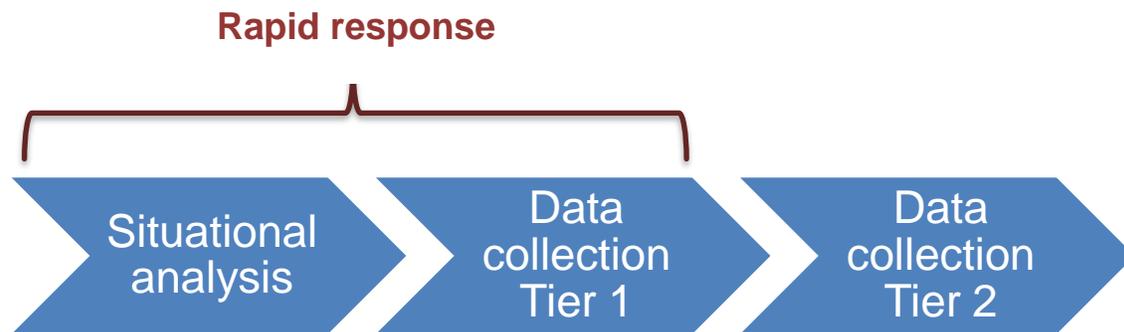


Urban Safety Governance Assessments – conducting rapid assessments in emergency contexts

This document aims to provide general and practical guidance on conducting Urban Safety Governance Assessments in emergency contexts, so as to support local governments, and other relevant authorities, in identifying priority issues and developing strategies to prevent and address risks to urban safety and good governance.

The Urban Safety Governance Assessment in emergency contexts is separated into two tiers. Tier 1 of data collection constitutes a rapid response to emergency situation in order to identify the immediate safety and security needs of local communities and assess availability and access to services. Tier 2 of data collection covers issues that may emerge or intensify as a result of the emergency situation. This tier of data collection does not form part of the rapid response and is intended to be conducted once the emergency situation is abated.



Situational analysis

The situational analysis uses secondary data to understand the broader city context in order to provide a solid foundation for the assessment. This is an important step as it allows an understanding of the 'typical' context prior to the emergency situation. In addition to using relevant government agencies as a source of data, other stakeholders including civil society, non-governmental organisations, academia, and the private sector may also constitute valuable sources of information.

Outlined below are a list of indicators that can be used for the situational analysis. As data constraints may limit what can be collected in a timely manner, this list is differentiated into core and non-core indicators. While the list of indicators remains the same as standard urban safety governance assessments, the list of core indicators has been modified to prioritise information that is essential to gain a basic overview. When conducting rapid assessments with significant time constraints, the situational analysis and primary data collection can be conducted in parallel. Ideally, the data collected should be disaggregated by sex, age, race, ethnic or religious group, and spatial unit such as neighbourhoods or administrative districts to enable comparisons within the city and identify vulnerable

population groups and geographical areas. At the very least, it is essential to the analysis that the data is disaggregated by sex.

List of potential indicators for situational analysis¹:

 core indicators

1. Sociodemographic indicators
Population:
Total urban population
Urban population by sex, age and other relevant factors (e.g. indigenous population, ethnicity, religion)
Urban population density
Metropolitan area population (if applicable)
Urban population growth over 10-year period
Total number of national migrants into city
Total number of international migrants into city
Proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing
Size of informal settlements as a proportion of the city area
Household:
Average household size (number of members)
Average household income
Rate of single parent households per 100,000 population
Teenage pregnancy rate per 100,000 population
Education:
Literacy rate
Proportion of total population with primary school education; secondary; and post-secondary, by sex, age and other relevant factors
Proportion of children and young people in (a) grades 2/3; (b) at the end of primary; and c; at the end of lower secondary achieving at least a minimum proficiency level in reading and mathematics, by sex and other relevant factors
School dropout rate per 100,000 population
Employment:
Youth unemployment rate
Proportion of economically active population
Proportion of the population in formal employment

¹ List of indicators adapted from UNODC & UN Habitat, *A guide for participatory safety audits*; J. De Boer, R. Muggah & R. Patel, *Conceptualising City Fragility and Resilience, UNU-CPR Working Paper 5*, (2016); Efus, *Guidance on Local Safety Audits*; Council of Europe, *Concerted development of social cohesion indicators: Methodological guide*, (Strasbourg: Council of Europe, 2005).

Proportion of the population in informal employment
Proportion of women without access to formal work
Proportion of young population without access to formal work
Proportion of the population with precarious working conditions
Proportion of children employed in formal/informal work
2. Socioeconomic indicators
Macroeconomic indicators:
Gross Income per capita
GDP per capita
Human Development Index
Poverty:
Poverty rate (proportion of the city population living below the urban poverty line)
Concentrated poverty rate (i.e. proportion of neighbourhoods/municipalities where the poor exceed 40% of the population)
Income and social inequality:
City GINI coefficient
Proportion of population lacking access to basic services (access to electricity can be used as a proxy as other variables such as sanitation, for example, tend to lack adequate coverage)
Proportion of population without registered legal title
Micro-economic security and social protection:
Percentage of population covered by social protection schemes
Percentage of population with access to a bank account
Proportion of population enrolled in social safety net programs, pensions
3. Provision of essential services (including public health and critical infrastructure)
Proportion of population with access to piped water or improved sanitation
Infant mortality
Life expectancy
Percentage of doctors per 100,000 population
Proportion of population with access to healthcare
Number of individuals receiving treatment for drug abuse per 100,000 population
Proportion of city area covered by public lighting
Proportion of population with access to electricity
Number of schools per 100,000 of school-going population
Coverage of essential services (electricity, water, sewage system, healthcare, schools) as a proportion of city area
Proportion of total local government spending on essential services (education, health, and social protection)
4. Crime incidence
Victims of intentional homicide per 100,000 population, by age, sex, place of occurrence, and other relevant factors
Victims of intentional homicide related to organised criminal groups or gangs per 100,000 population, by age, sex, place of occurrence, and other relevant factors

Victims of intentional homicide by intimate partner or family member per 100,000 population, by age, sex, place of occurrence, and other relevant factors
Victims of intentional homicide committed with firearm per 100,000 population, by place of age, sex, place of occurrence, and other relevant factors
Victims of serious assault per 100,000 population by age, sex, place of occurrence, and other relevant factors
Victims of serious assault committed with firearm per 100,000 population by age, sex, place of occurrence, and other relevant factors
Victims of sexual violence per 100,000 population by age, sex, disability status, place of occurrence, and other relevant factors
Victims of sexual violence committed with firearm per 100,000 population by age, sex, disability status, place of occurrence, and other relevant factors
Victims of physical or sexual harassment per 100,000 population by age, sex, disability status, place of occurrence, and other relevant factors
Number of victims of trafficking in persons per 100,000 population by sex, age, and form of exploitation per 100,000 population
Motor vehicle thefts reported per 100,000 population
Robbery committed with the use of firearms per 100,000 population
Proportion of total seized firearms that are recorded and traced in the city
Proportion of civilian-held/state-held firearms that are diverted (including lost or stolen)
Proportion of total drug seizures that are recorded and traced in the city
Number of terrorist related killings per 100,000 population
Political instability (a proxy that can be used is the number of protests and strikes in the past three years)
Proportion of reported corruption cases investigated
5. Drug use and dependence
Prevalence of drug use among the general population
Incidence of drug use among the general population
Prevalence of drug use among the youth population (15-24 years old)
Incidence of drug use among the youth population
Incidence of use of painkillers and prescription opioid drugs
Number of daily users per 100,000 population
Number of drug injectors per 100,000 population
Drug treatment registries (as a proxy for demand for treatment) ²
Drug-related morbidity – cases of disease directly or proportionally attributable to drug consumption
Infection rates of HIV, Hepatitis B, and Hepatitis C among drug injectors ³

² Trends and patterns of high-risk drug use can also be generated from drug treatment registries.

³ It should be noted that conceptual problems do exist in this area. While health costs of illicit drug consumption need to be assessed, problems exist in estimating the contribution that drug consumption has made to cases of disease in which there are other additional attributed causes, and in calculating the proportion of cases in which drug use is the sole attributed cause when in reality a number of possible causes exist. (https://www.unodc.org/documents/data-and-analysis/statistics/Drugs/lisbon_consensus.pdf)

Drug-related mortality – deaths directly or proportionally attributable to drug consumption ⁴
6. Local governance, policing and judicial mechanisms
Proportion of positions in local government, police force, and judiciary compared to national distributions, by age, sex, persons with disability and population groups
Local government expenditures as a proportion of original approved budget, by sector (or by budget code or similar)
Proportion of victims of violence or crime who reported their victimisation to competent authorities or other officially recognised conflict resolution systems
Proportion of reported crime cases investigated
Number of cases resolved by courts
Policing presence per 1000 population
Prison overcrowding rate, disaggregated by facility
Proportion of unsentenced detainees out of the overall prison population
Ratio of young population in conflict with the law per 10,000 population
Existence of informal justice mechanisms
Proportion of population who had at least one contact with a public official and who paid a bribe to a public official, or were asked for a bribe by those public officials
Public confidence in local government, police force and judicial systems, e.g. through existing perception surveys, if available
Proportion of population satisfied with their last experience of public services
Perceived insecurity, e.g. through existing victimisation or perception surveys, if available
7. Social cohesion
Voter turnout (urban population who voted in the last election as a proportion of total urban population)
Voter turnout amongst 18-34 year olds
Existence of mechanisms for community participation in local decision-making, e.g. a direct participation structure of civil society in urban planning and management operating regularly and democratically
Number of citizens that participate in local consultations
Ability to launch direct democracy through petition, and number of signatures required to do so as a proportion of total population
Proportion of population volunteering their time or donating resources to local community causes
Average share of the built-up area of cities that is open space for public use for all, by sex, age and persons with disabilities
Proportion of population reporting having personally felt discriminated against or harassed on the basis of a ground of discrimination prohibited under international human rights law
Income insufficiency – proportion of households below poverty threshold in spite of all employable members working

⁴ As with morbidity, it is important to distinguish between those deaths which are solely attributable to drug consumption (such as overdose), those where drug consumption is attributable for a proportion of deaths (such as AIDS deaths), and those deaths where drug use is one of several attributable factors. (https://www.unodc.org/documents/data-and-analysis/statistics/Drugs/lisbon_consensus.pdf)

8. (Natural) Hazard exposure
Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population
Direct economic loss as a percentage of city GDP, damage to critical infrastructure and number of disruptions to basic services, attributed to disasters
Existence of local disaster risk reduction strategies
Proportion of individuals living in the vicinity of an ammunition stockpiling site

The role of local and national governments

During emergency situations, local and national governments can play a crucial role in tracking the impact on the community, the capacities to respond, as well as the effectiveness of response measures taken. Outlined below are a number of indicators that governments could track during the course of an emergency situation.

Total number of deaths caused during the emergency, by age	Number of programmes or measures taken by the government during the emergency
Total of population infected during the emergency, by age, ethnicity, vulnerable conditions	Economic impact on the public health system during the emergency
Number of people who committed suicide during the emergency, by age	Economic Impact of the private health system during the emergency
Number of emergency-related deaths, by prison	Number of vehicle and transport accidents during the emergency
Number of deaths of medical personnel during the emergency	Number of health programmes or measures taken by the government during the emergency
Total unemployed people during the emergency, by age	Proportion of population with access to private healthcare during the emergency
Total of small and medium-sized companies that filed for bankruptcy during the emergency	Homicide rate during the emergency, by sex and age
Number of bank loans taken during the emergency	Total cases of domestic violence during the pandemic, by sex and age
Number and nature of exports and imports during the emergency	Number of people who attended domestic violence shelters, hotlines
Number of people who went into poverty during emergency, by sector	Total cases of business theft during the emergency
Number of public laboratories for testing during the emergency	Total cases of breaking and entering during the emergency
Number of private laboratories for testing during the emergency	Total cases of online fraud during the emergency
Total of public hospitals in the public system enabled during the emergency	Total cases of child abuse during the emergency
Number of applied tests during the emergency	Drug prices
Number of hospital beds during the emergency Number of ventilators during the emergency	Percentage of approval of measures taken by the government during the emergency
Number of medicines prescribed (e.g. paracetamol) during the emergency, per person	Number of reports by the emergency numbers, by type

Tier 1 of data collection

The focus of this stage is to identify the immediate safety and security needs of local communities and assess availability and access to services for women and men, boys and girls. The aim is to understand whether there is an effective governance on safety which ensures availability and access of services to the local population; and how safety governance can be improved to adequately meet their needs.

Listed below are lines of inquiry that can be used to collect data. These questions are not intended to be asked directly to participants in the assessment, rather they represent the kinds of information the assessment aims to reveal. While the lines of inquiry provide an indication of the kinds of information the assessment aims to collect, not all stakeholders will be equally equipped to respond. The assessment team must determine which kinds of information are most appropriate for specific stakeholders and tailor how the questions are phrased to suit the target stakeholder group. The team should be made up of both men and women, and where possible, include a gender expert. Furthermore, the issues presented here are not intended to be comprehensive – the wide range of emergency contexts and complexity of threats to urban safety and good governance entails that not all issues can be adequately covered. Questions will therefore need to be adapted or further questions created in order to suit local priorities and context. Finally, it is important that data collected is disaggregated by sex and any other factors deemed relevant by the assessment team.

General lines of inquiry

- What are the community's greatest concerns related to the emergency situation?
- How do the problems impact on different groups (women, men, youth, religious and ethnic minorities, indigenous peoples, migrants, refugees or asylum seekers, people with disabilities, older persons)?
- Are community members well-informed regarding the nature of the emergency situation? Why or why not?
- What are the mechanisms in place for those that might suspect they have COVID-19?
- Are community members aware of these mechanisms? Are there challenges for certain groups to access these mechanisms (e.g. women, men, youth, religious and ethnic minorities, indigenous peoples, migrants, refugees or asylum seekers, people with disabilities, older persons)?
- What is the source of income for members of the community? Are they involved in formal or informal employment? How has the emergency situation impacted community members' ability to earn an income?
- Are there any mechanisms in place to mitigate any negative impact on men and women's ability to earn an income?
- Are community members aware of these mechanisms? Are there any challenges for certain groups to access these mechanisms (e.g. women, men, religious and ethnic minorities, indigenous peoples, migrants, refugees or asylum seekers, people with disabilities, older persons)?

- What is the state of basic services available in the community including: food, electricity and water supply, sanitation, protective equipment (e.g. hand sanitizer/hand washing stations, masks, gloves, etc.) waste disposal, health, policing, public lighting, roads, and public transport?
- Which actors are providing these services?
- Are there challenges for certain groups to gain access to these services (e.g. women, men, youth, religious and ethnic minorities, indigenous peoples, migrants, refugees or asylum seekers, people with disabilities, older persons)?
- Does the community have any contact with civil society? If so, what is the nature of their engagement? What services, if any, are being provided by civil society organisations?
- How is public service delivery affecting safety?
- Are appropriate interventions directed at vulnerable individuals and families?
- Which services and interventions are working well, for whom are they working well, and which are not, and why?
- What are the mechanisms in place for men and women to register grievances with local government departments, police and other law enforcement agencies, and judicial agencies?
- Are community members aware of these mechanisms? Are there any challenges for certain groups to access these mechanisms (e.g. women, men, youth, religious and ethnic minorities, indigenous peoples, migrants, refugees or asylum seekers, people with disabilities, older persons)?
- What measures are taken by community members themselves to ensure their safety/self-protection?
- What is the level of trust and confidence the community has in local public authorities?

Institutional response and capacity

- For which issues are there available resources (financial, technical, human)?
- Do agencies exchange information and work effectively in partnership?
- What are the arrangements for political and administrative governance - including the level of decentralisation, budget sources and gender inclusive decision-making processes on budget allocation?
- Does the city have a communications strategy to disseminate information to the public?
- Is the strategy well-implemented, adequate and inclusive, and effective? Why or why not? How can it be improved?
- What problems should be tackled at the community level in order to best contribute to wider policy priorities?

In addition to the general lines of inquiry, data collection should also go further to examine four critical issues as part of Tier 1. These are local crime and violence, including armed violence, violence against women and girls, substance abuse, and

bribery in public service delivery. Other critical issues can also be included based on the local context.

Lines of inquiry by thematic issue (Tier 1)⁵

The questions below are lines of inquiry for the assessment team to pursue during Stage 2 of data collection. These questions are not intended to be asked directly to participants in the assessment, rather they represent the kinds of information the assessment aims to reveal.

(i) Local crime and violence

Potential stakeholders: Local community, police and other relevant law enforcement agencies, judiciary, other relevant local government departments, relevant civil society organisations, local businesses

Main Concerns

- What are men and women's main concerns regarding crime and violence in the community (homicide, serious assault, kidnapping, theft, robbery, others)?
- Which forms of violence and insecurity are deemed most common/priority among different community groups?
- How has the emergency situation affected local crime and violence?
- What crimes have the greatest prevalence?
- What crimes show the highest rate of increase?

Risk factors/drivers

- How can the level of crime and insecurity be explained? What is driving criminal activity? What is motivating individuals to engage in the criminal activity?
- What is the nature and quality of the physical environment - open spaces, buildings (housing, businesses, public buildings), markets, etc?
- What risk factors need to be addressed urgently?

Actors and their role

- What is the demographic profile of offenders?

⁵ Lines of inquiry adapted from: ICAT, *A Toolkit for guidance in designing and evaluating counter-trafficking programmes*, (Vienna: ICAT, 2016); ActionAid International, *Making Cities and Urban Spaces Safe for Women and Girls: Safety Audit Participatory Toolkit*, developed by Social Development Direct, (Karnataka: ActionAid International, 2013); National Crime Prevention Centre - Public Safety Canada *Local Safety Audit Guide: To Prevent Trafficking in Persons and Related Exploitation*, (Ottawa: Public Safety Canada, 2013); UNODC, *Guidebook on anti-corruption in public procurement and the management of public finances*, (Vienna: UNODC, 2013); various UNODC bribery experience surveys; Jagori, *Handbook on Women's Safety Audits*; UN Women, *Ask Questions About Women's Safety in Cities*; Efus, *Guidance on Local Safety Audits*.

- What is the impact on the community of the crime?
- Are certain groups in the community more likely to be impacted by crime?

Hotspots

- Which neighbourhoods and commercial areas are most damaged by crime?
- Are the risks higher in particular areas? Are there any places where community members feel more safe or unsafe? What is it about these places that makes them feel so?
- Have there been any recent changes in the trends of the crime (in terms of prevalence, perpetrators, behaviours, locations, etc.)?

External flows

- What external flows impact local crime?
- Which actors are involved in facilitating these flows?
- Which stakeholders are responding to these flows (i.e. non-state entities, including civil society organisations, private sector, academia, etc.)?
- What resources or stakeholders promote or inhibit safety through the management of these flows?

Responses of relevant stakeholders

- How does the police respond to crime?
- How do other relevant agencies respond to crime?
- What regulatory policies, programmes, and practices relating to the crime exist in the city or community?
- Is there a strategy in place among local authorities to tackle the crime?

Capacities of relevant stakeholders

- What are the capacities (financial, technical, human) of police, local government departments/agencies, and other relevant stakeholders to prevent and address local crime?
- Which regulatory policies, programmes, and practices can most effectively improve safety from the crime in the city or the community? How can these be expanded?
- Which regulatory policies, programmes, and practices are less effective at improving safety from crime in the city or the community? How can these be improved or replaced? Should some responses be targeted to men or women?
- Is the strategy well-implemented, adequate, and effective? Is there a difference of how the strategy works for women and men? Why or why not? How can it be improved?
- What are the capacities of police, local government agencies, and other relevant actors to address the crime? Are they sufficient?

Positive change/resilience factors

- How can the police, local government departments or agencies, and other relevant actors contribute to reducing the risk of crime?
- How can the community contribute to reducing the risk of the crime?

Priorities for further action

- Are there any new policies that could be implemented to address local crime? Who would be responsible for implementing these policies?
- What are the priorities for action for each relevant stakeholder?
- Where do priorities between stakeholders overlap? Where do these priorities differ?

(i bis) Armed violence

Potential stakeholders: Local community, police and other relevant law enforcement agencies, judiciary, other relevant local government departments, relevant civil society organisations, local businesses, private security companies

Main concerns

- What is known about the nature and scale of armed violence and crimes committed by using a firearm in the city or community?
- How prevalent is the use of firearms for criminal purposes?
- What are the most common types of firearms used in crimes? Are these marked and registered or not?
- How does the availability and use of illicit firearms impact the community (security, fundamental freedoms, health, violence, etc.)? Are certain community groups more likely to be impacted?

Risk factors/drivers

- What factors enable the illicit use of firearms for criminal purposes in the community?
- What is motivating individuals to buy, possess and use illicit firearms?
- Do community members carry a firearm for personal protection? Do community members believe that carrying a firearm is necessary or beneficial for their personal protection?
- How is armed violence linked to other forms of crime such as drug trafficking?

Actors and their role

- What is the demographic profile of carriers of firearms (age, gender, education level, neighbourhood)?
- Are certain community groups more likely to be affected by armed violence?
- What role do private security companies play in firearms related criminality?

Hotspots

- In which areas or neighbourhoods are problems most serious? Are there any places where community members feel more or less affected by the presence of firearms? What is it about these places that makes them feel so?
- Have there been any recent changes in the use of illicit firearms (in terms of prevalence and patterns of firearms related crime etc.)?

External flows

- What external flows impact the use of illicit firearms for criminal purposes?
- Which actors are involved in facilitating these flows?
- Which stakeholders are responding to these flows (i.e. non-state entities, including civil society organisations, private sector, academia, etc.)?
- What resources or stakeholders promote or inhibit safety through the management of these flows?

Responses of relevant stakeholders

- What is the police response to possession and use of illicit firearms for criminal purposes?
- What is the police response to sale of illicit firearms?
- What programmes or agencies are working to reduce availability and demand?
- What regulatory policies, programmes, and practices relating to the possession and use of illicit firearms already exist in the city or community? What action is being taken to reduce the demand and armed violence?
- Does the city have a strategy for preventing possession and use of illicit firearms (specific policies or initiatives relating to armed violence; awareness campaigns, hotlines to report illicit firearms)?
- Is the strategy well-implemented, effective, and adequate? Is it gender-sensitive? Why and why not? How can it be improved?
- Does the city have a strategy for preventing children and youth accessing illicit firearms? Does it target vulnerable neighbourhoods and potentially higher-risk children?
- Are illicit firearms consequently seized and confiscated?
- Are there any amnesty/voluntary arms collection campaigns?
- What regulatory policies, programmes, and practices relating to the use of illicit firearms already exist in the city or community? What action is being taken to reduce violence from firearms?

Capacities of relevant stakeholders

- What are the capacities (financial, technical, human) of law enforcement services and other relevant agencies to prevent and address armed violence?
- Which regulatory policies, programmes, and practices can most effectively reduce demand in the city or the community? How can these be expanded?

- Which regulatory policies, programmes, and practices are less effective at reducing demand in the city or the community? How can these be improved or replaced?

Positive change/resilience factors

- How can the possession and use of illicit firearms be reduced? How can the local community contribute?

Priorities for further action

- Are there any new policies that could be implemented to address the possession and use of illicit firearms? Who would be responsible for implementing these policies?
- What are the priorities for action for each relevant stakeholder?
- Where do priorities between stakeholders overlap? Where do these priorities differ?

(ii) Violence against women and girls

Potential stakeholders: women and girls, and individuals of diverse sexual orientation and gender identities from local community⁶, first responders (including police, welfare service providers, social workers etc.), local government and various municipal departments, relevant civil society organisations

Main concerns

- What forms of violence against women is the community aware of?
- Have there been any recent changes in the trends regarding violence against women and girls (in terms of prevalence, perpetrators, behaviours, locations, etc.)?

Risk factors/drivers

- Are there social norms which exist which tolerate or perpetuate violence against women and girls?
- What types of risks do women and girls face in the community? What tools do women and girls have in order to address problems at home? At work/education?

Actors and their role

- Who are the perpetrators of such violence against women?
- Which groups of women and girls in the city/community most often experience violence or insecurity?

⁶ It is important to include the perspectives of different groups who may be more at risk of violence, including women with disabilities, women of colour, ethnic minorities, indigenous women, refugees and asylum seekers, and older women.

Hotspots

- When and where are women and girls most likely to experience such violence?
- Have there been any recent changes in the trends of the crime (in terms of prevalence, perpetrators, behaviours, locations, etc.)?
- Are there any places where women and girls feel particularly safe or unsafe? What is it about these places that make them feel so?
- What are the different problems faced by women and girls at different times of the day (early morning, day, evening and night) in accessing essential services?

External flows

- What external flows impact violence against women and girls?
- Are there illicit flows related to women and girls?
- Which stakeholders are responding to these flows (i.e. non-state entities, including civil society organisations, private sector, academia, etc.)?
- What resources or stakeholders promote or inhibit safety through the management of these flows?

Responses of relevant stakeholders

- Do women and girls ask for help with an unsafe or dangerous situation? Did they go to the police or approach anyone else for help? Did the response meet their need and why or why not? Who are women and girls most likely to seek help from?
- How does the police respond to incidences of violence against women and girls?
- What regulatory policies, programmes, and practices relating to violence against women, insecurity and crime already exist in the city/community? How do other relevant agencies respond?
- Are there formal laws and policies or cultural norms and attitudes that reproduce gender stereotypes and endow men with better or increased resources?
- Does the city have a strategy in place to address violence against women?
- Is there a mechanism in place to enable cooperation between all relevant stakeholders involved in providing services to those at risk of or victims of gender-based violence?
- Are there awareness campaigns on prevention and protection from gender-based violence? Do they reflect services available to victims or those at risk? Who is the target audience of these campaigns?
- Is the support system available to victims of domestic and gender-based violence, irrespective of their willingness to cooperate with the criminal justice system?
- Are there existing crisis intervention structures, such as shelters, crisis centres and counselling centres for victims of domestic violence?

Capacities of relevant stakeholders

- What are the capacities (financial, technical, human) of police, local government agencies, and other relevant stakeholders to prevent and address violence

against women and girls? Against people with diverse gender identities? Are they sufficient?

- If they exist, what forms of violence and crime against women do they target? Are there forms of violence and crime against women that they do not address?
- Which regulatory policies, programmes, and practices can most effectively help women and girls be and feel safer in the city/community? How can these be expanded?
- Which regulatory policies, programmes, and practices are least effective in helping women and girls be and feel safer in the city/community? How can these be improved or replaced?
- Which regulatory policies, programmes, and practices can most effectively help people of diverse gender identities be and feel safer in private spaces or at home? How can these be expanded?
- Is the strategy well-implemented, adequate, and effective? Why or why not? How can it be improved?

Positive change/resilience factors

- How can the community contribute to improve the safety of women and girls?

Priorities for further action

- Are there any new policies that could be implemented to address violence against women and girls? Who would be responsible for implementing these policies?
- What are the priorities for action for each relevant stakeholder?
- Where do priorities between stakeholders overlap? Where do these priorities differ?

(iii) Substance abuse

Potential stakeholders: local community, police, local government department responsible for health, hospitals, schools, relevant civil society organisations, drug treatment registries

a. Use of illicit drugs

Main concerns

- How prevalent is the use of illicit drugs?
- Which drugs are being used?
- How are users obtaining these drugs?
- How serious is problematic use?
- What is the mode of use?
- What is the impact of use of illicit drugs on the community (health, violence, etc.)? Are certain community groups more likely to be impacted?

Risk factors/drivers

- What factors enable the use of illicit drugs in the community?
- Is drug use considered a health problem?

Actors and their role

- What is the demographic profile of users (age, gender, education level, neighbourhood)?
- How many high-risk drug injectors are there?
- How many cases are there of direct or proportional drug consumption related diseases in the last year?
- What are the infection rates of the human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) hepatitis B virus and hepatitis C virus among drug injectors?
- How many cases are there of direct or proportional drug consumption related mortality in the last year?

Hotspots

- In which areas or neighbourhoods are problems most serious?
- Have there been any recent changes in the use of illicit drugs (in terms of prevalence and patterns of drug use, new drugs, etc.)?

External flows

- What external flows impact the use of illicit drugs?
- Which actors are involved in facilitating these flows?
- Which stakeholders are responding to these flows (i.e. non-state entities, including civil society organisations, private sector, academia, etc.)?
- What resources or stakeholders promote or inhibit safety through the management of these flows?

Responses of relevant stakeholders

- What is the police response to use of illicit drugs?
- What is the police response to sale of illicit drugs?
- What treatment services are available? Are there differences in access to treatment services between various community groups?
- What other programmes or agencies are working to reduce demand?
- What regulatory policies, programmes, and practices relating to use of illicit drugs already exist in the city or community? What action is being taken to reduce demand?
- Does the city have a strategy for preventing use of illicit drugs?
- Does the city have a strategy for preventing children and youth using illicit drugs? Does it target vulnerable neighbourhoods and potentially higher-risk children?
- Do schools have an appropriate drugs policy?
- Are there any attempts to address stigma against substance use disorders and encouraging access to drug treatment services?

- Is drug treatment provided as an alternative to incarceration?
- Is the public health sector and the public security sector collaborating in the field of drug use and drug use disorders?

Capacities of relevant stakeholders

- What are the capacities (financial, technical, human) of treatment services for men and women` and other relevant agencies to prevent and address substance abuse? Are they sufficient?
- Which regulatory policies, programmes, and practices can most effectively reduce demand in the city or the community? How can these be expanded?
- Which regulatory policies, programmes, and practices are less effective at reducing demand in the city or the community? How can these be improved or replaced?
- Is the strategy well-implemented, effective, and adequate? Why and why not? Is it gender sensitive? How can it be improved?
- Are drug treatment service providers or institutions certified or audited for quality of responses?
- Are drug treatment services mapped in line with the UNODC WHO International Standards on Treatment of Drug Use Disorders? Does it have low threshold options? Outpatient options? Short term drug treatment options? Long term drug treatment options? Social rehabilitation and re-integration options?

Positive change/resilience factors

- How can the use of illicit drugs be reduced? How can the local community contribute? Does there need to be different strategies to treat men and women?
- How can illicit drugs use amongst the youth be reduced? How can the local community (including family, school, etc.) contribute?

Priorities for further action

- Are there any new policies that could be implemented to address the use of illicit drugs? Who would be responsible for implementing these policies?
- What are the priorities for action for each relevant stakeholder?
- Where do priorities between stakeholders overlap? Where do these priorities differ?

b. Alcohol abuse

Main concerns

- How serious is the problem of alcohol abuse among men and women? Is this a problem for youth?
- Where, when, by whom and how is alcohol abused? Is there a specific context for youth?
- How serious is binge drinking?

- What are the effects of alcohol abuse on the community (health, violence, etc.)?

Risk factors/drivers

- What factors enable the abuse of alcohol (easy availability, social norms regarding binge drinking, etc.)?
- How are youths gaining access to alcohol?

Actors and their role

- Are certain demographic groups more affected by alcohol abuse?
- Are certain community groups more likely to be affected by alcohol abuse?

Hotspots

- Have there been any recent changes in the prevalence or patterns of alcohol abuse?
- Are certain neighbourhoods more affected by alcohol abuse?

Responses of relevant stakeholders

- What treatment services are available? Are there differences in access to treatment services between various community groups?
- How do other relevant agencies respond?
- What regulatory policies, programmes, and practices relating to alcohol abuse already exist in the city or community? What action is being taken to reduce demand?
- Which regulatory policies, programmes, and practices can most effectively reduce demand in the city or the community? How can these be expanded?
- Does the city have a strategy for preventing alcohol abuse amongst young women and men?
- Do schools have education programmes on underage drinking and alcohol abuse? Are they effective for both boys and girls? Are they sufficient?

Capacities of relevant stakeholders

- What are the capacities (financial, technical, human) of treatment services and other relevant agencies to prevent and address alcohol abuse? Are they sufficient?
- Which regulatory policies, programmes, and practices are less effective at reducing demand in the city or the community? How can these be improved or replaced?
- Does the city have a strategy for preventing alcohol abuse? Why or why not? If so, is it gender sensitive? How can it be improved?
- Is the strategy well-implemented, effective, and adequate?
- What are the capacities of treatment services and other relevant agencies? Are they sufficient?

- Is the strategy well-implemented, effective, and adequate for all constituents, male and female? Why or why not?

Positive change/resilience factors

- What can be done to reduce alcohol abuse in the community? How can the local community contribute? Does there need to be different strategies targeting women and men?
- How can underage drinking and alcohol abuse amongst the young women and men be reduced? How can the local community (including family, school, etc.) contribute?

Priorities for further action

- Are there any new policies that could be implemented to address alcohol abuse? Who would be responsible for implementing these policies?
- What are the priorities for action for each relevant stakeholder?
- Where do priorities between stakeholders overlap? Where do these priorities differ?

(iv) Bribery in public service delivery

Potential stakeholders: local community, local government departments, justice agencies, relevant civil society organisations, private sector

Main concerns

- Have community members paid a bribe to a public official since the start of emergency situation?
- If so, on how many occasions have community members paid a bribe to a public official?
- What is the impact of bribery in public service delivery on the community?
- How was the bribe requested (explicit/implicit request from public official, third person requesting extra payment, no request but considered normal to give extra payment)?
- What was the bribe composed of (cash, property, food and drink, valuables, other goods, sextortion⁷, exchange of services)?
- What was the value of the bribe paid?
- When was the bribe paid (before the service, after the service, at the same time, partly before and partly after)? Was it paid by a woman or a man?

Risk factors/drivers

⁷ The term 'sextortion' was coined by the International Association of Women Judges and is defined as abuse of power to obtain a sexual benefit or advantage. As such, it is a form of corruption in which sex, rather than money, is the currency of the bribe.

- Why was a bribe paid (to speed up procedure, make finalisation of procedure possible, reduce cost of procedure, avoid payment of fines, receive information, receive better treatment etc.)?
- Are community members informed about administrative procedures?
- Are community members tolerant/accepting towards corrupt behaviour? Which behaviours are deemed acceptable/tolerated? (The assessment team should develop examples of corrupt behaviours relevant to the local context).
- Have there been recent changes relating to bribery in public service delivery

Actors and their role

- Who was the bribe paid to (municipal officer, police officers, judges/prosecutors, tax officers, land registry officers, customs officers, doctors/nurses, teachers/lecturers)? Was the bribe paid to a man or a woman?
- Do public officials engage in other economic activities in addition to their usual employment? If so, what kind of economic activity do they engage in?

Hotspots

- Are there any organisations/institutions where bribery occur most often? Least often?

External flows

- What external flows impact bribery?
- Which actors are involved in facilitating these illicit flows?
- Which stakeholders are responding to these flows (i.e. non-state entities, including civil society organisations, private sector, academia, etc.)?
- What resources or stakeholders promote or inhibit safety through the management of these flows?

Responses of relevant stakeholders

- Are there mechanisms in place for reporting requests for or incidents of bribery? If so, are they sufficient? Are community members aware of these mechanisms? Do all community members have access to these mechanisms (e.g. women, men, ethnic minorities, indigenous groups, etc.)?
- Are there specific mechanisms in place for reporting incidents of or requests for sextortion?
- Are public officials tolerant/accepting towards corrupt behaviour? Which behaviours are deemed acceptable/tolerated? (The assessment team should develop examples of corrupt behaviours relevant to the local context).
- What are the perceptions among public officials regarding the motives of staff in their sector for behaving dishonestly/in a corrupt manner (low salary, power, greed, following example of colleagues/superiors, lack of clarity on administrative rules)?

- What regulatory policies, programmes, and practices relating to bribery in public service delivery already exist in the city or community? What action is being taken to reduce bribery in public service delivery?
- Does the city have a strategy for responding to bribery in public service delivery (specific policies or initiatives relating to bribery; whistle-blower channels; awareness campaigns about acceptable behaviour, administrative procedures, whistle-blower channels)? If so, is it gender sensitive?

Capacities of relevant stakeholders

- What are the capacities (financial, technical, human) of police, local government departments/agencies, and other relevant stakeholders to prevent and address bribery in public service delivery?
- Which regulatory policies, programmes, and practices can most reduce bribery in public service delivery in the city or the community? How can these be expanded?
- Which regulatory policies, programmes, and practices are less effective at reducing bribery in public service delivery in the city or the community? How can these be improved or replaced?
- Is the strategy well-implemented for both men and women, adequate, and effective? Why or why not? How can it be improved?

Positive change/resilience factors

- Have community members refused to pay a bribe during the emergency situation? If so, why (moral reasons, too expensive, etc.)?
- Have any community members who paid a bribe reported their bribery experience? If so, who was it reported to? Was any follow-up action taken?
- If not, why was it not reported (common practice, benefit received from the bribe, fear of reprisal, lack of trust in authorities, lack of information regarding whom to report to)?

Priorities for further action

- Are there any new policies that could be implemented to prevent bribes? How can these be gender sensitive? Who would be responsible for implementing these policies?
- What are the priorities for action for each relevant stakeholder?
- Where do priorities between stakeholders overlap? Where do these priorities differ?

Tier 2 of data collection

Tier 2 of data collection does not form part of the rapid response but is intended to be conducted at a later stage once the emergency situation is abated. It covers issues that may emerge or be exacerbated as a result of the emergency situation.

Listed below are lines of inquiry that can be used to collect data. Similar to Tier 1, these questions are not intended to be asked directly to participants in the assessment, rather they represent the kinds of information the assessment aims to reveal. While the lines of inquiry provide an indication of the kinds of information the assessment aims to collect, not all stakeholders will be equally equipped to respond. The assessment team must determine which kinds of information are most appropriate for specific stakeholders and tailor how the questions are phrased to suit the target stakeholder group. Furthermore, the issues presented here are not intended to be comprehensive – the wide range of emergency contexts and complexity of threats to urban safety and good governance entails that not all issues can be adequately covered. Questions will therefore need to be adapted or further questions created in order to suit local priorities and context. Finally, it is important that data collected is disaggregated by sex and any other factors deemed relevant by the assessment team.

Lines of inquiry by thematic issue (Tier 2)

(i) Gang violence

Potential stakeholders: Local community, police, relevant civil society organisations, current/former gang members, family members of gang members, local schools.

Main concerns

- What is the nature of the criminality (violence, illicit drugs, etc.)? Does the nature of the crime differ based on whether it is aimed at a man or a woman?
- What proportion is involved in armed conflict?
- What is the impact on the community of gang violence? Is it different for women and men?

Risk factors/drivers

- What is driving gang activity (disaffection, profit, insecurity, identity, sense of belonging)?
- What motivates children and young women and men to join a gang?
- How are male and female members being recruited into gangs?
- What are the most common types of weapons used by gangs and from where do they procure them? Do male and female gang members favour different weapons?

Actors and their role

- What is the demographic profile of criminal gang members?
- How many children and young women and men are members of criminal gangs? (Local government agencies and civil society organisations may be best able to answer this.)

- What motivates individuals to join a gang? Is there a difference in why young men join compared to young women?
- Are certain groups in the community more likely to be impacted?
- How serious of a problem is gangs in schools?

Hotspots

- Are gangs associated with particular neighbourhoods or groups?
- Are there any places where community members feel more safe or unsafe? What is it about these places that makes them feel so? Do these safe places differ among women and men?
- Are there any 'no-go areas' for particular gangs, or community members?
- Have there been any recent changes in the trends of gang-related activities (in terms of prevalence, perpetrators, behaviours, locations, etc.)?

External flows

- What external flows impact gang violence (trafficking in firearms, trafficking in persons, illicit financial flows etc.)?
- Which actors are involved in facilitating these illicit flows?
- Which stakeholders are responding to these flows (i.e. non-state entities, including civil society organisations, private sector, academia, etc.)?
- What resources or stakeholders promote or inhibit safety through the management of these flows?

Responses of relevant stakeholders

- How does the police respond to gang violence? Is there a gender sensitive approach to these responses?
- How do other relevant agencies respond to criminal gangs? Is there a gender sensitive approach to these responses?
- What regulatory policies, programmes, and practices relating to gang-related activities already exist in the city or community? What action is being taken to reduce recruitment among men and women?
- Does the city have a strategy in place to tackle gang-related activities? If so, is it gender sensitive?
- Is there a strategy in place to tackle gang-related activities in schools? If so, is it gender sensitive?

Capacities of relevant stakeholders

- What are the capacities (financial, technical, human) of police, local government departments/agencies, and other relevant stakeholders to prevent and address gang violence?
- Which regulatory policies, programmes, and practices can most effectively address gang-related activities in the city or the community? How can these be expanded?

- Which regulatory policies, programmes, and practices are less effective at addressing gang-related activities in the city or the community? How can these be improved or replaced?
- Is the strategy well-implemented, effective and adequate? Why or why not? Is it gender sensitive? How can it be improved?
- What are the capacities of police and other relevant agencies to tackle gang-related activities? Are they sufficient?

Positive change/resilience factors

- How can the risk of gang violence be reduced? Are there any ways in which the local community could contribute to reducing these risks?
- How can the risk of gang violence be reduced in schools?
- How can the risk of joining a gang be reduced for girls and boys in schools?

Priorities for further action

- Are there any new policies that could be implemented to prevent gang violence? How can these be gender sensitive? Who would be responsible for implementing these policies?
- What are the priorities for action for each relevant stakeholder?
- Where do priorities between stakeholders overlap? Where do these priorities differ?

(ii) Drug trafficking

Potential stakeholders: Police, justice agencies, offenders, relevant civil society organisations (e.g. those working with offenders), drug treatment registries

Main concerns

- Which drugs are being trafficked in the city?
- What is the estimated scale of the business?
- What and how much is locally produced?

Risk factors/drivers

- What factors enable drug distribution networks to prosper in the city? To what extent is corruption an enabling factor?
- Are there any links with other forms of organised crime (gangs, trafficking in persons, firearms etc.)?

Actors and their role

- Where, how, and by whom are drugs sold and distributed?
- Have there been any recent changes in the trends of drug production and/or trafficking (in terms of prevalence, perpetrators, behaviours, locations, etc.)?

- What is the impact of drug trafficking on the community? Are certain community groups more likely to be affected? Is there a difference in how women and men are affected?

Hotspots

- Are certain neighbourhoods or groups associated with drug production or trafficking?
- Where do the trafficked drugs come from?
- How are they brought into the city?
- Is there any local production?

External flows

- What external flows impact drug production and trafficking?
- Which actors are involved in facilitating these illicit flows?
- Which stakeholders are responding to these flows (i.e. non-state entities, including civil society organisations, private sector, academia, etc.)?
- What resources or stakeholders promote or inhibit safety through the management of these flows?

Responses of relevant stakeholders

- What is the police response to drug production and trafficking? Is this response gender sensitive? Is this response sufficient and effective?
- What else is being done by other relevant organisations to reduce supply?
- What regulatory policies, programmes, and practices relating to drug production or trafficking exist in the city?
- Does the city have a strategy for responding to drug production and trafficking? If so, is it gender sensitive?

Capacities of relevant stakeholders

- What are the capacities (financial, technical, human) of police and other relevant actors to reduce supply? Are they sufficient?
- How can the impact of drug production and trafficking on the community be reduced?
- Which regulatory policies, programmes, and practices can most effectively address drug production and/or trafficking in the city or the community? How can these be expanded?
- Which regulatory policies, programmes, and practices are less effective at addressing drug production and/or trafficking in the city or the community? How can these be improved or replaced?
- Is the strategy well-implemented, effective, and adequate? Why or why not? Is it gender responsive? How can it be improved?

Positive change/resilience factors

- How can drug production and trafficking be reduced in the city/community? Are there any ways in which the local community could contribute?

Priorities for further action

- Are there any new policies that could be implemented to address drug production and drug trafficking? How can they be gender sensitive? Who would be responsible for implementing these policies?
- What are the priorities for action for each relevant stakeholder?
- Where do priorities between stakeholders overlap? Where do these priorities differ?

(iii) Trafficking in persons

Potential stakeholders: local community, police and other law enforcement agencies, justice agencies, local labour department, hospitals and other health agencies (particularly those providing services to sex workers), frontline officers dealing with immigration, customs, border control, social service provision, relevant civil society organisations (including those providing victim assistance such as sexual assault crisis centres, women's shelters etc.), and offenders.

Main concerns

- What is known about the nature and scale of trafficking in the city (sexual exploitation, forced labour)?
- What is the impact of trafficking in persons in the community?

Risk factors/drivers

- What factors increase the vulnerability of an individual or a community to trafficking in persons? What, if any, factors distinguish victims from other members of their community? To what extent are these factors systemic (e.g. exploitation of a particular ethnic group)?
- What, if anything, caused victims to leave home? Do these factors vary for women and men?
- What factors underlie trafficking patterns in the city or community (including factors enabling traffickers/trafficking networks to commit the crime, profit from it, escape detection, avoid prosecution)? Does it have a gender aspect? To what extent is corruption an enabling factor?
- What factors allow people to justify actions that considered by the law as trafficking in persons (social norms such as expectation on children to contribute to family income, discrimination against different groups, failure to recognise domestic work or work in other service sectors as forms of employment encompassing basic labour rights)?

Actors and their role

- What is known about the method of 'recruitment' of victims? Do these vary among different groups and how?
- What allows traffickers and trafficking networks to maintain the victim in a situation of exploitation (deprivation of liberty, threats against the individual or their family, debt, delayed payment, withholding of documents)? Is there a difference between male and female victims?
- What is the demographic profile of known victims (sex, age, nationality, neighbourhood, education level)?
- Who are the traffickers? Any pertinent information on sex, age, ethnicity, origin, links to gangs or organised crime?
- Are community members aware of the services available to those at risk of trafficking or victims? Are those at risk or victims aware of the services available to them? Is there a difference of services available and awareness of these between men and women?

Hotspots

- Where in the city are trafficking and exploitation or recruitment most likely to be occurring (transport hubs, international border areas close to city, commercial organisations, private homes, remote or rural areas, schools, hotels)?

External flows

- What external flows impact trafficking in persons?
- Which actors are involved in facilitating these illicit flows?
- Which stakeholders are responding to these flows (i.e. non-state entities, including civil society organisations, private sector, academia, etc.)?
- What resources or stakeholders promote or inhibit safety through the management of these flows?

Responses of relevant stakeholders

- What is the response of police and other relevant agencies in addressing trafficking and exploitation, and providing services to those at risk of trafficking or victims (e.g. legal services, information and advice, support and shelter, health services, including counselling, services for at risk youth)? Are these responses gender sensitive? Are these responses sufficient and effective? How can they be improved?
- Do clear standard operating procedures exist, ensuring and regulating first responders' appropriate responses in the identification of trafficked persons? Is the identification process gender sensitive?
- Is there a mechanism in place that allows all relevant stakeholders, including law enforcement agencies, civil society actors, and first responders (including in public services such as transport, health, and social services) to be involved in identifying persons who have been trafficked?

- Have law enforcement agencies and other service providers, including healthcare workers, received training in identifying and supporting trafficked victims? Is this training gender sensitive?
- Have law enforcement agencies and other service providers, including healthcare workers, received training in identifying and supporting trafficked victims? Is this support gender sensitive?
- Are there specialised law enforcement units, prosecutors' offices and other judicial representatives in the city that deal solely with trafficking in persons?
- Are there mechanisms in place encouraging cooperation between law enforcement officers, prosecutors, and judges involved in cases of trafficking in persons?
- Does the city have a gender sensitive strategy to address trafficking in persons (specific policies or initiatives relating to trafficking; awareness campaigns about trafficking, hotlines to report incidents or get help; codes of conduct for local businesses; regulations and inspections affecting local hotel, bars, industry and agricultural sectors)? If so, is it gender sensitive?
- Is the strategy well-implemented, adequate, and effective? Why or why not? Is it gender sensitive? How can it be improved?
- What kind of awareness campaigns are available, if any? Do they focus on risks of being trafficked, how to identify potential victims, or services available to victims or those at risk? Who is the target audience of these campaigns? Do these campaigns target both men and women?
- Is there a mechanism in place to enable cooperation between all relevant stakeholders involved in providing services to those at risk of trafficking or victims?
- Is the support system inclusive of both men and women and is it available to all trafficked persons, irrespective of their willingness to cooperate with the criminal justice system?
- Are existing crisis intervention structures, such as shelters and counselling centres for victims of domestic violence, victims of hate crimes and unaccompanied children included in a specialised anti-human trafficking support structure?
- Are there formal cooperation agreements between law enforcement agencies and non-governmental service providers enabling persons presumed to have been trafficked to access protection and support structures?

Capacities of relevant stakeholders

- What are the capacities (financial, technical, human) of police, local government departments/agencies, crisis intervention centres, and other relevant stakeholders to prevent and address trafficking in persons? Do they have an understanding of the gender aspects of the problem?

Positive change/resilience factors

- What opportunities exist to 'crowd out' the criminal market involved in trafficking (e.g. creating safe recruitment pathways into which employers and/or potential victims may self-select thus making exploitative pathways unprofitable)?
- What opportunities exist to increase the difficulty of trafficking in persons (disruption strategies, such as outreach to places where traffickers recruit, community reporting mechanisms, counter-advertisements in places or platforms where traffickers advertise)?
- What opportunities exist to reduce the rewards for traffickers and target the profits made by traffickers?
- How can the local community contribute to reducing the risk of trafficking in persons to individuals and the community?

Priorities for further action

- Are there any new policies that could be implemented to prevent trafficking in persons? How can they be gender sensitive? Who would be responsible for implementing these policies?
- What are the priorities for action for each relevant stakeholder?
- Where do priorities between stakeholders overlap? Where do these priorities differ?

(iv) Smuggling of migrants

Potential stakeholders: local community, police and other law enforcement agencies, justice agencies, frontline officers dealing with immigration, customs, border control, social service provision, relevant civil society organisations, migrants

Main concerns

- What is known about the nature and scale of smuggling of migrants in the city? Is there sex disaggregated data available?
- What is known about the methods of smuggling of migrants? Do they differ for male and female migrants? How do they travel (by sea, land, air) and what are the most common routes?
- What is the impact of smuggling of migrants on the community? Is there a gender dimension?

Risk factors/drivers

- What factors enable smugglers/smuggling networks to commit the crime, profit from it, escape detection, avoid prosecution?
- What schemes do smugglers/smuggling networks use (organising fake marriages or fictitious employment, counterfeiting travel documents, corrupting officials)? Is it different for women and men?

Actors and their role

- What is known about the demographic profile of migrants smuggled into or out of the city, (gender, age, nationality, education level, etc.)?

- Who are the smugglers? Any pertinent information on gender, age, ethnicity, links to organised crime?

Hotspots

- Are there known hotspots for smuggling within the city?
- Where do smugglers advertise their business (neighbourhoods that are home to diaspora communities, refugee camps, informal settlements, online social networks)?
- Where can fraudulent documents be obtained? Are community members aware of these places?

External flows

- What external flows impact smuggling of migrants?
- Which actors are involved in facilitating these illicit flows?
- Which stakeholders are responding to these flows (i.e. non-state entities, including civil society organisations, private sector, academia, etc.)?
- What resources or stakeholders promote or inhibit safety through the management of these flows?

Responses of relevant stakeholders

- Are responses to smuggling of migrants undertaken at the national level or do local level authorities play a role? What is the nature of cooperation between authorities at national, local level, and international level?
- What measures have been implemented to prevent commercial carriers (airlines, shipping lines, trucking companies) from being used for the purpose of smuggling of migrants?
- Have specialized awareness-raising campaigns on smuggling of migrants been carried out in the city? Are they targeting both women and men? If so, what has been the message and target audience of the campaign? Does it warn against the risks of smuggling of migrants as well as the consequences of offending, highlight the involvement of organised criminal groups operating for profit, and address other risks such as becoming victims of trafficking in persons?
- What happens when a smuggling of migrants' offence is reported or otherwise comes to the attention of authorities? Are financial investigations launched?
- What regulatory policies, guidelines, programmes, and practices are in place for the protection of smuggled migrants?
- Do smuggled migrants have access to urgent medical care? Is there a difference for women and male migrants? Are there provisions for women's health care needs?
- Are smuggled migrants offered temporary protection and basic access to accommodation, food, medical care, legal assistance and opportunity to communicate with relatives? Are these offered to women and men?
- Are separate gender sensitive policies, guidelines, programmes, and practices in place for the protection of unaccompanied minors?
- What measures are in place to protect smuggled migrants from violence and other forms of threats and retaliation?
- What measures are in place to cater for the needs of children, women and vulnerable persons who have been smuggled?

- How and where are reports and other information about instances of smuggling of migrants recorded?

Capacities of relevant stakeholders

- What are the capacities (financial, technical, human) of relevant authorities to prevent and address smuggling of migrants? Are they aware of the gender aspects of the problem?
- What are the capacities of relevant authorities to conduct effective financial investigations using a 'follow the money approach'? What cooperation mechanisms at local, national and international level are in place to facilitate financial intelligence sharing? Do these mechanisms have an understanding of the gender aspects of intelligence and financial flow?
- Do first responders and investigators receive training in relation to assisting smuggled migrants? Is the training gender sensitive? Is this training sufficient?
- What is the capacity of relevant agencies to store and manage relevant information?

Positive change/resilience factors

- What opportunities exist to 'crowd out' the criminal market involved in smuggling of migrants (including ensuring regular pathways for migration)?

Priorities for further action

- Are there any new policies that could be implemented to prevent the smuggling of migrants? How can they be gender sensitive? Who would be responsible for implementing these policies?
- What are the priorities for action for each relevant stakeholder?
- Where do priorities between stakeholders overlap? Where do these priorities differ?

(v) Illicit manufacturing of and trafficking in firearms, their parts and components and ammunition

Potential stakeholders: local community, customs, police, justice agencies, hospital emergency departments, relevant civil society organisations, private security companies

Main concerns

- What is known about the nature and scale of illicit firearms flows (firearms trafficking, illicit manufacture etc.)?
- What are the most common types of firearms, their parts and components and ammunition manufactured or trafficked? Are these marked and registered or not?
- How are offenders obtaining these firearms, their parts and components and ammunition?

Risk factors/drivers

- What is the source of demand for illicit firearms, their parts and components and ammunition (gangs, organized criminal groups, terrorist groups, individuals, etc.)
- From where and how do illicit firearms, their parts and components and ammunition enter the city and are diverted to illicit private use?
- Have there been any recent changes in the trends and patterns of firearms-flows and manufacturing?

Actors and their role

- Are there any links of illicit trafficking/manufacturing with organised crime groups, drug cartels and gangs or terrorist groups?
- Are there any links with corrupt officials?
- Are there any links with private security companies?
- How many cases are there of attacks on firearms storage facilities and other critical infrastructure?

Hotspots

- Are there any main trafficking routes to the city and sources of illicit firearms?
- Is there any local production of firearms in the city (legal or illegal)?

External flows

- What external flows impact firearms?
- Which actors are involved in facilitating illicit flows?
- Which stakeholders are responding to these flows (i.e. non-state entities, including civil society organisations, private sector, academia, etc.)?
- What resources or stakeholders promote or inhibit safety through the management of these flows?

Responses of relevant stakeholders

- Is the point of diversion of seized illicit firearms, their parts and components and ammunition traced at national or international level? (Firearms Focal Points or competent national authorities on firearms may be best able to answer this.)
- What strategies, regulatory policies, programmes, and practices relating to combatting the illicit manufacturing of and trafficking in firearms, their parts and components and ammunition already exist in the city or community? What action is being taken to reduce supply of illicit firearms, their parts and components and ammunition?
- Are emerging modalities and patterns of illicit manufacturing and trafficking addressed in these strategies, policies, programmes and practices?
- Is the consequent seizure and confiscation of illicit firearms, their parts and components and ammunition ensured?
- Are strategies, regulatory policies, programmes, and practices relating to the prevention of diversion of seized or confiscated firearms, their parts and components and ammunition by theft or corruption in place?

Capacities of relevant stakeholders

- What are the capacities (financial, technical, human) of customs, police, local government departments/agencies, and other relevant stakeholders to prevent and address firearms-related criminality?
- Which regulatory policies, programmes, and practices can most effectively reduce the illicit manufacturing of and trafficking in firearms, their parts and components and ammunition in the city or the community? How can these be expanded?
- Which regulatory policies, programmes, and practices are less effective? How can these be improved or replaced?
- Is the strategy well-implemented, adequate, and effective? Why or why not? How can it be improved?

Positive change/resilience factors

- What can be done to reduce illicit firearms flows in the city or community? Are there any ways in which the local community could contribute?

Priorities for further action

- Are there any new policies that could be implemented to prevent the diversion of firearms their parts and components and ammunition? Who would be responsible for implementing these policies?
- What are the priorities for action for each relevant stakeholder?
- Where do priorities between stakeholders overlap? Where do these priorities differ?

(vi) Violent Extremism

Potential stakeholders: local community, police, security agencies, justice agencies, state/local counter-terrorism policy agencies, relevant civil society organisations, former/current persons convicted of terrorism offences.

Main concerns

- Have there been any terrorist attacks or other incidents of violence attributed to violent extremist groups in the city in the last five years?
- What have been the methods for committing terrorist acts in the city, if any?

Risk factors/drivers

- What were the main reasons for joining a terrorist organisation/committing terrorist act? Does it differ among women and men?
- Were any family or friends already involved with the terrorist organisation?
- What are the main means of spreading violent extremist messages and recruitment in the city or community (in person by political, ethnic or religious leaders, family

members or friend groups, through social media platforms or other types of electronic communication)? Are there any gender aspects in the recruitment?

Actors and their role

- Are there individuals who are known to have left the city for conflict zones in which terrorist groups are active (i.e. potential returning “foreign terrorist fighters”), or to have returned from such conflict zones?
- How have any terrorist activities in the city been financed?
- What is the demographic profile of the arrested and/or charged individuals (gender, age, nationality, religion, neighbourhood, education level)?
- What was education level and employment status at the time of joining the terrorist organisation?
- Who recruited you to the terrorist organisation? What was the method by which you were recruited? Did you commit any crimes before you joined or became involved with a terrorist organization? Did you interact via social media with terrorist group members?

Hotspots

- Where in the city have terrorist incidents been most likely to occur?
- Are there known hotspots in the city for radicalisation and/or recruitment into terrorist organisations (these could also be virtual)?

External flows

- What external flows impact violent extremism (including the flow of ideas)?
- Which actors are involved in facilitating these flows?
- Which stakeholders are responding to these flows (i.e. non-state entities, including civil society organisations, private sector, academia, etc.)?
- What resources or stakeholders promote or inhibit safety through the management of these flows?

Responses of relevant stakeholders

- Is there a community policing policy? If so, does the policy acknowledge the role of women? Have local community members received training on this policy and on the possible interaction between community and efforts to prevent violent extremism? Does it include gender aspects of terrorism? Is this training sufficient?
- Have law enforcement agencies and other security actors received training in preventing and combatting terrorism acts in a rule of law and human rights compliant and gender sensitive manner? Is this training sufficient?
- Have law enforcement agencies received training or guidance on community-oriented policing? Is this training sufficient?
- Has the city conducted a vulnerability assessment of their risks in relation to potential terrorist attacks? If so, how recently?

- How many individuals have been charged with terrorism-related offences in the city and what are those charges? Have any of the charged individuals been convicted? (Police, justice agencies, and relevant civil society organisations may be best able to answer this.) Is sex disaggregated data being collected?
- Has anyone been arrested in the city on charges related to terrorism related offences (over the last five years)? How many individuals? Have any of the arrested and/or charged individuals been convicted? Has anyone originating from the city been arrested on terrorism-related charges in other jurisdictions? Is sex disaggregated data being collected?
- How are convicted terrorists imprisoned? Is there any risk assessment tool or procedure for separating high-risk prisoners?
- Does the city have a strategy to address violent extremism and terrorism (specific policies or initiatives relating to engagement with marginalised or otherwise at-risk communities, human rights-compliant policing, a social media strategy or development of counter-narratives and individuals identified as at risk for violent extremism)? If so, what is the experience so far with its implementation? What have successes and challenges been? Is it gender sensitive? How can it be improved?
- Does the city have a strategy to engage with any individuals returning from conflict areas where terrorist groups operate? Is the strategy gender sensitive? Does the strategy provide guidance regarding their associated spouses, children and other family members?
- Does the city have a strategy to reintegrate individuals who have been released from prison after serving sentences related to terrorism-related crimes? If so, is it gender sensitive?
- Is there a plan in place related to the security of soft targets located in the city?
- If so, what measures have been taken to ensure the security of soft targets?

Capacities of relevant stakeholders

- Do local governments have a role in preventing and/or countering terrorism and violent extremism under national strategies?
- Are the city's strategies well-implemented, adequate, and effective? Why or why not? Is it gender sensitive? How can it be improved?
- What are the capacities (financial, technical, human) of police, local government departments/agencies, and other relevant stakeholders to prevent and address violent extremism?
- Is the city involved in national counter-terrorism coordination efforts? Does it have any way to influence counter-terrorism policy making?

Positive change/resilience factors

- What can be done to reduce the spreading of violent extremist messages and recruitment in the city or community? How can the local community (including family, schools, religious organisations/leaders, CSOs and women's organizations) contribute?

Priorities for further action

- Are there any new policies that could be implemented to prevent violent extremism? How can they be gender sensitive? Who would be responsible for implementing these policies?
- What are the priorities for action for each relevant stakeholder?
- Where do priorities between stakeholders overlap? Where do these priorities differ?

(vii) Sexual harassment in public spaces

Potential stakeholders: marginalized individuals - women and girls, and individuals of diverse sexual orientation and gender identities from local community, migrants, refugees, ethnic minorities, indigenous peoples, people with disabilities – first responders (including police, welfare service providers, social workers etc.), local government departments (related to urban planning, transportation, recreation, economic development etc.)⁸, relevant civil society organisations

Main concerns

- Are public spaces in the city/community safe to move about freely?
- What types of sexual harassment and violence are taking place in public spaces in the potential intervention areas? For example, is it physical, verbal or visual?
- What is the scale of the problem? How many incidents are taking place each day? How many women are affected? How many girls are affected?
- Do women and girls go out alone, or in groups, or in the company of men?
- Have there been any recent changes in the trends of the crime (in terms of prevalence, perpetrators, behaviours, locations, etc.)?
- What are the consequences of this problem for women and girls? How does it affect their sense of safety, their level of comfort, access, and right to use public spaces?

Risk factors/drivers

- What are the causes, contributory factors and permissive conditions for each form of harassment and violence mentioned above?
- Are there social norms which exist which tolerate or perpetuate sexual harassment or violence?
- Does the built environment facilitate such behaviour?
- Is there insufficient legal protection against harassment and violence in public spaces?
- Is alcohol or are other drugs involved?

⁸ It is important to include a wide range of local government departments to mainstream prevention and safety and get a better sense of the level of understanding and awareness local government departments have on this issue.

- Is there much use of weapons (knives, firearms, other weapons)?
- Is there a lack of education or public awareness of the issue?
- Do marginalised individuals take any precautions when they go out? Do they carry something for protection or avoid certain areas?

Actors and their role

- Who is perpetrating the sexual harassment and violence? Do they act individually or in groups?
- Are certain groups of women and girls being targeted or affected more than others? For example, does it impact most on those of a particular age, ethnicity, (dis)ability or socio-economic group?

Hotspots

- In which public spaces are these behaviours most common (streets, consider especially those near schools, shops, bars or recreational facilities; libraries; formal or informal recreational facilities, e.g. sport/play grounds, parks; formal and informal public transportation, buses, taxis, informal taxis - including mini-vans, motorbikes and open trucks, bus stops and transport hubs/interchanges, markets, other public spaces)?
- What kinds of spaces in the city/community do women and girls avoid and why?
- Are there any places where women and girls feel particularly safe or unsafe? What is it about these places that make them feel so?
- Do women and girls stay in public spaces and use them, or just move through them? Why and why not? What are the gender dynamics underpinning these behaviours?
- What kinds of spaces in the city/community do women and girls use and what kinds of activities do they perform when they use these spaces?
- Is there a temporal pattern to this problem? Is it more common at certain times of the day, days in the week or months in the year?
- What times of day or night do women and girls go out most often? What times do they go out least often? Why?
- What are the different problems faced by women and girls at different times of the day (early morning, day, evening and night) in accessing essential services?

External flows

- What external flows impact harassment and violence in public spaces?
- Which stakeholders are responding to these flows (i.e. non-state entities, including civil society organisations, private sector, academia, etc.)?
- What resources or stakeholders promote or inhibit safety through the management of these flows?

Responses of relevant stakeholders

- How do women and girls respond to the harassment and violence? What coping strategies do they employ? Do they take any precautions when they go out? Do they carry something for protection or avoid certain areas?
- Are there specific services for women and girls who experience sexual harassment and other forms of sexual violence in public spaces?
- Do marginalized individuals ask for help with an unsafe or dangerous situation? Did they go to the police or approach anyone else for help? Did the response meet their need and why or why not?
- Do police and other justice agencies protect women and girls effectively and, if not, why not?
- How does the police respond to incidences of violence against people of diverse gender identities?
- Are there existing crisis intervention structures, such as shelters, crisis centres and counselling centres for marginalized individuals?
- What are the significant gaps in existing services related to women's and girls' safety and how might they be filled?

Capacities of relevant stakeholders

- What are the capacities (financial, technical, human) of police, local government agencies, and other relevant actors to address harassment and violence in public spaces? If they exist, what forms of violence and crime do they target?
- Which regulatory policies, programmes, and practices can most effectively help marginalized individuals feel safer in the city/community? How can these be expanded?
- Which regulatory policies, programmes, and practices are least effective in helping marginalized individuals be and feel safer in the city/community? How can these be improved or replaced?
- Which regulatory policies, programmes, and practices can most effectively help marginalized individuals feel safer in public spaces?
- Is the strategy well-implemented, adequate, and effective? Why or why not? How can it be improved?

Positive change/resilience factors

- How can the community contribute to improving the safety of individuals in public spaces?

Priorities for further action

- Are there any new policies that could be implemented to address violence and harassment in public spaces? Who would be responsible for implementing these policies?
- What are the priorities for action for each relevant stakeholder?

Where do priorities between stakeholders overlap? Where do these priorities differ?

(vii) Corruption in public procurement

Potential stakeholders: private sector, local government departments, justice agencies, relevant civil society organisations, private sector

Main concerns

- What is the minimum content of an invitation to tender?
- What is the minimum content of tender documents?
- Is a procuring entity only allowed to enter into a contract on the basis of predisclosed criteria?
- Is there any obligation to set out the manner of application for the selection and award criteria in the invitation to tender or the tender documents?
- Is there any obligation that minimum, selection, and award criteria must be relevant and appropriate in light of the subject matter of the procurement?
- Are the minimum requirement and the terms and conditions of the procurement required to be disclosed in advance?
- What is the minimum deadline for the submission of requests for proposals (in a two-stage tender procedure) and submission of bids?

Risk factors/drivers

- Are the existing laws, regulations and policy guidelines on public procurement publicly available?
- Do contract opportunities have to be publicly published? If so, are there any restrictions for low-value procurement?
- Is there a default method of procurement?
- Is there any obligation to justify reasons for using procurement methods other than open tender procedures?

Actors and their role

- Is it permissible to enter into a contract without any prior call for competition? If so, under what circumstances?
- Who can file an application for review? Does it include any supplier who has, or has had, an interest in a particular contract? If so, are suppliers aware of this?
- Do bidders have the right to request clarification of tender documents? Do bidders have the right to attend bid opening sessions?
- Are procuring entities permitted to make use of electronic communications?
- Is it permissible to negotiate the contract during the tender procedure? What are the prerequisites for such negotiations?
- Is the procuring entity required to disqualify a tender if the bidder offers to bribe or bribes any public official of the procuring entity?
- Is the procuring entity required to disqualify a tender if the bidder is convicted by final judgement of corruption or fraud?

- Is an application of review of a public procurement decision heard by a body which is independent of the procuring entity?
- Can a contract be renegotiated after the contract award? If so, are there any limits as to what extent a contract may be subsequently changed?

Hotspots

- Are there specific neighbourhoods where corruption in public procurement occurs most frequently? Least frequently? Why?

External flows

- What external flows impact corruption in public procurement?
- Which actors are involved in facilitating these illicit flows?
- Which stakeholders are responding to these flows (i.e. non-state entities, including civil society organisations, private sector, academia, etc.)?
- What resources or stakeholders promote or inhibit safety through the management of these flows?

Responses of relevant stakeholders

- What are the existing laws, regulations and policy guidelines on public procurement? Are these followed in practice? Are they sufficient?
- Does the city (or specific procuring entity) have a strategy in place to address corruption in public procurement (including mechanisms for civil society monitoring and/or whistle-blowing)?
- Is the supplier required to pay any fees to file a complaint and to have a review body decide? If so, what is the amount of such fees?
- Are there any screening procedures regarding procurement personnel? If so, do such screening procedures apply during the selection of personnel and/or throughout their employment?
- Are procurement personnel trained in awarding contracts in line with relevant public procurement legislation and relevant anti-corruption laws?
- Are procurement personnel required to declare any interests in a particular public procurement (e.g. due to a particular conflict of interest)?
- How is the involvement of a bidder in the preparatory stage of a public contract dealt with?
- Are there any rules regarding non-responsive tenders?
- Does the procuring entity list grounds for the rejection of tenders? Are these grounds based on national legislation?
- What is the procedure if no responsive bids were submitted?
- Who are the administrative or judicial authorities responsible for review in public procurement?
- Is there any obligation to provide reasons for the rejection of a tender?

Capacities of relevant stakeholders

- What are the capacities (financial, technical, human) of police, local government departments/agencies, and other relevant stakeholders to prevent and address corruption in public procurement?
- Is the procuring entity allowed to cancel a procurement procedure? If so, does the procurement legislation list possible grounds for such a cancellation?

Positive change/resilience factors

- Are procuring entities required to keep a record of each procurement? If so, what is the minimum content of such records? How long must procurement record be preserved and who has the right of access to these records?
- Which decisions of a procuring entity are subject to review?

Priorities for further action

- Are there any new policies that could be implemented to prevent corruption in public procurement? Who would be responsible for implementing these policies?
- What are the priorities for action for each relevant stakeholder?
- Where do priorities between stakeholders overlap? Where do these priorities differ?

