

Preventing Violence – Promoting Peace

A Policy Toolkit for Preventing Interpersonal, Collective and
Extremist Violence

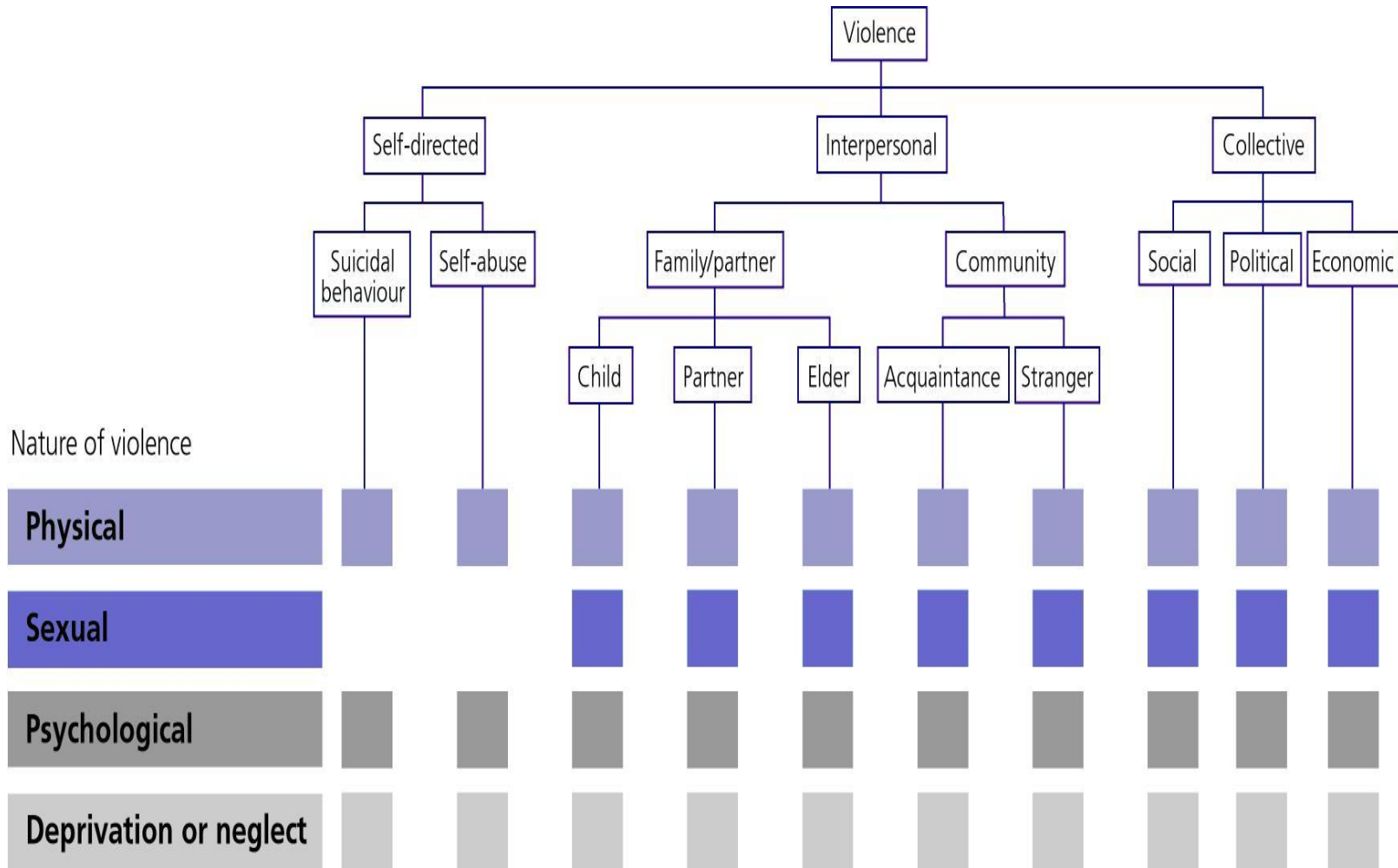
(Bellis, Hardcastle, Hughes, Wood, Nurse, 2017)

Dr Joanna Nurse
Interaction Council,
Former Head of Health and Education, the
Commonwealth
drjonurse@gmail.com

Overview

- Context and Scope
- The extent of violence
- The Impacts of violence
- Understanding the common roots of violence
- Effective Interventions for Preventing Violence
- Lessons for preventing Extremist Violence
- Building Resilient Communities
- An ecological approach for Promoting Peace

Scope: The Prevention of All Forms of Violence



Source: WHO, 2002

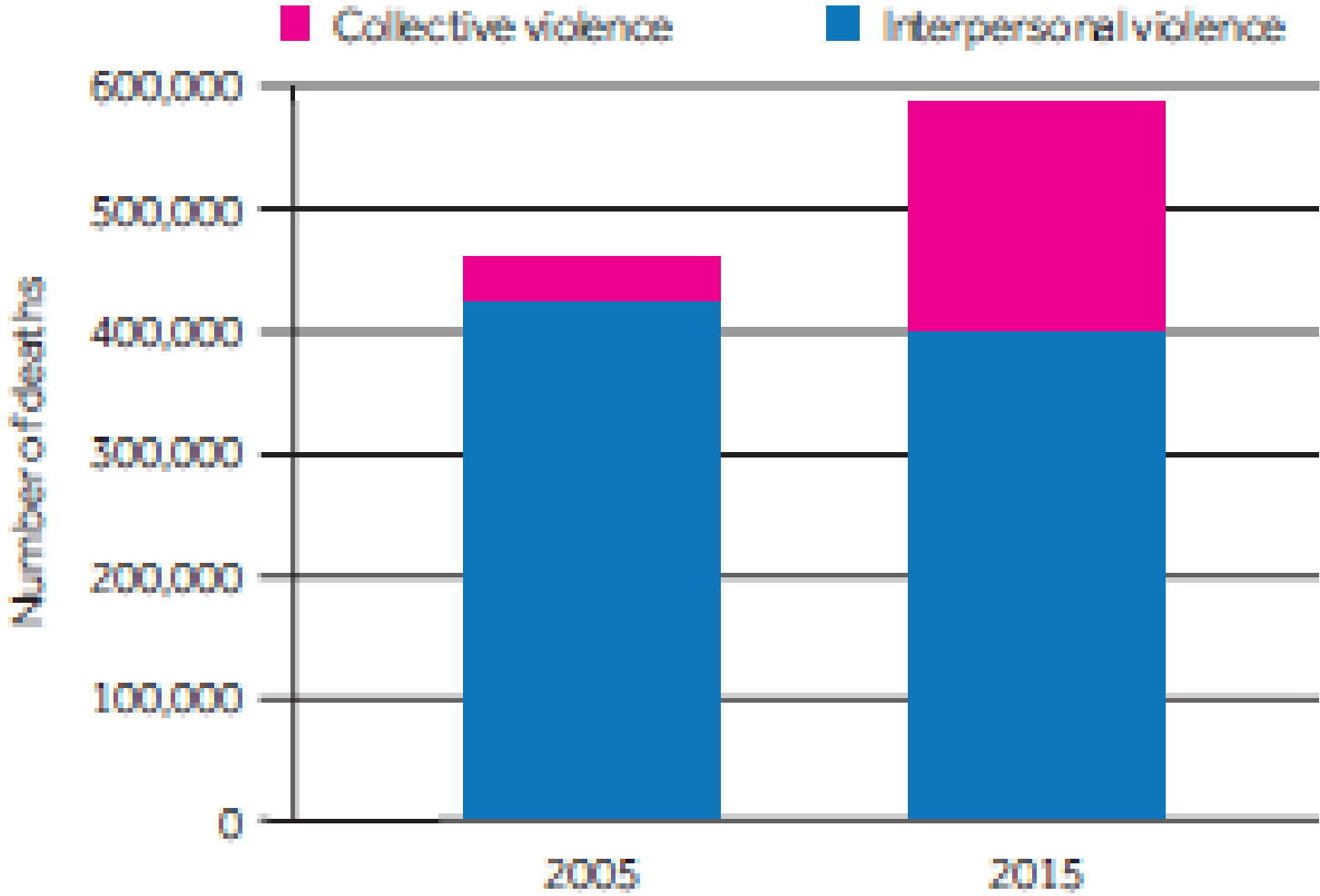
The extent of violence

- **Deaths:** In 2015, there were an estimated **580,000 deaths** from violence worldwide
- Worldwide **half of all children** have been affected by some form of violence in the past year, (physical, emotional, sexual abuse or neglect)
- **Sexual violence:** Globally, **one in five girls have been sexually abused** during their childhood, with 7% of women experiencing non-partner sexual violence
- **Intimate Partner Violence:** Over **a third of women** aged 15 years and over have experienced some form of physical and/or sexual violence from a partner or sexual violence from a non-partner
- **FGM: 200 million** girls and women have been subjected to female genital mutilation (FGM)
- **Modern Slavery:** globally, an **estimated 46 million** people are in some form of modern slavery

The extent of violence

- **Peer-to-peer physical violence:** (i.e. fighting) affects half of all boys and up to a quarter of girls worldwide
- **Bullying:** Approximately **4 in every 10 children** and young people report bullying victimisation in the last 30 days
- **Elder Abuse:** An estimated **15.7 per cent of older people** worldwide suffered some form of abuse in the past year – amounting to approximately 141 million victims
- **Cyber-bullying is increasing**, with an estimated 1 in 5 people affected in a recent survey in South Africa
- **Terrorism** is estimated to have caused almost 30,000 deaths worldwide in 2015, with the number of countries affected increasing from 51 in 2004 to over 90 in 2015.
- **Violent extremism:** A worldwide survey estimates an average of one in four people have been victimised or know someone who has been victimised by violent extremism

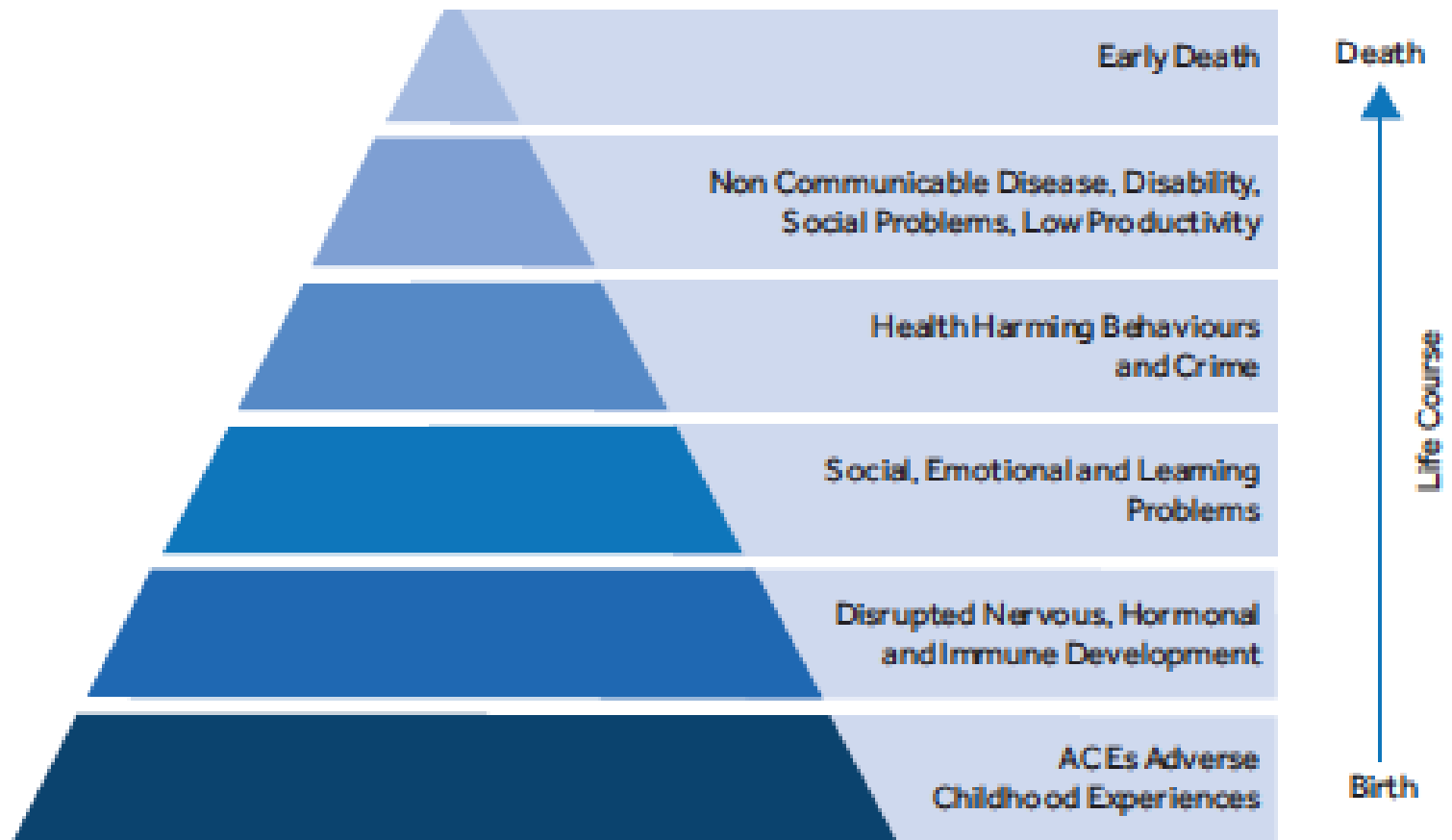
Global deaths from interpersonal and collective violence, (GBD, 2016)



The Impacts of violence

- **Deaths:** Globally, interpersonal and collective violence are estimated to have caused around 580,000 deaths
- **Injuries and disabilities:** an estimated 33 million years of healthy life lost in 2015
- **Increased risk behaviours and worse outcomes** for cardiovascular disease and cancers
- **Individual and community impacts:** education, employment, substance misuse, crime rates
- **Societal impacts:** inequalities, economic investment and development, migration, corruption and rule of law

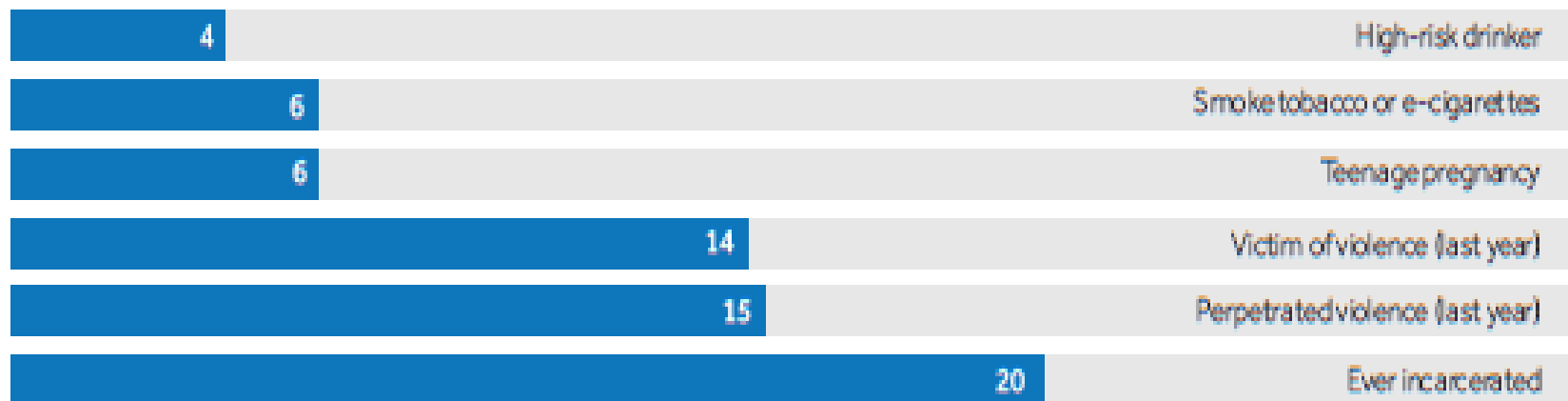
Understanding the common roots of violence – Adverse Childhood Experiences



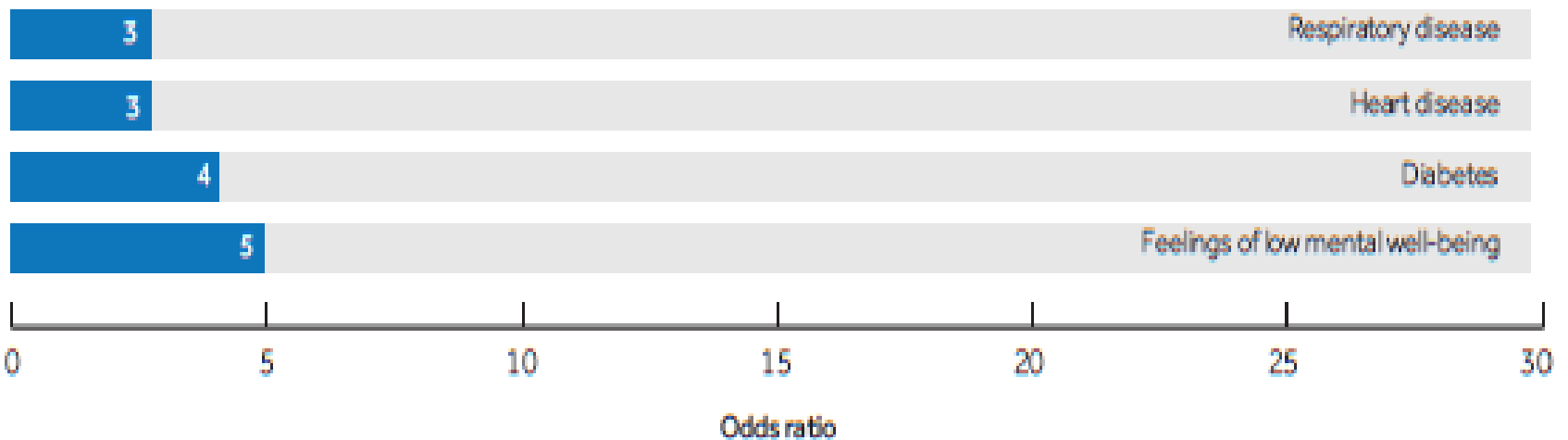
Source: Adapted from Felitti et al. 1998

Increased risk behaviours and health outcomes in those experiencing 4 or more Adverse Childhood Experiences in Wales, (Ashton, 2016; Bellis, 2015)

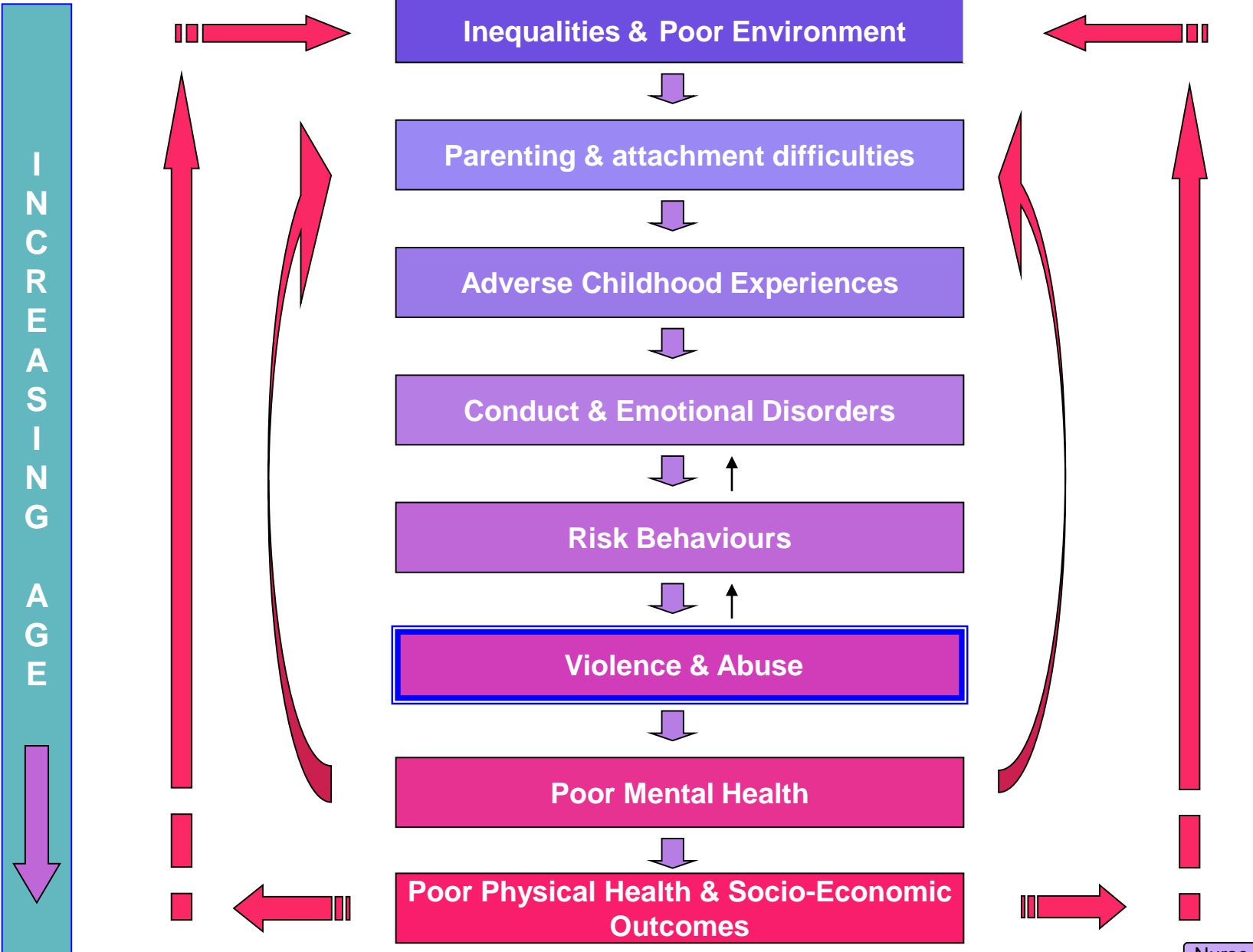
Risk behaviours



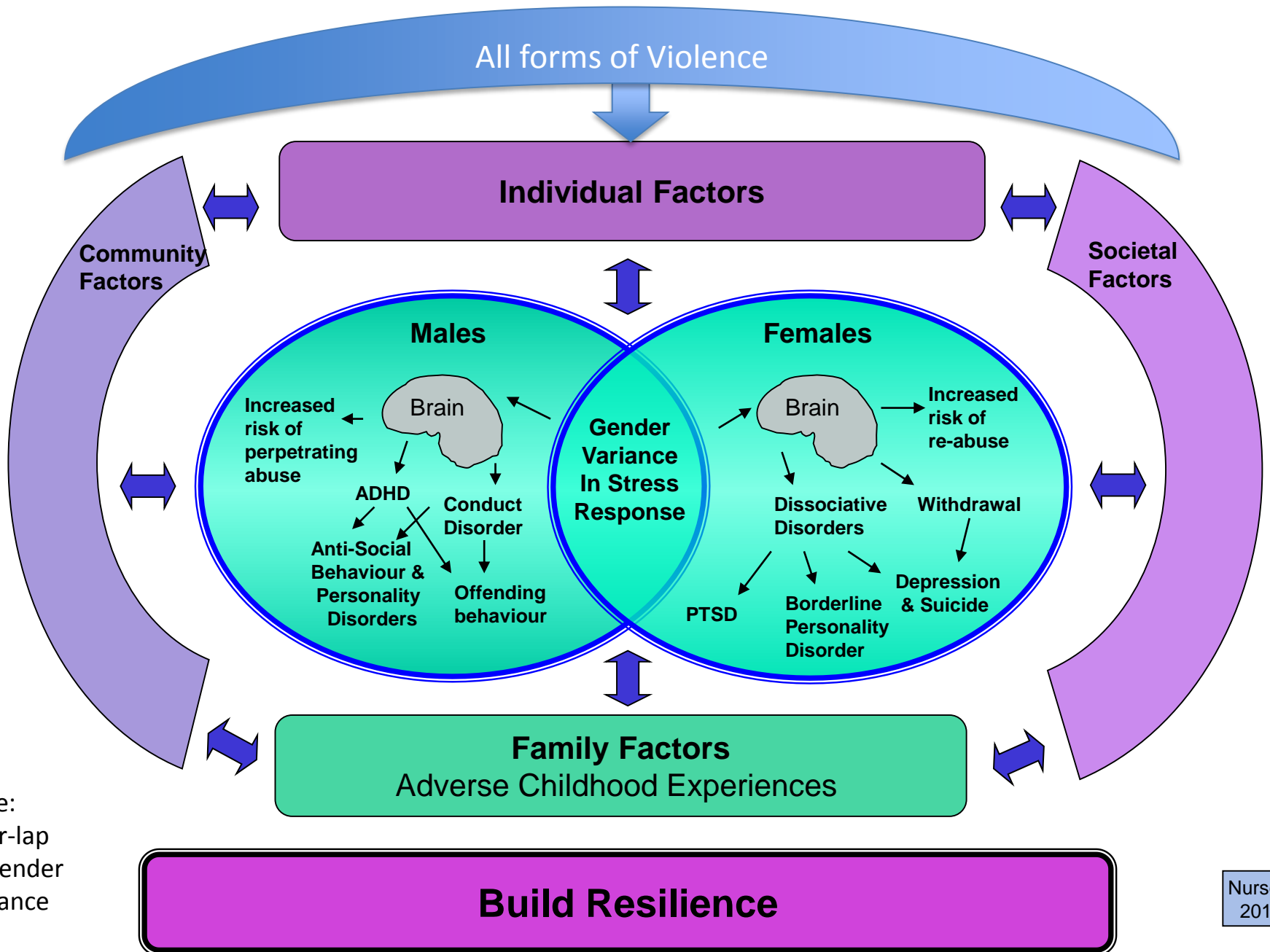
Physical and mental health conditions



The Cycle of Violence and Abuse across the Life-course

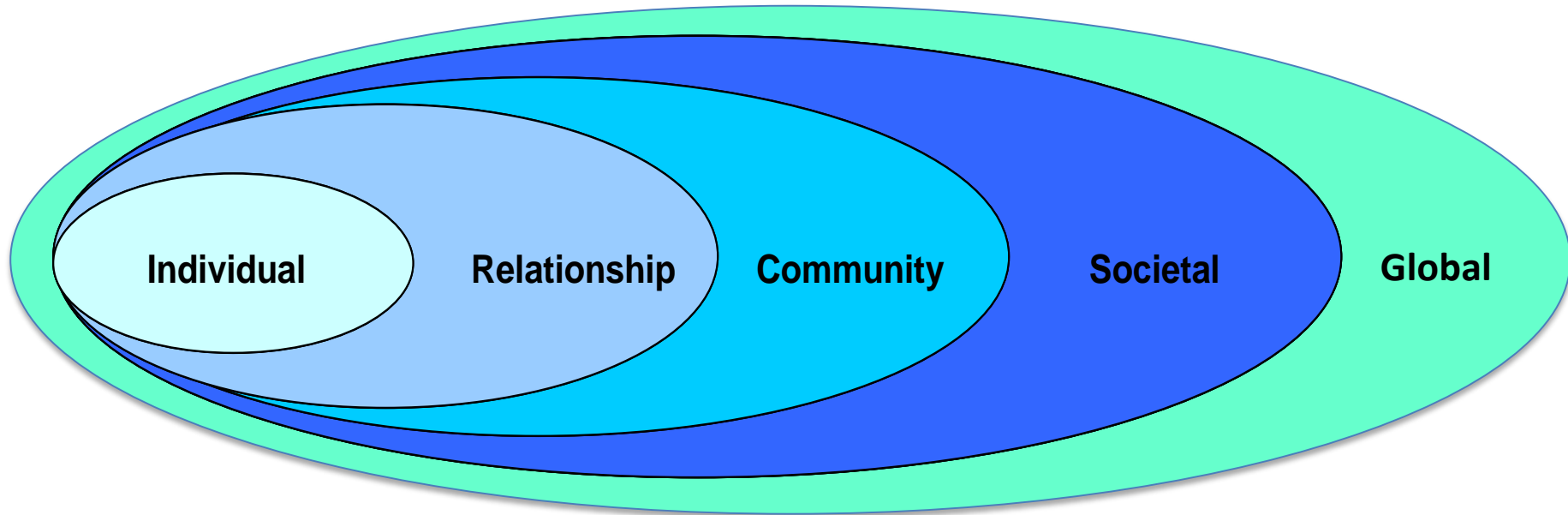


Ripples in a Pond - Why Violence and Abuse Happens



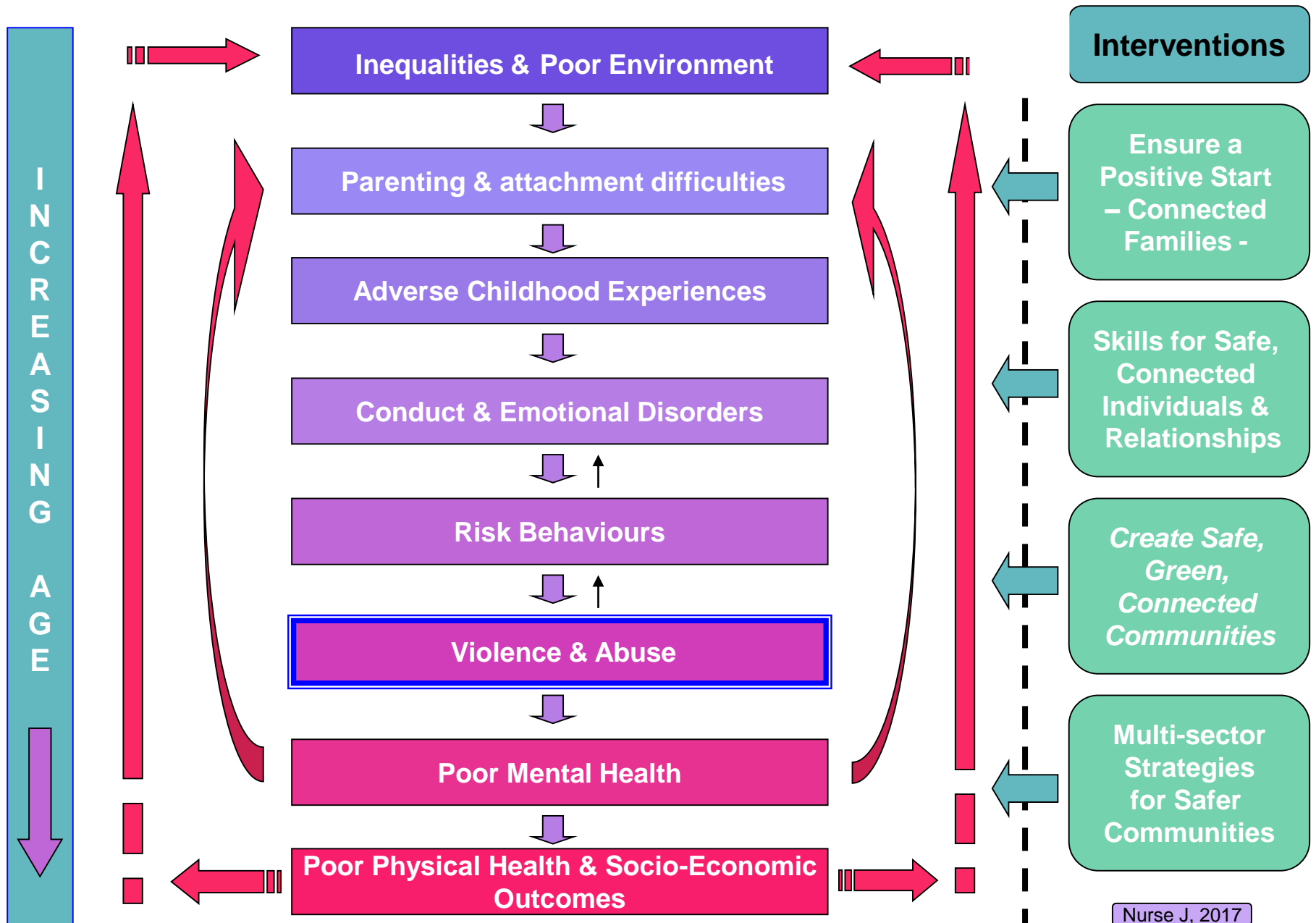
Ecological Model, (Adapted from WHO, 2002)

– Address Common Risk Factors



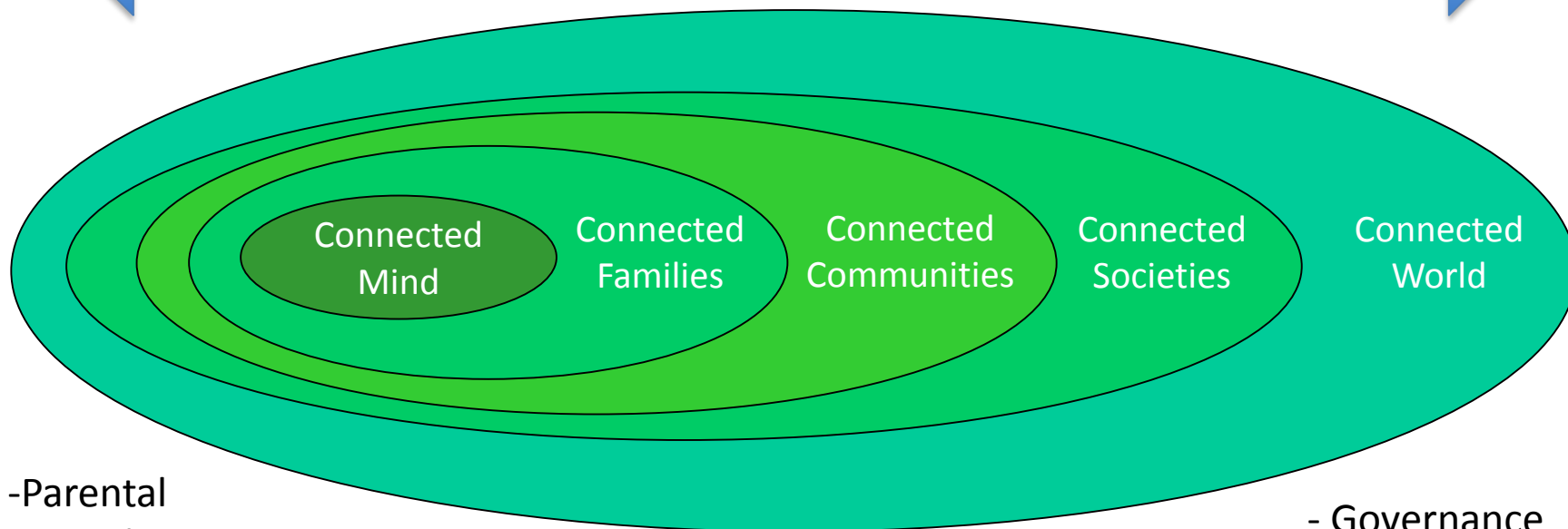
- | | | | | |
|--|--|--|--|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Young Age • Previous Abuse • Mental Health | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Parenting & Attachment difficulties • Adverse Childhood Experiences | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Alcohol • Drugs • Urban Environment • Education • Employment | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poverty • Inequalities & Discrimination: • High Risk Groups • Culture norms | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Climate Change • Migration • Extremism • Globalisation • ICT |
|--|--|--|--|--|

Breaking the Cycle of Violence and Abuse across the Life-course



Effective Interventions for Preventing Violence – An Ecological Approach

Multi-sector strategic planning: population wide and target risk



- Parental Mental Health
- Nutrition
- Health visitors
- Social Emotional Literacy

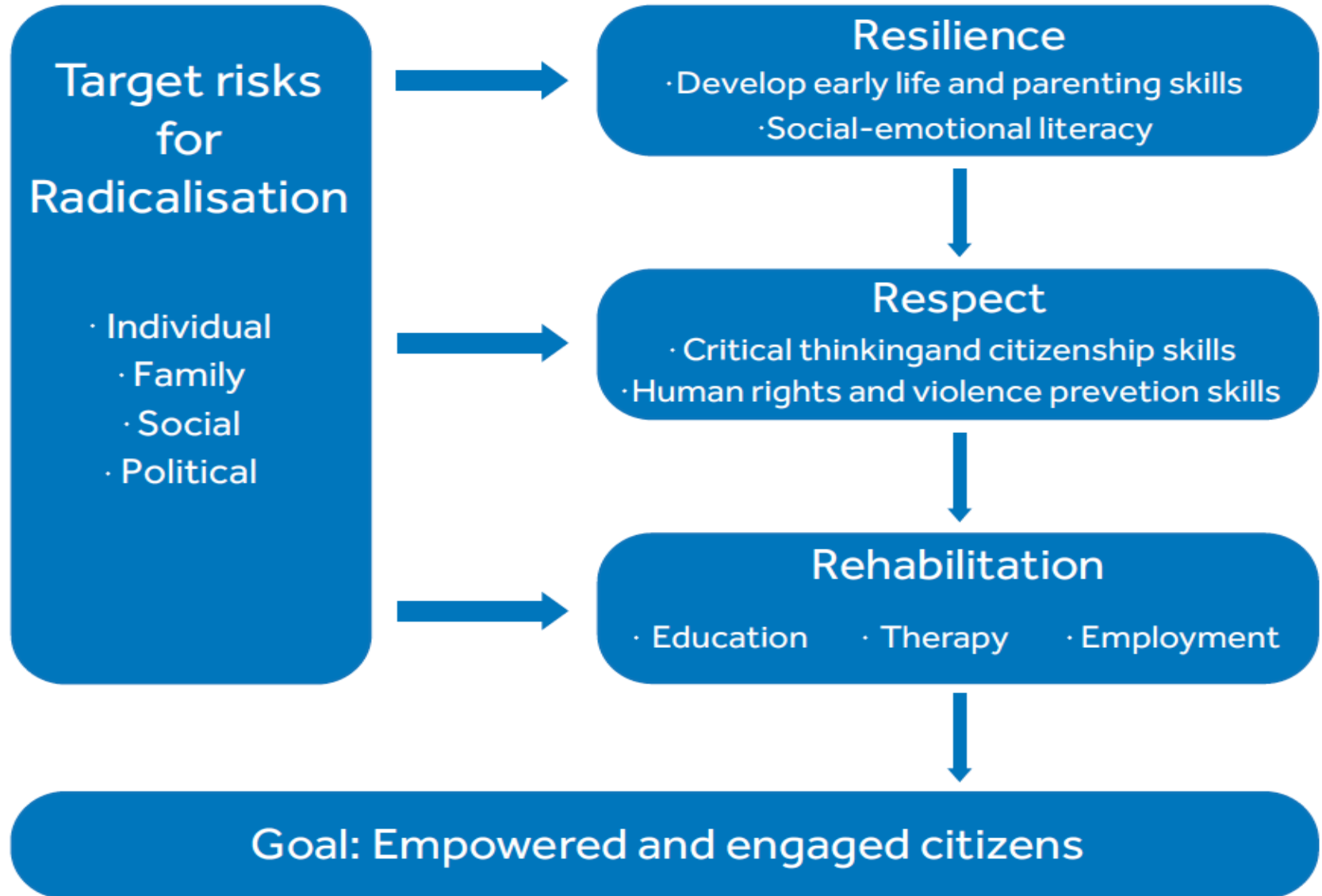
- Parenting Programmes
- Pre-school Programmes
- Mentors
- Therapy & Rehabilitation
- Care giver training

- Education: Resilience & Violence Prevention
- Community assets
- Safe Green Spaces

- Progressive tax
- Alcohol control
- Social Security Policy
- Sexual Health
- Infrastructure
- Economic & Social inclusion

- Governance
- Human Rights
- Reduce Poverty & Inequalities
- Tackle drugs, Trafficking & arms
- Internet security
- Media & counter narratives

Keys to Reducing Radicalisation: Resilience, Respect, Rehabilitation (The Commonwealth, 2017)



**Build Safe, Resilient
Connected
Communities**

**Target
Risk
Factors
& Groups**

**Build
Resilience &
Protective
Factors**

**Multi-
Sector
Strategies**

*Create Safe,
Green, Connected
Communities*

*Develop
Violence
Prevention &
Protection Skills*

**Skills for Safe,
Connected Individuals
& Relationships**

*Build
Emotional &
Social Skills*

*Intervene early
with childhood
Disorders*

**Ensure a Positive Start
– Connected Families –**

*Positive
Parenting Skills
Promote Parental
Mental Health*

The Impacts of violence: Costs

Violence, in all its forms, represents a major barrier to sustainable development, prosperity and efforts to tackle global inequities:

- Globally, violence is estimated to cost **13.3 per cent** of global productivity equivalent to **US\$13.6 trillion** per year
- Collective violence, such as war, can have lasting impacts for generations through institutional and social fragility, and affect trade, tourism and the attraction and retention of skilled workers
- The global economic impact of **terrorism** alone in 2015 was estimated to be **US\$89.6 billion**
- Reduced costs from the impacts of violence on health, criminal justice, education and economic systems mean evidence-based programmes can return multiple dollars in savings for every one invested

Building Resilience and Preventing Violence: Interventions with Returns on Investment,(WHO 2014)

Health Visitor Programmes - Early identification of postnatal depression with intervention:

- Cost: preventive intervention group cost £119 more than standard treatment
- Net savings: £383 per mother–infant pair per month

Preschool program:

- Net savings: US\$ 108 516 for males and US\$ 110 333 for females

Antisocial behaviour family support projects:

- Cost: £8000–15000 per family per year
- Savings: £17–44 for every £1 spent

School-based interventions to reduce bullying:

- Cost: £15.50 per pupil per year
- Saving: £1080 per pupil

Conservation volunteering:

- Return on investment: £7.35 for every £1 invested

Reducing conduct problems through school-based social and emotional learning:

- Cost: £132 per pupil per year
- Net societal savings of £6369 for whole of society by fifth year

Intervention for prevention of childhood conduct disorder for a one-year cohort:

- Cost: £210 million or £6000 per individual programme
- Savings: £5.2 billion or £150 000 per case

Multisystemic therapy (MST) with serious and violent juvenile offenders:

- Cost: US\$ 10 882 per MST participant
- Return on investment: US\$ 9.51–23.59 for every dollar spent on MST

Psychosocial group therapy for older people identified as lonely:

- Cost: €881 per person
- Savings: Mean net reduction in care costs: €943 per person per year

Building Resilience and Preventing Violence: Cost Saving Interventions,(WHO 2014)

Cost-effectiveness analysis of parenting programmes for parents of children at risk of developing conduct

- Costs for children with conduct problems reduced from £5350 to £1034 after 18 months following parent training intervention

Population cost-effectiveness of interventions designed to prevent childhood depression

- ICER: US\$ 5400 per DALY

Cost-effectiveness of a stepped care intervention to prevent depression and anxiety in late life

- Cost: €563 per recipient
- € 4367 per disorder-free year gained

City parks project:

- Savings: US\$ 69.4 million per year

Mental health promotion and the prevention of depression in older age: regular participation in exercise classes by older people:

- Cost-effective: €17 172 per QALY

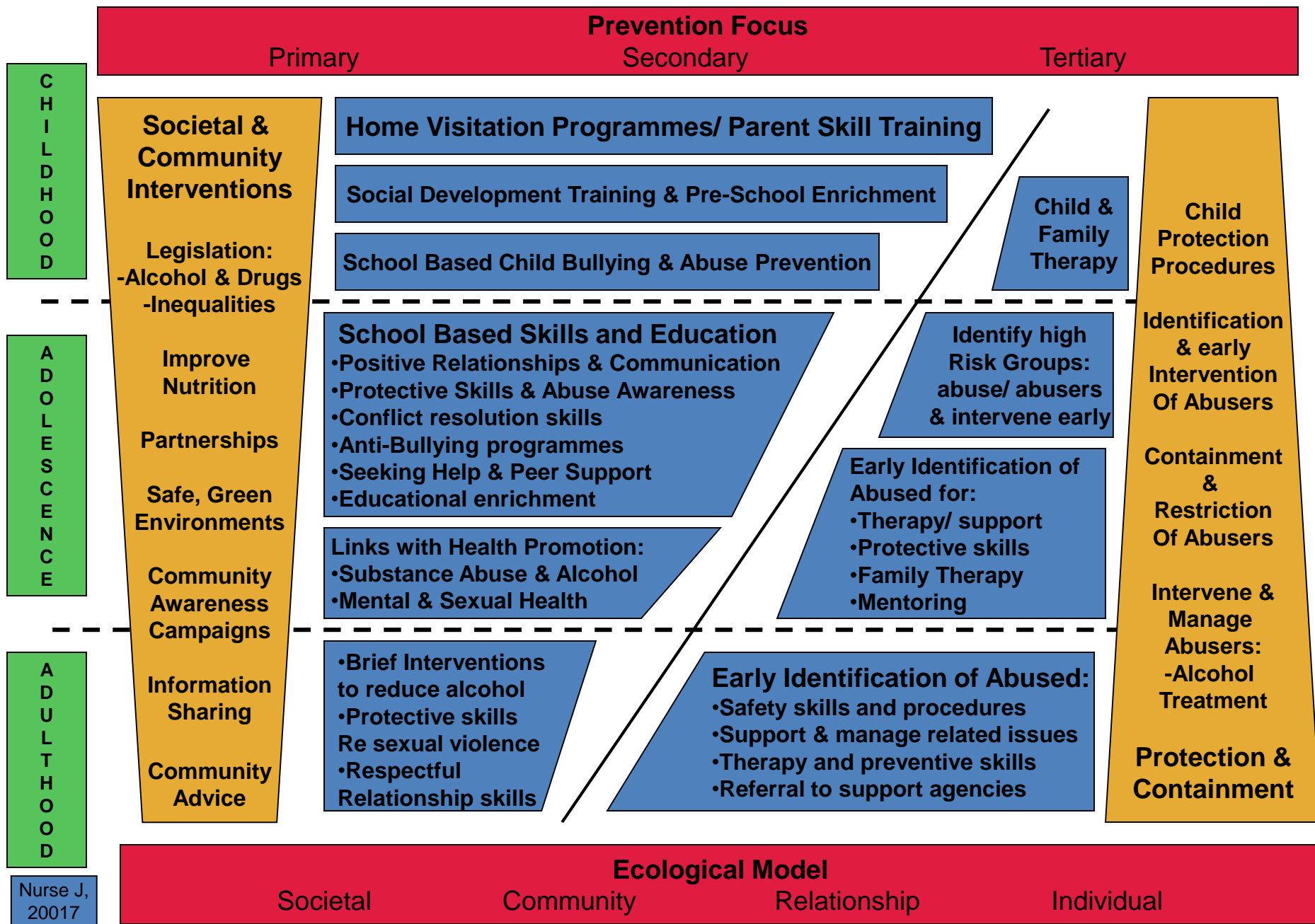
Befriending of older adults:

- Cost £85 per older person
- Approximate savings of £40 per £85 Invested

Cost-effectiveness of a programme to detect and provide better care for female victims of intimate partner violence

- Cost: £5210 per year
- Incremental cost-effectiveness ratio (ICER): £742 per quality-adjusted life-year (QALY)

Effective Approaches for Preventing Violence & Abuse



Points for Discussion

- Examples for strengthening strategic approaches for Multi-sector action
- What is the wider Role of Local Authorities in preventing violence?
- How can Adverse Childhood Experiences best be reduced?
- How best can resilience be developed in vulnerable populations?

Key References and Resources

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