Global Violence Prevention: Progress and plans

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Developments since 2013

2013: 6th Milestones Meeting
Mexico City

2015: 7th Milestones Meeting
WHO, Geneva
Developments since 2013

- **Global status report on violence prevention 2014**: a snapshot of violence prevention in 133 countries

- Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) with violence prevention targets

- A global plan of action on the role of the health system in addressing interpersonal violence

- A new drive to build a partnership to end violence against children
Global status report on violence prevention 2014

"Collaboration across sectors is a necessary starting point … Together we can make a difference"
Aims of the report

- Describe the state of the problem
- Document what countries are doing
- Identify gaps and actions to address them
**Scope of the report**

- A. National plans
- B. Capacity for collecting data
  - Homicides
  - Non-fatal violence
- C. Prevention
  - Policies
  - Programmes
  - Laws
- D. Health, social services, and legal services

- Child maltreatment
- Youth violence
- Intimate partner violence
- Sexual violence
- Elder maltreatment
Coverage: 133 countries, 88% of world population

% of population covered by WHO region

World: 100%

AFRO: 63%

AMRO: 90%

EMRO: 67%

EURO: 88%

SEARO: 93%

WPRO: 91%
Homicide rate declines 2000-2012, by country income level

Homicide rate declines 2000-2012, by country income level

World Health Organization
Homicide rates per 100,000 population, world, 2012

475,000 homicides per year
Homicide rates by age and sex, world, 2012

Homicides per 100,000 population

Age in years

- Male
- Female

World Health Organization
Hundreds of millions of people suffer non-fatal violence

- 1 in 4 children physically abused
- Millions of young people injured
- 1 in 3 women suffer intimate partner violence
- 1 in 17 older people report abuse in the last month
Deaths and injuries just a fraction of the burden

- **Physical**
  - Abdominal injuries
  - Thoracic injuries
  - Brain injuries
  - Burns/scalds
  - Fractures
  - Lacerations
  - Disability

- **Mental health and behavioural**
  - Alcohol and drug abuse
  - Depression and anxiety
  - Post-traumatic stress disorder
  - Eating and sleep disorders
  - Attention deficits
  - Hyperactivity
  - Externalizing behaviour
  - Smoking
  - Suicidal thoughts
  - Suicidal behaviour
  - Unsafe sex

- **Sexual and reproductive health**
  - Unintended pregnancy
  - Pregnancy complications
  - Unsafe abortions
  - Gynaecological disorders
  - Complex pain syndromes
  - Chronic pelvic pain
  - HIV
  - Other sexually transmitted infections

- **Chronic disease**
  - Arthritis and asthma
  - Cancer
  - Cardiovascular disorders
  - Diabetes
  - Kidney problems
  - Liver disease
  - Stroke
National action plans not always informed by data

Percent of countries with national survey data and national action plans by type of violence (n = 133 countries)

- Youth violence
- Child maltreatment
- Intimate partner violence
- Sexual violence
- Elder abuse

National action plan
Survey data
Percent of countries reporting implementation of prevention programmes on a larger scale by type of programme (n = 133 countries)

- Life skills/social development programmes (YV): 51%
- Social and cultural norms (SV): 38%
- Social and cultural norms (IPV): 35%
- Bullying prevention (YV)
- Caregiver support programmes (EA)
- Pre-school enrichment (YV)
- Parenting education (CM)
- Child sexual abuse prevention (CM)
- Residential care policies (EA)
- Prevention programmes for school and college populations (SV)
- After-school programmes (YV)
- Home visiting (CM)
- Improving physical environments (SV)
- Professional awareness campaigns (EA)
- Mentoring (YV)
- Public information campaigns (EA)
- Dating violence (IPV)
- Microfinance with gender equity training (IPV): 21%
18 prevention programmes

1/3 countries implementing each of the "best buy" programmes at larger scale
12 prevention laws

Percent of countries with laws to prevent violence and the extent to which countries report these laws as being fully enforced (n = 133 countries)

- Against statutory rape: 64% fully enforced, 99% exists
- Against rape (forced sexual intercourse): 64% fully enforced, 98% exists
- Against contact sexual violence without rape: 57% fully enforced, 94% exists
- Against child marriage: 56% fully enforced, 90% exists
- Against non-contact sexual violence: 51% fully enforced, 88% exists
- Domestic/family violence legislation: 44% fully enforced, 87% exists
- Allowing free entry into marriage/divorce: 61% fully enforced, 85% exists
- Against weapons on school premises: 57% fully enforced, 84% exists
- Against gang or criminal membership: 51% fully enforced, 81% exists
- Allowing removal of violent spouse from home: 37% fully enforced, 78% exists
- Ban on corporal punishment: 30% fully enforced, 76% exists
- Against rape in marriage: 43% fully enforced, 73% exists
- Against elder abuse: 30% fully enforced, 59% exists
- Against FGM: 31% fully enforced, 48% exists
- Against elder abuse in institutions: 20% fully enforced, 40% exists
12 prevention laws

80% enacted

57% fully enforced
Percent of countries with reporting implementation at a larger scale of victim services by type of service and WHO region (n = 133 countries)

- Child protection services: 69%
- Medico-legal services for sexual violence victims: 67%
- Identification and referral for child maltreatment: 59%
- Identification and referral for intimate partner violence and sexual violence: 53%
- Mental health services: 49%
- Adult protective services: 34%
49% countries with mental health services for victims of violence

- 71% Region of the Americas
- 66% European Region
- 56% Eastern Mediterranean Region
- 50% South-East Asia Region
- 15% African Region
Big 5 key recommendations

- Scale up prevention programmes
- Ensure that existing laws are fully enforced
- Ensure that victim services are widely available and accessible
- Strengthen data collection and use
- Set baselines and targets for violence prevention – track progress

World Health Organization
2016 and beyond

Welcome To The Future

World Health Organization
Transforming our world – The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development
**Sustainable Development Goals**

**SDG Target 5.2**
Eliminate all forms of violence against women and girls

**SDG Target 5.3**
Eliminate all harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage, and female genital mutilation

**SDG Target 16.1**
Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere

**SDG Target 16.2**
End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against children
SIXTY-SEVENTH WORLD HEALTH ASSEMBLY

Strengthening the role of the health system in addressing violence, in particular against women and girls, and against children

The Sixty-seventh World Health Assembly,

Having considered the report on addressing the global challenge of violence, in particular against women and girls, and against children;


Committed to the many efforts across the United Nations system to address the challenge of violence, in particular against women and girls, and against children including the International Conference on Population and Development; the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action, and all relevant United Nations General Assembly and Human Rights Council resolutions, as well as all relevant Commission on the Status of Women agreed conclusions;

Noting that violence is defined by the WHO as "the intentional use of physical force or power, threatened or actual, against oneself, against another person, or against a group or community, that either results in or has a high likelihood of resulting in injury, death, psychological harm, maldevelopment or deprivation";

Global plan of action to strengthen the role of the health system in addressing interpersonal violence, in particular against women and girls, and against children

Second Discussion Paper containing Draft One
(NOT FOR CITATION)
August 31, 2015
Welcome to the website for the Global Partnership to End Violence Against Children

Work to design the Partnership has begun. It will be launched in January 2016 to support efforts to deliver on new targets to end all forms of violence against children, as part of the Sustainable Development Goals.
Reflections

- Countries are doing much by way of violence prevention but serious gaps remain

- Inclusion in SDGs a great achievement, but much more focus is needed

- Increased political visibility for prevention of violence against children and women, but
  - Youth violence, boys and men, and elder abuse need a similar level of attention
  - Cross-cutting strategies that can prevent all forms of violence need greater emphasis

- Health sector mandate and role is now stronger and clearer
This 7th Milestones Meeting

- **Theme:** “Violence Prevention and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development”

- **Focus:** how the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) can enhance national and international violence prevention efforts.

- **Method:** plenary presentations on SDGs and the state of violence prevention science; working groups on priority actions by type of violence and for all forms of violence

- **Outcome:** WHO policy brief for Member States and international partners that sets out the relationship between the SDGs and violence prevention as a roadmap for action by global, national and local stakeholders