



United Nations Development
Programme



**World Health
Organization**

The Global Armed Violence Prevention Programme (AVPP)

PHASE I

**Support for the Development of a Framework to Address the
Impacts of Armed Violence on Human Security and
Development**

Programme Document

2 JUNE 2005

Table of Contents

Part I - Context and Strategy	1
Section I - context	1
Section II - Programme Strategy	4
1. Rationale	4
2. Objectives.....	5
3. Scope of Action.....	5
4. Strategic Approach	6
5. Programme Components (Phase I)	7
6. Strategic Considerations	10
Part II - Results Framework	12
Part III - Management Arrangements	15
1. Individual agency roles and responsibilities	16
2. Monitoring, reporting and evaluation	17
3. Copyright.....	17
4. Legal Context.....	17
Part IV - Workplan (2005/2006)	19
Annex I: Roadmap of types / manifestations of violence	20
Annex II: Relationship of violence to crime and conflict.....	21
Annex III: The socioeconomic cost of violence.....	22
Annex IV: Overview of approaches & strategies on violence prevention	23
Annex V: Sequencing of AVPP Activities (Phase I)	24
Annex VI: Terms of Reference - WHO Technical Advisor	25
Annex VII: Strategies for prevention of youth violence.....	27

PART I - Context and Strategy

Section I - Context

Until recently, countries experiencing or emerging from violent armed conflict (inter-state or civil wars) have been the primary focus of humanitarian and crisis / post-conflict recovery assistance. However, there is increasing recognition that high levels of inter-personal armed violence in countries that are considered relatively stable (such as Brazil or South Africa) or far advanced in post-conflict transition processes (such as El Salvador), merit greater attention due to the negative impacts on public health and human security, development and the potential for serious destabilisation, crisis and conflict. Although many of these countries receive substantial amounts of development (ODA) or budgetary assistance from the international community, these 'conventional' forms of support are ill-adapted to address the manifestations and root causes of armed violence. This is a concern that is reflected in the Report of the UN Secretary-General's High-level Panel on Threats, Challenges and Changes, which draws attention to 'unconventional' and development-related security threats.

Although addressing the problem of armed violence is not a new issue, as the numerous violence prevention and 'citizens' security policies and programmes around the world reveal, it has not been studied or addressed in a coherent or systematic manner at the global level or figured prominently on the international agenda. At this level, there is a lack of understanding on the nature of the problem, and more particularly the characteristics and manifestations of armed violence, its causes and impacts on individual and collective well-being, as well as human security. This is in part due to the inherently complex and multi-dimensional nature of a phenomenon which is truly global in scope and a central challenge for sustainable development and human security.

Defining armed violence

Armed violence can be broadly defined as the use of armed force to achieve specific goals and/or gains. As such, three broad typologies can be identified: political violence (where violence is used to achieve / exercise power for institutional or collective objectives), social violence (where violence constitutes a form of social interaction / expression or a means to exercise domination or commit injury), and economic violence (where violence is used to obtain financial gain or an economically advantaged position). Within these three general categories, violence can be further characterised in terms of its organisation (organised versus unorganised "spontaneous" violence), motivations (violence as a means or a goal), victimization, immediacy (direct personal violence versus structural violence, physical versus psychological, etc.), as well as the agents of violence (individual versus collective agents). See Annex I for a table outlining these broad categories and characteristics of armed violence.

Another central characteristic of armed violence is its close relationship to conflict and crime, in contrast to non-weapons related violence (such as domestic violence). Violent conflict involves the exercise of harmful force to resolve struggles (which can be both political and/or social) between groups or individuals, and as such should be differentiated from non-violent conflict, which is germane to social and political interaction. On the other hand violent crime is defined as "any act that causes physical or psychological damage and which is against the law". As the diagram in Annex II illustrates, certain acts of armed violence can be considered both in terms of violent conflict and violent crime, for instance the activities of gangs or militias which are used by political actors for political violence, but which also engage in criminal activities as a form of livelihood.

In order to obtain a workable notion of armed violence and scope of action for development intervention, the definition used for the purposes of this programme does not include armed conflict (intra or inter-state wars) or organised crime (activities of criminal syndicates, mafia, etc.), but rather focuses on those forms of armed violence prevalent at the inter-personal, local (community) and national levels, and which are not mass-based or institutional in nature.

Causes of armed violence

Given the diverse manifestations and characteristics of armed violence, a range of inter-related causal and catalytic factors can be identified as salient in any explanatory model. In general, however, these can be differentiated in terms of structural or macro-level factors (e.g. weak state regulatory capacities, legacy of past armed conflict, the institutionalisation of violence in society, widespread proliferation and availability of weapons), economic / development factors (poverty, income inequality, poor living conditions, uncontrolled urban migration, etc.), or social / communal factors (culture, ethnic identity, social coping mechanisms, low social capital, etc.). Given this diversity, and rather than attempt to compile an exhaustive list of all possible causes and catalytic factors, most analysts of violence utilise one or more theoretical explanatory models that focus on the relationships and interactions between issues of structure, identity and agency. The use of these explanatory models provides a way for practitioners to develop interventions that are both holistic (i.e. can take into account the complexity and diversity of the phenomenon to be addressed) and grounded in local contexts and realities.

Impacts and consequences of armed violence

Armed violence, whether at the local or national level, can have a negative impact on the well-being of populations and the ability of governments to provide key public services (such as access to justice, basic entitlements, etc.) which, if not addressed, could create conditions for severe social, economic and political crisis, destabilisation and potentially armed conflict. Aside from the direct human health impacts (injuries and deaths), the wider socio-economic consequences of armed violence include direct health care costs, declining economic activity and productivity, decreased development assistance and investment, reduced government resources, and damage to social structures and social capital. The relationship between armed violence, livelihood insecurity and increasingly vulnerability is only recently being appreciated as a major contributor to the deterioration and exacerbation of poverty within areas affected by violence. For example, the Inter-American Development Bank (IADB) recently estimated the economic costs of armed violence in Latin America to have been between \$140 and \$170 billion per year during the late 1990s - approximately 12% of regional GDP. Moreover, at the level of state institutions, the cumulative impact of acts of armed violence can result in the progressive erosion of public security capacities, leading to the progressive informalisation of security (i.e. use of vigilante brigades, informal militia, etc.) as well as its increasing privatisation (through recourse to private security firms). This trend, taken with the debilitating impact on social freedom and interaction at the community level, also underscores the negative impact of armed violence on democracy (and prospects for democratisation), respect for rule of law, and human rights. See Annex III for a table illustrating several of the broad impacts and consequences of armed violence.

Addressing armed violence

In recent years a number of programmes to address the root causes of violence and promote the establishment of an enabling environment for development and the maintenance of law and order, have been developed and implemented. Such policies and programmes are far advanced in developed regions such as North America and Europe, but much less so in the rest of the world, where the inherent complexity of the phenomenon (not to mention its multiple causes and consequences), a dearth of reliable and accurate data, together with weak state capacities, have obstructed the emergence of effective responses. However, the growing recognition of the impacts of armed violence on national security and development, has led some Governments (particularly in Latin America) to address the issue within the broader framework of security sector reform. Parallel to this, several multilateral organisations, such as the World Bank, are increasingly becoming involved in the development and financing of violence prevention programmes that seek to address structural social and economic factors that create predispositions for violence. These, together with numerous other small-scale initiatives by NGOs, civil society groups, the private sector and other actors reflect an increasing and demand-driven engagement with the issue at various levels.

While these efforts are immensely valuable, they do not yet constitute a coherent or coordinated body of practice at international, regional or national levels, due to the lack of a standardised approach, common principles or shared understanding of the nature of the problem to be addressed. There is, however, an emerging consensus that armed violence is not simply a law enforcement or public security issue to be addressed as a police or military matter, but that solutions must also be sought in poverty reduction, access to justice, education, non-violent dispute resolution, and through other means. Moreover there is increasing recognition that violence prevention strategies need to not only address the underlying “risk” or “trigger” factors that lead to violence or violent behaviour, but to also combine this preventive approach with an emphasis on ‘control’ or ‘reduction’ measures that seek to interrupt cycles of violence through strengthened and targeted law enforcement policies and non-coercive inducements (such as providing alternatives to violent livelihoods, voluntary disarmament schemes, etc.). Taken together, these general trends highlight the need for holistic, integrated strategies for addressing armed violence that are context and situation-sensitive. See Annex IV for a table providing an overview of approaches and strategies for addressing violence.

The role of the United Nations

The promotion of peace and security is at the core of the UN's mandate. Over the past decades there has been an increased recognition that peace and security cannot depend on harmonious relations between states alone, but rather on a concerted international effort to address problems relating to poverty, good governance, human rights, education, protection of vulnerable groups, and collective peace and security mechanisms. These preoccupations are reflected in the articulation of the “Millennium Development Goals” (MDGs) which serve as objectives of the UN's development efforts.

Recognizing that increasing levels of violence can negatively impact on social and economic development and may, in turn, constitute potential threats to stability and peace, increased emphasis is warranted on the issue of violence (and armed violence in particular) beyond the framework of conventional armed conflict, covering both non-crises and conflict contexts. In compliance with the respective mandates, several UN bodies have begun to acknowledge the specificity of the issue and to develop strategies to provide support to affected countries. These include:

United Nations Development Programme (UNDP): UNDP's mission is to promote sustainable development, in particular the attainment of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). Where

armed violence prevents development and the attainment of these goals, UNDP's key concern is to contribute towards efforts to prevent violence and offer other avenues toward security, sustainable livelihoods, and development opportunities. The Bureau for Crisis Prevention and Recovery (BCPR) was created in direct response to the importance of these issues, and provides support to international, regional and national efforts to address threats to human security and development within a multi-sectoral and development-centered framework.

UNDP has the resources at both field (through its Country Offices) and headquarters levels to build coherent programming capacity through the provision of technical assistance, policy advice and expertise targeting armed prevention initiatives in the context of long-term development objectives. While many actors have been involved in supporting various "project" initiatives, UNDP has taken a comprehensive, multi-faceted "programme" approach, placing the issue of armed violence squarely within an overall framework of security and development. The experience acquired by UNDP in addressing armed violence, as well as related small arms control, security sector reform, justice and governance issues in a number of different contexts, together with its extensive field presence, provides it with the necessary capacity to support the present programme.

World Health Organization (WHO): The WHO recently launched the first ever *World report on violence and health* and has declared violence a leading global public health problem. In May 2003 Member States adopted a World Health Assembly resolution calling among other things for the support of evidence-based approaches for the prevention of violence and evaluation of model violence prevention programmes. At a recent meeting of the African Union, heads of state passed a resolution endorsing the 9 recommendations of the *Report*, urging states to implement multi-sectoral plans of action and enhance data collection systems, and declaring 2005 African Year of Violence Prevention. WHO's Department of Injuries and Violence Prevention was established to follow-up on these and other recommendations and to ensure coordination of WHO efforts in this domain.

Section II - Programme Strategy

1. Rationale

There is an emerging recognition of the need for coherent, integrated, and evidence-guided strategies to address the issue of armed violence at international, regional and local levels, particularly in light of its direct relevance to the findings and recommendations of the Report of the High-level UN Panel on Threats, Challenges and Change. With respect to the role of the United Nations, a number of factors in particular warrant a more focused and integrated engagement on the issue, notably:

- The importance of bridging the current dichotomy in the types of assistance to stable developing countries as opposed to countries emerging from acute crises and/or armed conflict, and to address, through a conflict prevention lens, otherwise neglected countries currently affected by debilitating levels of armed and social violence and increasingly vulnerable to destabilisation;
- The significant impact of armed violence on security, development and national capacities to enforce law and order in countries that are otherwise considered "stable", but which in certain cases reach levels comparable to countries currently in conflict (e.g. El Salvador, Honduras, Brazil, South Africa, etc.), and increasing requests from Governments for assistance to address these problems;

- The current absence of generalised understanding of armed violence issues (causes, impacts and nature), as well as a coherent 'community of practice' based on shared understandings, approaches and coordination, which limits the effectiveness and sustainability of the numerous violence prevention initiatives currently being undertaken by international, regional, national and non-governmental actors around the world;
- The importance being ascribed by the UN to addressing non-conventional threats to peace and security, including threats associated with poverty, inequality, and discrimination, among others, wherein armed violence is considered both a direct consequence and contributing factor, as well as a catalyst for destabilisation and conflict;
- The acknowledgment of the adverse impacts of globalisation on regional, national and local stability, and in particular the role of small arms and light weapons proliferation and availability and transnational criminal organisations and activities in catalysing armed violence and violent behaviour;
- The recognition that armed violence cannot be addressed solely through conventional law enforcement, but necessitates addressing root causes and impacts of violence through targeted development assistance, human-centered security sector initiatives (e.g. community-based policing), local peacebuilding and conflict management, and access to basic entitlements, among others, drawing on specialised approaches developed in crisis and post-conflict contexts;
- The multi-dimensional and cross-cutting nature of the armed violence issue, and the need for holistic integrated response strategies linking security sector reform, justice and rule of law, poverty reduction, conflict prevention and peacebuilding, and capacity development sectors;

2. Objectives

The overall objective of this programme is to promote effective responses to armed violence through support for the development of an international policy framework founded on a clear understanding of the causes, nature and impacts of armed violence, and best practices generated from violence reduction and prevention initiatives to date.

Specific objectives include:

- To contribute to strengthening national capacities to address armed violence from a human security and development perspective.
- To promote institutional synergies and partnerships on armed violence prevention at the international and regional levels, and the development of informed strategies and policy frameworks for assistance;

3. Scope of Action

Given the multi-faceted nature, broad geographical scope, and broadly varying causes and impacts of armed violence, the present programme will seek to limit its scope of action to specific types of violence and underlying causes, and focus on a sub-set of affected countries. Such a scope of action, which will serve to define an eventual framework of analysis and action on the issue, will be based on the following criteria:

- Focus on those forms of interpersonal and group violence committed or catalysed by the use of small arms and light weapons (armed violence) and which constitute threats to peace and

stability, democratic governance, erode state law enforcement capacities and disrupt economic livelihoods;¹

- Focus on those forms of armed violence prevalent at the inter-personal or local (community) levels, and which are not mass-based or institutional in nature (i.e. excluding armed conflict or violent social movements) or linked to organised criminal activity (e.g. mafias, etc.);
- Focus on countries where high levels of armed violence constitute significant threats to peace and security, and negatively impact on development and economic productivity, but which are not currently priorities for the crisis / post-conflict assistance community;
- Focus on countries that have emerged from post-conflict transition processes, but where continuing high levels of armed violence continue to pose threats to stability and economic recovery, and which are in part a legacy of past conflict;
- Focus on integrated responses to address the diverse causes and impacts of armed violence within a number of sectors (transversal multi-sectoral approach), whereby violence prevention is mainstreamed as part of security sector reform, poverty reduction, conflict prevention and peacebuilding, justice and rule of law reform, and human rights, among others;

4. Strategic Approach

The issue of armed violence is currently being addressed in a number of developing countries and regions through national programmes within the framework of broader security sector interventions, civil society initiatives, and regional and international development assistance programmes. The piecemeal and ad-hoc approach adopted to design interventions, however, has prevented the development of a broader framework for analysis and policy development, and precluded the development of standards and coordination.

This programme intends to achieve its objective by promoting informed discussion and dialogue on the nature of armed violence and elements of an international policy framework. A two-pronged approach, consisting of activities at the country and global levels, will be adopted in this regard:

- **At the country level**, a series of initiatives designed to survey national and local violence prevention initiatives, research the causes, nature and impacts of armed violence, and strengthen national policy and institutional capacities will be implemented to distil best practices and lessons learned and create a conduit for channelling further technical and policy support from the international level (as well as from international organizations such as UNDP and WHO);
- **At the global level**, a process of technical dialogue between key stakeholders and practitioners in the field of armed violence prevention will be undertaken, complemented by research, to discuss and analyse the lessons and practice generated in this area, mainstream the issue within broader development assistance frameworks, and to identify optimal strategies and approaches which could eventually form the basis of a broader international policy framework.

These two approaches will be implemented in an integrated manner in order to ensure that country-level experiences and results feed into a process of reflection and policy development at the global level, and that the latter can in turn provide further guidance for initiatives in the field. Expected outcomes of the programme include the evaluation of existing initiatives at the country level, as well

¹ Other non-weapons related forms of violence, e.g. domestic violence, will be considered insofar as they contribute to or catalyse the cause and incidence of armed violence.

as the launch of new, more effective, programmes, and the development of an international policy framework for armed violence prevention that establishes a basis for international assistance and coordination. The intended long-term impact of the programme is to reduce the potential for, and incidence of, armed violence in high-risk countries by addressing root causes, providing effective policy tools to national and international actors, thereby promoting human security, stability and development.

Implementation and sequencing of activities

This programme intends to capitalise on the wealth of violence prevention experience and initiatives at the country level to progressively sensitise stakeholders at the international level and initiate dialogue on policy requirements. This will entail an incremental and flexible approach to the implementation and sequencing of activities. Within an overall three-year time-frame, the programme will first focus on distilling lessons learned and best practice on violence prevention within a process of research, analysis and policy dialogue, and then utilise this framework to support the development of international policy and partnerships to inform new programmes and strategies. This two-phased implementation strategy will be sequenced in the following manner:

Phase I - Year 1 (January 2005 to July 2006). In the first phase, work will be implemented in two countries (Brazil and El Salvador) selected on the basis of indicators that armed violence is a substantial impediment to development, as well as the presence of existing community based violence prevention and reduction programmes. These country projects, which will focus on action-oriented research, evaluation of violence prevention initiatives, and capacity development, will complement global-level activities focusing on a global inventory of violence prevention initiatives and models and an evidence based understanding of best practices. This process will subsequently form the basis of wide-ranging discussions between key international and regional stakeholders, as well as the development of practical guidelines on mainstreaming violence prevention in development assistance frameworks. See Annex V for a schematic diagram of how Phase I activities will be implemented and sequenced.

Phase II - Years 2 and 3 (July 2006 - December 2007). In the second phase, the compilation of emerging best practices (based on the results from the country projects) and the results of discussions and dialogue at the international level will serve as the basis for a consultative review meeting involving programme partners, donors, and relevant stakeholders on violence prevention in order to identify the central elements of an international policy framework on armed violence prevention. These elements will be used to establish new partnerships between organisations working on armed violence prevention and related areas, and inform the development of new country-level projects (in at least three additional countries), targeting affected countries with less experience (or capacity to deal) with armed violence prevention and requiring strong inputs based on understandings and strategies developed in the first phase.

<p>Please note: Because the specific implementation strategy as well as activities of Phase II will depend in large part on the results of the first Phase, the current programme document provides specific details (activities, results, and costs) only for the latter. Following the end of the first phase, the programme document will be revised to outline the details of the second phase based on the results of the first phase.</p>
--

5. Programme components (Phase I)

Within the framework of the overall strategy delimited above, the following project components will be used to structure project activities in phase I in order to achieve the stated objectives:

A. Country-level initiatives on armed violence prevention

The objective of this component is to promote the development of evidence-based approaches to armed violence prevention at local and national levels as part of broader security sector, justice/rule of law, conflict prevention, peacebuilding and development processes, while ensuring that the results of these processes feed into broader policy discussions and activities at the national and international levels. The country-level component thus contributes to outcomes at both the national level (in the form of strengthened capacities and effective strategies on violence prevention) as well as at the international level (in terms of enhanced global understanding of the problem, as well as effective strategies and understanding of policy requirements).

Within this framework, two country-level projects will be developed and implemented in the form of separate inter-agency pilot projects closely integrated within broader UN (e.g. CCA / UNDAF) and agency-specific (e.g. UNDP Multi-Year Funding Framework) programme and coordination frameworks. Brazil and El Salvador have been selected due to pre-existing capacities, information and initiatives on violence prevention, to which the foreseen activities will support and further contribute. Although specific activities in each country will be adapted to the particular context and level of pre-existing engagement on armed violence, each project will be structured to produce results in the following general areas:

Inventory and evaluation of violence prevention initiatives. As part of its contribution to enhancing information and comprehension on armed violence problematics and responses, country-specific projects will also undertake reviews and detailed evaluations of several projects and ensure that findings are shared within the country, regionally, and across all settings involved in the programme. Reviews will focus on a representative set of 5-10 initiatives (selected on the basis of a set of common criteria), while the in-depth evaluations will focus on 1-2 initiatives selected on the basis of the depth and scope of information they are expected to yield.

The evaluation of selected violence prevention initiatives will be carried out in consultation with all relevant stakeholders and make use of the most rigorous methodology which is practicable and affordable within the specific context. Community survey guidelines developed by WHO will be of value in conducting surveys within the communities targeted by the initiatives in order to carry out these evaluations. Careful documentation and assessment of the effectiveness of these interventions will allow the programme to draw out lessons, commonalities, appropriate intervention areas, etc. for possible application elsewhere.

Support for informed national dialogue on armed violence. Country-specific projects will focus on supporting an informed national dialogue on armed violence in order to generate better understanding of its distribution, causes, nature and impact. Because lack of adequate data obstructs analysis and policy development, such discussions should be based on a comprehensive review of existing information within each country that provides a data-driven profile of armed violence as well as on-going responses and initiatives. This will include data from health facility reporting, criminal justice reporting, focused studies and reviews of national violence prevention policies and strategies along with community based initiatives to prevent violence.

The results of this will serve as the basis for a national dialogue between the government (and its various ministries and agencies), civil society (including national NGOs and the private sector), international organizations (including the UN family), other relevant stakeholders and interested donors on the problematic of armed violence and policy responses. Seminars and workshops involving key stakeholders will be organized to discuss the effectiveness of ongoing initiatives, identify gaps, and agree on the next steps for policy development and planning. Particular attention will be focused on the need for enhanced data collection and surveillance systems and mechanisms, as well as mechanisms for sustaining dialogue and effective coordination between all actors at the national and local level. Where relevant, activities will also focus on identifying linkages between armed violence measures and processes in other sectors (e.g. security sector reform, social welfare, etc.).

Strengthening capacities to address armed violence. The programme will provide technical assistance and support to strengthen national and local capacities to address armed violence. Particular attention will be placed on strengthening mortality surveillance systems, ensuring data derived from these systems is shared across sectors within government and is used to drive policy, and linking enhanced surveillance activities with prevention initiatives. These key elements are intended to contribute to a more informed national dialogue on armed violence as well as policy development. Part of this task will involve working with various parts of governments to determine whether an existing data collection institution needs to be strengthened. Another aspect is to determine whether data from health, law enforcement and other authorities that maintain contact with victims and perpetrators of violence can be better integrated and the extent to which these data are representative. An additional effort in the area of capacity building will also involve provision of training that makes use of *TEACH-VIP*, a modular curriculum developed by WHO that addresses integrated training needs in violence prevention. This training material will be administered in venues that draw together government agency staff working in sectors relevant to armed violence prevention, academia, and NGO's engaged with violence prevention in order to create exchange among these audiences and foster the growth of sustained networks and synergies between them.

Technical assistance will be provided to ensure effective collaboration with relevant forms of information gathering such as the international crime victim surveys which are coordinated by the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute. Regional consultative meetings and training will also be supported to present findings, strengthen and develop existing networks and transfer experiences. This will include the development of a training package for community based organizations to be more effective in contributing to violence prevention efforts within two sub-regions. These organizations will be provided with a tool to document violence prevention programmes drawing upon WHO's *Handbook for the documentation of interpersonal violence prevention programmes*.

B. Global-level research, analysis and dialogue on armed violence prevention

During the first phase of programme implementation, global-level activities will focus on undertaking a comprehensive desk survey of armed violence data and prevention initiatives, and use the results of this analysis to initiate a process of international policy dialogue on armed violence prevention and its mainstreaming within broader human security and development assistance frameworks. Within this context, the following general categories of activities will be implemented:

Global mapping of armed violence data and initiatives (research). Information and statistics are critical to any process of policy development. For this reason, a comprehensive review of global data on armed violence, together with a typology of emerging prevention practices and strategies in different parts of the world, will be undertaken in order to develop a profile of both the problem (its magnitude and impacts on health and sustainable development), as well as solutions. Attention will also be placed on identifying key stakeholders at the international, regional and national levels. Results from the country-level projects will also feed into this process, which shall culminate in the preparation of a detailed report that will form the basis of a series of workshops and policy recommendations.

Tools and guidelines for mainstreaming armed violence prevention. The results of the comprehensive review will enable the identification of how armed violence relates to broader peacebuilding, public health, security sector, justice, peacebuilding and development strategies and objectives, and how violence prevention programming can be integrated within these broader processes and frameworks for development assistance. Based on a recognition of these relationships, the programme will promote the development of tools and guidelines and the integration of armed violence prevention into international development assistance and coordination tools and mechanisms. These include the Post-Conflict Needs Assessment Methodology developed jointly by the UN and the World Bank, Common Country Assessments (CCA) and UN Development Assistance Frameworks (UNDAF), and Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers (PRSPs), among others. At the global level, such support will be provided primarily through the development of practical guidelines on mainstreaming armed violence prevention programming and its dissemination to relevant stakeholders.

Development of UN policy on armed violence prevention. The results of the global mapping process will be utilised to identify how individual UN agencies - and the UN system as a whole - can contribute to armed violence prevention. Identifying the role, competencies and mandate of each agency in this regard will provide an entry point for subsequently initiating discussions internally on how the issue can best be integrated in existing corporate strategies, service lines and programming frameworks at the global, regional and country levels. Emphasis will be placed on situating armed violence within the broader institutional mandates in related areas (e.g. security sector reform, conflict prevention and peacebuilding, health, etc.) and engaging relevant regional and country-level focal points, particularly those already involved in violence prevention programming or related areas.

International policy dialogue. The results of the preceding activities will be utilised to initiate an international policy dialogue with key stakeholders involved in armed violence prevention, including other international organisations, as well as regional organisations and groupings, international NGOs and other actors in the private and public sectors. These discussions will attempt to delimit the role of the international community in supporting national initiatives on violence prevention, identify available sources of expertise and resources, and initiate a process of developing broad policy orientations on armed violence prevention. A series of consultations, regional workshops and a consultative review will be utilised as the vehicle for these discussions, together with a policy concept note that will attempt to articulate the contours, as well as the emerging consensus on global policy requirements. The results of Phase I activities, including the country-level projects, and the consultation process will form the basis of Phase II of the AVPP programme strategy.

6. Strategic considerations

There are at least four strategic considerations that should be used to frame the implementation of the AVPP, as well as its associated country-level projects:

Strategies for armed violence control/reduction and prevention

Current practice and experience have highlighted the importance of distinguishing between long-term prevention measures (such as improved education, urban housing and access to justice) and shorter-term measures to interrupt violence dynamics. These latter type of violence prevention measures, variably known as violence 'control' or 'reduction' interventions, usually take the form of smaller-scale, focused and punctual interventions. They are intended to lower the incidence of armed violence, and thus support the creation of an enabling environment for longer-term prevention and other socioeconomic measures. Examples of measures that have been implemented in the hopes of achieving reductions in armed violence include offering immediate livelihood opportunities to members of armed street gangs, video surveillance and street lighting in high crime areas, temporary bans on carrying weapons in public, and a variety of legal enforcement efforts including enforced restrictions on alcohol sales, and modified methods of policing violent areas. Longer-term measures to prevent violence have often not been framed first and foremost as interventions with the potential to reduce violence, and those interventions that would seem to have the potential to contribute to reductions in violence have only rarely been evaluated with respect to their effectiveness in doing so. An impediment to their receiving sustained resources and support is their lack of a direct connection with rates of armed violence in the short term. Nevertheless, increasingly the consensus view arising from a variety of authorities on the matter is that violence prevention must involve comprehensive approaches which make complementary use of both short term and longer term interventions.

Regional focus

A regional focus should be incorporated into AVPP activities, particularly those implemented at the global level, to the extent possible, for at least three reasons:

- First, in some regions, e.g. the Caribbean, the dynamics of armed violence in specific countries share similar root causes (historical, socioeconomic, cultural, etc.), thus facilitating the development of region-wide strategies.
- Second, in some regions the dynamics of armed violence spill over country boundaries, a clear example being Central America where cross-border weapons proliferation and the transnational nature of gang structures contribute to catalyzing levels of armed violence across the region. In this context, a regional approach is necessary to adequately address the various aspects fuelling violence.
- Third, the AVPP should support and include regional organizations and other stakeholders in policy discussions on armed violence, given their mandates and scope. Such organizations could include the OSCE, CARICOM, AU, NEPAD, OAS, etc.

Crisis versus post-conflict strategies

There is a growing recognition of differences between the dynamics of armed violence in non-conflict but crisis contexts (e.g. some countries of Latin America, South Africa, Papua New Guinea, etc.), and the dynamics of violence in countries emerging from armed conflicts (e.g. Republic of Congo, El Salvador, etc.). These distinctions, and the necessity to adapt approaches to different root causes

and/or manifestations and impacts of violence, should be taken into account in the design of interventions and policy on the issue.

Integrating armed violence measures within broader development frameworks

The complexity of the underlying causes, nature and impacts of armed violence on human security and wellbeing necessitate a multi-sectoral frame of analysis and response spanning fundamental human development issues (education, livelihoods, social equality), democratic governance, peacebuilding and conflict prevention, public health, human rights, public institutions, services and entitlements, rule of law and access to justice, as well as security sector measures (policing, etc.). For this reason, programmes and other measures to address armed violence should be linked to, and where possible integrated within, these broader frameworks, strategies and programmes. In this respect, a given armed violence prevention programme should be situated within a broader national security sector strategy (which could also involve, for instance, strengthening of law enforcement capacities), but should also be linked to social and economic development programming (job creation, urban renewal, training programmes, etc.).

Part II - Results Framework

Intended Output: Approaches and capacities to prevent and reduce armed violence developed		
Strategic area of support: Crisis prevention and recovery		
Partnership strategy: UNDP, WHO, Governments, civil society and local communities		
Development Objective: To contribute to the development of an international policy framework for addressing armed violence in crisis and post-conflict contexts.		
Specific Objective 1: To contribute to strengthening national interventions and institutional capacities to address armed violence from a human security perspective (NOTE - Activities and inputs described under this objective will be revised and adapted to reflect specific country contexts and needs)		
Components	Indicative Activities	Inputs
1.1 Support for informed national dialogue on armed violence in 2 selected countries.	<p>1.1.1 Implementation of a comprehensive survey of data on armed violence, including distribution, causes, catalytic factors and impacts;</p> <p>1.1.2 Inventory of efforts to address armed violence at the local and national level, including programmes, policies and other mechanisms;</p> <p>1.1.3 Participatory evaluation and identification of required interventions and strategies at the national and community levels to address armed violence within short and long-term time-frames;</p> <p>1.1.4 Organisation of workshops with key national and local stakeholders to discuss policy requirements for addressing armed violence;</p> <p>1.1.5 Support provided for the development of a policy paper on armed violence prevention in collaboration with international partners (UN agencies, NGOs, donors, etc.) and key national and local stakeholders;</p> <p>1.1.6 Organisation of consultations with key national stakeholders (government, civil society, political parties, others) to discuss policy options, relationship to broader security sector policy frameworks, and obtain agreement on implications for further institutional capacity development and coordination.</p>	<p><i>Cooperation of key stakeholders in relevant Ministries (e.g. Health, Justice, Interior, Public Security etc.)</i></p> <p><i>WHO Handbook for the documentation of interpersonal violence prevention programmes</i></p> <p><i>WHO Injury surveillance guidelines and Guidelines for conducting community surveys on injuries and violence</i></p>
1.2 Strengthening of capacities at the national and community levels to prevent violence, monitor ongoing	<p>1.2.1 Evaluation of existing institutional capacities at the national and local level to plan and implement violence prevention measures;</p> <p>1.2.2 Strengthen and enhance relevant systems for the collection, analysis and use of data and statistics on violence at the national level (including criminal, health, forensics and other sources);</p>	<p>US Centres for Disease Control guidelines for the evaluation of surveillance systems</p> <p>WHO review of death</p>

<p>progress, and develop future evidence guided violence prevention policies (in 2 selected countries).</p>	<p>1.2.3 Provision of technical assistance for the development and harmonization of surveillance systems, and to ensure conformity with international standards (e.g. WHO, crime victim surveys, etc.);</p> <p>1.2.4 Organisation of regional consultative meetings and training to present findings, strengthen and develop existing networks and transfer experiences;</p> <p>1.2.5 Provision of technical assistance and training to two selected communities / sub-regions on participatory design and planning of violence prevention measures.</p>	<p>registration systems (global undertaking, foreseen for 2005)</p> <p>WHO Injury surveillance guidelines and Guidelines for conducting community surveys on injuries and violence</p> <p>TEACH-VIP training sessions Linking of WHO and UNDP networks; involvement of regional offices and bureaux</p>
<p>1.3 Evaluation of selected armed violence reduction and prevention initiatives reviewed to generate lessons learned and best practices (in 2 selected countries).</p>	<p>1.3.1 Undertake a comprehensive review of ongoing in-country armed violence prevention initiatives (from a representative sample of initiatives where relevant);</p> <p>1.3.2 Undertake in-depth evaluation of at least two armed violence initiatives to assess overall relevance, effectiveness and impact of implementation strategies, and to generate lessons learned ;</p> <p>1.3.3 Prepare a comprehensive report on reviewed and evaluated national initiatives on armed violence prevention, identifying key lessons learned and strategic implications at national and international levels.</p>	
<p>Specific Objective 2: To promote institutional synergies and partnerships on armed violence prevention at the international and regional levels, and the development of informed strategies and policy frameworks for assistance;</p>		
<p>2.1 Comprehensive review of armed violence data, best practices, tools and initiatives contributes to technical and policy discussions at global level.</p>	<p>2.1.1 Undertake comprehensive review of AVP initiatives, statistics, best practices and tools (e.g. survey methodologies, etc.), stakeholder analysis, and results from country-level projects and activities;</p> <p>2.1.2 Produce a comprehensive report consolidating all programme results for Phase I, including 2 country-level projects and mainstreaming activities, with clear recommendations;</p> <p>2.1.3 Development of a concept paper on AVP policy and strategy, building on results of AVPP activities;</p>	<p>International consultancy (9 person months)</p> <p>Travel</p> <p>Editing and publishing</p>

	2.1.4 Publish and disseminate reports to key stakeholders, including partners, donors, governments, etc. (including official launch, publicity, and mass mailing).	
2.2 Integration of armed violence prevention into development cooperation frameworks and mechanisms.	<p>2.2.1 Undertake analysis of relationship between violence and poverty as an input to development of PRSPs;</p> <p>2.2.2 Undertake analysis of possibilities for integrating AVP into Post-conflict Needs Assessments (PCNA) in collaboration with UNDGO;</p> <p>2.2.3 Undertake analysis on the integration of an AVP focus into country programming processes and frameworks, including CCA and UNDAF;</p> <p>2.2.4 Develop guidelines on the integration of AVP into development cooperation frameworks and mechanisms for dissemination to country offices.</p>	<p>Possible collaboration on youth violence prevention in the Americas with the World Bank</p> <p>WHO-GTZ paper (under development) providing guidelines for development cooperation efforts and violence prevention</p>
2.3 Mainstreaming of armed violence prevention into UNDP and WHO strategies, mechanisms and programming frameworks.	<p>2.3.1 Undertake internal assessment and consultations on integrating AVP into UNDP and BCPR programming, with a focus on thematic areas (JSSR, conflict prevention, transition and recovery) as well as regional bureaux frameworks;</p> <p>2.3.2 Establish partnerships and linkages with ongoing UNDP, WHO and other implementing partner programmes and initiatives (e.g. RBLAC Central America sub-practice on violence prevention);</p> <p>2.3.3 Develop UNDP Practice and Policy note on AVP, with a focus on integrating AVP into existing UNDP service lines and MYFF;</p>	Potentially relevant networks of WHO: the InterAmerican Coalition for the Prevention of Violence, the Violence Prevention Alliance, the Council of Europe.
2.4 Initiation of policy dialogue on armed violence prevention.	<p>2.4.1 Disseminate information and updates on AVPP implementation to all relevant stakeholders on a regular basis;</p> <p>2.4.2 Organise 4 regional workshops on armed violence prevention (Latin America & Caribbean, Southeast Europe, Asia, Africa) to promote informed dialogue on policy options and approaches;</p> <p>2.4.3 Organise consultations with other international organisations involved in AVP to discuss AVPP results, policy implications, and coordination (e.g. WB, IADB, other UN agencies, international NGOs, etc.);</p> <p>2.4.4 Organise a consultative review of AVP programme results, involving all relevant international and regional stakeholders, with a focus on identifying elements of a possible policy framework on AVP and AVPP Phase II strategy.</p>	

Part III - Management Arrangements

The Armed Violence Prevention Programme is an inter-agency initiative implemented by UNDP with WHO as a co-operating agency. The envisioned project activities—as detailed in Part II. Results Framework—will be carried out under Direct Execution (DEX). The Director of the UNDP Bureau for Crisis Prevention and Recovery (BCPR) will have overall responsibility for the production of outputs and implementation of activities. The BCPR Small Arms and Demobilization Unit Team Leader will be responsible for daily management/operational activities, the maintenance of adequate accounts for the project as well as co-ordination and support to this work at the global and national levels.

The management of project funds will be carried out according to UNDP financial rules and regulations, based on a work plan with a detailed budget. BCPR will be responsible for monitoring and reporting back to donors and other partners on the resources allocated to the work plan.

The duration of Phase I of the programme will be 1.5 years (2005 - July 2006).

No dedicated programme implementation unit will be established at the global level; instead existing UNDP staff will be attributed responsibilities for the implementation of the AVPP in a matrixed arrangement, as follows:

- The **BCPR/SADU Team Leader** will be responsible for the overall management of the Programme;
- The **DDR / Violence Prevention Advisor** (based in NY) will be directly responsible to the SADU Team Leader, provide overall coordination of activities, and report to the programme advisory group every six months;
- The **Small Arms Regional Liaison Specialist** (based in Geneva) will be responsible for providing technical support and backstopping to country-level initiatives;
- A Programme Specialist will provide advice and backstopping on programmatic issues related to the AVPP and its sub-projects;
- A **WHO Technical Advisor** will provide substantive advice and expertise in accordance with the Terms of Reference (Annex VI);
- Interns and consultants contracted for the implementation and coordination of specific programme activities, with those based in NY reporting to the DDR / Violence Prevention Advisor.

Staff from other UNDP or WHO units could be designated responsibilities within the framework of the AVPP as necessary.

The Programme will provide funding to support work related to violence prevention at the level of each country involved in the Programme. These funds will be used to develop sub projects under the Programme, and to assist with attracting further funding for these sub projects. Project teams or collaborators, under the supervision of the responsible UNDP Country Office, will manage sub projects developed under the Programme. This work will be undertaken in close collaboration with WHO and WHO Country Offices.

The majority of sub-contracting of various NGOs, other institutions, and experts to carry out work related to the Programme (and its associated country-level projects) will be managed by UNDP and its respective country offices. The sub-contracting of NGOs, other institutions, and experts carried out by the UNDP will be done in close consultation with WHO, unless otherwise agreed between the parties, and the sub-contracting of NGOs, other institutions, and experts carried out by the WHO will be done in close consultation with UNDP, unless otherwise agreed between the parties. Any contracting is subject to the rules and procedures of the contracting party.

Co-ordination and oversight. Co-ordination and oversight of the programme will be ensured by the establishment of appropriate structures, consisting of:

- A **programme advisory group** will be established, to be composed of other UN agencies, international financial institutions, representatives of national governments involved in the programme, technical experts, donors and NGOs. WHO and UNDP will provide secretariat functions and support to the programme advisory group and attend meetings as observers. Meetings of the programme advisory group will be chaired on a rotating basis by a member drawn from within the programme advisory group. The programme advisory group will provide advice on broad oversight and strategic direction of the programme, and will convene three times during the first phase of the AVPP. The programme advisory group will also serve as a forum for joint policy discussions and development.
- A **programme team**, coordinated by the BCPR / SADU Team Leader, and composed of technical and working-level focal points from relevant and interested UNDP and WHO bureaus, departments and sub-units (including the regional bureaus and BDP for UNDP in particular), UNDP country offices and others as required, will be responsible for ensuring operational coordination and that project activities are integrated and complementary to other ongoing or planned initiatives. The PT will convene once every month through videoconference.
- A **Research and Practitioners Network on Armed Violence (RPN)** will be established via email and teleconferencing to serve as a forum for sharing information, discussions on key issues, and coordination of activities. This network will be drawn upon as needed on a country by country basis, and will be composed of implementing partners, violence prevention specialists, practitioners in the field, donors and representatives of interested organisations, civil society and national Governments. Within UNDP, it is hoped that this network will link to the various knowledge networks established for each of UNDP's practice areas (and particularly governance and crisis prevention and recovery).

Resources. UNDP will be responsible for covering costs associated with all core programme staffing for this programme. Arrangements for the transfer of funds between UNDP and WHO, including the schedule of payments, will be made under a separate funding arrangement. If necessary funding for the activities is not available or if there is a funding-shortfall, then the parties will discuss in good faith a possible and agreeable solution. In the event of a non-availability of funds or a funding-shortfall, the parties agree that the preferable solution will be to reduce the number of countries involved in the programme.

1. Individual Agency Roles and Responsibilities

A. *United Nations Development Programme*

In addition to the management role and responsibilities outlined above, UNDP will ensure that the implementation and monitoring of AVPP activities at both the global and country levels are coordinated and integrated with other UNDP initiatives and programming frameworks. This will be done on the principle that armed violence prevention constitutes a cross-cutting area of work across the various UNDP practice areas, and potentially a sub-practice in its own right. Particular emphasis will be placed on developing strong partnerships between BCPR, the regional bureaus, and the Bureau for Development Policy (including the SURFs), and ensuring that the Armed Violence Prevention Programme complements, and is integrated within, relevant initiatives and frameworks developed by these entities (e.g. the RBLAC Regional Democratic Dialogue Programme and the SURF Panama Access to Justice and Security initiative). In addition, UNDP will support coordination of the programme at both the global and country levels, drawing on its institutional and technical resources, as well as established partnerships.

B. World Health Organization

WHO roles and responsibilities in relation to the AVPP programme include the provision of substantive technical advice, coordination of the programme's global research component, and ensuring that relevant WHO interlocutors and networks are involved with the programme's development and implementation at the national, regional and global levels.

The provision of technical advisory input from WHO to the programme will be coordinated by the WHO Technical Advisor, who will be a member of the programme team. The Technical Advisor's responsibilities will include providing substantive inputs concerning research design issues and methodological aspects, programme coordination, and support for implementation through the application of WHO tools, guidelines, and normative documents on violence prevention referred to previously as appropriate.

WHO will also ensure the involvement of relevant WHO interlocutors and networks at the national, regional and international levels. These include health ministries and other actors at the national level, who can provide access to health sector data and surveillance structures; interlocutors with specific technical competencies at the regional level; and networks of academics and WHO Collaborating Centres engaged with violence prevention, who have strong research skills and capacities, and can enhance the competencies represented on the programme advisory group and network.

2. Monitoring, Reporting and Evaluation

Both mid-term and final narrative progress reports will be produced to ensure effective monitoring and evaluation of the programme. Outputs and activities will be reviewed in accordance with the work plan, and evaluations of progress according to the project outcomes will be conducted at the mid-term and final stages. WHO will provide regular financial reports to UNDP, in relation to those components executed by WHO, in accordance with the Executing Agency Agreement concluded between WHO and UNDP on 20 October 1992.

3. Copyright

WHO and UNDP will consult regarding the publication, reproduction and translation of any materials produced under the programme. Any published materials will include an appropriate credit to UNDP and WHO as well as the following disclaimer: "The views expressed in this [document] are not necessarily those of the United Nations, UNDP, WHO or their Member States."

4. Legal Context

The programme will be executed within the above-mentioned UNDP-WHO Executing Agency Agreement. All procedures agreed in this document shall apply to the Programme, notably those dealing with execution (Article II), costs (Art. IX), financial records and accounts (Art. XI) termination (Art. XII) and dispute settlement (Art. XIV), with the exception of Article VIII (Intellectual Property) which is covered separately in paragraph 3 above.

Part IV - Workplan (2005/2006)

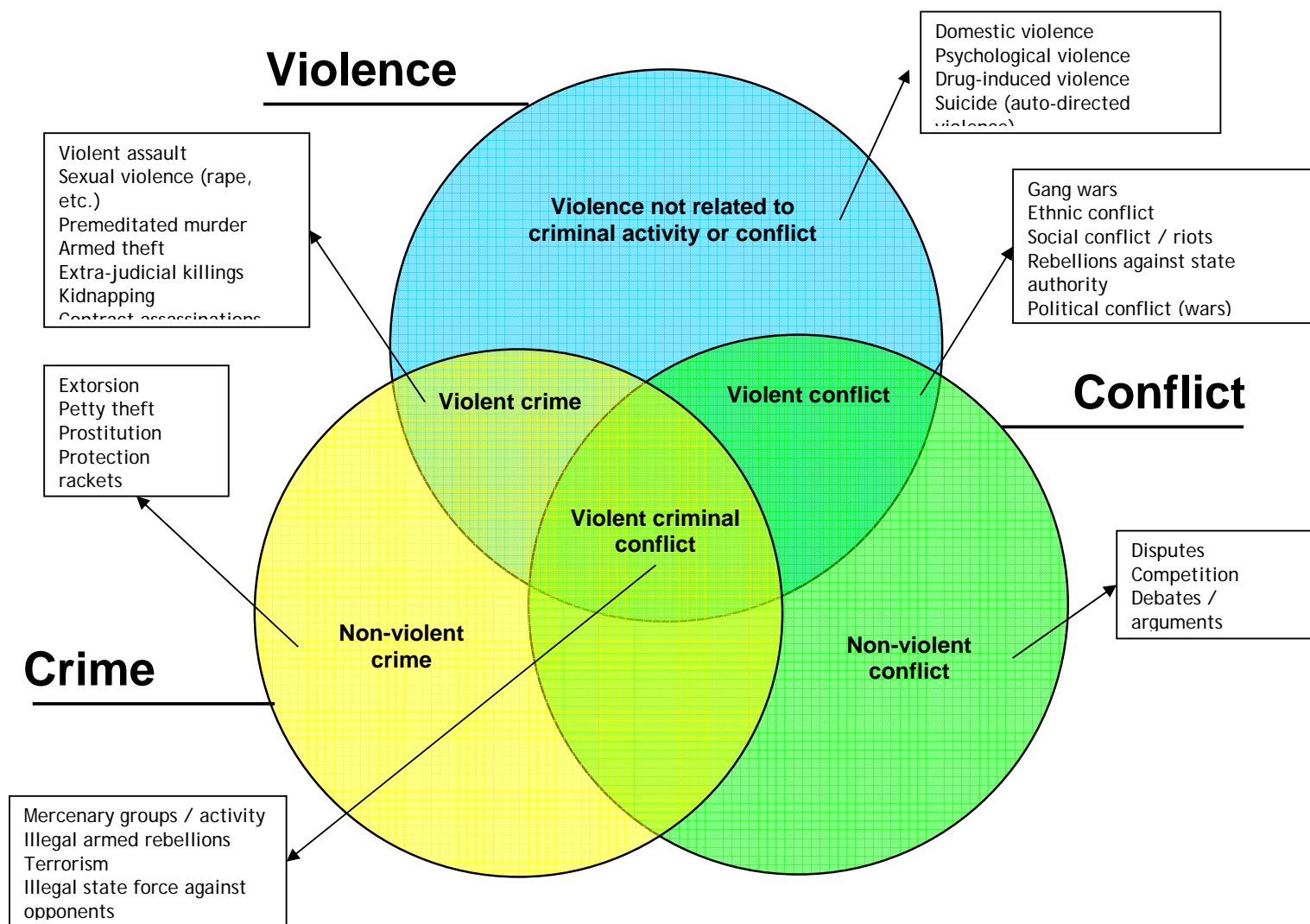
Obj	Activities	2005												2006						
		J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	J	F	M	A	M	J	J
	Objective 1: country-specific projects																			
Objective 2: Global-level activities	Advisory Group meetings																			
	Programme Task Force meetings (once a month)																			
	Comprehensive review of AVP initiatives, statistics, and stakeholders																			
	Production of comprehensive report consolidating Phase I results																			
	Printing of comprehensive report consolidating Phase I results																			
	Undertaken analyses of integrating AVP into PRSP, PCNA, CCA, UNDAF																			
	Internal assessment and consultations on integrating AVP into UNDP and WHO																			
	Develop UNDP AVPP Practice Note																			
	Produce AVP Policy Concept Paper																			
	Four regional workshops																			
	Organise consultations with other international organisations on AVPP																			
	Consultative review of AVP programme results																			
	Development of AVPP Phase II strategy and workplan																			
	Evaluation of progress and outcomes																			

ANNEX I - Roadmap of categories, types and manifestations of violence in urban areas

Category of violence	Types of violence by perpetrators and/or victims	Manifestations
Political	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • State and non-state violence 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Guerrilla conflict • Paramilitary conflict • Political assassinations • Armed conflict between political parties
Institutional	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Violence of state and other “informal” institutions • Including the private sector 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Extra-judicial killings by police • Physical or psychological abuse by health and education workers • State or community vigilante-directed social cleansing of gangs and street children • Lynching of suspected criminals by community members
Economic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Organized crime • Business interests • Delinquents • Robbers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Intimidation and violence as means of resolving economic disputes • Street theft, robbery and crime • Kidnapping • Armed robbery • Drug-trafficking • Car theft and other contraband activities • Small-arms dealing • Assaults including killing and rape in the course of economic crimes • Trafficking in prostitutes • Conflict over scarce resources
Economic / Social	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gangs • Street children (boys and girls) • Ethnic violence 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Territorial or identity-based “turf” violence; robbery, theft • Petty theft • Communal riots
Social	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Intimate partner violence inside the home • Sexual violence (including rape) in the public arena • Child abuse: boys and girls • Inter-generational conflict between parent and children • Gratuitous/routine daily violence 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Physical or psychological male–female abuse • Physical and sexual abuse, particularly prevalent in the case of stepfathers but also uncles • Physical and psychological abuse • Incivility in areas such as traffic, road rage, bar fights and street confrontations • Arguments that get out of control

Source: Moser (2004)

ANNEX II - Relationship of Violence to Crime and Conflict - A Typology



ANNEX III - The Socioeconomic Costs of Violence: A Typology

Category	Description
Direct costs Value of goods and services used in treating or preventing violence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ medical ▪ police ▪ criminal justice system ▪ housing ▪ social services
Non-monetary costs Pain and suffering	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ increased morbidity ▪ increased mortality via homicide and suicide ▪ abuse of alcohol and drugs ▪ depressive disorders
Economic multiplier effects Macroeconomic, labor market, inter-generational productivity impacts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ decreased labor market participation ▪ reduced productivity on the job ▪ lower earnings ▪ increased absenteeism ▪ inter-generational productivity impacts via grade repetition and lower educational attainment of children ▪ decreased investment and saving ▪ capital flight
Social multiplier effects Impact on inter-personal relations and quality of life	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ inter-generational transmission of violence ▪ reduced quality of life ▪ erosion of social capital ▪ reduced participation in democratic process

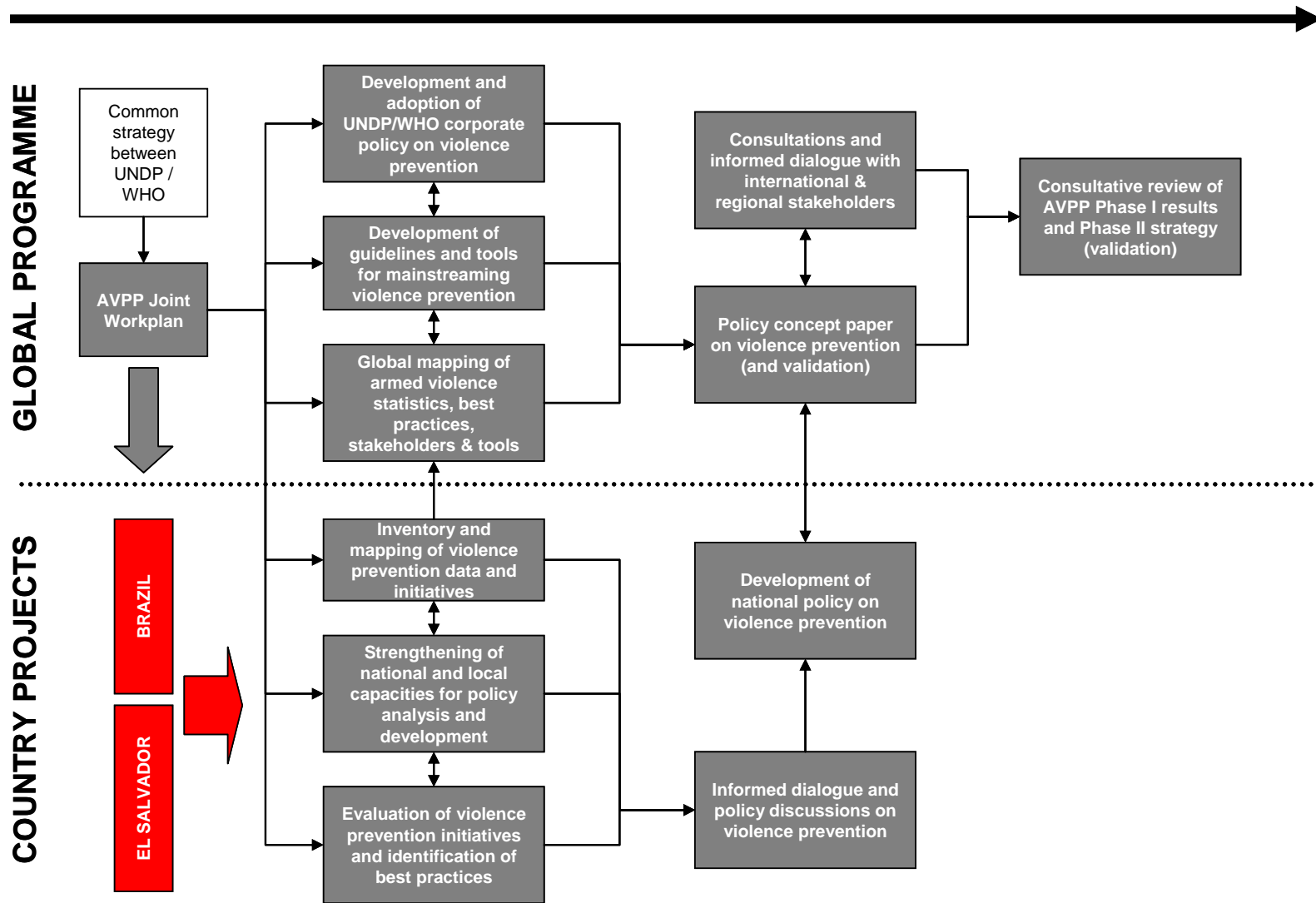
Adapted from Moser (2002)

ANNEX IV - Overview of Approaches and Strategies to Address Violence by Sector

Sector	Indicative Activities
Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Teaching conflict resolution skills in school programs • Creating non-sexist school curricula and using non-sexist textbooks • Carrying out cognitive interventions (anger management, cognitive self control, moral reasoning, social perspective-taking) • Improving school climate (properly handling students in classrooms, establishing school policies and rules, ensuring school safety, reducing bullying) • Implementing technical education or vocational programs to help reduce school dropout rates and provide improved opportunities for students entering the labor market • Increasing cooperation with health clinics, police and social service agencies • Organizing peer mediation programs
Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Providing greater access to reproductive health care services • Improving detection of victims of violence in healthcare settings (clinics, hospitals, doctor's offices) • Improving recording and reporting of incidents of violence • Conducting home visits to low-income mothers with newborn babies • Providing information on violence prevention to women who use medical services (especially reproductive health services) • Creating alcohol and drug abuse programs • Supporting healthy baby/healthy mother programs • Implementing peer counseling programs to warn teenagers about the dangers of a violent lifestyle
Justice	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Creating decentralized alternative dispute-resolution centers • Incorporating violence prevention activities into sectoral judicial reform projects • Enacting laws or regulations to restrict the sale of alcohol at certain times of day and on certain days • Entering into national and international agreements to control the availability of guns • Implementing judicial system reforms to reduce levels of impunity • Providing training to judicial system personnel on domestic violence
Police	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implementing community policing and/or problem-oriented policing • Providing police training, including domestic violence and human rights components • Increasing cooperation with other agencies • Organizing voluntary programs for taking guns out of the hands of the civilian population • Solving and prosecuting more cases in order to reduce impunity for the perpetrators of crime • Pursuing affirmative action in the recruitment of police • Improving information gathering, record keeping and reporting of crimes
Social Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conducting workshops for couples on how to resolve conflicts in a non violent way • Providing social skills training • Establishing high quality daycare centers • Organizing mentoring programs for high risk teens • Creating parenting programs (including setting limits for children's behavior, mediation and non-violent conflict resolution) • Providing comprehensive community services (for example, recreation centers)
Media	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mounting information campaigns to change norms regarding violence • Reducing violence in TV programming, especially children's programs • Providing training for journalists on how to report crime • Providing media training programs on domestic and social violence
Housing & Urban Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Incorporating safety issues in housing construction programs and neighborhood improvement programs • (street lights, spatial configuration, parks, etc.) • Building sports and recreation facilities • Building facilities for neighborhood organizations
Civil Society	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Providing training to non governmental organizations in order to bring about greater cooperation with and monitoring of police reform efforts • Generating private sector support of violence prevention initiatives • Subsidizing/funding of non governmental organizations in the provision of early childhood development programs • Implementing programs for at-risk youth • Involving the church and other community groups in efforts to change prevailing attitudes and socially accepting norms regarding violence

Buvinic, Morrison and Shifter (1999)

UNDP / WHO Armed Violence Prevention Global Programme – Phase I



ANNEX VI - Terms of Reference - WHO Technical Advisor

1. Background

There is increasing recognition that armed violence is a global problem with important development, health and security dimensions. Aside from the direct human health impacts, the wider socio-economic costs of armed violence include direct health care costs, declining economic activity, decreased development assistance and investment, reduced government resources, and damage to social structures and social capital. Previous attempts to prevent armed violence in lesser-developed countries, where the problem is often most pressing, have generally focused on the security sector and policing. This programme, undertaken with the World Health Organisation, will provide a broader variety of interventions in a number of settings as a complement to the security sector reform approach.

The programme aims to reduce armed violence and demand for small arms in selected settings (beginning with three pilot countries for the first two year phase, with three more countries to be identified for a second phase); to develop policies and strategies to address armed violence at the local and national levels in selected countries; and to generate best practices and lessons learned in violence prevention. The programme will also provide data collection and analysis, technical assistance, monitoring, and evaluation to applied prevention projects in the six selected countries. It will directly support and assess the effectiveness of such initiatives, thus enhancing government and donor understanding of armed violence and appropriate policy responses.

2. Overall Objective

Under the overall supervision of the Director of the World Health Organization's Department for Injuries and Violence Prevention, and in close co-ordination with the Programme Team and the Programme steering group, the Technical Advisor will be responsible for the co-ordination of research and providing input regarding the methodological rigour of the Programme.

3. Responsibilities

In close collaboration with the Programme Team, the Technical Advisor will undertake the following tasks:

- Provide substantive inputs concerning research design issues and methodological aspects related to data collection; technical inputs around violence prevention programme strategies; and oversight duties related to the execution of data collection or research activities carried out through consultancy sub-contracted through WHO as part of the Armed Violence Prevention Programme.
- Develop a workplan for these components as a component of the overall workplan and agree on these with the Programme Team.
- Advise the Programme Team with a view to ensuring that the Programme goals and objectives are reached in a timely manner.
- Advise the Programme Team in developing components of the programme, including through support and guidance for Country Offices in the development, implementation and evaluation of the national initiatives.
- Ensure dissemination of individual country findings and foster cross-fertilization among initiatives in order to inform second phase projects and with a view to the development of combined research documents.

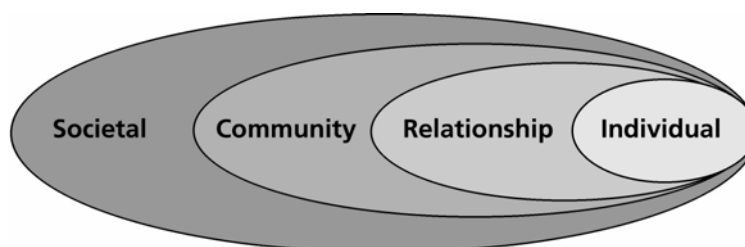
- Contribute to the further development of the programme, and assist with the organization of an international consultation process at the end of the first phase and before planning for the second phase commences.
- Contribute to the dissemination of the research results to relevant donors and within the UN system, and promote the integration of an armed violence prevention approach into relevant donor, UN, and UNDP development frameworks, policy dialogues and strategies, including through the organization of sub-regional and regional workshops to foster consultation and dialogue.

4. Reporting

The Technical Advisor will report on progress concerning the fulfilment of the responsibilities outlined in these Terms of Reference to the UNDP BCPR/SADU Team Leader on a quarterly basis.

Annex VII: Strategies for prevention of youth violence

The following two tables provide illustrative examples of strategies for the prevention of violence among youth. They are drawn from WHO's *World report on violence and health*, which applies an ecological model to help understand the multifaceted nature of violence. This model provides a framework for exploring the relationship between individual and contextual factors and considers violence as the product of multiple levels of influence on behaviour. The levels are the individual, including biological and personal history factors, proximal social relationships with family, peers, and intimate partners, the community contexts where social relationships are embedded such as schools, workplaces and neighbourhoods, and finally the societal level - those larger societal factors that influence cultural norms along with health, educational, economic and social policies.



The two tables illustrate violence prevention strategies for youth violence that operate at each of these ecological levels and which target specific age groups between 0 and 29 years of age.

Violence prevention strategies by developmental stage (infancy to middle childhood) and ecological context

Ecological context	Developmental stage		
	Infancy (ages 0-3 years)	Early childhood (ages 3-5 years)	Middle childhood (ages 6-11 years)
Individual	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Preventing unintended pregnancies Increasing access to prenatal and postnatal care 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Social development programmes^a Pre-school enrichment programmes^a 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Social development programmes^a Programmes providing information about drug abuse^b
Relationship (e.g. family, peers)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Home visitation^a Training in parenting^a 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Training in parenting^a 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mentoring programmes Home-school partnership programmes to promote parental involvement
Community	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monitoring lead levels and removing toxins from homes Increasing the availability and quality of child-care facilities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monitoring lead levels and removing toxins from homes Increasing the availability and quality of pre-school enrichment programmes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Creating safe routes for children on their way to and from school or other community activities Improving school settings, including teacher practices, school policies and security Providing after-school programmes to extend adult supervision Extracurricular activities
Societal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deconcentrating poverty Reducing income inequality 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deconcentrating poverty Reducing income inequality Reducing media violence Public information campaigns 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deconcentrating poverty Reducing income inequality Reducing media violence Public information campaigns Reforming educational systems

^a Demonstrated to be effective in reducing youth violence or risk factors for youth violence.

^b Shown to be ineffective in reducing youth violence or risk factors for youth violence.

Violence prevention strategies by developmental stage (adolescence and early childhood) and ecological context

Ecological context	Developmental stage	
	Adolescence (ages 12-19 years)	Early adulthood (ages 20-29 years)
Individual	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social development programmes ^a • Providing incentives for youths at high risk for violence to complete secondary schooling ^a • Individual counselling ^b • Probation or parole programmes that include meetings with prison inmates describing the brutality of prison life ^b • Residential programmes in psychiatric or correctional institutions ^b • Programmes providing information about drug abuse ^b • Academic enrichment programmes • Training in the safe use of guns ^b • Programmes modelled on basic military training ^b • Trying young offenders in adult courts ^b 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Providing incentives to pursue courses in higher education • Vocational training
Relationship (e.g. family, peers)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mentoring programmes ^a • Peer mediation or peer counselling ^b • Temporary foster care programmes for serious and chronic delinquents • Family therapy ^a 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Programmes to strengthen ties to family and reduce involvement in violent behaviour
Community	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Creating safe routes for youths on their way to and from school or other community activities • Improving school settings, including teacher practices, school policies and security • Extracurricular activities • Gang prevention programmes ^b • Training health care workers to identify and refer youths at high risk for violence • Community policing • Reducing the availability of alcohol • Improving emergency response, trauma care and access to health services • Buying back guns ^b 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishing adult recreational programmes • Community policing • Reducing the availability of alcohol • Improving emergency response, trauma care and access to health services • Buying back guns ^b
Societal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deconcentrating poverty • Reducing income inequality • Public information campaigns • Reducing media violence • Enforcing laws prohibiting illegal transfers of guns to youths • Promoting safe and secure storage of firearms • Strengthening and improving police and judicial systems • Reforming educational systems 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deconcentrating poverty • Reducing income inequality • Establishing job creation programmes for the chronically unemployed • Public information campaigns • Promoting safe and secure storage of firearms • Strengthening and improving police and judicial systems

^aDemonstrated to be effective in reducing youth violence or risk factors for youth violence.

^bShown to be ineffective in reducing youth violence or risk factors for youth violence.