, both of which are fueled in part by high unemployment and drug abuse.

Purse snatchings and pick pocketing by groups of muggers have been known to become violent. Armed attacks occurred with some regularity in Praia and resort areas around the island of Santiago. In some instances, robbers have been armed with knives, or cutting instruments, and occasionally with a gun. Civil unrest and civil disorder are not common

Political violence is virtually unknown. Occasional economic issues have sparked some minor demonstrations, but these have all been peaceful. Strikes are also extremely rare, and work stoppages due labor shortages are infrequent, largely because of high unemployment.

Rating: 100   Score: 0,273

Gambia

Poor economic growth and food insecurity have also contributed to the rise in crime rates. A wide range of criminal activity occurs in Banjul, especially after dark.

Criminals often target victims based on perceived affluence or perceived vulnerability. If a criminal threatens you with violence over money/belongings, comply with demands and attempt to end the confrontation as quickly as possible.

Crimes of opportunity (e.g. pickpocketing, purse snatching,

theft of valuables from vehicles, assault, and residential burglary) are the most frequently encountered crimes by U.S. citizens, and are often preventable. Violent crime is rare.

Burglaries are common. Over the past few years, reports of residential crimes have increased.

Rating: 49   Score: 0,181

Ghana

There is serious risk from crime in Accra. Violent crime is on the rise, including armed robberies in expatriate residential areas. Most cases occur at night. Nationwide, violent crime results in more than 500 deaths per year. Criminals frequently carry weapons; the most prevalent are locally manufactured pistols, rifles, and shotguns. Reliable sources estimate that there are 1.2 million unregistered guns in Ghana. Victims of robbery should comply with perpetrator demands, as resistance may cause the situation to escalate to violence.

Street crime is a serious problem throughout the country, and is especially acute in Accra and other large cities. Pickpocketing, purse snatching, and various scams are the most common forms of

crime expatriates encounter. Most frequently, criminals target travelers in crowded areas.

Ghana has become a significant trans-shipment point for illegal drugs, particularly cocaine from South America and heroin from Afghanistan. Ghana has taken limited steps to combat illicit trafficking of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances. Trafficking has also fueled increasing domestic drug consumption.

Rating: 96   Score: 0,262

Guinea

The city experiences a wide spectrum of criminal activity. Crimes of opportunity (e.g. pickpocketing, purse snatching, theft of valuables from vehicles, assaults, residential burglaries) are of particular concern. In particular, low-level criminal activity occurs in areas where people congregate, such as markets.

Criminals may take advantage of foreigners attempting to navigate these crowded locations.

Guinea is a transit point for trafficking, with illegal drugs smuggled into and out of its territory and on to neighboring West African countries. Acts of piracy in West Africa are concentrated in the Gulf of Guinea near Nigeria,

Benin, and Ghana; however, recent incidents off Conakry highlight the existence of maritime security risks in Guinean waters.

Security forces are generally quick to respond to demonstrations and mob activities. Police often discharge firearms in the air or use tear gas to disperse crowds. There have been incidents where bystanders are by falling rounds, incurring serious injury/death.
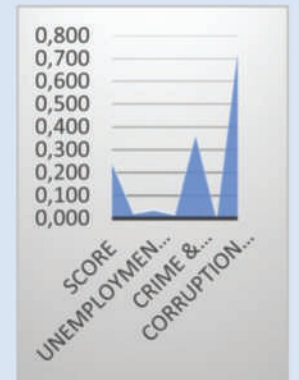
Guinea-Bissau

There is a considerable risk of crime in Bissau. Criminals target foreigners for crimes of opportunity (e.g. petty theft, pickpocketing, theft from vehicles, minor assaults). In particular, low-level criminal activity occurs in crowded areas

Guinea-Bissau is a transit point for narcotics trafficking to Europe from South America. Archipelago off the coast of Bissau, as well as remote airstrips, for trafficking drugs, arms, and persons. The lack of enforcement capabilities, resources, porous borders, susceptibility to corruption, and the country's location in relation to Europe, South America, and West Africa provide an opportune environment for traffickers. International drug cartels and other criminal organizations may use the un-policed.

Ivory Coast

Crime (violent crime, carjackings, armed residential/street robberies, car theft) is prevalent. The majority of crimes against foreigners are non-violent crimes of opportunity (muggings, pickpocketing, theft of unattended possessions)

Weapons are readily available and circulate freely throughout the country. There continue to be numerous incidents of highway banditry and other attacks in the countryside.

Police are largely ineffective at deterring crime and need significant training. They lack communication equipment, weapons, and vehicles, severely limiting their capacity to respond. Many gendarmes and police stations outside of Abidjan have one vehicle for the entire security force and often must receive calls via cell phone.
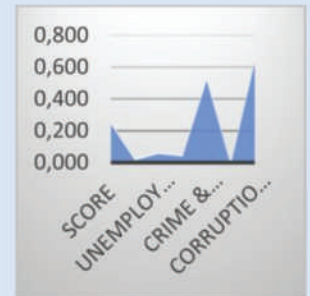
Liberia

In 2018, there was an increase in non-violent crimes from the previous year.

Most non-violent crimes in Liberia are property crimes – namely "snatch and grabs" of electronics, purses, bags, and backpacks; vehicular vandalism; and vehicle theft.

These types of petty crimes of opportunity are the most commonly reported crimes affecting foreigners, and are prevalent throughout Liberia — usually in densely populated areas. Young male assailants between the ages of 13 to 25 commit most of the snatch-and-grabs.

Criminals are often armed. They may carry knives or homemade guns, and occasionally work in small groups to target unsuspecting victims. In most cases, violence does not result if the victim is compliant.

However, crimes resulting in the use of lethal force have increased greatly in Liberia. Crimes of this nature (e.g. robberies, burglaries, muggings, and assaults) tend to target local **nationals.**

Mali

Although most crimes in Bamako are of a nonviolent, opportunistic nature, criminals can be violent. Assaults involving firearms and physical violence pose continued threats, and property theft is regularly reported. The majority of reported attacks have targeted unaccompanied individuals in the early morning or late night hours and ranged from muggings at gun or knifepoint to physical assaults. .

Traffic police are routinely slow to respond to accidents; drivers often resolve accidents without the assistance of the police by mutually agreeing on a sum of money to cover damages.

Local drivers expect motorists involved in an accident resulting in injury to pay for the immediate medical treatment of the injured, regardless of who was at fault. Crowds commonly gather at the scene of an accident/altercation, and support either party involved; this can potentially threaten the safety of the parties if tensions escalate. Vigilante street justice is common.

Rating: 105 Score: 0,268

Mauritania

Mauritania has no identified problem with the production, transshipment, or abuse of synthetic drugs, either opioid or non-narcotic. The country is a transshipment point for concentrated cannabis (hashish) that originates in Morocco and moves through Mauritania on its way to markets in Europe, the Persian Gulf, and the Levant.

There is a small problem with domestic cannabis use, and a perceived growing problem of cocaine use. The national police have a unit that conducts anti-drug education and monitors national trafficking and abuse trends.

Police response in Nouakchott, especially in outlying areas, is slow. Police rarely have access to vehicles and, in most cases, a victim must appear at a police station or give officers a ride to the scene of a crime to obtain law enforcement services.

Rating: 112 Score: 0,291

Niger

Violent crimes (e.g. muggings, assaults) are not as common as non-violent crimes, and typically occur after dark. Assailants may be aggressive and display a weapon during a robbery; knives are the most frequently employed weapon, as some Nigeriens carry knives or machetes as part of their normal dress.

Smuggling of narcotics and other items from Mali through Niger to Libya and from Nigeria is prevalent.

The police sometimes lack the resources (e.g. vehicles, fuel) to respond immediately to calls for assistance.

Relations between Christians and Muslims are predominantly peaceful in Niger. However, episodic violent protests have occurred in Maradi in which demonstrators set fire to churches, burn tires, and erect roadblocks. In response to such religious violence.

Rating: 93 Score: 0,253

Nigeria

There is only limited and minimally effective enforcement of laws by local traffic officials. Traffic police officers routinely seek bribes. Drivers of all nationalities may experience harassment and shakedowns at vehicle checkpoints and during other encounters with officials. Vehicle occupants should always remain polite, slow down, and acknowledge police or military at checkpoints.

Rape remains a serious problem. There is no comprehensive national law for combatting violence against women.

despite a visible police presence in large cities, police response is variable. Law enforcement authorities usually respond slowly or not at all, and provide minimal investigative support to victims.

The Rapid Response Squad's policing capacity and emergency response capabilities continue to grow, but remain in a nascent state.

A serious lack of resources (e.g. communications equipment, vehicles, skilled leadership, and training) continues to undermine the effectiveness of the Nigeria Police Force (NPF). Crime laboratories and facilities to process evidence are rare. A DNA forensic lab opened in late 2017.

Rating: 45 Score: 0,174

Senegal

n 2018, criminals continued to use scooters, motorcycles, and mopeds to steal purses/backpacks from pedestrians in all neighborhoods of Dakar. There have been incidents of individuals on mopeds robbing other individuals on mopeds. Minor injuries often occur during moped attacks; as drivers may knock down or drag victims

Public protests, demonstrations, and strikes occur regularly and can escalate into violence.

Senegal is a pass-through point for West African drug trafficking, primarily from Guinea and Guinea-Bissau. Some small marijuana cultivation efforts also exist within Senegal.

Senegal has minimal resources available for victim assistance and support.
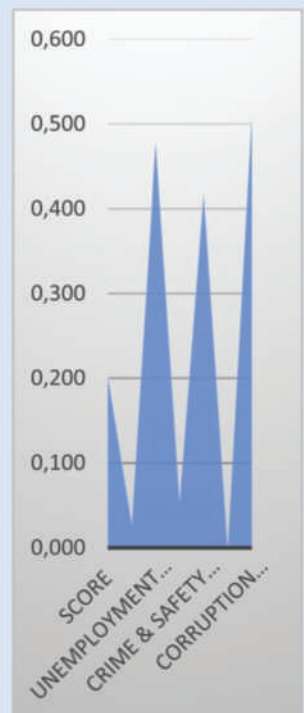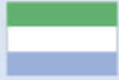
Sierra Leone

Gangs pose a potential threat to public order, with increased criminality, anti-social behavior, and drug use. Most often, gangs are comprised of unemployed youth who align according to political affiliation, sports teams, or music preferences (e.g., rival local hip-hop artists). Most gang activity is in the eastern area of Freetown, and usually does not affect foreigners.

Borders areas with neighboring states are more susceptible to criminality due to the lack of security force presence and/or enforcement of customs/immigration laws at most crossing areas. Drug trafficking and cultivation exist in Sierra Leone and continue to threaten the stability and safety of the region. The increase in narcotics trafficking through Sierra Leone, with links to international organized crime syndicates, is a disturbing trend

The considerable wealth associated with the drug trade, channeled with the help of corrupt officials, has had a destabilizing impact on the country. Transiting drugs, including cocaine, methamphetamines, and marijuana, are easily found on the local market. The majority of the marijuana is transported over neighboring borders for sale. Poorly maintained border controls contribute to the growth of the illicit drug trade in the region, and provide opportunities for organized crime to expand their activities

Togo

In recent years, violent crime has become increasingly prevalent throughout the country. Incidents have included the use of machetes and knives, firearms, and makeshift weapons, as well as the use of ruses or trickery to lure in a victim. Robbery victims should comply with the demands of perpetrators, as perpetrators may be armed, and resisting may cause the situation to escalate to violence.

There have been sophisticated armed robberies, often committed by organized transnational criminal groups. Residential and business burglaries are frequent in Lomé.

Togolese security forces lack counterterrorism training and have limited capabilities to detect or intercept terrorists entering the country or their activities.

Drug-related violent crimes are uncommon in Togo. However, criminals traffic narcotics into Togo. Traffickers use Lomé's international airport as a hub, bringing drugs for transport to other parts of Africa and onward to Europe.

Togo's legal systems are vastly different from our own. Authorities may expel, arrest, or imprison persons violating Togo's laws, even unknowingly.

yellow.place
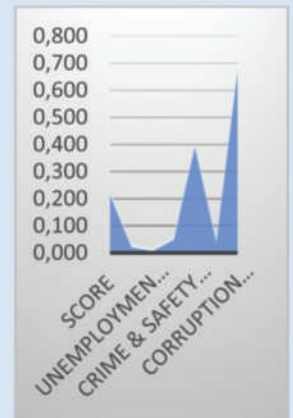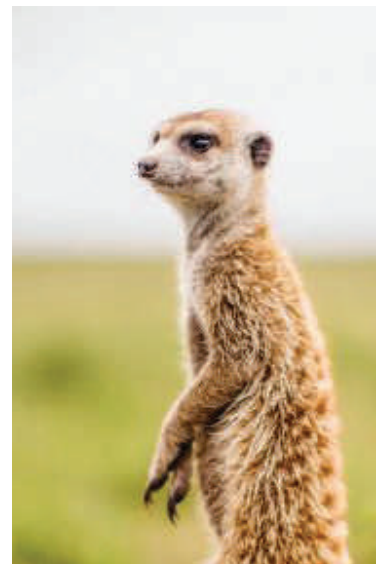
AFRICA SUB REGIONS

Southern Africa

0,183/1
Average Score

24		Botswana	0,127
37		South Africa	0,157
58		Lesotho	0,189
67		Namibia	0,205
84		Swaziland	0,238

Analytics indicate that 8.6 million international tourists have visited South Africa this year and the second most visited country in Africa.

Rating: 24 Score: 0.127

Botswana

There is considerable risk from crime in Gaborone. Criminal incidents, particularly crimes of opportunity, can occur regardless of location. Theft of mobile phones, laptop computers, and other mobile devices are common.

Criminals can be confrontational. Criminals often arm themselves with knives or blunt objects. Botswana has strict gun-control laws; however, criminals reportedly smuggle firearms from neighboring countries where weapons are inexpensive and readily available.

The police are well intentioned and active in their efforts to prevent and combat crime. However, personnel and resource shortages limit operational effectiveness. Vehicle and foot patrols in residential and commercial areas are infrequent. Mobile response capability is limited.

In response to shortfalls, there are community-policing programs in many neighborhoods.

Rating: 37 Score: 0.157

South Africa

Common crimes include murder, rape, armed robbery, carjacking, home invasion, property theft, smash-and-grabs, and ATM robberies. Armed robbery is the most prevalent major crime, most often involving handguns and/or knives.

South Africa has one of the highest rates of rape in the world. While not specifically targeted, foreigners are often victims. Labor strikes and protests occur frequently and can be violent and disruptive.

heroin primarily destined for Europe.

The South African Police Service (SAPS) has made a strong effort to decrease its response time in recent years. While active crimes will take precedence over crimes that have concluded, SAPS will respond to incidents within a reasonable time.

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Lesotho

Even though Lesotho has very strict gun-control laws, criminal elements smuggle firearms in from South Africa through the porous border. The use of firearms in conducting criminal acts is on the rise.

Namibia

Residential break-ins remain prevalent, and armed robberies are on the rise. Criminals generally target unoccupied residences; however, home invasions resulting in violence do occur when criminals encounter residents.

Namibia is not a drug-producing country; it is a drug transit route. Most of the drugs that are available locally arrive via smugglers

There is minimal risk from civil unrest in Windhoek. Public demonstrations are rare and are almost always non-violent.

Most of the local protests in 2018 have involved labor issues such as working conditions, wages, etc.criminals frequently target people walking the streets alone, especially after normal business hours or after dark, with purses, bags, or backpacks; they can easily resell electronics such as laptops, tablets, and smartphones on the black market.

Eswatini (Swaziland)

Criminals usually brandish edged weapons (knives or machetes), but the use of firearms has steadily increased in the past few years. While criminals generally rely on the threat of force to commit crimes, they will resort to physical, to include deadly, force if victims resist.

Image by David Mark from Pixabay

SOUTH AFRICAN POLICE SERVICE
SPECIAL TASK FORCE

The South African Police Service Special Task Force is the special operations element of the South African Police Service (SAPS).

The Special Task Force Coat of Arms depicts a blue shield with a lightning bolt flashing downwards from the apex of the shield. Across the bolt is a gold-rimmed red disc and a golden falcon in flight.

The STF had a formidable reputation in counter terrorism and insurgency Unlike most civilian/police counter terrorist units around the world, the special task force is also trained to conduct military special operations and has done so on many occasions, operating with their military counter parts.

The Special Task Force has participated in numerous operations including the tracing and elimination of terrorists, terrorist bases and arms caches; the rescuing of hostages; underwater searches for bodies and exhibits; protection of VIPs; provision of specialised training to other units and various rescue operations.

Members of the Special Task Force must continually undertake refresher training to ensure the maintenance of the highest standards of fitness and expertise. Members must be prepared to depart to any destination within the country at short notice. In addition, as operators' family members are not given information on the destination, nature or duration of an operation, they too remain in a constant state of tension and uncertainty.

Operator Status: Once a member has completed all the compulsory post selection training courses and has served in a combat section for a period of two (2) years, operator status will be achieved and confirmed by the receipt of the operator's badge at a parade usually presented by the Chief of the South African Police. (sapstf.org)

Southern African Development Community (SADC)

SADC

0,235/1
Average Score

Top Rating

Rank		Country	Score
24		Botswana	0,127
37		South Africa	0,157
48		Seychelles	0,178
52		Zambia	0,184
58		Lesotho	0,189
67		Namibia	0,205
77		Comoros	0,227
83		Malawi	0,238
84		Swaziland	0,238
95		Mauritius	0,258
95		Zimbabwe	0,258
99		Mozambique	0,271
103		Tanzania	0,276
114		Madagascar	0,299
123		Angola	0,321
125		Democratic Rep of Congo	0,342

Bottom Rating

SOUTHERN AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT COMMUNITY
TOWARDS A COMMON FUTURE

The main objectives of SADC are to achieve development, peace and security, and economic growth, to alleviate poverty, enhance the standard and quality of life of the peoples of Southern Africa, and support the socially disadvantaged through regional integration, built on democratic principles and equitable and sustainable development.

The vision of SADC is one of a Common Future, a future within a regional community that will ensure economic well-being, improvement of the standards of living and quality of life, freedom and social justice and peace and security for the people of Southern Africa.

THE FIFTY MOST VIOLENT CITIES IN THE WORLD

1. Los Cabos, México
2. Caracas, Venezuela
3. Acapulco, México
4. Natal, Brasil
5. Tijuana, México
6. La Paz, México
7. Fortaleza, Brasil
8. Victoria, México
9. Guayana, Venezuela
10. Belém, Brasil
11. Vitória da Conquista, Brasil
12. Culiacán, México
13. St. Louis, United States
14. Maceió, Brazil
15. Cape Town, South Africa
16. Kingston, Jamaica
17. San Salvador, El Salvador
18. Aracaju, Brazil
19. Feira de Santana, Brazil
20. Juarez, Mexico,
21. Baltimore, United States
22. Recife, Brazil
23. Maturín, Venezuela
24. Guatemala, Guatemala
25. Salvador, Brazil
26. San Pedro Sula, Honduras
27. Valencia, Venezuela

26. Cali, Colombia
29. Chihuahua, México
30. João Pessoa, Brasil
31. Obregón, México
32. San Juan, Puerto Rico
33. Barquisimeto, Venezuela
34. Manaus, Brasil
35. Tegucigalpa, Honduras
36. Tepic, México
37. Palmira, Colombia
38. Reynosa, México
39. Porto Alegre, Brasil
40. Macapá, Brasil
41. New Orleans, United States
42. Detroit, United States
43. Mazatlán, México
44. Durban, South Africa

45. Campos dos Goytacazes, Brasil
46. Port Elizabeth, South Africa
47. Campina Grande, Brasil
48. Teresina, Brasil
49. Vitória, Brasil
50. Cúcuta, Colombia

Credits:FRANK JACOBS / Think Big

Image from Pixabay

Americas

Americas	0.210 / 1
	Average Score

TOP 5

18	🇨🇱	Chile	0,114
19	🇨🇦	Canada	0,115
26	🇺🇸	United States	0,130
31	🇬🇩	Grenada	0,143
36		Costa Rica	0,156

BOTTOM 5

105		Guatemala	0,280
109		Venezuela	0,284
113		Honduras	0,295
114		Haiti	0,299
118		Nicaragua	0,310

81	Argentina	0,232	18	Chile	0,114	105	Guatemala	0,280	64	Peru	0,200
84	Bahamas	0,238	55	Colombia	0,186	86	Guyana	0,243	58	Saint Lucia	0,189
42	Barbados	0,171	36	Costa Rica	0,156	114	Haiti	0,299	50	Saint Vincent	0,182
70	Bolivia	0,217	104	Cuba	0,277	113	Honduras	0,295	47	Suriname	0,177
56	Brazil	0,187	80	Dominica	0,231	61	Jamaica	0,193	77	Trinidad and	0,227
19	Canada	0,115	54	Dominican	0,185	84	Mexico	0,238	26	United States	0,130
			54	Ecuador	0,185	118	Nicaragua	0,310	49	Uruguay	0,181
			92	El Salvador	0,252	53	Panama	0,184	109	Venezuela	0,284
			31	Grenada	0,143	71	Paraguay	0,219			

North America

0,161/1
Average Score

19	🇨🇦	Canada	0,115
26	🇺🇸	United States	0,130
84	🇲🇽	Mexico	0,238

The United States incarcerates more people than any other country in the world. There are currently 2.2 million people in jail, or about 22% of the world's population of inmates.

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Rating: 19   Score: 0,115

🇨🇦 Canada

Police agencies are extremely professional and proactive in their enforcement efforts. Well-trained, well-equipped specialized units are committed to combating organized crime and gang activity in the region.

Rating: 26   Score: 0,145

🇺🇸 United States

Violent crime in the U.S. has fallen sharply over the past quarter century. The two most commonly cited sources of crime statistics in the U.S. both show a substantial decline in the violent crime rate since it peaked in the early 1990s. In 2017, there were more than 600 violent crimes per 100,000 residents in Alaska, New Mexico and Tennessee. Most crimes are not reported to police, and most reported crimes are not solved. In 2017, only 45% of violent crimes were reported to police.

Half of Americans have said crime is up in their area compared with the year before.

Property crime has declined significantly over the long term. Opinion surveys regularly find that Americans believe crime is up nationally, even when the data show it is down, the cause could be related to social media rumors.

Rating: 84 Score: 0,212

🇲🇽 Mexico

The low rate of criminal convictions contributes to the high rate of crime. Organized criminal groups continue to cause significant levels of violence. The FBI (US) investigated 64 victims of kidnapping was a U.S.

The army and navy have been heavily involved in anti-crime initiatives, as they combat organized criminal groups.

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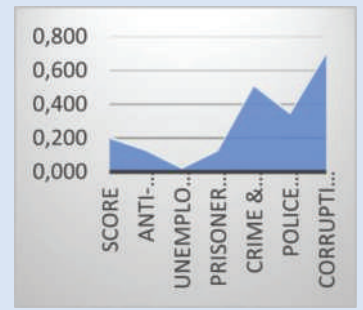
© picture-alliance/dpa/M. Ugarte

Photo by Roman Koester on Unsplash

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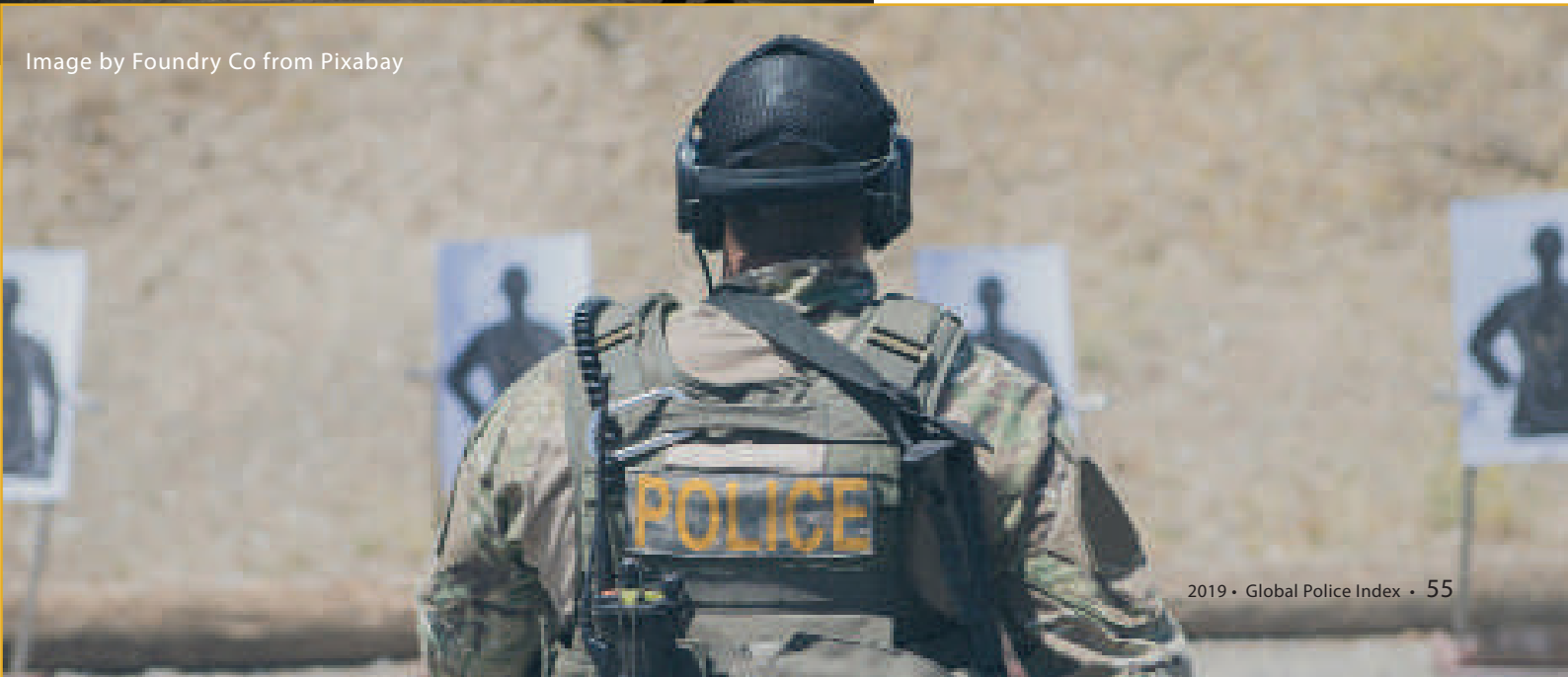
Image by Foundry Co from Pixabay

AMERICA SUB REGIONS

Central America

0,246/1
Average Score

36		Costa Rica	0,156
92		El Salvador	0,252
105		Guatemala	0,280
113		Honduras	0,295
118		Nicaragua	0,310
53		Panama	0,184

2.5 Million People
Visits Central America Per Year

Powered by Bing
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Rating: 36 Score: 0,156

🇨🇷 Costa Rica

Organized criminals use less-monitored areas on Costa Rica's borders and beaches to traffic drugs and other types of contraband. response times may vary due to the availability of manpower/vehicles, location, time of day, and severity of the accident, particularly outside of San José or major tourist centers.

Rating: 92 Score: 0,252

🇸🇻 El Salvador

Crimes against the person (e.g. assault, homicide, rape, and sexual assault) accounted for 38% of all reported crime incidents in 2018. El Salvador is not considered a major transit point for illegal narcotics, though maritime smuggling routes do exist in the eastern Pacific. the police often experience inadequate funding and limited resources.
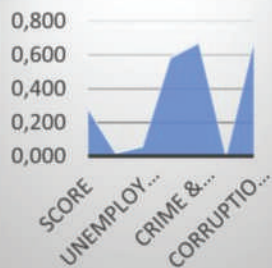
A 2015 investigation by Honduran newspaper La Prensa found that **Salvadorans** and **Hondurans** pay an estimated $390 million, $200 million, and $61 million, respectively, in annual extortion fees to organized crime groups.

US$390 Million

Rating: 105 Score: 0,280

🇬🇹 Guatemala

A particularly serious concern in less-developed regions of the country is vigilantism, including stoning, lynching, and immolation. The lack of police presence in rural communities, as well as the enduring influence of the traditional indigenous justice system, can result in villages taking justice into their own hands, resulting in brutal attacks and deaths.

These main causes of poverty in **Central America** are certainly problematic.

These countries have made significant improvements in different areas in recent years and will continue to do so in the address of the most pressing problems to reform law enforcement and criminal justice.

Honduras

Rating: 113
Score: 0,295

Ongoing Demonstrations Against thebGovernment. The government lacks resources to investigate and prosecute cases; police often lack vehicles/fuel to respond to calls for assistance. Police may take hours to arrive at the scene of a violent crime, or may not respond at all. As a result, criminals operate with a high degree of impunity.

1,000	
0,500	
0,000	

SCORE UNEM... CRIME... CORR...

Nicaragua

Rating: 118
Score: 0,310

Police often lack resources to respond effectively to crimes in progress. Victims often must go to a police station to file a report, as police will often not come to the scene of a crime. The Embassy has received reports of police refusing to file reports

Police coverage is extremely sparse outside major urban areas, particularly in the Caribbean coast and autonomous regions.

0,800	
0,600	
0,400	
0,200	
0,000	

SCORE ANTI-... PRISONER... POLICE...

Panama

Rating: 53 Score: 0,184

Protests are relatively common. Colón is a high-crime area with increased gang activity. Muggings, express kidnappings and shootings are common in Panama.

Criminal activity in Panama City has led to a curfew for those under 18, which is strictly enforced. Minors who are in breach will be detained at a police station until a parent or guardian comes to collect them and the fine issued.

1,000	
0,500	
0,000	

SCORE UNEM... CRIME... CORR...

Caribbean

0,212 /1
Average Score

Rating		Country	Score
84		Bahamas	0,238
42		Barbados	0,171
104		Cuba	0,277
80		Dominica	0,231
54		Dominican Republic	0,185
31		Grenada	0,143
114		Haiti	0,299
61		Jamaica	0,193
58		Saint Lucia	0,189
50		Saint Vincent and the	0,182
77		Trinidad and Tobago	0,227

Rating: 84   Score: 0,238

Bahamas

Royal Bahamas Police Force (RBPF) statistics for 2018 highlight an overall drop in crime from 2017. According to RBPF statistics, the number of murders decreased by 25% compared to 2017. The number of robberies and attempted robberies decreased; however, the number of rapes increased slightly.

Rating: 42   Score: 0,171

Barbados

The Royal Barbados Police Force (RBPF) response in tourist areas is usually timely and efficient, but response delays to the non-tourist, less populated and rural areas of the islands can be significant. However, the RBPF enjoys comparatively greater resources than its Eastern Caribbean neighbors. uniformed police are adequate to have an influence on crime deterrence.

United Nations Office of Drugs and Crime (UNODC) and Interpol, the overall Caribbean murder rate of 30 per 100,000 is higher than for anyother region of the world.

The region also has high levels of other violent crime, and violence against women is widespread.

30: 100 000

Rating: 104 Score: 0,277

Cuba

While there are no reliable crime statistics from the Government of Cuba, crimes typically occur outside of tourist areas. Police posted on street corners of all major cities enforce traffic laws and inspect vehicles

Although Cuba's location is ideal for the transshipment of drugs, such activity is infrequent due to the heavy police/military presence.
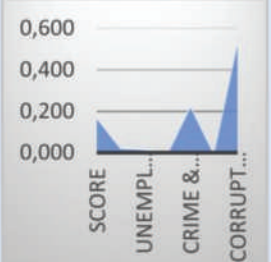
🇩🇲 Dominica

The Dominican Republic is also facing challenges with organized crime, which involves a variety of activities, including drug trafficking and money laundering. This situation is worse due to a lack of law enforcement resources, poorly paid and trained police officers, and rampant corruption.

🇩🇴 Dominican Republic

The Dominican Republic is also facing challenges with organized crime, which involves a variety of activities, including drug trafficking and money laundering. This situation is worse due to a lack of law enforcement resources, poorly paid and trained police officers, and rampant corruption.

Although the country is not a center of drug production, the Dominican Republic continues to be a transit zone for drugs entering the U.S. and Europe. Drugs frequently channel from Mexico and South America, either by aircraft or through maritime platforms.

While cocaine is the most significant drug threat, hashish, heroin, and designer drugs are also readily available.

Corruption and official misconduct remain a serious concern. Although Internal Affairs investigations result in the termination of hundreds of police officers per year, these investigations are regularly under-resourced and unable to make a significant dent in the level of police corruption.
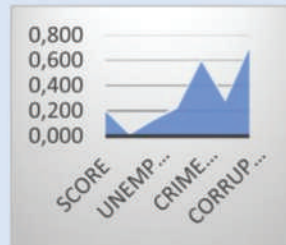
🇬🇩 Grenada

Many tourists report being harassed by individuals attempting to sell illegal narcotics. All Eastern Caribbean nations and territories have laws prohibiting the purchase, possession, transportation, sale, or use of illegal substances; but effective enforcement of these laws is somewhat reduced by lack of resources. Response time to law enforcement and security requests can be quite slow due to inadequate funding, lack of equipment and training, and staffing shortage.

Founded in 1987, the **Association of Caribbean Commissioners of Police (ACCP)** promotes and facilitates law enforcement within 24 Caribbean countries. The ACCP promotes regional cooperation among the 24 countries to fight crime through: Collaboration to develop and implement policing strategies, systems, and procedures;Developing the professional and technical skills of police officers; and, Taking proactive measures to prevent crime and improve police community relations.

🇭🇹 Haiti

The Haitian National Police (HNP) has about 15,000 officers, approximately two-thirds of whom serve in the greater Port-au-Prince metropolitan area (home to approximately three million residents). As a result, some communities do not have reliable means to report crimes. The HNP has a limited response capability, which hinders the deterrent effect on criminals, who operate without fear of the uniformed or traffic police. Investigations are frequently limited by a lack of resources.

In 2018, 18 HNP officers were murdered and 54 injured in the line of duty. Underreporting or inaccurate reporting of crime appears to be an issue, partly due to the decentralized nature of the HNP commissariats, and to the perception that judicial or investigative follow-up is ineffective.

🇯🇲 Jamaica

Rape and sexual assault are serious problems throughout Jamaica, including at resorts and hotels. The use of date rape drugs is possible even at private parties and resorts, Jamaica is a transit point for South American cocaine. Insufficient funding and resources hinder Jamaica's Constabulary Force (JCF)
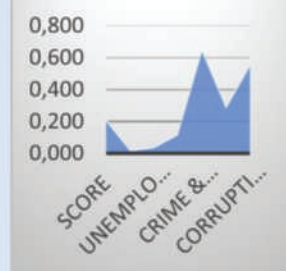
🇱🇨 Saint Lucia

Although recently reported crime statistics have indicated that there has been a slight decrease in the crime rate in St Lucia, serious crime on the island is on the rise.

There has been an increase in robberies, burglaries, harassment, and even incidents of violent crime against tourists
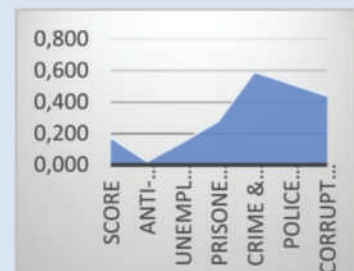
🇻🇨 St Vincent and the Grenadines

Saint Vincent and the Grenadines is a beautiful caribbean paradise consisting of 32 islands. While generally a safe country to visit, there are a few things travelers need to keep an eye out for.

The Government of St. Vincent and the Grenadines made minimal progress in anti-trafficking law enforcement efforts over the last year.

A drug culture is apparent among St Vincent, less so throughout the

Grenadines yet it remains an illegal act with harsh penalties. This region is a high producer of marijuana and there is a current initiative to crack down on the crop and other illegal substances found in the area such as cocaine.

🇹🇹 Trinidad and Tobago

There is serious risk from crime in Port of Spain. The government of Trinidad and Tobago (T&T) faces numerous challenges in its effort to reduce crime, including an overburdened legal system, bureaucratic resistance to change, unemployment in marginal areas, disenfranchised youth, the negative influence of gangs, drugs, weapons, and an economic recession.

In July 2018, T&T took steps to address foreign terrorist fighters by passing an Antiterrorism law. Trinidad is a major transshipment point for

illicit drugs; drug-related incidents are a significant contributor to crime.

In recent years, in response to citizen concerns, the government has bought additional police cruisers, constructed and renovated police stations, recruited new officers, and made efforts to improve police customer service.

Colombian and Mexican transnational criminal organizations are involved in drug trafficking through the Caribbean with the collaboration of local groups

Colombian traffickers have historically worked closely with Dominican groups, and there are signs that Mexican organizations — primarily the Sinaloa and Zetas cartels — have been exerting increasing control over trafficking in the region. Italy's 'Ndrangheta mafia also operates in the Caribbean.

Today, primarily Dominican and Puerto Rican transnational criminal organizations ship cocaine to the United States and have access to cocaine markets on the US East Coast. They are also the main cocaine retail and wholesale distributors in the Caribbean region.

Caribbean gangs are closely linked to the region's high homicide rates. Among these are the Dominican Republic's Los Trinitarios, Jamaica's now fragmented Shower Posse and Jamaican lottery scam rings that have been blamed for surges in violence.

Organized crime in the Caribbean has come to exert social control and co-opt the state in a variety of ways. In countries like Jamaica and Haiti, for example, government sectors have established political alliances with local gangs to compensate for the state's abandonment of certain communities. Trinidad and Tobago's gangs also perform key social functions.   (insightcrime.org)

InSight Crime

South America

0,222/1
Average Score

		Country	Score
81		Argentina	0,232
70		Bolivia	0,217
56		Brazil	0,187
18		Chile	0,114
55		Colombia	0,186
54		Ecuador	0,185
86		Guyana	0,243
71		Paraguay	0,219
64		Peru	0,200
47		Suriname	0,177
49		Uruguay	0,181
109		Venezuela	0,284

Rating: 81   Score: 0.232

🇦🇷 Argentina

The police face tremendous challenges after an approximate eight-year lapse in tracking and reporting statistics, and the accuracy/integrity of reported statistics is difficult to gauge. Media coverage of individual crimes often creates disproportionate emphasis, and public concerns follow suit.

Rating: 70 Score: 0,217

🇧🇴 Bolivia

Most reported criminal incidents involve non-confrontational property crimes that occur in major cities, particularly in markets and commercial districts.

The police have limited resources, particularly outside major cities. In many cases, officers assigned to smaller villages/towns do not have a vehicle to respond to traffic accidents or criminal activity.

Sao Paulo,Brazil has some of the world's worst traffic jams. According to Companhia de Engenharia de Tráfego, the city's traffic management agency, a congestion record was set on November 15, 2013, with a total of 309 kilometres (192 mi) of queues around the city during the evening rush hour.

Rating: 56 Score: 0,187

🇧🇷 Brazil

Violent crimes such as murder, armed robbery, carjacking, assault, and kidnapping are a frequent occurrence. Police officials frequently cite a lack of resources, staffing shortages, lack of basic equipment, and low morale as reasons for widely varying response times and unsolved crime. Police labor unions advocate and occasionally organize strikes that result in absences of police personnel in key areas.

Chile

There is considerable risk from crime in Santiago. The security environment in Chile is moderately safe, with comparatively less violent crime than in other Latin American countries. The Carabineros are the uniformed national police force and have primary responsibility for crime prevention, order, and traffic control. They are one of the most professional and well-trained, and least corrupt police forces in Latin America.

0,600		
0,400		
0,200		
0,000		
SCORE	UNEM... CRIME...	CORR...
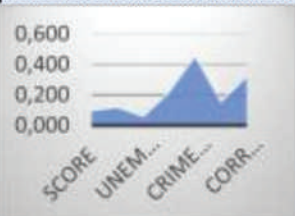
Colombia

The Colombian National Police (CNP) is a professional organization recognized around the world for its success One common and particularly dangerous method that criminals use in order to rob a victim is drugging. Approximately 75% of the U.S. citizen prisoners in Colombia are in prison for narcotics-related offenses.

0,700		
0,600		
0,500		
0,400		
0,300		
0,200		
0,100		
0,000		
SCORE	UNEMPLOYM... CRIME &...	CORRUPTION...

Colombia 2017:

12 tonnes of cocaine seizes in its biggest ever drugs bust in countries history.
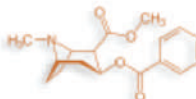
INTERPOL in Ecuador:

National police and border control have real-time access to INTERPOL databases so they can detect if suspects or travelers are wanted by INTERPOL or traveling on a stolen passport.

Ecuador

Police coverage is sparse outside major urban areas. Ecuador's conviction rate for major crimes is less than 1%. The threshold for petty crime is US$600; police do little for victims whose loss is less. Response times vary, but police response to emergencies can commonly take at least 45-60 minutes. Even after a victim files criminal complaint (denuncia), police do little to recover belongings or investigate.

0,800		
0,600		
0,400		
0,200		
0,000		
SCORE	UNEMP... CRIME...	CORRU...

Guyana

Serious crimes (e.g. murder, armed robbery) are common. Armed robberies including carjacking occur regularly, especially in businesses and shopping districts.

The Guyana Police Force (GPF) has resource and workforce limitations that inhibit its ability to deter or respond to criminal activity.

1,000		
0,500		
0,000		
SCORE	UNEMP... CRIME...	CORRU...
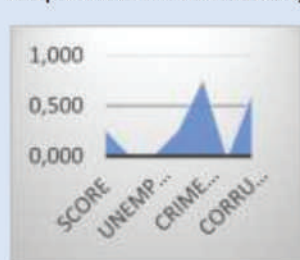
Paraguay

Recent statistics and high-profile incidents indicate a growing willingness by criminals to use firearms.

The PNP suffers from a serious, ongoing lack of resources and training. As a result, police response times vary greatly, and investigations rarely result in successful apprehension

0,800		
0,600		
0,400		
0,200		
0,000		
SCORE	UNEMPLOY... CRIME &...	CORRUPTIO...

Peru

Armed robbery, assault, burglary, and petty theft are common in Lima and many parts of the country. Narcotics production and trafficking continues to be a problem; Peru is one of the top two producers of cocaine.

The PNP is modernizing, but officers often lack the training and resources for full effectiveness.

0,800		
0,600		
0,400		
0,200		
0,000		
SCORE	UNEMPLO... CRIME &...	CORRUPTI...
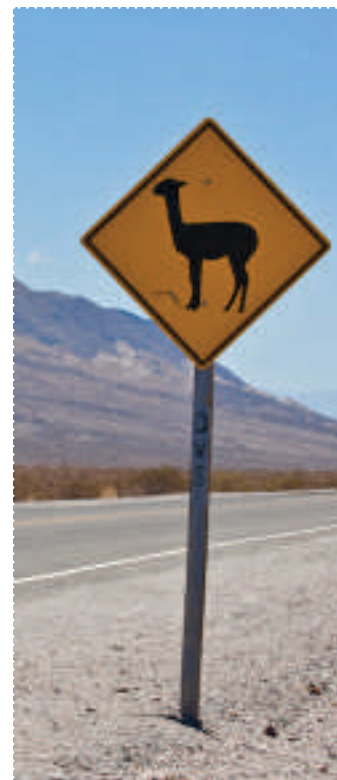
Rating: 47 Score: 0,177

🇸🇷 Suriname

Criminals often carry firearms or other weapons, and will use them, especially if victims resist.

Suriname is a transit zone for cocaine, primarily en route to Europe and Africa.
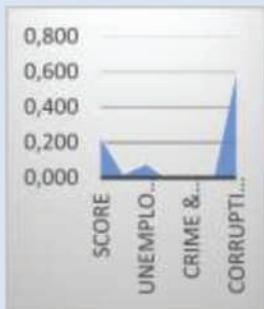
Suriname
police have made the biggest drug seizure in the tiny South American country's history (Jan 2019), after more than **2,000** kilograms of cocaine.

Rating: 44 Score: 0,181

🇺🇾 Uruguay

The Uruguayan National Police have a trained and capable response force. They have significantly increased their use of closed-circuit television (CCTV) cameras throughout the country to monitor potential criminal activity. Their approach to policing is largely reactive, and does little to deter street crime and burglary. Police may face shortages of resources and funding. Most reported criminal incidents involve non-

Rating: 109 Score: 0,284

🇻🇪 Venezuela

homicide, the crimes of greatest concern in Caracas are kidnapping and robbery, including carjacking, street robbery, and home invasion. investigative police follow-up is intermittent and they rarely catch perpetrators of crimes, officers will generally respond to ongoing emergencies. Police response is generally slow to crime scenes and traffic accidents; they often do not arrive until many hours after the initial call.

Coca plants in Catatumbo, Colombia. PHOTO: CARLOS VILLALON FOR THE WALL STREET JOURNAL

Europe

0,134/ 1
Average Score

TOP 5

1	🇫🇮	Finland	0,056
2	🇩🇰	Denmark	0,063
3	🇨🇭	Switzerland	0,064
4	🇦🇹	Austria	0,068
5	🇮🇸	Iceland	0,073

BOTTOM 5

56	🇧🇦	Bosnia and Herzegovina	0,187
59	🇬🇷	Greece	0,190
62	🇺🇦	Ukraine	0,194
65	🇧🇾	Belarus	0,201
87	🇲🇩	Moldova	0,248

#	Country	Score	#	Country	Score	#	Country	Score
4	Austria	0,068	23	Ireland	0,124	16	Romania	0,108
65	Belarus	0,201	45	Italy	0,174	44	Serbia	0,173
25	Belgium	0,129	43	Kosovo	0,172	12	Slovakia	0,103
56	Bosnia and	0,187	32	Latvia	0,148	33	Slovenia	0,149
40	Bulgaria	0,168	28	Lithuania	0,139	38	Spain	0,159
41	Croatia	0,169	8	Luxembourg	0,091	17	Sweden	0,109
22	Czech	0,123	39	Malta	0,162	3	Switzerland	0,064
2	Denmark	0,063	87	Moldova	0,248	62	Ukraine	0,194
7	Estonia	0,090	50	Montenegro	0,182	9	United	0,099
1	Finland	0,056	13	Netherlands	0,104	16	Romania	0,108
21	France	0,122	6	Norway	0,089	44	Serbia	0,173
20	Germany	0,120	13	Poland	0,104	12	Slovakia	0,103
59	Greece	0,190	34	Portugal	0,153	33	Slovenia	0,149
29	Hungary	0,142				38	Spain	0,159
5	Iceland	0,073						

DRUG-RELATED DEATHS in Europe 2014.

Drug-related deaths in Eastern and South-Eastern Europe 12.7 k, Western and Central Europe 9.2 k.

21.9 K

HUMAN TRAFFICKING

It is predicted that at any given time there are **140,000** people in Europe trapped in human trafficking.

Austria

Crime rates generally decreased slightly during 2018, except for a notable increase in reported cybercrime.

The quality of police services is comparable in training, efficiency, and expertise. Police authorities are highly professional. Cooperate fully with police requests.
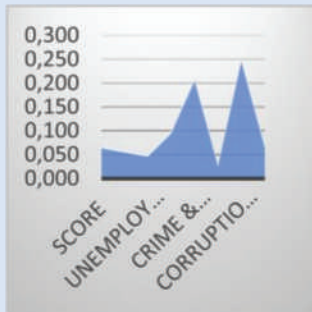
Belarus

The criminal threat in Minsk is comparable to that of other large capital cities in the region; pickpockets, car thefts, and burglaries remain a constant, although official statistics from the government show a decrease across the board. Criminal activity remains a concern due to the lack of adequate police enforcement and response.
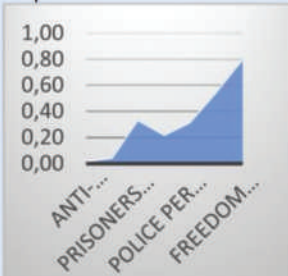
Belgium

Penalties for possessing, using, or trafficking in illegal drugs in Belgium are severe; convicted offenders can expect long jail sentences and heavy fines. Drugs are commonly available. The possession of drugs is illegal throughout Belgium.
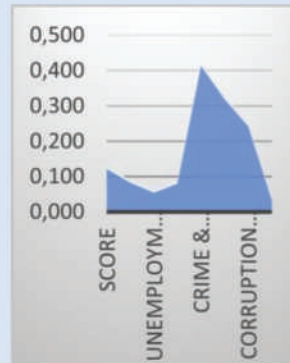
Bosnia and Herzegovina

Local police are generally helpful to the international community but have limited resources (manpower, response capabilities), minimal English (or other foreign language capability), and insufficient capability to deter and/or detect crime..

Bulgaria

Official corruption remains a serious challenge;Drug abuse and addiction continue to climb, and the age of first-time drug users is dropping. Bulgarians often hold demonstrations to protest or advocate specific causes.

NO LOITERING

POLICE ENFORCED
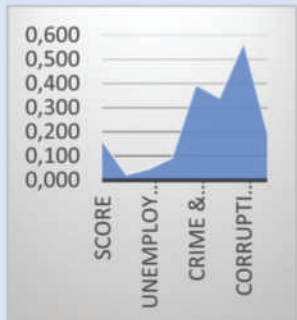
Croatia

Residential burglaries are infrequent and generally target unoccupied, poorly secured residences. Spear phishing, social engineering, and other internet scams do exist. The police have adequate resources and usually respond to calls for service quickly and professionally.
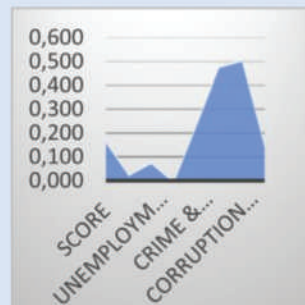
Czech Republic

The most common crimes are theft and other economically motivated offenses. These incidents frequently occur in crowded tourist locations or on public transportation such as buses, trains, subways, and trams.

Denmark

Police have discovered criminal groups organized by foreign nationals with permanent residence, the members of these groups use their knowledge of the Danish social system to commit criminal activities like human smuggling, weapons trafficking crimes. Danish law enforcement are professional, highly trained, well equipped, and effective. Denmark has very little corruption.
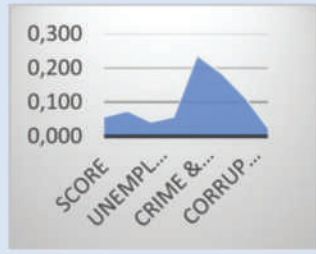
Estonia

Police response times can vary from several minutes to an hour, depending on the nature of the call, time of day, call volume, and resource constraints. Do not misinterpret response times as a lack of professionalism or competence on the part of local authorities. Police agencies are professionally trained and competent.
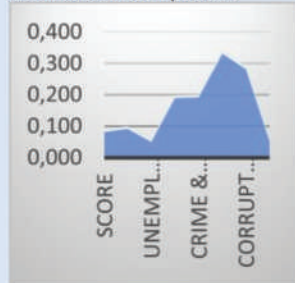
Finland

The Finnish police are one of the most professional police forces in the world.. Due to the high effectiveness level of individual officers, Finland maintains the lowest police-per-capita ratio in the industrialized world. Finnish law allows the police to demand identification on the spot.
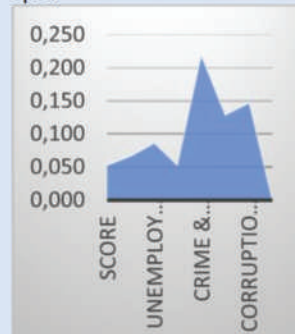
France

Violent crime is relatively uncommon; however, street crime is a concern, most notably in areas frequented by tourists. Protests and demonstrations routinely occur throughout France, especially in major cities. The police are professional, well equipped, and reliable. They maintain a robust presence, especially at high-profile government installations and tourist attractions.

Germany

Continued government reporting reiterates the growing concern for the expanding international and indigenous radical Islamist presence. Illegal drugs, particularly cocaine, heroin, ecstasy, and marijuana, remain widely available in Germany.
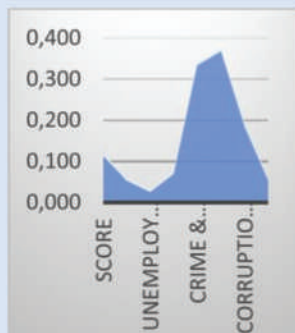
4.5 tonnes **of Cocaine**

German authorities say they have seized 4.5 tonnes of cocaine, worth €1bn ($1.11 bn), in the northern port city of Hamburg, making it the country's biggest haul to date.(Aug,2019)

€1bn

Greek Police

arrested a Bulgarian drug trafficker with pills worth more than

7.3m euros.

Greece

Although Greece has a large national police department, severe budget constraints and antipathy toward the police have limited their efficacy in deterring crime. Police skills, tactical skills, and emergency response capabilities are adequate.

Hungary

Hungary's overall crime rate for 2018 decreased, or did not change significantly, in all major crime categories. Street crime (e.g. pickpocketing, petty theft, theft from unattended vehicles, vandalism) is the most frequently reported type of crime.

Iceland

Crime continues to be lower than in most developed countries and countries of similar size and demographics. The low level of general crime and very low level of violent crime due to strong social attitudes against criminality, high level of trust in law enforcement, and a well-trained, highly-educated police force.

Ireland

Garda is Ireland's sole provider of policing, law enforcement, and state security. It included nearly 14,500. Police response to crime in Ireland is generally adequate and timely within the larger urban areas, especially Dublin, but considerably slower in the more rural areas of Ireland.
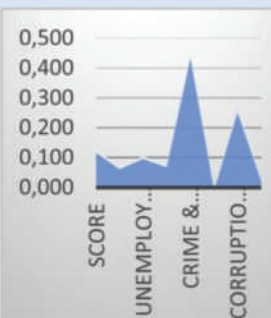
Italy

Politically motivated violence in Italy is most often connected to Italian internal developments or social issues. Police response and services throughout Italy are good. The Polizia di Stato (state police) and the Carabinieri (military police) are well trained and equipped. These two police groups offer the full range of police services.
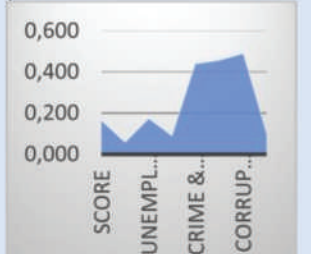
Kosovo

The lack of economic opportunity influences crime rates in Kosovo.

Crimes of opportunity are the most prevalent. Street crimes (e.g. theft, purse snatchings) are somewhat common. Political tensions can run high among the government and its constituents.

Latvia

The police force is proficient and capable,though response times can be lengthy. Senior officers benefit from trainingabroad in areas of community policing and racial sensitivity.

Municipal policeofficers maintain a high profile and are abundant throughout the public parksand in Old Town Riga.
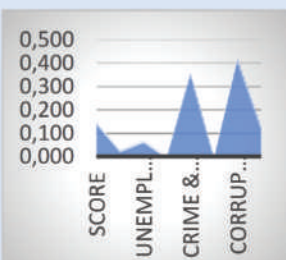
Lithuania

Police are professional and competent, but suffer from a lack of resources and low salaries.

Police tactical skills, resources, and emergency response capabilities still fall short. The number of police officers has dropped significantly in the last five years due to budget constraints.

Luxembourg

. One in ten people convicted of a crime in 2017 were minors, a proportion that has remained stable in recent years. Individuals under the age of 18 perpetrated 23% of thefts with violence and 28% of burglaries. Among the most common offences credited to minors were burglary, theft with violence, thefts linked to vehicles, vandalism and drug-related crimes.
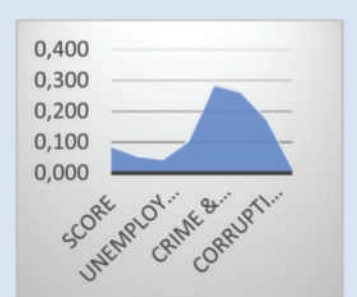
Malta

The government has prioritized the arrest and prosecution of offenders; persons caught trafficking narcotics can expect severe penalties and lengthy pre-trial confinement (up to or exceeding two years) ahead of a contested trial.

Foreign defendants are a flight risk and rarely receive bail.
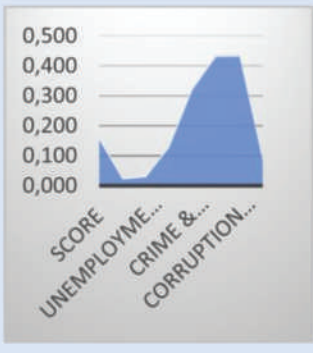
Moldova

Police response to crimes, especially in areas widely frequented by foreigners, is good but hampered by a lack of resources.

The police are particularly capable at basic policing, but a lack of equipment hampers their ability to carry out complex investigations.
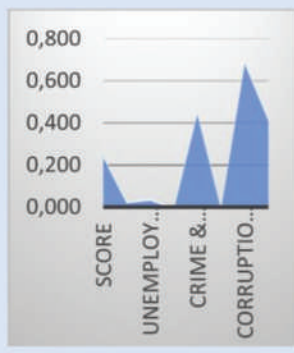
Montenegro

The police are professional but have limited investigative resources and response capabilities.

Reports of cybercrime and other nefarious cyber-activity are increasing.

Netherlands

Despite the decrease in murders, in 2018 Amsterdam experienced a rise in the use of explosive devices, gun violence, and knife attacks, averaging one incident a week; these incidents occurred primarily at night. Authorities attribute the attacks to organized crime posturing for profit off the drug trade, the "red light district," and other cr iminal schemes..
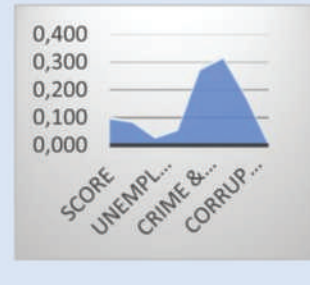
Norway

Organized crime does operate in Norway, but on a small scale. Drug trafficking, petty theft, and home burglary rings typify organized crime, which is often associated within immigrant youth communities or transiting criminal rings from outside of Norway.

FREE
RIDE IN A
POLICE
CAR
IF YOU
SHOPLIFT
COMPLIMENTS OF YOUR POLICE DEPARTMENT
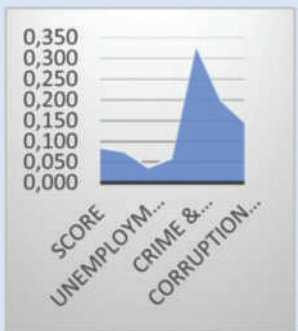
Poland

. A common tactic favored by There is a negligible threat of drug violence or narco-terrorism. Most violence involving drug trafficking takes place among those involved in the illegal activity; innocent bystanders are rarely, if ever, victimized.
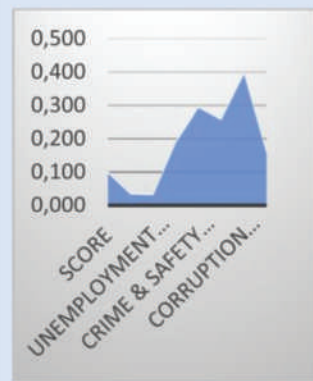
Portugal

Portugal has a relatively low rate crime, but non-violent street crime is common. Petty thefts and other crimes of opportunity (e.g. vehicle break-ins, pickpocketing, surreptitious bag snatching) occur frequently, particularly in the major cities. Portugal is a gateway for drugs entering Europe, particularly from South America and western Africa.

Rating: 16 Score: 0,108

🇷🇴 Romania

Organized crime threats include drug smuggling, cybercrime, human trafficking, financial crime, and counterfeiting. Romanian police do have the capability to conduct complex criminal investigations, but are heavily burdened with petty crimes.

Rating: 44 Score: 0,173

🇷🇸 Serbia

The lack of modern equipment, technology, organization, and communication between units, as well as bureaucratic systems, long hours, and low pay for police are major challenges for law enforcement.
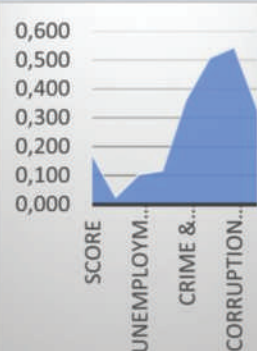
Operation Calibre

A major police action involving **8,300** police from 28 countries and designed to curb crime orginating from the Balkans has resulted in almost half a million people, vehicles and premises being checked on the ground, Europol

135 firearms and **7,000** rounds of ammunition being seized in "Operation Calibre".

Rating: 12 Score: 0,105

🇸🇰 Slovakia

While competent and professional, police forces suffer from a lack of human and fiscal resources, as well as equipment. Police responsiveness to criminal incidents depends on the type and severity of the crime involved and, to an extent, the social status of the complainan, plans for hiring of additional police officers following increasing security concerns in Europe.

Rating: 33 Score: 0,149

🇸🇮 Slovenia

Organized crime – primarily narcotics trafficking, auto theft, fraud, tax evasion, counterfeit goods, alien smuggling, and human trafficking – is a problem, but less so than in neighboring countries. Much of what violent crime does occur in Slovenia has connections with organized crime. Police response and services are good.
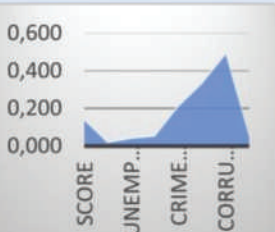
GANG ACTIVITY REPORTED TO THE POLICE

Rating: 38 Score: 0,159

🇪🇸 Spain

Spanish security forces have arrested more than 250 individuals on terrorism-related charges associated with Islamic extremism. General strikes can cause disruptions to public transportation, a temporary shutdown in public services, and large street protests.

Rating: 17 Score: 0,109

🇸🇪 Sweden

Sweden's geographic locale and climate affect crime rates; crime tends to increase acutely in the summer when tourism, empty residences, and diminished police resources contribute to a spike in theft during extended periods of daylight. Sweden's law enforcement and security services are professional.
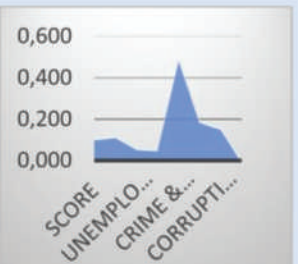
Rating: 3 Score: 0,064

Switzerland

Cybercrime continues to be a concern,. Cybercriminals use spam and phishing e-mails to compromise victim's online accounts and steal personal information. A market for marijuana, cocaine, heroin, and synthetic drugs exists within the Canton of Bern. Drug-related crimes increased by 1% in Bern to 13,608 cases, the majority of which were possession-related incidents.
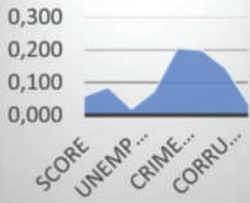
Rating: 62
Score: 0,194

Ukraine

Public perception is that crime is increasing, largely due to media reports highlighting sensational crimes like public assassinations, armed robberies, and violent assaults. Ukrainian law enforcement agencies do not meet U.S./Western European standards, and their ability to investigate criminal incidents adequately is limited.
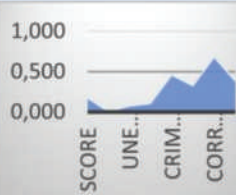
Operation Perseus

86 arrests have been made during a six-week operation aimed at tackling drug dealing and linked crime.

Operation Perseus, the proactive operation has been running since July 2019 and was launched as a direct response to

community concerns about drug dealing, and associated violence and anti-social behaviour.
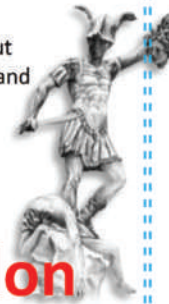
London

Rating: 9 Score: 0,099

United Kingdom

Response by police, fire, and emergency medical services professional, well trained, and community-focused.

All levels of police services continue to face daunting fiscal challenges and thus strongly encourage public participation in ensuring personal and neighborhood safety.
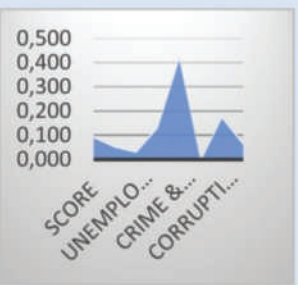
Photo by King's Church International on Unsplash

EUROPE'S MOST WANTED FUGITIVES

EUROPOL — ENFAST

DRAGIČEVIĆ, BOJAN

HOXHAJ, Shqipron
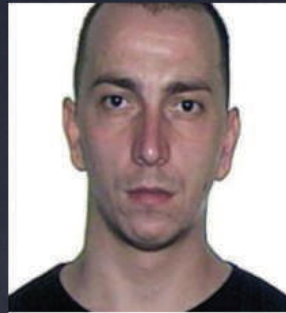
GAL, ERNEST

PLANK, Zoltan

REWARD
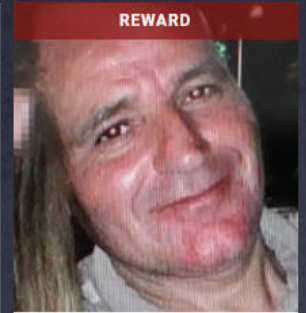
RAZZOUKI, Said

HASSAN, Mohamad Ahmed

BURRELI, Aleks
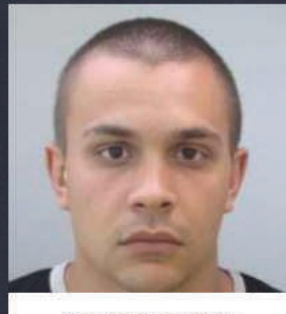
STOILOV, SVETLOZAR VALENTINOV

LACOTE, Jean-Claude
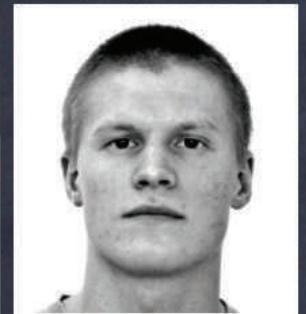
VAITKEVICIUS, DENAS

HOLLÓSI, Zoltán

UDDIN, ROUF

GUZEL, CIHAN
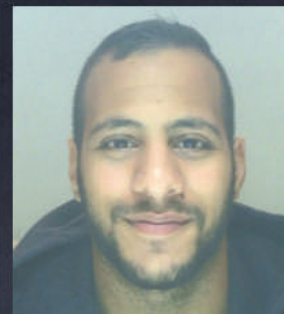
SHEBANI, Salam
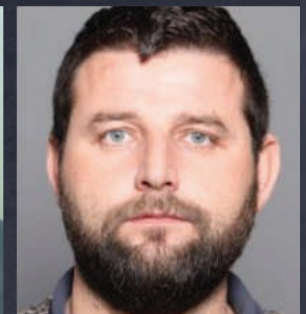
SPATA, Rexhep

OGANESJAN, Armen

OUALI, KARIM
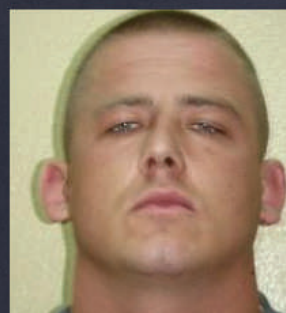
OLEWNICZAK, Marcin Paweł

HORVAT, DARIO

KOSURGELI, MUSTAFA

ASIA

TOP 5

1	(5)	Japan	0,073
2	(14)	Taiwan	0,105
3	(15)	Israel	0,106
4	(31)	Hong Kong	0,143
5	(37)	India	0,157

BOTTOM 5

56	(122)	Laos	0,320
59	(127)	Tajikistan	0,349
62	(128)	Yemen	0,350
65	(130)	North Korea	0,352
87	(131)	Uzbekistan	0,353

0,135 / 1
Average Score
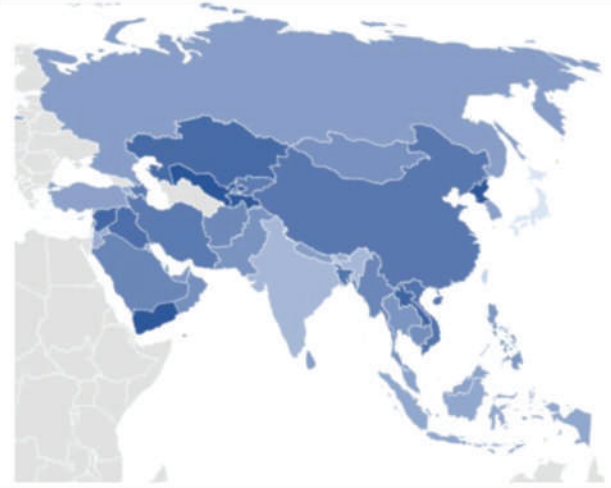
警 察

89	Afganistan	0,249	15	Israel	0,106	78	Pakistan	0,229	74	United Arab	0,223
58	Armenia	0,189	5	Japan	0,073	73	Philippines	0,221	131	Uzbekistan	0,353
106	Azerbaijan	0,281	51	Jordan	0,183	78	Qatar	0,229	112	Vietnam	0,291
99	Bahrain	0,271	119	Kazakhstan	0,311	68	Russia	0,206	128	Yemen	0,350
111	Bangladesh	0,290	60	Kuwait	0,192	94	Saudi Arabia	0,254			
50	Bhutan	0,182	102	Kyrgyzstan	0,275	89	Singapore	0,249			
67	Brunei	0,205	122	Laos	0,320	66	South Korea	0,204			
85	Cambodia	0,239	91	Lebanon	0,251	66	Sri Lanka	0,204			
108	China	0,283	63	Malaysia	0,197	120	Syria	0,317			
39	Cyprus	0,162	79	Maldives	0,230	14	Taiwan	0,105			
31	Hong Kong	0,143	81	Mongolia	0,232	127	Tajikistan	0,349			
37	India	0,157	94	Myanmar	0,254	76	Thailand	0,225			
59	Indonesia	0,190	69	Nepal	0,207	67	Timor-Leste	0,205			
104	Iran	0,277	130	North Korea	0,352	64	Turkey	0,199			
115	Iraq	0,302	82	Oman	0,234	116	Turkmenistan	0,303			
						78	Pakistan	0,229			

HUMAN TRAFFICKING

Human trafficking is now one of the world's most lucrative organized crimes, generating more than

$150 billion a year. Two-thirds of its victims, or 25 million people, are in East Asia and the Pacific, according to the Walk Free Foundation's.

WALK FREE FOUNDATION

Photo: AFP/Lillian Suwanrumpha

Yoshikazu Tsuno / AFP Photo

Middle East/Western Asia

0,236/1
Average Score
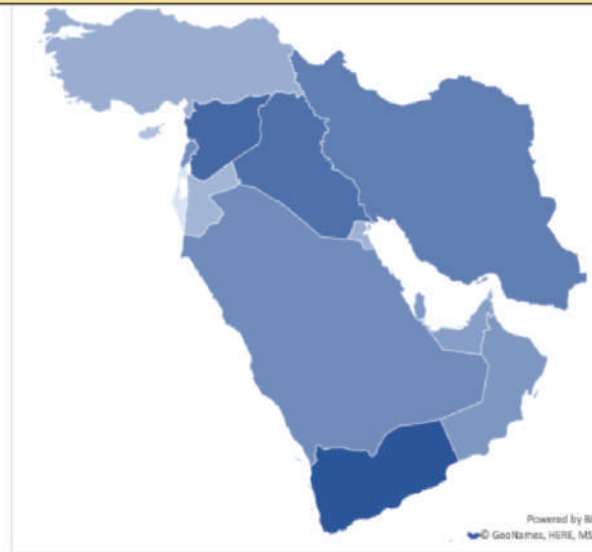
99		Bahrain	0,271
39		Cyprus	0,162
104		Iran	0,277
115		Iraqi Republic	0,302
15		Israel	0,106
51		Jordan	0,183
60		Kuwait	0,192
91		Lebanon	0,251
82		Oman	0,234
78		Qatar	0,229
94		Saudi Arabia	0,254
120		Syria	0,317
64		Turkey	0,199
74		United Arab Emirates	0,223
128		Yemen	0,350

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Rating: 99

Score: 0,271

Bahrain

Spontaneous demonstrations and, at times, violent anti-government activity continue to take place, particularly at night. There is a growing illegal drug market in Bahrain. The government regularly interdicts illegal drugs entering the country, reporting there were 943 drug-related cases in 2018. Bahraini police are generally professional and competent.

Rating: 39

Score: 0,162

Cyprus

The number of drug-related crimes has decreased slightly over the last few years.

While illegal drug activity is low by most standards, immigration and customs officials continue to report increases in the amount of illegal drugs (e.g. hashish, marijuana, cocaine, and methamphetamine) detected at ports of entry.
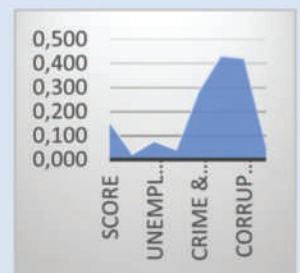
Hamad I Mohammed/Reuters

Iran
Rating: 104   Score: 0,277

Crime rates generally decreased slightly during 2018, except for a notable increase in reported cybercrime.

Police personnel consist of two groups: cadres (payvar), who are recruited as fulltime employees, and conscripts, who spend only two years of mandatory military service

Iraqi Republic
Rating: 115   Score: 0,302

Crime and lawlessness remain a serious threat throughout the country. In Baghdad, organized crime, uncontrolled militia activity, and corruption remain formidable obstacles to free enterprise and business. ISF units in Baghdad have been successful, reducing criminal activity by 45% in 2018.
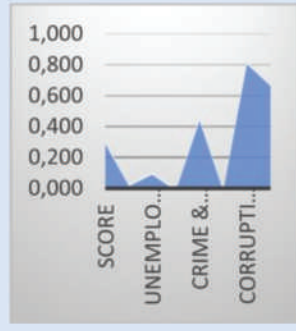
Israel
Rating: 15   Score: 0,106

Although drugs (e.g. marijuana, synthetic marijuana, cocaine, and ecstasy) are present in Israel, the West Bank, and Gaza, narco-terrorism and violence are not significant threats. Narcotics are illegal in Israel and the West Bank. Senior officers within the INP are generally well trained, professional.
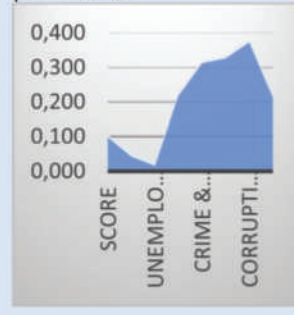
Jordan
Rating: 51 Score: 0,183

It is illegal to use and/or distribute drugs in Jordan. Authorities make arrests for possession, use, or simply being in the proximity of drugs. The Jordanian Public Security Directorate (PSD) is proactive and responsive when dealing with criminal activity.
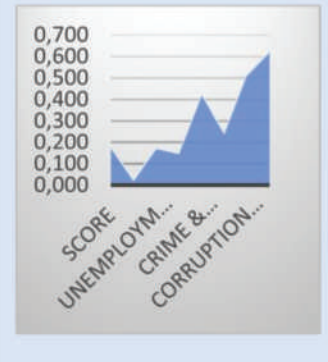
Kuwait
Rating: 60   Score: 0,192

Media reporting indicates that criminal activity continues to rise in Kuwait. In 2018, media outlets continued to report government seizures of large quantities of illegal narcotics at the maritime ports, Kuwait International Airport, and private residences.
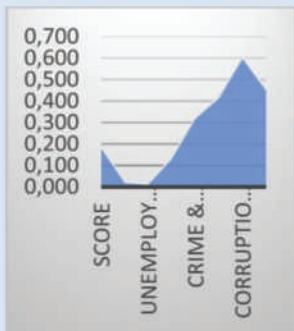
Lebanon
Rating: 91 Score: 0,251

Drug use increased from 2016 to 2017; yet arrests for drug trafficking fell. Drug trafficking across the Lebanese-Syrian border continues to be a problem, partially due to the absence of effective border controls. Additionally, Lebanon is a transit country for cocaine and heroin.

Oman
Rating: 82 Score: 0,234

There is moderate risk from crime in Muscat. While violent crime remains rare, non-violent property crime rates throughout Oman are comparable to rates in U.S. metropolitan areas. In general, crime in Oman is limited to crimes of opportunity and petty theft. Drugs are illegal in Oman, but drug use and drug-related crime remains an issue.

Rating: 78   Score: 0,229

Qatar

Qatar ranks as the tenth-safest country in the world. The government monitors crime trends carefully and expends great effort to keep pace via improved security and law enforcement capabilities in an effort to identify, deter, and neutralize emerging crime trends or threats.
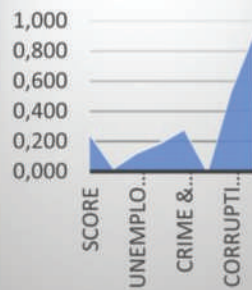

Rating: 94   Score: 0,254

Saudi Arabia

Saudi government capacity to combat transnational and domestic terrorism has increased dramatically over the past several years. Drug use among Saudi youth is an increasing concern. Police response times to emergencies vary due to lack of physical addresses and street names.

Rating: 1 20   Score: 0,317

Syria

No part of Syria is safe from violence. Kidnappings, the use of chemical warfare, shelling, and aerial bombardment pose significant risk of death or serious injury. The destruction of infrastructure, housing, medical facilities, schools, and power and water utilities has also increased hardships inside the country.
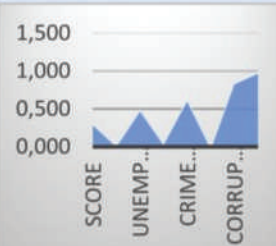
Rating: 64   Score: 0,199

Turkey

Turkey is a transit country for a substantial amount of illegal drugs from Central Asia and Afghanistan. The Turkish National Police (TNP) is a highly trained, professional, and capable security agency.

Rating: 74   Score: 0,223

United Arab Emirates

Criminal statistics are difficult to assess because the host government does not release criminal statistics or publicize crime related information. In comparison to similarly sized cities worldwide, Abu Dhabi's crime rate appears to be significantly lower.
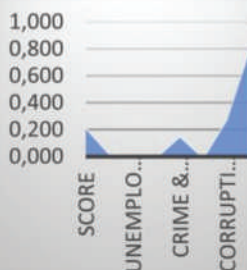
Dubai:

Speed-seekers in Dubai have been found using the emirate's long, straight highways to hold illegal races, reaching speeds of

nearly **200mph (300km/h)**

UK aid worth £200 million will feed millions of people and provide water and sanitation to those most in need. This new announcement brings the total that the UK has committed since the start of the four-year conflict to **£770** million.

Rating: 128   Score: 0,350

Yemen

Terrorist groups continue to plot and conduct attacks in Yemen. Terrorists may attack with little or no warning, targeting public sites, transportation hubs, markets/shopping malls, and local government facilities. No part of Yemen is immune to violence. A nationwide cessation of hostilities deteriorated in August 2016, and high levels of violence, to include armed conflict, artillery shelling, and air strikes, now persist in areas throughout the country. There are also reports of land mines in areas vacated by withdrawing forces.

Southeast Asia/Central Asia/East Asia
(incl Russia)

0,236/1
Average Score
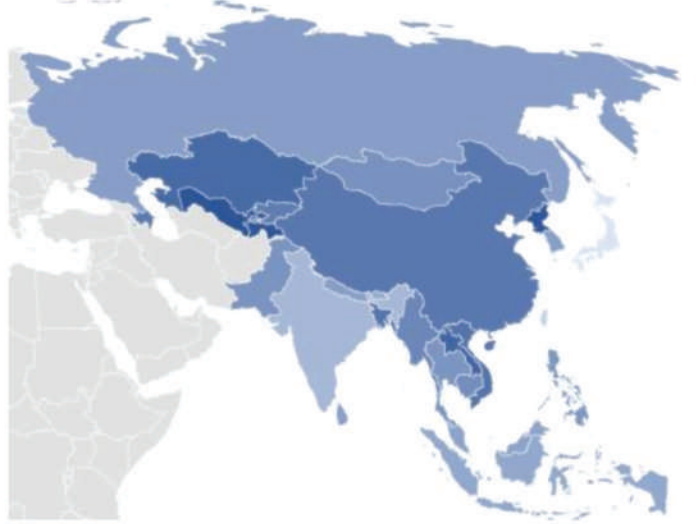
106		Azerbaijan	0,281
111		Bangladesh	0,290
50		Bhutan	0,182
67		Brunei	0,205
85		Cambodia	0,239
108		China	0,283
31		Hong Kong	0,143
37		India	0,157
59		Indonesia	0,190
5		Japan	0,073
119		Kazakhstan	0,311
102		Kyrgyzstan	0,275
122		Laos	0,320
63		Malaysia	0,197
79		Maldives	0,230
81		Mongolia	0,232
94		Myanmar	0,254
69		Nepal	0,207
130		North Korea	0,352
78		Pakistan	0,229
73		Philippines	0,221
68		Russia	0,206
89		Singapore	0,249
66		South Korea	0,204
66		Sri Lanka	0,204
14		Taiwan	0,105
127		Tajikistan	0,349
76		Thailand	0,225
67		Timor-Leste	0,205
116		Turkmenistan Republic	0,303
131		Uzbekistan	0,353
112		Vietnam	0,291

Reuters

Francisco Javier Gil Oreja/Dreamstime.com

Azerbaijan

Traffic police enforce traffic laws inconsistently and at a generally low level relative to the widespread incidents of reckless driving

The police presence in Baku is significant. The level of police training and response varies among regions and units. Police response times are variable.
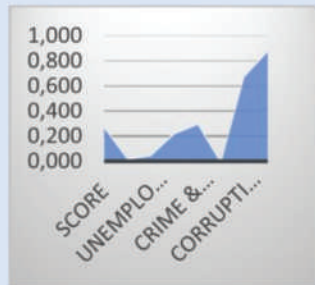
Bangladesh

Traffic regulations are rarely enforced or adhered to, which contributes to daily traffic jams and overall gridlock in urban areas . Those involved in drug-related crimes, including the use, possession, or illegal distribution of illegal narcotics can face severe punishment if convicted. Political parties and other organizations frequently organize general strikes (hartals) to disrupt or shut down services.

Bhutan

There is minimal risk from crime in Thimphu. Most crime in Bhutan is concentrated in Thimphu, its capital and largest city. There has been a stark uptick in the number of reported rape cases, drug and alcohol abuse, and marijuana-related arrests. Bhutan attributes its 95% national increase in crime to the high rate of youth unemployment in bigger population.
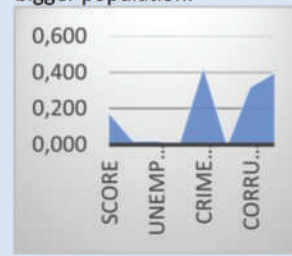
Brunei

There is minimal risk from crime in Bandar Seri Begawan. Crimes against expatriates are uncommon. Most crimes are non-violent crimes of opportunity such as petty theft, residential burglary, and vehicle theft. Violent crimes are rare, but they do occur.
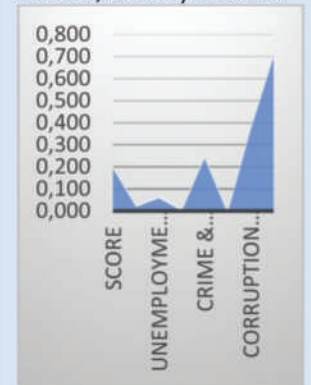
Cambodia

There is serious risk from crime in Phnom Penh. Criminal activity in Cambodia, especially Phnom Penh, remained high in 2018, with approximately the same level of violence and frequency of incidents as the prior year. The majority of the crimes are opportunistic and for financial gain, such as cell phone or motorbike thefts.
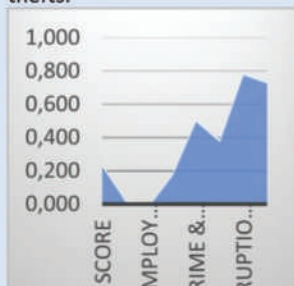
China's People's Armed Police fall under the sole command of the Central Military Commission, chaired by President Xi jinping. The decision to put **China's 1.5 million paramilitary police** under the sole command of the Central Military Commission is meant to ensure the Communist Party's "absolute control" over the armed forces and to guarantee the "political security" of the regime, according to the military.

China

There is minimal risk from crime in Beijing. China's capital has a population of more than 21.5 million people and is generally safe when compared to other global cities. The presence of police and security personnel throughout the city serves to deter most serious crime, while petty crime occurs with some regularity.

Hong Kong

The Hong Kong Police Force has distinct units responsible for all crime/security issues, and is highly trained and professional. General police support and response to foreign victims of crime is excellent. The average response time is under five minutes for emergencies and under 10 minutes for non-emergencies. Police operators typically speak English, Cantonese, and Mandarin.

Rating: 37   Score: 0,157

India

Criminal acts are not common, but can occur at local markets and tourist areas. Though Kolkata does experience a full range of criminal activity, most of the crime is generally non-violent.

There has been an uptick in illegal drugs transiting India. Overall, police assistance is fair for local citizens, with a typical response time of 30+ minutes.
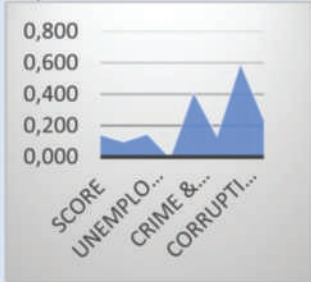
Rating: 59   Score: 0,190

Indonesia

Jakarta is one of the largest, most densely populated cities on earth, with a population of over ten million people inside the city limits. Organized crime remains a problem that police have not effectively addressed. Police have limited capability to respond quickly to criminal acts and other emergencies on a consistent basis.
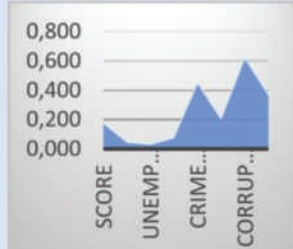
Rating: 5   Score: 0,073

Japan

There is minimal risk from crime in Tokyo. The crime rate in Japan is generally low. Marijuana-related arrests increased nearly 20% from 2017 to 2018.

Police are generally competent and can be counted on to provide travelers with assistance.
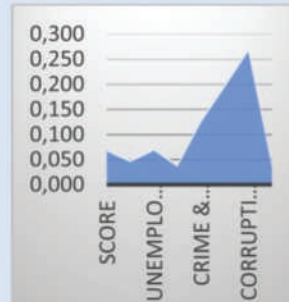
Rating: 119   Score: 0,311

Kazakhstan

The overall police presence is significant, and Ministry of Internal Affairs (MVD) conscripts on compulsory military service augment regular law enforcement personnel. The size and professional caliber of police in smaller regional cities is substantially less than that of their metropolitan counterparts. **Police continue to implement reforms to create a more professional service and curb corruption.**
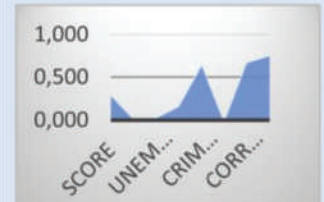
Rating: 102   Score: 0, 275

Kyrgyzstan

Criminals have impersonated police officers, using fraudulent credentials to extort money from foreign tourists and expatriates.
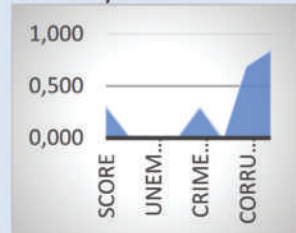
Organized crime and narco-trafficking are widespread in the south, particularly in Batken and Osh provinces. While potentially dangerous, these criminal activities typically do not target or affect foreigners.
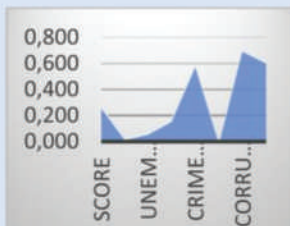
Rating: 102   Score: 0,275

Laos

Although violent crimes tend to remain relatively uncommon, there has been an increase in violent crime involving the use of weapons, including firearms. The number of reported drug-related arrests continues to rise. Cross-border illicit trade is increasing, along with a commensurate increase in addiction and associated criminality.

Malaysia - Nearly **three-quarters of the 1,281**

people on death row at the end of October have been convicted of **drug crimes.**

But with the government now in the process of abolishing the death penalty, the country's punitive approach to drugs is also under

review

Rating: 63   Score: 0,197

Malaysia

Residential break-ins are common, and single-family homes are the most commonly targeted.

Malaysian legislation provides for the death penalty for convicted drug traffickers. Penalties for breaking the law can be more severe than in other countires.

Maldives

Alcohol is Available Only in Resorts and Hotels.

Literacy in Maldivian Adults is

98%

Maldives is one of the the **safest holiday** destinations in the world.

Even the very isolated resorts are extremely

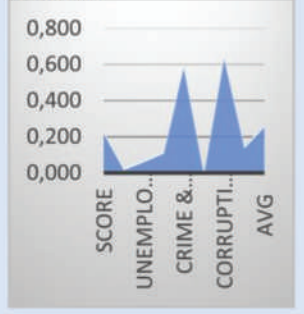**Rating: 79**
Score: 0,230

Maldives

Drug use is on the rise among young Maldivians. Authorities strictly enforce drug possession laws. Penalties for possession of any amount include fines and mandatory jail time. Authorities may construe possession of any amount of illegal drugs as trafficking, a charge that may carry a life sentence.
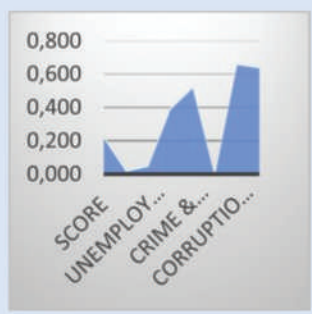
Rating: 81
Score: 0,232

Mongolia

The National Police Agency reported the number of "serious" crimes increased by 20%, and "less serious" crimes increased by nearly 40% year on year across the country. In the capital alone, "serious" crimes increased 9% and "less serious" crimes jumped nearly 50% in 2018. Drug addiction and trafficking are a relatively modest, but growing, problem.

Rating: 94 Score: 0,254

Myanmar (Burma)

Although the police do not issue crime or arrest statistics, the rising cost of living, increasing expatriate presence, and rapidly expanding tourism sector appear to have led to an uptick in crime . Burma has one of the world's longest-running internal armed conflicts

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Rating: 69   Score: 0,207

Nepal

There is moderate risk from crime in Kathmandu. Much of the criminal activity affecting Nepal is street crime, such as bag snatching and pickpocketing, particularly in the tourist areas of Thamel, Pokhara, and the Annapurna region. Security and law enforcement agencies are hindered by a lack of resources and training and varying levels of professionalism. Response to a crime may take an extended period or may not occur at all.

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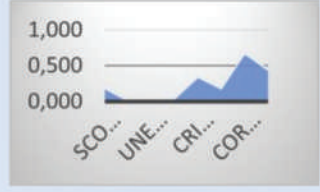
Rating: 130
Score: 0,352

North Korea

North Korea has laid out its conditions for discussing denuclearization ahead of the next round of planned talks with the United States, striking a positive tone for North Korean supreme leader Kim Jong Un and President Donald Trump's historic peace process. North Korean have failed to address human rights concerns about North Korea.
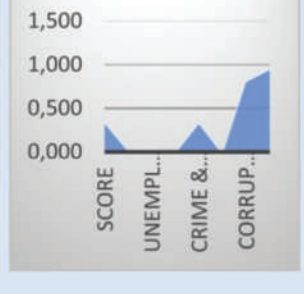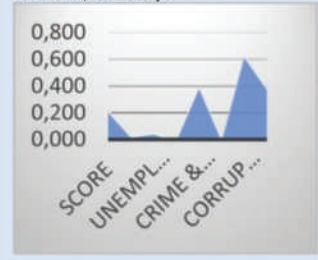

Rating: 78
Score: 0,229

Pakistan

Although Islamabad has a large police department, resource constraints affect the efficacy of police operations. Low salaries and a lack of equipment are pervasive issues throughout the country, although authorities devote significant resources to government buildings in Islamabad. Police corruption is an issue throughout Pakistan, but is significantly less of a problem in Islamabad.
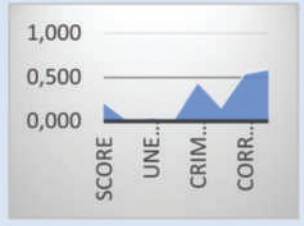
Rating: 73 Score: 0,221

Philippines

Crime continues to remain a significant concern in urban areas of the Philippines. The production, trafficking, and consumption of illegal drugs is an ongoing concern, and has become a priority issue for the government. Trafficking and abuse of methamphetamine remains the foremost drug-related problem, followed by marijuana and, to a lesser extent, cocaine and MDMA/ecstasy.

Russia

Russia enforces a zero-tolerance policy with regard to operating a vehicle under the influence of alcohol; there are strict penalties for violations that exceed the allowable blood-alcohol content (BAC) of 0.03.

Police conduct random traffic stops and can compel drivers to submit to a sobriety test.

Singapore

The police response to crime is professional and effective. Violent crimes are rare.

If a weapon is involved, it is likely an edged weapon (a knife or box cutter); authorities strictly control firearms, and the punishment for the possession of firearms is severe.

Drug arrests in Singapore increased by 11% in 2018; of those, 40% were first-time offenders
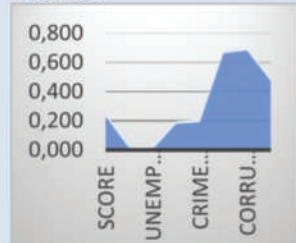
South Korea

Reports indicate that traffickers smuggle an undetermined quantity of narcotics through South Korea to Japan and other countries. Authorities have taken significant steps to counter drug transshipment. In Seoul, most drug-related offenses occur in the Gangnam and Yongsan Districts, and often involve drugs distributed through nightclubs.
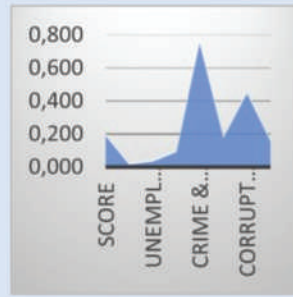
Sri Lanka

The Sri Lanka Police Service (SLPS) is becoming increasingly professional, specifically in its specialized units. Official 2018 crime statistics indicate an upward trend for serious crime in the country overall. Drivers are notoriously reckless; vehicle accidents are a principal threat for visitors.

Sri Lanka has a small, but increasing drug problem. The government remains committed to targeting drug traffickers and implementing nationwide demand reduction programs.
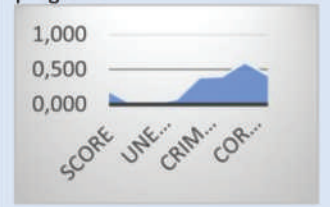
Taiwan

There is minimal risk from crime in Taipei and Kaohsiung. There is extensive CCTV coverage throughout Taiwan (30,000 cameras in Taipei, 25,000 in Kaohsiung, and 35,000 in New Taipei City). Drugs are increasingly available. Protests and demonstrations occur on a regular basis in major cities, particularly during elections.
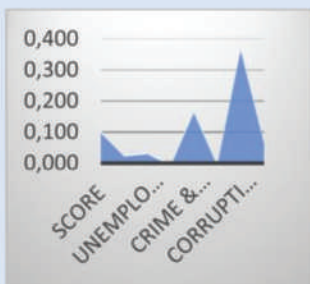
Tajikistan

The primary mission of the police agencies is to guarantee the security of the regime. There are reliable reports of police extortion and bribery, and police are generally unable to respond to crimes in progress. Lack of resources, low salaries, and inadequate training contribute to high corruption and a lack of professionalism among law enforcement agencies.
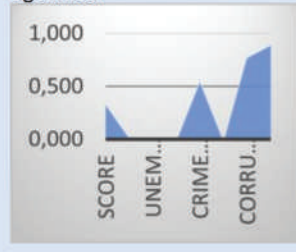
Thailand

Most criminal activity is limited to non-confrontational street crime and crime of opportunity.

Drug use, particularly the increasing use of methamphetamine and intravenous drugs, continues to be a problem in Thailand. Thailand strictly enforces drug laws and penalties for the possession, use, or trafficking of illegal drugs.

Timor-Leste

There is considerable risk from crime in Dili. Due to extreme poverty and high unemployment, crimes of opportunity occur frequently. Reported data shows most violent crime involves Timorese perpetrators and victims. Despite significant socio-economic disparity within the country, violence targeting expatriates is relatively infrequent..

Turkmenistan Republic

The government does not publish crime statistics; therefore. In general, Ashgabat is safe for foreigners, but has many of the same crimes found in any major city.

Turkmenistan is a transit area for narcotic traffickers smuggling mostly opiates from Afghanistan to Turkish, Russian, and European markets, either directly or through Iran.
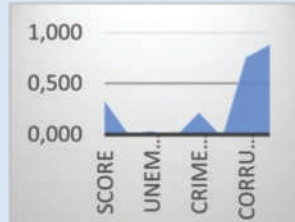
SCORE UNEM... CRIME... CORR...

Uzbekistan

The Government of Uzbekistan does not release accurate crime statistics; most data comes through informal sources. There is moderate risk from terrorism in Tashkent. Uzbek security and law enforcement bodies have successfully prevented terrorist attacks since 2004, and aggressively pursue investigations of potential radicalization or terrorism support.

SCORE UNEM... CRIME. CORRU...

In Vietnam

There are more than

45 Million

registered

motorbikes in the country, which means that **half of the population** own their own motorbike.

Vietnam

Vietnam is a transshipment and destination country for illegal narcotics, which come across shared borders with Laos, Cambodia, and China. Punishments for violations of drug laws are particularly harsh, even for possession of small amounts of illegal narcotics. Police are underfunded and lack training in a number of areas. Nonetheless, police are generally very responsive and reliable in cases involving foreigners.

SC... UN... CRI... CO...

3002

POLIC

INCOHERENT ARCHITECT GUIDE TO POLICE STATION SAFETY

Innovation is an essential part of any individual's life for the community and law enforcement. The police officer is there to protect people and property guided by the law and its legislation. To carry out this task, police officers carry out specific duties, which differ depending on the size of their law enforcement organization.

PROTEC

ZONE 1: PARKING/ PERIMETER

ZONE 2: BUILDING, AND THE BUILDING ENTRANCE

ZONE 3: INTERNAL LEVEL 1, OR FOYER, (PUBLIC)

ZONE 4: INTERNAL LEVEL 2, (STAFF ONLY, PUBLIC

ZONE 5: INTERNAL LEVEL 3, (STAFF OFFICES, STAFF ONLY, HIGH SECURITY)

Providing communities with a visible and accessible policing presence and ensuring the police discuss the primary needs and who are accountable to these needs these are the facts for basic service delivery.

Enhancing the quality of information available to the police to develop a proactive and problem-solving approach to crime and violence. Enhancing the public's confidence in the police and deterring criminals.

Z1

Zone 1: Parking/ Perimeter - The parking, and the area around the Police station the perimeter is where the first line of security must start. The police station is after all the vital point in any community. Shopping malls around the country each entry point has a fixed camera pointing towards the vehicle to show the driver of that specific vehicle. The Police station mandate should be the same parking area and the surroundings should include installation with Closed Circuit Television (CCTV) an effective security measure; once they are placed, you will see their effect on people at once. The cameras enable users to record footage for later viewing. An important fact, CCTV's cannot stop a crime when in progress it only watches events and persons involved.

The area surrounding the police station should be clearly marked where the public can walk and enter. At night a well-lit area, at night advisable to use a red light or Infra-Red (IR) wavelength under 715-730 nm to indicated areas is off limits Infra-Red is light is designed only to be used by CCTV cameras.

The fewer active entrances you have, the more secure the building will be. Keeping your building secure could be as easy as pressing a button. Check the entrance doors for any damage or faulty hardware. Pay special consideration to the locks, latches, and hinges. Exterior lighting and replace as needed well-lit areas are a great deterrent to intruders.

Critical, securing the entire building is necessary but rooms within the building that need extra security. Failing to secure important rooms like storage rooms, computer server rooms and places where documents and files must have extra security.

T AND SERVE

Z2

Zone 2: The building, and the Building Entrance - The building entrance is the most important part of any police station, again well lid and Closed-Circuit Television (CCTV) is necessary. They need a high-security door, thus preventing any criminal group from entering the station. The solution is biometrics; the easiest and most exact method and supplies safety and a real sense of security. Use a fingerprint to gain access and CCTV will revaluations the policing industry and give secure access 24-hours a day.

Z3

Zone 3: Internal Level 1 (Public), or Foyer - This is the public zone, the Concept of a Future Police Station, checked by CCTV, here they can get information, directions, and the Free Call, to phone a taxi service or a friend. The free call limited to one short call and again a fingerprint will entitle you to make the call.

Z4

Zone 4: Internal Level 2, (Staff Area, Public Escorted or documented) –This zone area gives access to the staff area, offices corridors, and toilets. A visitor must wear the visitor's badge at all time.

Z5

Zone 5: Internal Level 3, (Staff Offices, Staff Only, High Security) - Critics of security camera systems have taken offence to them being placed in offices and argued that doing so implies that the employer has either assumed or is convinced that his employees are up to no good and will do something wrong which is why their activities need to be recorded.

Authentication biometric and access technology id card is the world's first fingerprint-activated contactless card. Only after activation by a fingerprint scan will the card allow communication with a contactless reader. Faced with document fraud and identity theft; there is a need for a new technological solution. One of these technologies, biometrics, has proved itself as the most pertinent factors of finding and authenticating individuals in a reliable and fast way, using unique biological characteristics.

Policy and Research - Enables the department to find policing needs and priorities, based on safety information.

6'9"	6'9"
6'6"	6'6"
6'3"	6'3"
6'	6'
5'9"	5'9"

55B732 POLICE DEPARTMENT
Incoherent Architect
HT 6'6" WT 165 BOD 12-07-1987

Cite: Etsebeth, T. (2019). Incoherent Architect Guide to Police Station Safety. Global Police Index 2019, (1), pp.75,76.

Oceania

0,158/1
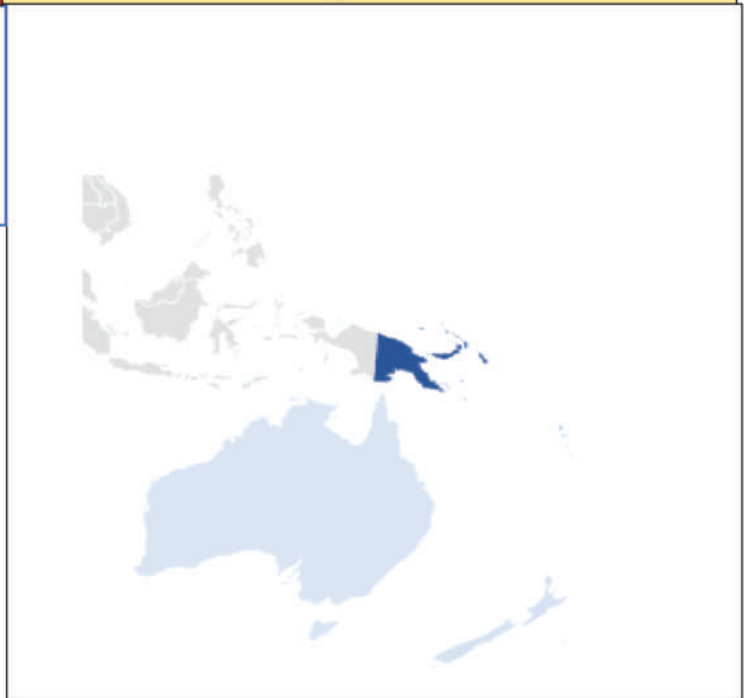**Average Score**

10	🇦🇺	Australia	0,100
11	🇳🇿	New Zealand	0,103
103	🇵🇬	Papua New Guinea	0,276
35	🇻🇺	Vanuatu	0,154

HIGHWAY 1 IS THE LONGEST **NATIONAL** HIGHWAY IN THE WORLD It's about **14 500 kilometers** and circumnavigates the country.

Rating: 10   Score: 0,100

Australia

2018 witnessed a very slight increase in crimes against persons. Incidents of civil unrest are relatively uncommon. Australia has a number of drug-related issues, including a growing drug user population, international drug importation, local clandestine laboratories, and an increasing number of individuals arrested for drug trafficking.
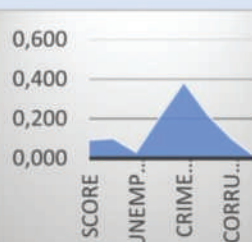

Rating: 11
Score: 0,103

New Zealand

Protests occur occasionally at the U.S. Embassy in Wellington and the U.S. Consulate in Auckland. The New Zealand Police reports that organized crime groups continue to control the illegal drug trade. Methamphetamine continues to be the most prevalent street drug, followed closely by marijuana.
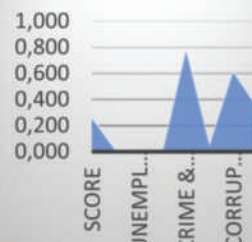

Rating: 103
Score: 0,276

Papua New Guinea

Port Moresby suffers from high unemployment, with up to half of the population reportedly living in squatter settlements. The export-driven economy continues to falter due to falling global commodity prices. PNG has one of the lowest police-to-population ratios in the world.

Rating: 35 Score: 0,154

Vanuatu

The ability of local police to assist victims of crime is limited due to a lack essential equipment. Police support in outlying islands is extremely limited and often serviced regionally by a small office. The Vanuatu Police are responsible for conducting criminal investigations as well as investigations conducted in cooperation with foreign law enforcement entities. Police strictly enforce laws concerning drug possession.

Flickr/Peter Abraham

MOST COMMON

TRAFFIC VIOLATIONS

SPEEDING
This is easily the most common traffic ticket, and in most cases it is considered a minor offence.

RUNNING RED LIGHT
Running a red light can result in a traffic ticket that may be expensive both in fines and on your insurance.

FOLLOWING TOO CLOSELY
Allow a safe following distance between you and other cars. You can be ticketed following another car too closely.

DRUNK DRIVING
There are many traffic violations caused as a result of DUI. The best way to avoid a DUI ticket is obvious. Don't drink and drive.

WRONG DIRECTION
The majority of wrong way drivers are intoxicated. As you might imagine, this is the most common cause of wrong way accidents.

UNSAFE LANE CHANGING
You can be ticketed changing lanes without using a turn signal. Use turn signals properly and allow other drivers to respond appropriately and avoid accidents.
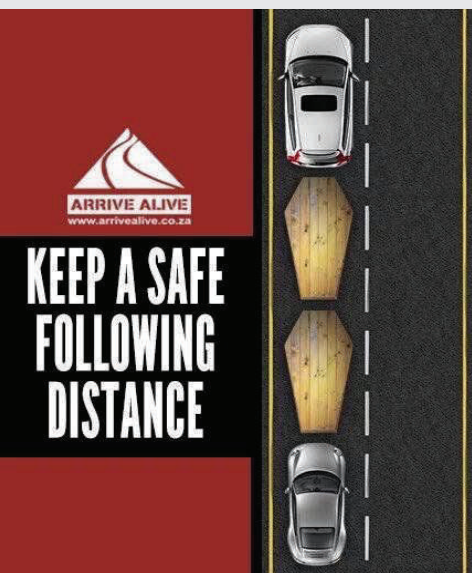
ARRIVE ALIVE
www.arrivealive.co.za

KEEP A SAFE FOLLOWING DISTANCE

TECHNOLOGY AND POLICING

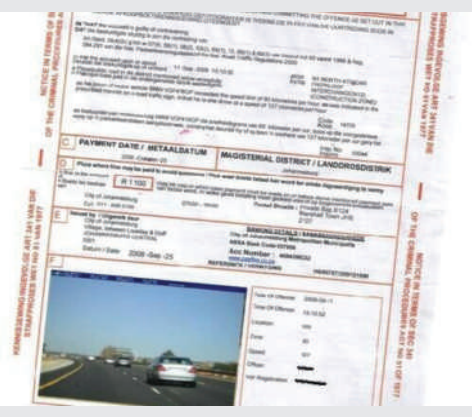# THE BIGGER BROTHER

IN STEALTH MODE

VIDEO AND SOUND RECORDING DEVICES ON POLICE VEHICLE

In today's world, innovation is an essential part of any individual's life and relates to law enforcement, a police officer is there to protect people and property, and guided by the law and its legislation.

Their duties differ depending on the size of their law enforcement organization and ability. The citizens have the freedom to ask for guidance and approach the police station for help and a place sanctuary for everyone.

We need ideas that will change road safety and increase accountability. Dashboard camera recorders and road safety technology lead to safer roads. This discussion has many results. Critics will argue that the reaction of the public only appears when they see the police vehicle or the mounted traffic camera on the side of the road.

The technology involvement for road users is not only for improvements in specific safety driven technology but it further strengthens our understanding to measure and test-driving behaviour. This discussion excludes the discussion on Body-Worn Cameras (BWC), and thus relating to the legality of Digital Video Recorders (DVRs) or In-Car Cameras (ICC's) as refer to
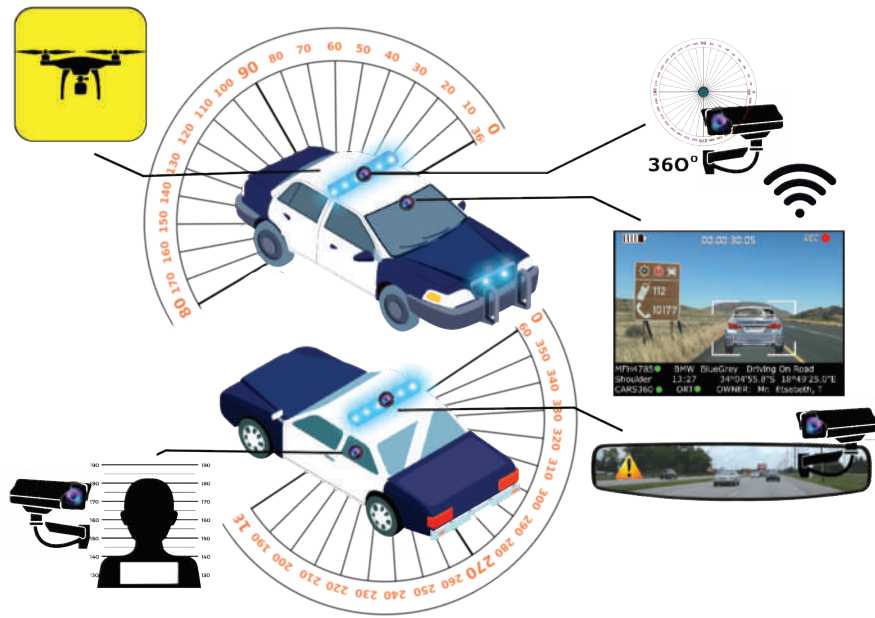
by other organisation, the most excepted term is dashboard cameras, Video And Sound Recording Devices On Police Vehicle this and referred to as Car And Road Recording System (CARS).

The main reason for referred again to DVR, ICC or dashcam as a single or double view, and the CARS system is a multiple (Front camera, Rear, Side cameras and suspect seat monitor) cameras thus the CARS will increase accountability and supervising the suspect while in and around a police vehicle.

The On-The-Road-Monitor (OTRM) and On-The-Road Violation (OTRV) will be a ground-breaking initiative. The system will issue a ticket via number registers and instantaneous enforcement protocol after scanning by a number plate verification sensor.
They will argue that it will take the fundamental out of policing, but the result will be the opposite and don't be alarmed serious offence, as it will entail a vehicle stop and arrest of a suspect.

INCREASED PUBLIC INTEREST IN THE BIGGER BROTHER WILL INCREASE SAFETY AWARENESS AND PROTECTION.

CARS will promote the goals of road safety and give visual evidence in traffic-related incidence providing real proof of what happened. Bigger Brother can play a significant role as a vehicle telematics device to collect, document, and present driver behaviour, and telematics data that combines GPS technology with onboard diagnostics, possible to record and map where a car is and how fast travelling, and cross-reference that with how a car is behaving.

Car and Road Recording System (CARS) and Law Enforcement focuses on Lane hogging, tailgating and other driver behaviours that might have caused crashes and the ultimate that the traffic incoherent driving leads to road rage, using CARS to informing drivers of things they have forgotten about and try awaken the traffic muscle memory.

The innovation of the Car And Road Recording System (CARS) is traffic reporting system and is an initiative to observe road users and report and with date and time stamped via On-The-Road-Ticket (ORT) or a Short Message System (SMS).

The report of bad driving or incoherent driving by forwarding to the driver or owner of the vehicle. This will keep drivers alert and responsible when driving, knowing they may be on camera on any part of a public road. Incorporating facial recognition into the system will also be to the advantage of all.
Does CCTV surveillance pose a threat to privacy? Critics believe that CCTV systems displace crime somewhat, and the reductions in crime levels have taken place because of CCTV; it localised them

and often not significant. A factual note that displacement occurs, but with the CARS 360, displacement affords can occur because the monitoring system moves around all the time. Each countries law relating criminal proceedings relating to electronic evidence is but hampered by the lack of procedures governing the collection, storage, and presentation of electronic evidence for criminal proceedings.

In the discussion, the admissibility of electronic evidence is the functional equivalent of traditional evidence. Proving electronic evidence centres for violations is essential for evidence and admissibility of electronic law then saved on a times stamp cloud system, meaning the admissibility and evidential weight of electronic evidence needs to be.

Sources Evidence Governing Electronic Evidence evidence obtained in a manner that violates any right in the Bill of Rights must be excluded if the admission of that evidence make the trial unfair or will otherwise be detrimental to the administration of justice and sometimes fairness will require that evidence.
The legal system cannot keep up with the pace of technological development and the admissibility and evidential weight. The system will pay for itself, a paid traffic fine and will avoid formal prosecution.

Quality of devices is important to get one that records in high definition and enhances reliability, the higher the quality, the less chance of sensor burning, blurry picture, and recording.
With so much lawlessness on our roads, we need to do what we can to be safe and to protect ourselves from criminality. These crimes are often not only reckless driving from those around us but also exploited by fraudsters and corrupt road users and officials. We can expect to see many more drivers using dashboard camera recorders for this added protection.
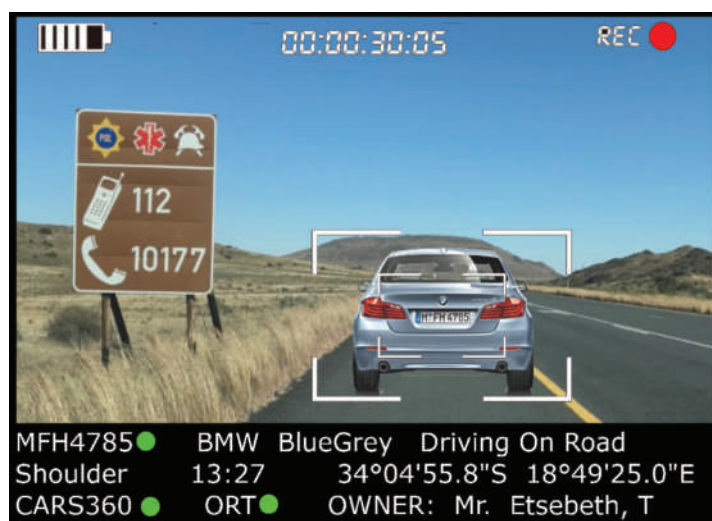
*Cite: Etebeth,T (2019) The Bigger Brother, Video and Sound Recording Devices on Police Vehicle, Global Police Index 2019, p93.

UNODC
United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

NUMBEO

TRANSPARENCY INTERNATIONAL
the global coalition against corruption

Freedom House

Ipsos

OSAC
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF STATE
DIPLOMATIC SECURITY

WIKIPEDIA
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OECD
BETTER POLICIES FOR BETTER LIVES

WPB
World Prison Brief

THE WORLD BANK
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International Servicemen and Women Day
June 29

Police   Military   Firefighters   EMS
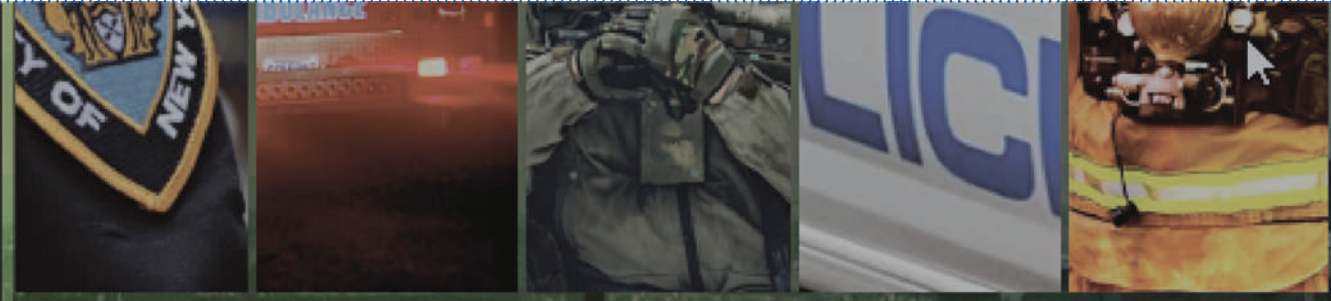
Thank you for your service to the world
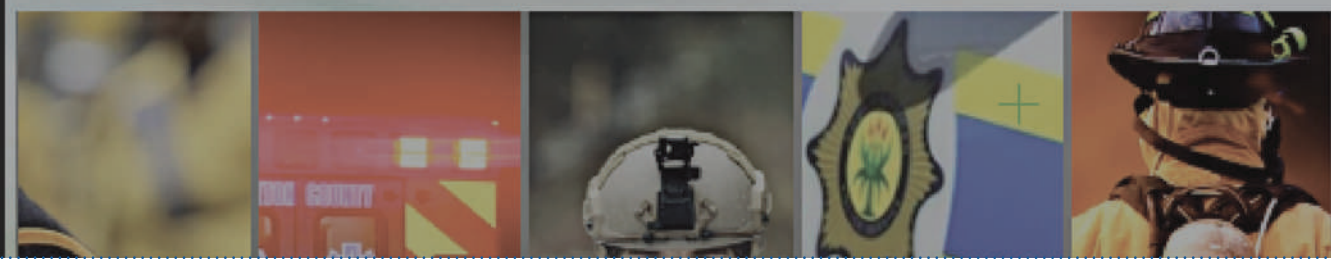
rite of passage

'we see what we need to see'

A Supernatural Thriller Novel by Teno-E

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