

ENACT Index: Questions & Considerations in Scoring

Instructions

The ENACT index assesses three fundamental, OC-related aspects of each country: (1) *criminal actors*; (2) *criminal markets*; and (3) *resilience to organised crime*. In assessing these aspects for each country, please provide on the corresponding country template document, a score between 1-10 for each component, along with a justification for the score. While you may consider the historical context of a country, we ask that you score the *current* situation for each state.

Note: **For criminal markets and criminal actors:** '1' = best and '10' = worst

For resilience: '1' = worst and '10' = best

Note: There is no '0' in scoring. Therefore, input a '1' to signify when something does not exist in the country you are evaluating, and state this in the justification column.

Note: If you are unsure in providing a definitive score, you may provide a range (i.e., '4-5'). Also please add your level of confidence in the score provided.

This document provides guidance in determining country scores for each OC-related aspect. It outlines definitions as well as questions to consider. Remember, you do not have to answer each question, nor are you limited to these questions in determining a score. Rather, they are meant to help you in your assessment.

Please let us know if you have any questions, we are always available. Thank you.

Criminal Markets:

The ENACT index will consider the 10 criminal markets in YEAR 1. They are as follows:

<i>Heroin</i>	<i>Human trafficking</i>	<i>Non-renewables**</i>
<i>Cannabis</i>	<i>Human smuggling</i>	<i>Fauna crimes***</i>
<i>Cocaine</i>	<i>Arms trafficking</i>	<i>Flora crimes****</i>
<i>Synthetic drugs</i>		

Criminal market scores should be based on the value and reach of the market. **Value** refers to the overall value of the market as part of the national economy encompassing all relevant aspects of whether it is a source, transit, or destination (or combination thereof).

Reach can be thought of the non-monetary impact a market has on the state. In other words, reach considers the degree of pervasiveness of any activity related to the illicit trade, from production, to transport and use. In determining a criminal market's reach, it is useful to consider two broad categories of issues (i) the groups that are involved; and (ii) the impact of the criminal market on broader issues:

- ***Criminal structures***- the type of organised crime group involved in facilitating the market; how organised they are, and the capacity for leveraging the market;
- ***Actors***- examples include # of people impacted/ involved; kinds of people involved/ victims
- ***Territory***-examples include where the flows are/ territorial control
- ***Violence***-examples include how markets feed or causes violence on populations, conflict, etc.
- ***Scarcity/environmental*** -examples include renewability of commodity; finite point; is it in decline
- ***Volume***-examples include how much of the commodity is being trafficked

The following questions are for every criminal market (if applicable):

<i>Questions</i>
<p>Structure of criminal markets</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How consolidated is the criminal market that enables the criminal economy in the country? • What type of actors are involved? Consider the four types of actors mentioned in the previous section. • Is there an ambiguity in the legality of the 'criminal' activity? Is there a parallel legal trade alongside the illicit one?
<p>Source, transit, destination country for the market</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How much and how often is the commodity being illicitly traded, seized? How effectively is the state responding to curb this specific commodity? In relation to other markets in the country? • How effectively is the state responding to this criminal market? • Is the illicit market transnational in nature? • Is there a local market for the illicitly traded commodity? In other words, is there a local demand for the product? Does the country contain a local market place? To what degree is this country a hub for the local trade of this commodity?
<p>Impact of the market</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How much does this criminal market contribute to local violence and security and in what way? Does the market fuel conflict? • How is the product(s) perceived in local communities? Are they seen as 'precious' or viewed with little regard? • Is there a livelihood (or other) benefit to engaging in the criminal market? Is the market viewed as illegal? • Is there social fracture related to this market? For example, does the market target a particular age/ethnic group? • Assess the environmental impact the market has within the country (if applicable). To what degree is the commodity replenishable? Does the illicit activity outpace the rate of commodity reproduction? Has there been an unexpected environmental benefit or drawback to the illicit trade?

Criminal Actors:

A. Actor Typology

Mafia-style groups:

Refers to clearly defined, organized criminal groups. This typology also includes militia and guerrilla groups that are primarily funded by illicit activities. There are four defining features of a mafia-style group: a known name, a defined leadership, territorial control and identifiable membership.

Criminal networks & entrepreneurs:

Refers to a loose network of criminal associates engaging in criminal activities. This also includes relatively small groups that do not control territory and are not widely known by a name or with a known leader. Criminal networks are involved in illicit trafficking of commodities but do not have territorial control or any of the other defining features of mafia-style groups. In essence, criminal networks and entrepreneurs are defined by their *failure* to meet the defining characteristics of mafia-style groups.

State-embedded actors:

Refers to criminal actors that are embedded in, and act from within, the state's apparatus.

Foreign actors:

Refers to state and/or non-state criminal actors operating outside their home country. This can include not just foreign nationals, but also various diaspora groups that have created roots in the country over multiple generations.

B. Guiding Questions

Below is a set of questions pertaining to each of the four criminal actor typologies. These questions will be used to guide the scoring process. When answering questions referring to the criminal actors as a whole, experts should be considering the 'top 3'. For example, for a question regarding the extent to which mafia-style groups control territory, experts should answer this question as it pertains to the 3 main mafia-style groups in the country.

Questions
Type 1: Mafia-style

- How many mafia-style groups are in operation?
- Can the mafia-style groups be named? If so, name all mafia-style groups.
- Do the groups have a defined leadership?
- Do the groups have a clear and identifiable membership? Are there any symbols of membership (e.g. tattoos)?
- Which of the following best describes the volume of mafia-style group membership in the country: small membership, moderate membership or large membership? Please provide any information on membership numbers.
- To what extent do mafia-style groups control territory: *low control*, *moderate control* or *substantial control*? To what extent do so-called 'criminal enclaves' exist, defined as an area controlled by an organized criminal group in which the state cannot enter? Are there areas into which you need to pass a checkpoint? Is there a roadblock that serves as a perimeter to a criminal enclave? Is there surveillance as you enter the area? Can members from opposite groups enter controlled areas and are rival members at danger if they do so?
- Which criminal markets are dominated by mafia-style groups? Are these groups involved in just one market or multiple markets? Note: involvement in multiple markets is worse. How many of the named groups are operating in multiple markets? Which is their most prominent?
- Do mafia-style groups levy taxes on citizens? To what extent do the mafia-style groups engage in extortion?
- To what extent do the named mafia-style groups have control over the prison system: minimal control, moderate control or complete control? Can they conduct criminal operations from inside jail? Is there corruption of the prison staff? To what extent is the internal control of prisons commanded by the mafia-style groups or the state? Is the state able to guarantee the safety of inmates? Who is able to guarantee the safety of inmates?
- To what extent do mafia-style groups interact with the state in their criminal activity: minimal interaction, moderate interaction or significant interaction? Is there evidence of large-scale corruption between mafia and state? Are state actors threatened by mafia-style groups?
- To what extent do mafia-style groups attempt to influence the democratic process?
- How easily can mafia-style groups access weapons: limited access, moderate access or significant access? How easily can the groups access them? What percentage of mafia-style groups are armed groups? Do gang members carry arms openly? What kinds of arms do groups use: knives, handguns, automatic weapons or small arms?
- What level of violence best describes the mafia-style groups?

Type 2: Criminal networks and entrepreneurs
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- Is there a presence of criminal-style 'loose' networks that cannot be explicitly named? Can you name any prominent entrepreneurs within these networks?
- In which criminal markets are these criminal networks mainly prevalent?

- Which of the following best describe the level of violence perpetrated by actors in criminal networks: low-level violence, medium-level violence or high-level violence?
- How widespread are these networks? Are they concentrated in some parts of the country/cities only or are they very diffuse across the entire country?
- Are there transnational linkages between these networks and other foreign networks?
- To what extent do criminal networks and entrepreneurs attempt to influence the democratic process?

Type 3: State-embedded actors

- To what degree does the state exert control over criminal markets?
- In which of the following levels of state apparatus is there evidence of state control: *low-level*, *medium-level* or *elite*? At the low-level, how much control over the illicit activities is there? At the medium-level, how much control over the illicit activities is there? At the elite-level, how much control over the illicit activities is there?
- Are state-embedded actors involved in transnational criminal activity?
- To what extent do criminal actors extract resources from the state?
- To what extent do state-embedded criminal actors attempt to influence the democratic process?

Type 4: Foreign actors

- Which are the most prominent diasporas (multi-generational or otherwise) present?
- Considering the top 3 diasporas, to what extent do they control the criminal markets?
- To what extent is there an interaction between foreign and local criminal actors: *minimal*, *moderate* or *strong*?
- Are there particular regions/areas in which foreign criminal actors are concentrated? If so, indicate the regions/areas.
- Do foreign actors control any particular criminal markets? If so, indicate which markets are controlled by which foreign actors.
- How much economic and/or financial power do foreign actors exert in criminal markets: *minimal*, *moderate* or *substantial*?
- To what extent do foreign actors attempt to influence the democratic process?

Resilience:

The ENACT index considers 12 building blocks that make up a state's resilience to organised crime. Please find below a definition/explanation for each building block, the data that we have gathered and will share with you as needed, as well as a set of questions to consider for each building block.

State Resilience Building Blocks

1. Political Leadership and Governance

Definition/ Explanation	Questions
<p><i>Political leadership and governance</i> refers to the role a state’s government plays in responding to organised crime and its effectiveness in doing so. Strong political leadership and governance indicates higher state resilience to organised crime.</p> <p>Governments orient citizens toward a state’s stance on organised crime, championing its role in combatting the phenomenon by laying the foundation to implement action. The platform in which anti-OC rhetoric is made reflects to some degree, the level of prioritization of organised crime on the national agenda.</p> <p>Governance serves as a function of the relationship between the state and its governed populations. Leaders send messages which are seen as legitimate, and in turn unify society. People’s confidence in those that govern them can be directly linked to conflict in a society. The presence of organised crime can tangibly reduce the capacity for governance and the legitimacy of the government in the eyes of the population. When there is no or little confidence in the government, society can become unstable, creating [further] opportunities for organised crime to fill in the gaps between the state and its populations.</p>	<p>Leadership</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Has the government communicated a strong public position against OC? If possible, provide examples. • Do opposition parties raise organised crime as an issue? • Is organised crime, or public safety, a political campaign issue? • Are there accusations of criminal influence or association of government/leadership? • Is political rhetoric effectively translated into policies and implementation, with necessary financing? • Is the international community raising organised crime as an issue in the country? • Is there evidence that the political system has been penetrated / captured by organized crime? <p>Governance</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To what degree do people have faith in their government? Is it seen as corrupt or is there a sense of reliability of the government? • To what extent is the democratic process independent and protected from criminal influence? • Is there evidence that the political system has been penetrated / captured by organized crime? • Are there any aspects of state service delivery that are provided by criminal groups (e.g. disaster relief, health/education)? <p>Conflict</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Has the country been involved in any conflicts both internally and externally in the last XX years? • To what degree has OC been involved in, taken advantage of, from such conflicts?
Input data	
Rhetoric	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • We have data on number of statements made on OC by leading politicians and police (original data)
Political Stability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • We have data on Political Stability and Absence of Violence and Terrorism (Worldwide Governance Indicators, World Bank) • We have data on adverse regime change (Centre for Systemic Peace); Coups d’Etat (Powell & Thyne); • Efforts taken by the state to achieve political stability • State Fragility Index
Absence of Conflict & Violence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • We have data on internal conflict/civil war (UCDP); inter-state war (UCDP); internationalized internal conflict (UCDP)

Trust in Government	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> We have data on 'Corruption Perception' and 'Confidence in National Government' (both from Gallup World Poll)
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State Resilience Building Blocks

2. Government Transparency & Accountability

Definition/ Explanation	Questions
<p><i>Government transparency</i> refers to the degree to which states have put oversight mechanisms in place to ensure against state collusion in illicit activities. In other words, whether or not the state created opportunities for the reduction of state corruption and to obscure the illegitimate control over power or resources - including therefore resources to and from organised crime.</p> <p>As representatives of their citizens, governments are entrusted with powers to oversee and maintain the rule and order of societies. When these powers are abused, it both undermines citizens' trust in state institutions (which may lead to vulnerabilities to OC) and can imply state collusion in OC. Efforts to increase transparency such as adequately resourcing anti-corruption measures, work to close opportunities in which organised criminals may exert their influence. Thus, the more transparent governments are, the more resilient a state is to OC.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Has the state put into place any oversight mechanisms to reduce the opportunities for state corruption? How effective have these measures been? (e.g. is there an independent anti-corruption body?) Are there mechanisms for non-state actor oversight? Or international oversight over governance? Have there been international calls for oversight mechanisms? What technical measures have been taken to prevent corruption? (e.g. e-payment systems) Does the government publish its budget, procurement contracts, etc? To what extent are relevant documents available for the public record? What is the perception of government transparency?
Input data	
Government Transparency	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Expert knowledge required</i> We have data on 'Anti-corruption Institutions and Organisations Aid' (OECD) Right to Information Ratings

State Resilience Building Blocks

3. International Cooperation

Definition/ Explanation	Questions
<p><i>International cooperation</i> refers to the structures and processes of interaction, policy making and concrete implementation by countries beyond the national level in order to respond to organized crime. Strong international cooperation indicates high state resilience to organized crime.</p> <p>As organized crime is increasingly a transnational phenomenon with both actors and supply chains able to span national and continental boundaries, it is essential that states work together on a global scale to combat the threat.</p> <p>The ratification and (timeliness of ratification) of relevant international OC treaties implies state willingness to effectuate responses to OC, in line with international standards. These treaties are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ UNTOC & 3 protocols ○ UN Convention against Corruption ○ UN Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances (1988) ○ 1961 Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs ○ 1971 Convention on Psychotropic Substances ○ The Arms Trade Treaty (2013) ○ Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) <p>At the international level, for States Parties, these instruments constitute sufficient legal grounds to carry out response measures to OC. Such responses include cooperation in criminal matters, particularly the mutual legal assistance (MLA), extradition, the transfer of sentenced prisoners, and transborder asset confiscation. The presence of such structures and policies in place, and evidence of their effective use, implies higher state resilience to OC.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Of the relevant OC international instruments that the country has ratified, to what degree has the state complied with international standards? • Does the state have any extradition agreements with other countries? Have there been any cases of extradition of OC criminals to/from the state in the last five years? • Does the country have any cases involving transborder asset seizures? • Is there the perception that the country is constructive or obstructive in promoting international cooperation in combatting organised crime? Please give evidence. • What confidence do foreign law enforcement agencies have in sharing information with the country? (Fear of corruption / leaks).
Input data	
<i>Ratification of instruments</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • We have data on ratification of 10 UN OC related treaties plus years between entry into force and ratification

Effective use of extradition of OC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Expert knowledge required.</i>
Transnational Asset Confiscation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>We have data on transnational asset confiscation (STAR database – stolen asset recovery)</i>
State Resilience Building Blocks	
4. National Policies and Laws	
Definition/ Explanation	Questions
International cooperation is an essential component to combatting organised crime because it sets the basis for national responses. Thus, <i>national policies and laws</i> refers to state legal action and structures put in place to respond to OC. National OC strategies and legislation are adapted to the needs of the state, its legal tradition and social, economic cultural and geographic conditions. As such, the presence of these reflects higher state resilience to OC.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assess the country's national legal framework against organised crime. To what degree do related laws allot for each stage of the criminal justice process? In other words do they (1) criminalise an act that constitutes OC? (2) are there laws in place that cover the investigation, arrest, prosecution, adjudication and punishment of OC criminals in particular? If not, do other laws cover this? • What crime types does national legislation focus on? Is this focus in line with the country's OC situation? • What area(s) is the country's OC-related legal framework lacking? Is there anything being done to address these 'gaps'?
Input data	
National OC legislation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>We have data on (a) number of laws against OC; (b) number of laws per crime type; (c) number of laws compliant with UNTOC (original data)</i>
Asset seizure legislation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Expert knowledge required, including evidence that legislation is used effectively to prosecute organised crime cases.</i>
OC strategies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>We have data (original data)</i>

State Resilience Building Blocks

5. Judicial Capacity against OC

Definition/ Explanation	Questions
<p><i>Judicial capacity against OC</i> refers to a state's judiciary's power to effectively try to enforce judgments on OC-related cases. The ability of a country's judicial system to do so depends on whether it is adequately resourced and operates independently and effectively at all points along the juridical chain.</p> <p>While passing judgment on cases is its primary function, the ability to enforce is also an essential component of a judiciary's activities. Things such as evidence that key OC criminals are successfully prosecuted and, in particular, the degree of OC influence from within the prison system, are good factors to consider in assessing a state's judicial capacity. Where the prison system is notably captured by organised crime, this should significantly impact the score.</p> <p>Thus, while having more resources and independence to pass judgment on OC cases implies higher state resilience, high impunity implies lower state resilience.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Does the country have units in the judiciary that specifically focus on OC related issues? If so, how effective have these units been in combatting OC? • Are courts able to effectively pass judgements against OC defendants? If so, to what degree are criminal penalties abided by and carried out? In other words, are OC perpetrators exempt from punishment? • Has the judiciary been adequately resourced? Do these resources stem from external actors or from the state? • Are there places where dispute resolution, arbitration or informal justice is provided by criminal groups? • Assess the country' prison system. To what degree does the state control the prisons in relation to criminal actors? Are prison personnel corrupted? • How compliant are prisons with the international standard minimum rules for prisons? Are there adequate health services in place? Are there issues related to hygiene and/or overcrowding? Are prisoners' basic needs being met? How do these deficiencies (if any) contribute to the spread of organised criminal activities? • To what degree do criminal actors in prison control illicit activity both within prisons and on the outside?
Input data	
<i>Specialised units of Judiciary</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • We have (some) data (original data) • <i>Expert knowledge required.</i>
<i>(Lack of) Impunity (find better name)</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Expert knowledge required, including evidence of successful prosecutions</i>
<i>International aid for judicial capacity</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data on legal and judicial development aid
<i>Prisons/prisoners</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • We have data on 'pre-trial/remand imprisonment rates' (World Prison Brief) • We have data on 'prison populations' (World Prison Brief)

State Resilience Building Blocks

6. Law enforcement against Organised Crime

Definition/ Explanation	Questions
<p><i>Law enforcement capacity against OC</i> refers to the state's ability to investigate, gather intelligence, protect and enforce adherence to its rules and procedures against organised crime. As the front line of a state's criminal justice system, law enforcement and intelligence are often in direct contact with organised criminal activities. In order to bring criminal perpetrators to justice, the capacity of a state's law enforcement to combat OC rests on things such as whether it is adequately resourced, and whether the state has invested in law enforcement mechanisms that are specifically organised crime focused. It can therefore be said that higher law enforcement capacity makes a state more resilient to OC.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Does the country have law enforcement units that specifically focus on OC related issues? If so, how effective have these units been in combatting OC? • Has law enforcement been adequately resourced? Do these resources stem from external actors or from the state? Consider any significant international investments to increase law enforcement capacity. • To what degree is law enforcement trusted and seen as reliable by local communities? Do community policing initiatives exist in local communities? • To what extent does the country have effective intelligence agencies and systems to both prevent and respond to OC? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Does the state have effective mechanisms for intelligence gathering from non-state actors (e.g. private sector/civil society)? ○ Intelligence sharing: Does law enforcement actively share intelligence with other countries, or participate in regional/international intelligence sharing mechanisms?
Input data	
<i>Specialised units of law enforcement</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>We have (some) data (original data)</i> • <i>Expert knowledge required including evidence of law enforcement effectively policing and investigating organised crime cases.</i>
<i>International aid for law enforcement capacity</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Expert knowledge required of significant international investments to increase law enforcement capacity.</i>
<i>Intelligence gathering and analysis</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Specific knowledge of national intelligence gathering, and analysis capacity required.</i>

State Resilience Building Blocks

7. Anti-money laundering capacity

Definition/ Explanation	Questions
<p><i>Anti-money laundering capacity</i> refers to a state's ability to implement legal, regulatory and operational measures for combatting money laundering and other related threats to the integrity of its financial system.</p> <p>Profits that criminals make from organised crime are often concealed by being funnelled through legitimate businesses. Through the development of anti-money laundering mechanisms, states become more resilient to the threat of money laundering which potentially underlies all forms of organised crime.</p> <p>The Financial Action Task Force (FATF) is a “policy-making body” that has developed a series of recommendations that are recognised as the international standard for combating of money laundering and the financing of terrorism and proliferation of weapons of mass destruction. They form the basis for a coordinated response to these threats to the financial system.</p> <p>States are assessed through mutual country evaluations to determine their level of compliance with these international standards. The higher compliance, the more resilient states are to organised crime</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Has the country put in place any anti-money laundering measures? How effective are these measures? • Have credible efforts been made to conduct financial investigations related to organised crime?
Input data	
<i>FATF score</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>We have data on FATF score (Financial Action Task Force), including blacklisting</i>
<i>International aid for money laundering capacity</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Expert knowledge required.</i>

State Resilience Building Blocks

8. Economic regulatory capacity

Definition/ Explanation	Questions
<p><i>Economic regulatory capacity</i> refers to the ability to control and manage the economy and to regulate financial and economic transactions (both nationally and internationally) so that trade is able to flourish within the confines of the rule of law. In other words, whether an actor has put into place and can effectively oversee the mechanisms that ensure economic transactions and businesses operate in a predictable, fair way, free from distortion, including criminal activities such as extortion and illicit taxation.</p> <p>When actors are able to formulate and implement sound policies and regulations that permit and promote private sector development, it allows for options and opportunities for legitimate, regulated business to expand. This in turn reduces the incentive for informal, illegal business to arise, or for criminal groups to unduly influence economic forces, through alternative regulation, extortion or criminal practice.</p> <p>States under protracted sanctions by the international community have been shown to develop illicit means by which to circumvent or soften the impact of those sanctions.</p> <p>The greater sound economic regulations that are in place and the lower number of (and duration of) sanctions placed on a state, the higher resilience a country has against organised crime.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To what degree has the government put into place mechanisms to ensure that legitimate businesses are able to operate free from criminal activities? • Does the economic environment offer opportunities for legitimate businesses to expand? How restrictive are economic regulations in the country? Are land and property rights effectively upheld? • Are there specific sectors of the economy that are significantly controlled by organised crime? (e.g. private security) • Are there particular economic areas/sectors in which illicit activities can occur relatively freely? • Are criminal groups involved in any economic market regulation – i.e. are there places where dispute resolution or economic arbitration is provided by criminal groups? • Do criminal groups provide any financial services – e.g. loans/access to credit? • Has the country developed illicit means to circumvent sanctions (either current or historic) and are they still in place? • To what extent do the private sector/ industry bodies play a constructive role in reducing/mitigating OC?
Input data	
Regulatory Quality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • We have data from <i>Worldwide Governance Indicators, World Bank</i> • <i>World Bank Ease of doing business</i>
Sanctions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • We have data on countries that are under sanctions and the duration of those sanctions.

State Resilience Building Blocks

9. Victim & Witness support

State Resilience Building Blocks	
9. Victim & Witness support	
Definition/ Explanation	Questions
<p><i>Victim and witness support</i> refers to the existence of assistance provided to victims of various forms of organised crime (for example, human trafficking, drug trafficking, extortion or fraud).</p> <p>Support mechanisms, treatment programs of victims, as well as resources allocated to these initiatives creates an environment in which citizens are able to recover more quickly from the effects of organised criminal activities.</p> <p>Moreover, initiatives such as witness protection programs are essential (and often the only way) to successfully prosecuting organised criminals. Thus, the more treatment and support is invested in and put in place, the more resilient states are to OC.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To what degree does the state place focus on OC victim treatment and care? Has the state taken the lead on this issue or do non-state actors have larger roles? • Have they developed measures that address victim care (including witness protection programmes) and how effective are these measures? • To what degree have witness protection programmes been successful? • Do civil society engage in treatment and victim support activities? (e.g. running drug treatment facilities) • What are national attitudes towards drug users, or victims of crime?
Input data	
<i>Victim support</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • We have data on human trafficking 'victims are supported to exit slavery' (<i>Global Slavery Index</i>) • We have data on drug users for 'number of treatments per 100,000 people' (<i>UNODC</i>)
<i>International aid for treatment and victim support</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Expert knowledge required.</i>
<i>Witness Protection Programmes</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Expert knowledge required.</i>

State Resilience Building Blocks

10. Organised Crime Prevention activities

Definition/ Explanation	Questions
<p><i>OC Prevention activities</i> refers to the existence of strategies, measures, resource allocation, programmes and processes that are aimed to inhibit organised crime. While prevention considers mainly state initiatives, these frameworks often use a holistic approach to preventive measures through community outreach and recognizing that citizens that are engaged in prevention to OC help make the state more resilient.</p> <p>Through prevention, states can build safeguards to protect against OC by effectuating behavioural changes in vulnerable groups and reducing the demand for illicit activities to take place. Thus, the more robust a state's prevention scheme is, the more resilient it is to OC.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Does the country have national prevention strategies in place? Are there any regional strategies that the country is a part of? For what specific types of OC? • How effective have these strategies been in combatting OC? • Do local communities have a sense of local responsibility to combat OC? Do community policing initiatives exist among local communities? • Is/are there whistleblowing facilities available for organised crime, or specific forms of crime (e.g. human trafficking) • What consumer / community awareness programmes are in place to support behavioural change and reduce risks and vulnerabilities?
Input data	
<i>Prevention Strategies</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>We have (some) data (original data)</i> • <i>Expert knowledge required.</i>
<i>Community Policing</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Expert knowledge required.</i>
<i>International Aid for Prevention</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>We have data on 'Narcotics Control Aid' (OECD)</i>
<i>Drug Prevention</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Expert knowledge required.</i>
<i>Awareness Raising for Human Trafficking / Consumer Awareness of Various forms of Illicit Markets</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Expert knowledge required.</i>

State Resilience Building Blocks

11. Non-state actors

Definition/ Explanation		Questions
<p><i>Non-state actors</i> refers to the degree non-state actors play in responding to organised crime to supplement government care and their ‘checks and balances’ role against governments to ensure resilience to OC. It also refers to the degree that CSOs are able and allowed to play in responding to OC across the spectrum, from victim support to crime prevention.</p> <p>Civil society organisations are engaged in local communities, local ownership against organised crime is formed, leading to more sustainable response measures. Similarly, the media is critical to holding governments to account and provides a voice for communities by mobilising civil society against the threat of organised crime among local populations. Thus, the more civil society capacity a state has, the more resilient it is to organised crime</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How big of a role do CSOs and other non-state actors play in combatting organised crime? • How open is the state to fostering and promoting a strong and independent civil society sector including the media? • What is the relationship between the state and non-state actors in combatting OC? Does the state support/encourage non-state actors in these activities? To what degree is there cooperation/resources/etc...? • What are the areas relevant to OC, if any, where the state is lacking and where CSOs and other non-state actors step in? • To what degree does the media play in providing a voice to both state and non-state actors combatting OC? • Are there attacks against journalists or media houses, or other civil society activists (e.g. environmental defenders), by OC or the state? Have there been deaths? <p>(includes religious groups BUT not private) the degree to hold government to account</p>
Input data		
<i>Voice and Accountability</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • We have data from WGI (Worldwide Governance Indicators, World Bank) 	
<i>OC Observatories in country</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Expert knowledge required. – Do countries have OC observatories? How many?</i> 	
<i>Safety of Journalists</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • We have data on the number of journalists killed, missing, and imprisoned from the Committee to Protect Journalists (CPJ) • Press Freedom Index 	
<i>Social Cohesion</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • We have data on ‘generosity in society’ and ‘social support’ and ‘freedom to make life choices’ (Gallup World Poll) 	

State Resilience Building Blocks

12. Territorial Integrity

Definition/ Explanation	Questions
<p><i>Territorial integrity</i> refers to the degree to which states are able to control their territory and infrastructure against organised criminal activities, including border control personnel capacity.</p> <p>A country's physical location and geography may increase the risk of exploitation by organised criminal groups. As lengthy borders are less likely to be regulated, criminals are more likely to take advantage of the vast expanse by smuggling illicit commodities and people unnoticed. Moreover, the level of a state's economic engagement internationally, marked by things such as numerous ports and airports, can increase the feasibility with which to move goods and people (both legitimately and illegally) between countries.</p> <p>As such, the greater resources and structures put in place by states to manage their territorial integrity against OC, the higher its resilience.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How challenging are the country's borders to monitor and police? Are there natural vulnerabilities to trafficking or organised crime? To what degree are the country's borders porous? • Is the country along major trafficking routes, or proximitous to major criminal markets (e.g. in neighbouring countries) that exacerbate a country's vulnerability to criminal flows? • Is the capacity for border control compromised by neighbouring or other states, in a way that is beyond their own country's control? • Does the state have adequate infrastructure in place to monitor its borders against illicit cross-border activities? • Describe the state of the country's border control personnel capacity? Where are any gaps in border control and security? Are border control officials perceived as corrupt? • Are there any points of major trade/transport infrastructure that are controlled by organised crime (e.g. ports, airports, border crossing points?)
Input data	
Infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • We have data on – length of borders, number of borders, number of islands, length of coastline, number of airports, number of seaports (various sources)
Immigration Policy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Expert knowledge required.</i>
Border Control Capacity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Expert knowledge required.</i> • We have data on 'Participation in the UNODC-WCO Container Programme' (UNODC-WCO)