



**United Nations Development
Programme**

Bureau for Crisis Prevention and Recovery



World Health Organization

Armed Violence Prevention Programme (AVPP): Support to Community Based Violence Prevention Programmes

Project Document
Project Number INT/03/MXX

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.

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THE ARMED VIOLENCE PREVENTION PROGRAMME
SUPPORT TO COMMUNITY BASED VIOLENCE PREVENTION PROGRAMMES

1. Situation Analysis

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. The linkage between these wider impacts and violence 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.

Another clear indication of growing international concern about armed violence is the UN Programme of Action on small arms. While many of the efforts implemented under this Programme of Action to date have focused on arms management, recent discussions at the First Biennial Meeting of States in July 2003 drew attention to the need to also focus on reducing demand for weapons. Since violence within communities is a major driver of demand for weapons reducing violence within communities is the most direct way to driving down demand. Similarly, in April 2003 a UK-sponsored workshop (Wilton Park) recommended that approaches to the small arms issue be expanded to directly address the prevention of armed violence.

The World Health Organization (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 the most 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.

The United Nations Development Programme's (UNDP) 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. WHO's Department of Injuries and Violence Prevention, and UNDP's Bureau for Crisis Prevention and Recovery were created in direct response to the importance of these issues, and both feature armed violence prevention as top priorities for their respective organisations in meeting their wider mandates.

While some violence prevention projects have achieved notable success in developed countries there has been very little effort to address human security by preventing armed violence in the world's lesser-developed countries where the problem is most pressing. In lesser-developed countries particularly, the problem of violence has tended to be framed as a security sector and policing issue.

However, a much broader variety of interventions than those advocated by the security and policing sectors have been shown to be effective in preventing violence. A number of violence prevention strategies for the prevention of youth violence – the major driver of armed violence – are provided in Annex 2 and several examples are provided in Boxes 1, 2, and 3. The Armed Violence Prevention Programme provides a comprehensive, joint UN agency, response to the pressing need to prevent armed violence as a complement to security sector reform and other security sector initiatives.

2a. Programme Strategy

This programme will guide and inform policy development and effective responses to armed violence in a number of settings. Despite the enormity of the problem of armed violence in many low and middle income countries, complacency and a tendency to regard violence as inevitable tends to predominate governmental attitudes and there is a general lack of awareness that a number of approaches to preventing violence have been found to be effective.

This programme will have the following general objectives:

1. To reduce armed violence and demand for small arms in selected settings.
2. To develop improved policies and strategies to address armed violence at the local and national levels in selected countries.
3. To generate best practices and lessons learned in violence prevention.

There are strong arguments to approach this issue in a UN-multiagency collaborative effort having a global reach. One is that this will ensure that a coherent mechanism exists to transfer experiences from one part of the world to another through involvement of appropriate regional bureaux and country staff. Another need this programme would address is to help to develop local capacities and take full advantage of existing expertise and experience related to armed violence prevention. It also would provide an opportunity to integrate the issues related to violence prevention more effectively within WHO and UNDP, as well as sensitize other development actors and relevant UN agencies and international financial institutions. Particular emphasis will be placed on the impacts of armed violence on health and development dimensions including the MDG of poverty reduction in order to engage a wider group of actors to develop and support informed, effective, and evidence-guided responses to armed violence. Finally, this programme provides the opportunity to generate lessons learned and contributes towards the establishment of comparable indicators for successful implementation of relevant commitments in this area such as the UN Programme of Action.

BOX 1

Learning from violence prevention in high income settings

A variety of interventions have reduced violence in high income settings. One approach involves so called problem-oriented policing. The Boston Gun Project involved changing the manner in which police forces engaged with violent gangs and combined this with a broad range of community development initiatives involving youth services, clergy, probation services, and community leaders. An evaluation documented an immediate decline in youth homicide which averaged 63% during the 22 month period following implementation of the project. In 2001, an adaptation of the Boston Gun Project was initiated within 3 neighbourhoods of Rio de Janeiro which were extremely violent – such an effort illustrates one example of the type of project that this programme would like to see supported, and carefully documented and evaluated.

The programme will also provide for technical assistance, monitoring, and evaluation of applied prevention projects at national and local levels in six selected countries. In each country this programme will directly support and assess the effectiveness of armed violence prevention initiatives, and generate a more nuanced understanding by governments and donors of armed violence and appropriate policy responses in these settings. The goal in identifying and supporting these model interventions would be to understand the policy responses required, and to design and shape interventions to meet various needs and contexts, including through widening these approaches, and expanding coverage to include other geographical areas. Data collection and analysis, supported by ongoing dialogue with national and local authorities will guide the provision of technical assistance to strengthen relevant policy frameworks.

BOX 2

South Africa: The Alexandra Urban Renewal Project

The Alexandra Urban Renewal Project is a medium term (7 year) intervention initiated in 2001 in the Alexandra township near Johannesburg. The initiative draws together three levels of government, the community, and NGO's and aims to fundamentally improve living conditions and human development potential within the township. An explicit objective of the project is the reduction of violence and the project approach draws attention to the role played by the urban social fabric in terms of influencing violence. As such, different aspects of the project focus on a comprehensive range of community development aspects, such as reducing unemployment, improving and making housing affordable, enhancing delivery of health services and improving sanitation and cleanliness of the living environment. Whereas some violence prevention strategies focus on the individual (such as mentoring youth), this project typifies a comprehensive approach that has the potential to positively influence factors at the level of the individual, their relationships, the community, and broader society.

The programme will take place in two phases over four years. In the first phase, three countries will be selected using a number of selection criteria, including indicators that armed violence has become a substantial impediment to development, as well as the presence of existing community based violence prevention programmes. Another is that the government, WHO and UNDP along with prospective donors, are committed to developing and supporting strategies to prevent violence. The second phase will follow a consultative review, and will target an additional three affected countries with less experience with armed violence prevention and requiring strong inputs based on understandings and strategies developed in the first phase.

In addition to enhancing national policies and strategy development and implementation, the programme will carry out a field level assessment to identify appropriate community based violence prevention projects for further support. Criteria for selection of these projects include:

- A project that has implemented a promising intervention long enough that one would expect to have observable declines in health-related and other indicators of violence
- Strong support and acceptance from relevant stakeholders
- An evaluation of the project is feasible, based on documentation and available data
- Reliance on an empirical model of violence prevention, or at least a set of activities guided by existing evidence

To transfer experiences across regions and integrate thinking in the donor community the programme will review all country-based interventions and derive from this review an evidence

based understanding of best practices. Such emerging best practices will form the design of phase 2 of the programme and will also be shared within regional networks (e.g. through fora such as the UNDP Public Security and Violence Prevention workshop to be held in Central America in late 2003). Further to this, these emerging best practices will serve as the basis for a consultative review meeting in 2005 involving WHO, UNDP, donors, and relevant stakeholders on violence prevention. At the conclusion of the programme, all findings will be consolidated and shared across settings and within appropriate regional and global fora.

2b. Programme Approach and Outputs

The programme will result in four broad outputs:

- **Enhanced national policies for violence prevention, including the development of national action plans for violence prevention**

A key element of this programme will be a comprehensive review of existing information within each country that provides a data-driven profile of armed violence and responses to armed violence. The objective is to characterize armed violence in terms of its causes and consequences, as well as systematically document and describe ongoing efforts to prevent it. This will include information 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 dialogue between WHO, UNDP, the government, other relevant partners and interested donors on existing policies and strategies. A meeting will be organized with relevant ministries, stakeholders, UNDP, WHO and other relevant actors to discuss main findings, identify gaps, and agree on the next steps for capacity development. National and local action plans will be developed or enhanced through the programme through sustained dialogue with all relevant actors. The development of a national action plan must emerge from a broad based consensus involving governmental and non-governmental input, it must be economically feasible and politically supported, and it will ensure that a specific entity within government, such as the Ministry of Health, is mandated to report on specific follow-up on the national action plan, including progress on achieving specific objectives, priority setting, etc. Creation of relevant coordinating mechanisms will be an important part of an effective national action plan. This programme will make this point clear to relevant stakeholders and ensure that such mechanisms are an integral part of the national action plans that this programme will help develop.

- **Capacity development at the levels of national governments, civil society, and international organisations to prevent violence, monitor ongoing progress, and develop more evidence guided violence prevention policies in the future**

The programme will provide technical assistance as required and support capacity development for ongoing monitoring through mechanisms such as health system surveillance and ensuring integration of such information with national policies on violence prevention. Part of this task will involve working with 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.

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*.

- **Six initiatives supported, developed and implemented and assessed in terms of their effectiveness to prevent violence**

In each country selected an inventory will be carried out of ongoing initiatives in the area of armed violence prevention in order to identify appropriate initiatives for seed funding and support. A pre-project assessment will provide the technical inputs and recommendations for widening and/or deepening the selected project. Approximately USD 150,000 will be provided through the programme to extend and help further develop these interventions.

It is expected that each intervention may require funds

exceeding those allocated through the programme, in which case Programme Staff, working together with UNDP Country Office Management, will assist in external resource mobilization.

A problem that confounds violence prevention efforts is that in many settings confronted by high levels of armed violence there is simply not the breathing space or resources to carefully adopt and implement strategies to deal with the problem. As a result, approaches to deal with armed violence arise somewhat spontaneously with little or no guidance from existing models of violence prevention that have been shown to be effective elsewhere. In addition, there is frequently a lack of integration of these efforts with relevant sectors within government. A major contribution of this programme therefore, will be to undertake an external evaluation of each project supported and ensure that understandings that emerge from this are shared within the country, regionally, and across all settings involved in the programme. Evaluation of supported 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. Health-related indicators of armed violence such as rates of firearm homicide etc. will not be the only parameter assessed since comprehensive documentation and assessment of the effectiveness of these initiatives should also extend to other domains. 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

BOX 3

Cali, Colombia – the DESEPAZ programme

In an effort to stem rising urban homicide rates Cali's mayor instituted the DESEPAZ (Program for Development, Security, and Peace) programme in 1993. Carrying of firearms was forbidden during special periods (holidays, semi-monthly paydays, weekends adjoining holidays), restrictions were placed on the sale of alcohol, and mechanisms were established within violent neighbourhoods to facilitate judicial reckoning of disputes. A study published in the Journal of the American Medical Association which evaluated the effect of this intervention found a significant decline in homicides during the period of the intervention. Unfortunately this programme remains one of the few violence prevention strategies implemented within low income settings that has received a rigorous evaluation.

these evaluations. Careful documentation and assessment of the effectiveness of these interventions will allow the programme to draw out lessons, commonalities, appropriate interventions areas, etc. for possible application elsewhere.

- **Contribute to developing more integrated approaches to preventing violence within the international organizations and across the donor community**

A number of steps will be taken to develop an understanding of the underlying fundamentals of successful violence prevention approaches, and better integrate these into WHO/UNDP and other donor programming. A Steering Committee will be created, and consist of appropriate WHO and UNDP personnel from both headquarter levels and relevant regional bureaux. Externally, the importance of efforts to prevent violence will be used to raise awareness in the international donor community, including through press releases, and an official launch of the programme with representation of the UNDP and WHO at a high level. Such efforts will highlight the coherence of this programmatic approach with the approaches called for recently following the First Biennial Meeting of States regarding the UN Programme of Action on small arms, the multi-sectoral approaches to the prevention of violence called for within WHO's *World report on violence and health*, and the need in settings which are highly violent to address violence in order to achieve the MDG of reducing poverty.

Through WHO, the programme will commission the analysis and review of the existing literature that documents the interconnections between poverty and armed violence. The output of this analysis will be a policy document that will be conveyed to international financial institutions such as the World Bank and contain specific recommendations about how armed violence should be integrated within Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers (PRSP). UNDP will also formulate on the basis of initial findings of the programme a Policy and Practice Note.

A consultative review will be organised following phase 1 to involve international financial institutions, and other relevant actors, while the specific outputs from country support will be input to various regional events and discussions, including through interested UNDP Regional Bureaux. The major findings and outputs of the programme will also constitute part of the reporting of the UNDP and WHO in terms of the follow-up to the UN small arms process. Following the completion of the programme, a joint UNDP/WHO document will be published that consolidates all findings relevant to this programme. This will be broadly disseminated to a wide variety of stakeholders in the donor community, development community, affected countries, civil society and mainstream media.

3. Results Framework

Intended Outcome: To reduce armed violence where it is an impediment to development		
Outcome Indicator: Measurable reduction in death and injury related to armed violence in 6 selected countries Development of National Plan on Violence Prevention Relevant donor policy, country assessments and strategies incorporate a more comprehensive approach to the prevention of armed violence		
Strategic Area of Support: Crisis Prevention and Recovery.		
Partnership strategy: UNDP and WHO will jointly implement this programme, together with Government, local NGOs and community organizations.		
Project Title: Armed Violence Prevention Programme Project Number: INT/03/MXX		
Intended Outputs	Indicative Activities	Inputs
1. 6 enhanced national policies-plans on violence prevention in selected countries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1.1. Collection of comprehensive existing data: health and justice, focused studies, mortuaries, victimisation surveys, etc 1.2. Review of prior documented evidence relating to armed violence 1.3. Meeting with relevant ministries, stakeholders, UNDP, WHO and other relevant actors to discuss main findings, identify gaps, and agree on the next steps for capacity development. 1.4. Development or strengthening in consultation with WHO, UNDP and other relevant actors of a national action plan to prevent violence, including relevant coordination mechanisms and reporting accountability 	<p>60 consultant days (in each country) to undertake assessment/review . To be arranged by country office.</p> <p>Technical assistance to be provided by programme staff</p> <p>Local coordination to be provided by country office staff</p>

<p>2. Capacity development at the levels of national governments, civil society, and international organisations to prevent violence, monitor ongoing progress, and develop more evidence guided violence prevention policies in the future</p>	<p>2.1. Strengthen and enhance relevant systems for collection, analysis, and use of data at the national level</p> <p>2.2. Technical assistance to ensure collaboration with relevant forms of information gathering such as international crime victim surveys</p> <p>2.3. Regional consultative meetings and training to present findings, strengthen and develop existing networks and transfer experiences</p> <p>2.4. Capacity development for community based organizations on violence prevention efforts within two sub-regions</p>	<p>30 days (per country) of consultancy for systems review supported by programme staff inputs: 16,000 USD each</p> <p>Sub-regional capacity development with relevant stakeholders, including civil society: 80,000 USD</p>
<p>3. Six initiatives supported, developed, implemented and assessed in terms of their effectiveness to prevent violence</p>	<p>3.1. Conduct inventory of ongoing initiatives and identify appropriate initiatives for seed funding and support in the first phase within six weeks</p> <p>3.2. Based on existing evidence of violence prevention, and where viewed as necessary or desirable, develop and implement strategies to enhance selected violence prevention initiatives</p> <p>3.3. Conduct an external evaluation of all initiatives in first phase of programme</p> <p>3.4. Discuss lessons learned from external evaluations of phase 1 initiatives during mid-term consultative review involving WHO, UNDP, donor countries and other relevant stakeholders</p> <p>3.5. Drawing from this consultative review, and lessons learned, revisit initial initiatives and ensure ongoing monitoring and improvements to initiatives is undertaken</p> <p>3.6. Also based on consultative review, identify appropriate settings to target for second phase of programme and develop and implement promising initiatives with relevant stakeholders</p>	<p>Support through UNDP country offices of 160,000 USD to cover national consultancies for epidemiological survey and inventory of initiatives, plus, national workshops, seed funding and evaluation.</p> <p>Two international consultative review workshops: 40,000 USD each.</p>
<p>4. Contribute to developing more integrated approaches to preventing violence within the international organizations and across the donor community</p>	<p>4.1. Raise awareness of the importance of collaborative efforts to prevent violence through press releases regarding the programme, and an official launch of the programme with representation of the UNDP and WHO at a high level</p> <p>4.2. Establishment of a Steering Committee to provide guidance to the programme composed of WHO and UNDP personnel</p> <p>4.3. Development of an analysis of the relationships between violence and poverty as an input to future development of Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers in relevant settings</p> <p>4.4. Consultative review following phase 1 to involve international financial institutions</p> <p>4.5. Publication of a joint UNDP/WHO document that consolidates all findings relevant to this programme</p> <p>4.6. Dissemination of this document broadly to a wide variety of stakeholders in the donor community, development community, affected countries, civil society and mainstream media</p>	<p>30 days of consultancies per year to produce analyses and reports designed to improve integration and coherence in the international community's response (including relevant international financial institutions) to armed violence (e.g. an analysis relationships between poverty and violence): 118,000 USD</p> <p>Preparation, publication, and dissemination of programme materials consolidating findings and major conclusions for national, regional, and international stakeholders: 49,000 USD</p>

4. Management Arrangements

The Programme will be a joint UNDP-WHO initiative that will be directly executed (DEX) and implemented through UNDP with WHO as a co-operating agency. Core programme staffing will include the following:

- Programme Co-ordinator (UNDP)
- Technical Advisor (WHO)
- Operations Assistant (UNDP)

The Programme Co-ordinator will be responsible for the everyday management of the Programme, in accordance with Terms of Reference elaborated elsewhere, and in close consultation with the Technical Advisor, the UNDP Small Arms and Demobilization Unit (SADU) and the Steering Committee (see below). The Programme Co-ordinator will be directly responsible to the SADU Team Leader and will, on behalf of the Programme Team, provide a written report summarising the main points of progress on this programme to the Steering Committee every six months. The Technical Advisor will provide substantive advice and expertise in accordance with Terms of Reference elaborated elsewhere.

The majority of sub-contracting of various NGOs, other institutions, and experts to carry out work related to the Programme will be carried out by UNDP, although some sub-contracting will also be carried out by WHO. 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.

The Programme will provide seed 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.

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.

Steering Committee

A Steering Committee will be established with the participation of WHO and UNDP staff, including relevant Regional Bureau and field staff in order to advise WHO and UNDP on the implementation of the Programme. In addition to the Steering Committee, a network will be established via email and teleconferencing based upon individual technical ability and experience. This network will be drawn upon as needed on a country by country basis. Within UNDP, the Bureau for Development Policy will be engaged in the process, and integrating the findings within UNDP policy and programming, including within the Urban Development Programme.

5. 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.

6. Copyright

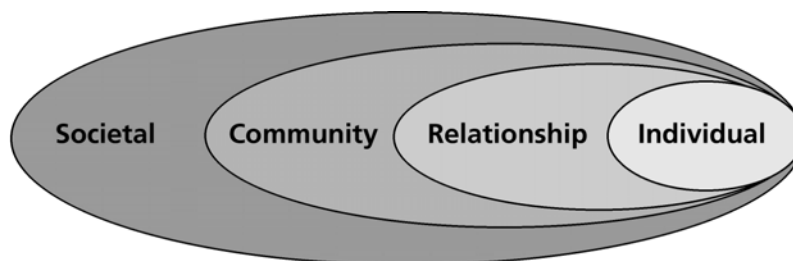
WHO and UNDP will consult regarding the publication, reproduction and translation of any materials produced under the programme. Any published materials will include an appropriate credit to UNDP and WHO as well as the following disclaimer: “The views expressed in this [document] are not necessarily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

7. 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 6 above.

Annex 1: 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.