



World Health Organization  
Geneva, Switzerland

**GUIDE TO  
UNITED NATIONS  
RESOURCES AND  
ACTIVITIES FOR THE  
PREVENTION OF  
INTERPERSONAL  
VIOLENCE**



# Guide to United Nations Resources and Activities for the Prevention of Interpersonal Violence



Injuries and Violence Prevention Department  
Noncommunicable Diseases and Mental Health Cluster  
World Health Organization

WHO Library Cataloguing-in-Publication Data

Guide to United Nations resources and activities for the prevention of interpersonal violence.

1. Violence – prevention and control 2. International cooperation 3. United Nations 4. Resource guides

ISBN 92 4 159027 0

(NLM classification: HV 6625)

© World Health Organization 2002

All rights reserved. Publications of the World Health Organization can be obtained from Marketing and Dissemination, World Health Organization, 20 Avenue Appia, 1211 Geneva 27, Switzerland (tel: +41 22 791 2476; fax: +41 22 791 4857; email: [bookorders@who.int](mailto:bookorders@who.int)). Requests for permission to reproduce or translate WHO publications – whether for sale or for noncommercial distribution – should be addressed to Publications, at the above address (fax: +41 22 791 4806; email: [permissions@who.int](mailto:permissions@who.int)).

The designations employed and the presentation of the material in this publication do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the World Health Organization concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries. Dotted lines on maps represent approximate border lines for which there may not yet be full agreement.

The mention of specific companies or of certain manufacturers' products does not imply that they are endorsed or recommended by the World Health Organization in preference to others of a similar nature that are not mentioned. Errors and omissions excepted, the names of proprietary products are distinguished by initial capital letters.

The World Health Organization does not warrant that the information contained in this publication is complete and correct and shall not be liable for any damages incurred as a result of its use.

Designed by Health & Development Networks

[www.hdnet.org](http://www.hdnet.org)

Printed in France

# Acknowledgements

THIS DOCUMENT was prepared by staff from the WHO Injuries and Violence Prevention Department, including Ms Laura Sminkey, Dr Alexander Butchart, Dr Andrés Villaveces, Ms Kara McGee, Ms Pascale Lanvers and Ms Emmanuelle Depin. Dr Jennifer Milliken provided research support, liaising with representatives of the United Nations agencies to assist in the preparation of final submissions. The Injuries and Violence Prevention Department wishes to acknowledge the members of the Steering Committee who prepared the November 2001 Meeting on United Nations Collaboration for the Prevention of Interpersonal Violence, including representatives of the International Labour Organization (ILO) (David Gold), United Nations Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) (Jennifer Rice and Osamu Shiraishi), United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) (Lesley Miller), United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research (UNIDIR) (Christophe Carle), University for Peace (Ameena Dennis) and the World Health Organization (WHO), for their direction in preparing this Guide. This work was based in part on the United Nations Nongovernmental Liaison Service's *NGLS Handbook of United Nations Agencies, Programmes, Funds and Conventions Working for Sustainable Economic and Social Development*<sup>1</sup>.

1. Published in May 2000 by the United Nations Nongovernmental Liaison Service (NGLS)/UNCTAD, 1994, Third edition.



# Table of Contents

Message from the United Nations Secretary-General VII

Introduction IX

Development of the Guide XI

United Nations agencies and interpersonal violence I

ILO *International Labour Organization* 2

ODCCP *United Nations Office for Drug Control and Crime Prevention* 4

OHCHR *United Nations Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights* 6

UNDP *United Nations Development Programme* 9

UNESCO *United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization* 12

UNFPA *United Nations Population Fund* 15

UN-HABITAT *United Nations Human Settlements Programme* 17

UNHCR *United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees* 20

UNICEF *United Nations Children's Fund* 22

UNICRI *United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute* 24

UNIDIR *United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research* 26

UNIFEM *United Nations Development Fund for Women* 28

*University for Peace* 31

WBG *World Bank Group* 33

WHO *World Health Organization* 36

Conclusion 41

Violence-related publications and other materials produced by  
United Nations agencies 43

Violence-related web pages within web sites of United Nations agencies 49

Violence-related databases maintained by United Nations agencies 51



# Message from the United Nations Secretary-General

**V**IOLENCE CUTS SHORT the lives of millions of people across the world each year, and damages the lives of millions more. It knows no boundaries of geography, race, age or income. It strikes at children, young people, women and the elderly. It finds its way into homes, schools and the workplace. Interpersonal violence is considered less newsworthy than the violence associated with war, but its toll is just as destructive.

Men and women everywhere have the right to live their lives and raise their children free from the fear of violence. We must help them enjoy that right by making it clearly understood that violence is preventable, and by working together to identify and address its underlying causes.

The roots of violence are deep and complex, and no single segment of society can address them in isolation. It requires collaboration across all sectors, including health, education, labour, justice, and human rights, at the local, national and international levels. It requires the engagement of many parts of the United Nations family.

The wide variety of United Nations entities represented in this Guide is a fine example of that approach. I commend the World Health Organization's initiative in bringing the participating agencies together. And I applaud all whose work is reflected in the Guide for their commitment to the mission of finding ways to prevent everyday violence, and working for the safety and well being of families and communities worldwide.

*Kofi A. Annan*



# Introduction

THE UNITED NATIONS MILLENNIUM DECLARATION states that men, women and children have the right to live their lives in freedom and without fear of violence, oppression and injustice. Achieving this right will require the prevention of interpersonal violence in all its forms. This *Guide to United Nations Resources and Activities for the Prevention of Interpersonal Violence* seeks to help achieve the right to freedom from violence by describing the resources and activities of the many different United Nations agencies working to address the problem. The Guide demonstrates how each agency brings to the field its own competencies and its own thematic focus, as determined by its mission and objectives. It shows what the different agencies do to help identify the gaps where further action is needed, and highlights the areas of potential synergy. The Guide describes the programmes, publications and databases that make these resources more readily available to prevention partners at global, regional and national levels. Finally, it provides contact details for focal points within each agency to make communication easier.

Incidents of collective violence such as terror attacks, genocide and war command huge media interest and massive international investment in attempts at prevention. By contrast, interpersonal violence in families, communities and institutions is barely present in domestic and international public awareness. Yet, homicides due to interpersonal violence substantially outnumber war-related deaths, and for every homicide there are thousands of non-fatal cases. These cause a wide spectrum of physical and psychosocial problems, including brain damage, physical handicap, mental disorders, substance abuse, sexually transmitted diseases, suicide and, in some instances, more interpersonal violence. The economic costs of interpersonal violence are equally ignored yet equally staggering, amounting in many countries to losses worth one or more percentage points of their annual GNP. In addition, there are the intangible social

costs of interpersonal violence, including the erosion of social trust, exacerbation of the gap between the rich and the poor, and the increased readiness not only to tolerate high levels of interpersonal violence but to actively engage in it. Finally, the occurrence of interpersonal violence is linked to other forms of violence. For instance, war is a risk factor for post-war increases in interpersonal violence; violence against women predicts self-directed violence amongst those previously victimized; and being abused as a child anticipates the perpetration of violence and victimization in adolescence and adulthood.

Because interpersonal violence arises from within the very families, communities and societies that should be a source of security and belonging, its prevention is a particularly daunting challenge. A complicated web of factors at all levels – individual, family, community and society – contributes to producing interpersonal violence. Some of the causes include harsh discipline, poor monitoring and supervision of children, witnessing violence, drug trafficking, access to firearms, alcohol and substance abuse, crime and corruption, gender and income inequalities, and norms that support violence as a way of resolving conflicts. Preventing interpersonal violence requires dealing with these risk factors, not one by one, but ideally through action at multiple levels simultaneously. All of these different causal levels, and all of the groups most vulnerable to interpersonal violence, are accommodated within the work of the various United Nations agencies. This Guide aims to make these links more visible and, in doing so, to enhance the possibilities for preventing interpersonal violence by improving global cooperation around the goal of achieving local-level empowerment for interpersonal violence prevention.

# Development of the Guide

**T**HE *Guide to United Nations Resources and Activities for the Prevention of Interpersonal Violence* was developed as follow-up to the Meeting on United Nations Cooperation for the Prevention of Interpersonal Violence held in Geneva in November 2001. The purpose of the meeting was to document the on-going work of United Nations agencies in the area of interpersonal violence prevention and identify areas and activities for future United Nations collaboration around this theme.

Representatives of participating agencies were invited to complete a questionnaire describing their agency's work on preventing interpersonal violence. A compilation of their submissions served as a first draft of the Guide. In the months following the meeting, further research led to the identification of additional United Nations agencies involved in this topic, and a description of their work is also included in the final document. An editor revised the texts in an attempt to ensure a consistency of content, format and style across submissions.

The first section of the Guide provides activity profiles of each of the United Nations agencies engaged in preventing interpersonal violence, including those which address the issue directly and those which address contributing risk factors. Each profile contains relevant contact information, an overview of the agency's mandate, and descriptions of the agency's current activities which relate to preventing interpersonal violence. The last section of the Guide provides listings of agency publications and other materials, web pages and databases which relate to interpersonal violence.



# United Nations Agencies and Interpersonal Violence

# INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANIZATION (ILO)



4, route des Morillons CH-1211 Geneva 22 Switzerland [www.ilo.org](http://www.ilo.org)

## **ILO contacts concerning interpersonal violence:**

**David Gold**, Senior Adviser, Psychosocial Factors, SafeWork  
Tel: 41 22 799 6183 Fax: 41 22 799 6878 Email: [gold@ilo.org](mailto:gold@ilo.org)

**William Salter**, Senior Adviser, Conditions of Work Branch  
Tel: 41 22 799 7735 Fax: 41 22 799 8451 Email: [salter@ilo.org](mailto:salter@ilo.org)

## **ILO background**

The International Labour Office (ILO) was established by the Treaty of Versailles in 1919 as an autonomous institution associated with the League of Nations. In 1946, the ILO became the United Nations first specialized agency. ILO's goals are to improve working and living conditions, promote and realize human rights at work, and enhance employment opportunities. The preamble of its Constitution declares that universal and lasting peace can be based only on social justice. In 1944 the International Labour Conference meeting in Philadelphia adopted the Declaration of Philadelphia, now an annex to the Constitution, which proclaims the right of all human beings 'to pursue both their material well-being and their spiritual development in conditions of freedom and dignity, of economic security and equal opportunity'. It states that 'poverty anywhere constitutes a danger to prosperity everywhere'. The primary goal of the ILO today is to promote opportunities for women and men to obtain decent and productive work, in conditions of freedom, equity, security and human dignity. Decent work is the converging focus of all its four strategic objectives: the promotion of rights at work, employment, social protection, and social dialogue.

## **ILO approach**

Violence at work is addressed in the ILO as one of the principal psychosocial factors affecting workers' safety and health. The ILO's focus is to examine and keep under review violence at work, be it physical or psychological violence, and to identify strategies to address it. These psychosocial factors (which include

violence, stress, alcohol and drugs, HIV/AIDS and tobacco) may emerge due to the interaction between home and work, they may start at work and be carried home (or outside work) or vice versa. Taken individually, each of these factors can have considerably negative effects on the enterprise, the worker and the worker's family. Collectively, the resulting impact can be extremely damaging. Death, injury, disability and illness lead to loss of wages and possibly loss of employment. For the employer these factors lead to increased absenteeism, increased turnover of staff, loss of skills and loss of tacit knowledge. Compounded with increased costs of recruitment, training, insurance, counseling, medical care and other social benefits such as pension costs, the effects on an enterprise or an organization can be devastating.

While violence and other psychosocial factors are having an increasingly negative impact on safety and health, there are few workplaces that have adequate programmes that address such problems. Many workplaces have implemented one or more strategies to deal with individual psychosocial factors. It is common today to hear of a company's strategy on alcohol or substance abuse, or a statement about smoking. What is rare, however, is the ability to grasp and deal with the negative synergistic effect of the above-mentioned factors. Any one of the five issues can be a causal factor for any of the others. Any of the five can also be an effect. When more than one interact, the situation rapidly compounds itself. For the ILO the workplace is a positive venue to address psychosocial factors. These issues require action by all tripartite constituents: workers, employers and governments.

The ILO has also conducted considerable work on sexual harassment. Although it is an aspect of interpersonal violence, the work is not described in this document. Also linked to interpersonal violence are other areas of concern to the ILO such as gender and employment security.

## ILO activities

The ILO is engaged in several activities aimed at addressing violence at work.

### GLOBAL-LEVEL ACTIVITIES

#### 1. Violence at work

The ILO Conditions of Work Branch recently released the second edition of the report, *Violence at Work*. This report was developed to address workplace violence, providing a basis for understanding the nature of workplace violence, and suggesting ways to prevent it in the future. It highlights best practices and successful methods of prevention. The report is directed towards policy-makers in government agencies, employers' and workers' organizations, health and safety professionals, consultants, trainers, and managers.

#### 2. Capacity-building

The ILO SafeWork Programme has designed and implemented a training programme aimed at developing action-oriented solutions to psychosocial factors at work. Known as SOLVE, it is designed to assist governments, employers and workers with a view to improving psychosocial working conditions; reducing costs and improving productivity; and relieving the burden on the worker. Its aim is to promote the development of a comprehensive policy and shop-floor action in addressing violence, stress, alcohol and drugs, tobacco and HIV/AIDS at work, singly and in interaction. In collaboration with WHO, the SOLVE training programme is being adapted for health care workers. The SOLVE material exists in English with translation underway in Bulgarian, Chinese, French, Italian, and Thai languages.

#### 3. Advocacy

The ILO Conditions of Work Branch also developed an *Annotated Bibliography on Violence at Work* (1998) as well as an *Annotated Bibliography on Sexual Harass-*

*ment* (1999). A practical guide on *Preventing and Responding to Violence at Work* will be published by the ILO Conditions of Work Branch in 2003.

#### 4. Research

The ILO collaborates with the International Council of Nurses, Public Service International, and WHO on a multi-country survey of violence towards health workers. This study involves eight mainly developing countries, and is aimed at producing data that can be used to advocate for the prevention of violence toward health workers and inform recommendations for policies and practices to prevent such violence.

#### 5. Policy development

The ILO is in the process of preparing a Code of Practice on Violence and Stress at Work in the Service Sectors, which includes sectors such as commerce, banking, transport, hotel and tourism, education and health services.

### REGIONAL AND COUNTRY-LEVEL ACTIVITIES

#### 1. Capacity-building

The ILO SafeWork Programme is implementing a technical cooperation project that is bringing SOLVE to the national and shop-floor levels.

- ▶ To carry out SOLVE at a national level, the ILO seeks to collaborate with a designated national institution that has the capacity to deal with psychosocial problems at work as well as the organizational structure to support SOLVE-related educational activities. Institutions for the facilitation of SOLVE have been identified in Brazil, Bulgaria, China, India, Italy, Laos, Malaysia, Mexico, Namibia, the Philippines, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Swaziland, Thailand, the United States, Vietnam, and Zambia.
- ▶ To date SOLVE policy-level workshops have been carried out in Chanai, India; Turin, Italy; Kuala Lumpur and Penang, Malaysia; and Windhoek, Namibia. Additional courses are foreseen in Africa, Asia and Europe in 2002.
- ▶ A network has been established among 24 universities and research institutes with a view to formulating the research direction for SOLVE resulting in the establishment of four working university sub-committees to address the integration of SOLVE into university curricula, resource mobilization, research and networking.

# UNITED NATIONS OFFICE FOR DRUG CONTROL AND CRIME PREVENTION (ODCCP)



Vienna International Centre PO Box 500 A-1400 Vienna Austria [www.odccp.org](http://www.odccp.org)

## ODCCP contacts concerning interpersonal violence:

**Kristiina Kangaspunta**, Programme Officer  
Tel: 43 1 26060 4355 Fax: 43 1 26060 5898 E-mail: [kristiina.kangaspunta@cicp.un.or.at](mailto:kristiina.kangaspunta@cicp.un.or.at)

## ODCCP background

The United Nations Office for Drug Control and Crime Prevention (ODCCP) comprises the United Nations International Drug Control Programme (UNDCP) and the Centre for International Crime Prevention (CICP). ODCCP was established in November 1997 to enable the Organization to focus on and enhance its capacity to reduce illicit drug consumption and demand as well as to address the inter-related issues of drug control, crime prevention and international terrorism in all its forms. Its main objectives are to promote international cooperation in crime prevention and control and to assist Member States in strengthening the rule of law, promoting stable and viable criminal justice systems and combating the growing threats of transnational organized crime, corruption and trafficking in human beings. Interpersonal violence is seen as a characteristic of all these crimes, but is not followed up as a special focus per se.

## ODCCP approach

In its work, the Centre for International Crime Prevention (CICP) deals with interpersonal violence from various perspectives. In terms of violence against women, the Centre uses the definition following the Declaration on the Elimination of Violence Against Women of 1994, Article 1 and 2. Interpersonal vio-

lence can also be connected to trafficking in persons. In particular, the trafficking for sexual exploitation includes interpersonal violence that could be, in cases of trafficking in women, seen as one form of violence against women. The definition of trafficking comes from the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime. The definition of trafficking in persons includes the recruitment, transportation, transfer, harbouring or receipt of persons, by means of threat or use of force or other forms of coercion, of abduction, fraud, deception, the abuse of power or of a position of vulnerability or of the giving or receiving of payments or benefits to achieve the consent of a person having control over another person, for the purpose of exploitation. Exploitation includes, at a minimum, the exploitation or the prostitution of others or other forms of sexual exploitation, forced labour or services, slavery or practices similar to slavery, servitude or the removal of organs. In the work of CICP interpersonal violence is also dealt with in connection with victims of crime. In that respect, the United Nations Declaration of Basic Principles of Justice for Victims of Crime and Abuse of Power can be referred to. Even though interpersonal violence is not directly connected to organized crime, it can be seen as part of it including, for example, acts of assaults, homicides and exploitation.

## ODCCP activities

### GLOBAL-LEVEL ACTIVITIES

**1. Building nongovernmental support structures for victims of violent crime (CICP).** Interpersonal violent crime incorporates physical, sexual, emotional and psychological harm, and presents society with a set of social problems that cuts across gender, age, ethnicity, sexuality, income and community. This project sets out to provide funding for practical victim-centred initiatives that target the needs of victims of violent crime, especially trafficking in persons. The experiences gained are used to update the existing *Handbook on Justice for Victims* and to draft a special manual on assistance for victims of trafficking.

**2. Database on flows of trafficking in human beings (CICP).** The project aims at collecting data from multiple sources on global trends, cross national routes and volume of trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants as well as data on victims and offenders of trafficking and responses of criminal justice systems to this criminal activity. The data are presented in regular reports, including results on the national, regional and global level.

**3. Toolkit on best practices to combat trafficking in human beings (CICP).** The project includes the collection, analysis and dissemination of examples of promising practice in the efforts undertaken by Member States and relevant organizations against trafficking in persons. The toolkit uses CICP's strategic approach in four main sectors, including legislative reform; strengthening criminal justice responses; victims' protection and support; and international cooperation.

**4. Database on global trends in crime (CICP).** The database includes United Nations data on conventional crimes and criminal justice as well as data on corruption and on organized crime and trafficking in persons. A first report, to be issued in 2002, aims at showing that crime and violence, particularly organized crime and corruption not only victimize individual citizens at the micro level but also societies at the macro level.

### REGIONAL AND COUNTRY-LEVEL ACTIVITIES

**1. Demonstration projects under the Global Programme against Trafficking in Human Beings (CICP).** The programme's main objectives include analysing the involvement of organized crime groups, and the routes and methods used by traffickers of human beings, strengthening criminal justice responses, improving cooperation among law enforcement agencies and other relevant institutions, and improving protection and support systems for victims and witnesses. At present, technical assistance projects are being carried out or formulated in countries in Asia (the Philippines); Africa (Benin, Nigeria, and Togo); Europe (the Czech Republic and Poland); and Latin America (Brazil).

**2. Outreach centres to counteract violence against women in South Africa (CICP).** The project's primary objectives are to develop multi-disciplinary victim empowerment activities and strategies at the outreach centres; create programmes for male offenders and potential offenders; establish reliable systems of information and data collection on the nature and extent of gender-based violence; and raise public awareness and promote social mobilization on women and child abuse issues.

# UNITED NATIONS OFFICE OF THE HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR HUMAN RIGHTS (OHCHR)



Palais des Nations CH-1211 Geneva 10 Switzerland [www.unhchr.ch](http://www.unhchr.ch)

## OHCHR contacts concerning interpersonal violence:

**Osamu Shiraishi**, Team Leader, Research and Right to Development Branch  
Tel: 41 22 917 9282 Fax: 41 22 917 9010 E-mail: [oshiraishi.hchr@unog.ch](mailto:oshiraishi.hchr@unog.ch)

**Susanne Rodin**, Librarian  
Tel: 41 22 917 9185 Fax: 41 22 917 9010 E-mail: [srodin.hchr@unog.ch](mailto:srodin.hchr@unog.ch)

## OHCHR background

The post of High Commissioner for Human Rights was established by General Assembly resolution 48/141 of 20 December 1993, following a recommendation contained in the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action. The Centre for Human Rights and the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights were consolidated in a single unit, known as the United Nations Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR), as of 15 September 1997. This office is a full department in the United Nations Secretariat, with enhanced authority and a mandate to actively promote universal enjoyment of all human rights and play a leading role in this sphere.

OHCHR's priorities are to promote the right to development; increase the recognition of economic, social and cultural rights; improve the monitoring of treaties and 'special procedures' systems; help states implement human rights plans of action at the national level; devise preventive strategies; develop effective measures to combat racism; and conduct education and public information programmes. OHCHR policy is aimed at integrating human rights into the programmes and activities of the United Nations system by promoting human rights in areas such as health, welfare, development, crime prevention, law enforcement and social justice.

## OHCHR approach

According to OHCHR, human rights are closely linked to both the causes of interpersonal violence and the means to prevent it. It is the responsibility of the state to actively protect and promote human rights, ensuring that they are respected through the government's legislative, judicial and administrative policies. Cases of interpersonal violence become OHCHR's concern when the state fails to meet its obligations to protect its citizens from violence. OHCHR has increasingly extended its activities of assistance and advisory services to states to prevent violence and to improve protection of individuals and groups from violence.

## OHCHR activities

### GLOBAL-LEVEL ACTIVITIES

At the global level, OHCHR has developed several programmes in different areas of work related to interpersonal violence, including the following:

- 1. Extra-conventional mechanisms.** Since the early 1980s, the Commission on Human Rights has been developing extra-conventional mechanisms dealing with specific phenomena of human rights violations at a global level. Resolutions define the mandates of these mechanisms. Generally speaking, these mechanisms are given tasks of collecting information on in-

dividual cases and situations, analysing this information, and making urgent appeals to governments concerned with the aim of producing recommendations to the United Nations and national governments. In addition to data and information collection, typical functions include advocacy and awareness raising. Each mandate holder reports to the Commission on Human Rights or Subcommittee on an annual basis.

► *Special Rapporteur on Violence against Women*, a Special Procedures Mandate of the Commission on Human Rights, established in 1994 by Commission on Human Rights resolution 1994/45. Most recent date of renewal: 2000 by Commission on Human Rights resolution 2000/45. The Special Rapporteur deals with gender-based violence, including sexual violence and intimate partner violence, including marital rape. The Special Rapporteur would intervene in cases of interpersonal violence, when information indicates that the government failed to exercise due diligence to prevent, investigate, punish and ensure compensation for the violations.

► *Special Rapporteur on the Human Rights of Migrants*, a Special Procedures Mandate of the Commission on Human Rights, established in 1999 by Commission on Human Rights resolution 1999/44. This Rapporteur deals with human rights violations relating to exploitation and/or servitude of migrants, particularly domestic workers, or sex workers; the abuse and violence committed against migrants (particularly women and children) by traffickers or smugglers or both; and the acts of racial and xenophobic violence to which migrants are subjected in host societies.

► *Special Rapporteur on the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution and Child Pornography*, a Special Procedures Mandate of the Commission on Human Rights, established in 1990 by Commission on Human Rights resolution 1990/68. Most recent date of renewal: 2001 by Commission on Human Rights resolution 2001/75. The Rapporteur's recent research highlighted the role of the family in preventing interpersonal violence. The Special Rapporteur is in the process of elaborating a procedure for investigating individual cases.

► *Subcommission study: Special Rapporteur on Traditional Practices Affecting the Health of Women and Girls*, a Mandate of the Subcommission on the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights extended by Subcommission resolution 1994/30. The mandate consists of enabling the Special Rapporteur to undertake an in-depth study to assess, *inter alia*, the differences and the similarities between traditional practices affecting the health of women and children in many parts of the world. The Rapporteur should consider, among other relevant documents and information, the conclusions and recommendations of the two regional seminars organized in 1991 and 1994, and the effects of the Plan of Action's implementation on harmful traditional practices adopted as a result of the seminars.

**2. Human Rights Treaty Bodies.** Established under six legally binding international human rights treaties, the Bodies comprise: the Human Rights Committee, the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination, the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women, the Committee against Torture, the Committee on the Rights of the Child and the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights. Their work is directly and indirectly relevant to the issue of interpersonal violence. Four Committees among the six are given competence to receive individual communications. The human rights treaty bodies listed above monitor the implementation of state obligations with respect to interpersonal violence through examining state party reports and individual communications. The Committee on the Rights of the Child has dedicated its last two annual days of general discussion on 22 September 2000 and 28 September 2001 to analysing interpersonal violence issues that affect children's rights. The issues are discussed both with respect to state violence within institutions and in the context of law and order concerns as well as regarding violence in the family and in schools. The Committee adopted detailed recommendations on both occasions, offering suggestions on how to improve respect for the right of children to be protected from all forms of violence, and requested that the General Assembly ask the Secretary-General to conduct a major international study on violence against children. OHCHR also provided input to the preparatory process for the General Assembly Special Session on Children, emphasizing the need

for the outcome document to give sufficient attention to protection of children from violence.

**3. OHCHR's Memorandum of Understanding with the United Nations Population Fund**, signed in 1998. Activities in this area concentrate on advocacy and awareness raising in the application of human rights to reproductive and sexual health, and on how the work of the treaty bodies can be strengthened in their monitoring of reproductive rights. In this context, gender-based violence is recognized as a major public health concern and a serious violation of basic human rights. Violence in all its forms causes immense damage to the reproductive health and well-being of women, in direct or indirect ways:

unwanted pregnancies and restricted access to family planning services and contraceptives; unsafe abortions; sexually transmitted diseases or HIV/AIDS; and psychological problems, fear of sex and loss of sexual pleasure.

### **OHCHR special notes and updates**

OHCHR efforts in 2002–2003 will be directed towards expanding United Nations system-wide cooperation in integrating human rights in the programmes and activities of each agency. This includes introducing a human rights perspective in agencies' work on interpersonal violence prevention.

# UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (UNDP)



One United Nations Plaza DC-1, Room 2040 New York, NY 10017 USA [www.undp.org](http://www.undp.org)

## UNDP contacts concerning interpersonal violence:

**Aster Zaoude**, Senior Gender Adviser, BDP/UNDP

Tel: 1 212 906 5082 Fax: 1 212 906 5857 E-mail: [aster.zaoude@undp.org](mailto:aster.zaoude@undp.org)

**Dasa Silovic**, Gender Adviser

Tel: 1 212 906 5329 Fax: 1 212 906 5857 E-mail: [dasa.silovic@undp.org](mailto:dasa.silovic@undp.org)

## UNDP background

The United Nations General Assembly established the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) in November 1965. UNDP works to build developing countries' capacities for sustainable human development. It achieves this by promoting and supporting efforts to reduce poverty; promote democratic governance; apply innovative approaches to crisis prevention, early warning and conflict resolution; manage natural resources to benefit both people and the environment; and, overall, create opportunities for people to improve their lives. It acts as coordinator of all development assistance provided by the entire United Nations system at country level.

## UNDP approach

UNDP bases its approach to interpersonal violence on the concept of 'human security', introduced in the 1994 UNDP Human Development Report. The UNDP definition of human security is people-oriented and focuses on non-traditional threats, implying that good governance, respect for human rights and sustainable economic and social development are preconditions for human security. Security does not only include 'freedom from fear' but also 'freedom from want'. The UNDP Strategic Results Framework (2000–2003), under the goal on gender equality, addresses the implementation of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against

Women (CEDAW) and focuses on measures to reduce violence against women.

## UNDP activities

UNDP supports programme countries to successfully undertake legal reform and law enforcement and other measures to eradicate violence against women and to facilitate cooperation between governments, parliaments and civil society for advocacy and policy formulation purposes. It supports the analysis of the root causes of violence involving men and women, where the woman is the victim, as well as the establishment of monitoring mechanisms. UNDP also supports developing legal provisions and other instruments, including the training of the judiciary and police for the legal protection of women from violence. Interventions to eradicate violence against women were often placed as an issue within the human rights framework in implementing international commitments. Most successful interventions are those that are implemented, in a participatory way, within a broader framework of legislative and diverse advocacy measures.

UNDP is primarily working with other United Nations agencies (especially UNIFEM) on eradicating violence against women. UNDP experience at programme country level shows that efforts to deal with violence against women within a broader framework of interventions in the human rights area, especially

through legislation formulation and data collection, are more effective.

## REGIONAL AND COUNTRY-LEVEL ACTIVITIES

**1. The UNDP Regional Programme for Asia Pacific on gender equality.** This has included support to national nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) in the Mekong subregion. Specifically, this involves support to develop a common understanding on domestic violence and to formulate a framework for national legislation on domestic violence for four countries in that subregion (Cambodia, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Thailand and Viet Nam).

**2. The UNDP Regional Programme in Latin America and the Caribbean on gender equality** promoted campaigns to stem violence against women at national and subregional levels. UNDP offers advisory services to Ministries of Gender Affairs and serves as adviser to the Regional Network of Mechanisms for Gender Affairs. UNDP also pioneered with UNIFEM actions aimed at building awareness of violence against women and girls.

**3. Reviews of national legislation and formulation of laws and national action plans to stem violence against women.** As with other foci of UNDP's violence prevention activities, the agency undertakes tasks of this kind throughout the world. Some examples of UNDP's activities include:

- ▶ In Georgia, in cooperation with UNIFEM's Regional Programme, UNDP supported the preparation of legislation on violence against women.
- ▶ In Kenya, UNDP is an active member of the Gender Coordination Group, which includes all donors as well as Government ministries undertaking gender-related activities. Collaborating with other partners, UNDP has supported the drafting of the family protection bill, which encompasses the issue of domestic violence.
- ▶ In Turkey, collaborating with the International Organization for Migration and the United Nations Country Team, UNDP supported formulating new regulatory frameworks for restraining orders against spouses and enhancing enforcement officers' sensitivity to domestic violence. The latter was piloted across the country.

**4. National reports on violence against women and collection of data.** Some examples of UNDP's achievements in this regard are:

- ▶ In Costa Rica, UNDP has produced the first report on gender violence in the country, as a source of information and a tool for further developing programmes in this sector. The Instituto Nacional de las Mujeres is UNDP's leading partner in this work.
- ▶ In the Dominican Republic, UNDP participated with other members of the Inter-Agency Committee on Gender, Women and Development to help revise the 'National Report of the Situation of Violence Against Women and Girls in the Dominican Republic', which was published in 1999.

**5. Community education and advocacy.** Some examples of UNDP's efforts include:

- ▶ In Algeria, UNDP supported, within its assistance to the Algerian Government, an advocacy and policy dialogue for preparing a survey on violence against women. This resulted in the organization of a well-publicized seminar (the first of its kind in Algeria) on violence against women. Representatives from the Government, civil society organizations, the media and the international community participated in the seminar.
- ▶ In Tajikistan, UNDP has established partnership with the Regional UNIFEM campaign against violence, the National Committee Working Group, women's NGOs and donors to increase public awareness through an information campaign. To promote the campaign, violence-related statistics were collected, continually updated and widely disseminated on a regular basis.
- ▶ In Papua New Guinea, UNDP has successfully supported campaigns to raise public awareness on the impact of gender-based violence on attaining development goals. Existing national networks were involved in advocacy campaigns in different communities and partnerships were built between youth and women's groups. UNDP, through the United Nations Gender Theme Group, assisted in organizing advocacy activities relating to the International Day for the Eradication of Violence Against Women.

**6. Capacity development and training.** Examples of UNDP's work in this area include:

- ▶ In Sudan, training/awareness workshops on vio-

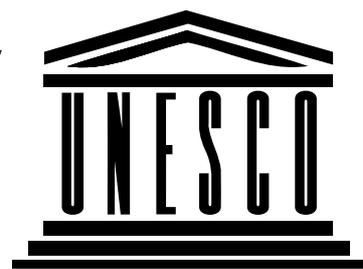
lence against women were conducted for all parties concerned, including ombudsmen and ombudswomen, police officers and women leaders. Through this, the project enhanced capacities of the civil societies that provide legal awareness/aid services to women and prison personnel.

- ▶ In Nepal, UNDP and other United Nations agencies collaborated broadly with state ministries and civil society groups to formulate the national plan of action on CEDAW. The project produced a CEDAW Training Manual for the judiciary system. Civil society groups, local governments and the United Nations Task Force formulated a Joint Initiative against Trafficking. To implement the initi-

ative, a Committee of the Legal Defence Council was established to provide legal assistance to needy women in the areas of trafficking, domestic violence, rape and abortion.

- ▶ In Pakistan, UNDP helped the Government, legislature and civil society jointly adopt, implement and monitor the national action plan for the advancement of women. Two round table sessions on violence against women were organized in collaboration with the National Commission on the Status of Women. Sixty participants from NGOs, the Government and interested individuals took part in the round table discussions.

# UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION (UNESCO)



7, place de Fontenoy 75352 Paris 07 SP France [www.unesco.org](http://www.unesco.org)

## UNESCO contacts concerning interpersonal violence:

**Antonella Verdiani**, Programme Specialist, Section of Education for Universal Values  
Division for the Promotion of Quality Education  
Tel: 33 1 45 68 1177 Fax: 33 1 45 68 5633 E-mail: [a.verdiani@unesco.org](mailto:a.verdiani@unesco.org)

**Enzo Fazzino**, Team leader, Culture of Peace Coordination  
Tel: 33 1 45 68 0568 Fax: 33 1 45 68 5557 E-mail: [e.fazzino@unesco.org](mailto:e.fazzino@unesco.org)

## UNESCO background

UNESCO's constitution, drafted at the end of World War II, states, 'Since wars begin in the minds of men, it is in the minds of men that the defences of peace must be constructed'. The Organization's primary objective is 'to contribute to peace and security by promoting collaboration among nations through education, science and culture in order to further rights and fundamental freedoms which are affirmed for the peoples of the world, without distinction of race, sex, language or religion by the Charter of the United Nations'.

## UNESCO approach

UNESCO's position on violence is clear. The agency was established to promote the cultural and educational elements that would enable the world to avoid the obvious violence of war and the less obvious institutional violence that can lead to war.

In recent years, UNESCO's efforts to prevent violence have been undertaken mainly under the ambit of the programme, 'Toward a Culture of Peace' (launched in 1996). This transdisciplinary and intersectoral programme aims to 'throw into sharper relief the specific nature of the action that UNESCO has to carry out, in accordance with its constitutional purpose, 'to build peace in the minds of men'. The Culture of Peace programme adopts a perspective of non-violence, that is, the chance to change violent atti-

tudes and to move from a culture of war to a culture of peace. A culture of peace is defined as a set of values, attitudes, traditions, modes of behaviour and ways of life based on:

- ▶ respect for life, ending of violence and promotion and practice of non-violence through education, dialogue and cooperation;
- ▶ full respect for the principles of sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence of States and non-intervention in matters that are essentially within the domestic jurisdiction of any State, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations and international law;
- ▶ full respect for and promotion of all human rights and fundamental freedoms;
- ▶ commitment to peaceful settlement of conflicts;
- ▶ efforts to meet the developmental and environmental needs of present and future generations;
- ▶ respect for and promotion of the right to development;
- ▶ respect for and promotion of equal rights and opportunities for women and men;
- ▶ respect for and promotion of the right of everyone to freedom of expression, opinion and information; and
- ▶ adherence to the principles of freedom, justice, democracy, tolerance, solidarity, cooperation, pluralism, cultural diversity, dialogue and understanding at all levels of society and among na-

tions; fostered by an enabling national and international environment conducive to peace.

The Seville Statement on Violence adopted by UNESCO in 1989 also sustains UNESCO's violence prevention work. Written by an international team of scientific specialists, the Seville Statement notes that non-violence is as 'natural' to men and women as violence. Indeed, ethnological and anthropological evidence shows that among humans (and many other animals), cooperative caring activities are more prevalent than violent ones. Thus, the Seville Statement posits that peace is possible because war is not a biological necessity. Protecting the vulnerable, treating victims of violence, maintaining civil order, resisting tyranny, and redressing injustices are actions that can be performed using non-violent methods such as persuasion or non-cooperation.

## UNESCO activities

### GLOBAL-LEVEL ACTIVITIES

**1. International Decade for a Culture of Peace and Non-violence for the Children of the World (2001–2010).** This project is part of the major mobilization that began in 2000 with the International Year for the Culture of Peace and grew into the International Decade for a Culture of Peace and Non-violence for the Children of the World (2001–2010) (United Nations Resolution *A/RES/53/25*). As lead agency for the Decade, UNESCO has developed an interactive web site ([www.unesco.org/cp](http://www.unesco.org/cp)), which enables the actors of the movement to promote their initiatives and to exchange information and resources among one another for a better interaction. More than 75 million individuals and thousands of local, national and international organizations representing over 160 countries are already involved.

**2. Non-violence Education (1999–present).** This project is a vital part of UNESCO's contribution to the International Decade. It takes into account the general recommendations for actions outlined in the plan of action for the Decade, including:

- ▶ identifying innovative pilot-projects (both in formal and in informal education) in different regions of the world, particularly in pre- and post-conflict

areas. Links between these actions in northern and southern countries have to be included. These activities should enhance social cohesion and ensure equal opportunities for minorities;

- ▶ identifying institutional and technical partnership (parents and community organizations, local, public and private authorities; the media; cultural and economic institutions and universities, etc.) through conferences and international meetings; and
- ▶ assisting in the preparation of curricula development, which should include texts and materials promoting non-violence, a culture of peace, tolerance, solidarity and human rights (i.e. a training kit on conflict resolution at school).

This programme is currently organizing a series of training courses in mediation and non-violent conflict resolution in and out of school. A series of preparatory meetings and contacts with the national authorities will also be organized in various regions of the world to sensitize partners to the educational methods of mediation and non-violent communication.

**3. The Associated School Project (1953–present).**

This project, based on the Associated Schools Project Network (ASPnet), focuses on the education of young people to promote peace and international cooperation. As of the year 2001, ASPnet includes over 6,700 educational institutions, ranging from pre-school education to teacher training in 166 countries. Associated Schools commit to promoting the ideals of UNESCO by conducting pilot projects in favour of better preparing children and young people to meet effectively the challenges of an increasingly complex and interdependent world. The ASPnet Strategy and Plan of Action (1999–2003) emphasizes reinforcing the four 'Pillars of Learning' for the 21st century (learning to know, to do, to be and to live together) and promoting quality education as outlined in the Dakar Framework of Action. ASPnet teachers and students have many opportunities to work together beyond their classrooms to develop innovative educational approaches, methods and materials from local to global levels.

**4. UNESCO Forum on Human Security:** This project seeks to contribute to new and interdependent approaches to security that are attentive to the definition that people themselves give to their inse-

curities and the solutions that these people propose to render their lives more secure. Activities include a Peace Institutes Database, a virtual forum to exchange ideas and debate topical issues, and international scientific conferences ([http://www3.unesco.org/iycp/uk/uk\\_sum\\_unescoactivities.html](http://www3.unesco.org/iycp/uk/uk_sum_unescoactivities.html)).

## REGIONAL AND COUNTRY-LEVEL ACTIVITIES

**1. Associated School Projects.** Examples of these projects include:

- ▶ *'Children learn to live in harmony in Brazzaville, the Republic of the Congo'* (2001–2002). In the Republic of the Congo, children and young people still have vivid memories of two recent civil wars that traumatized the country and its population. As in the case of most armed conflicts, the main victims of these tribal and class struggles were children. On the occasion of the International Day for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination (21 March), 'SALYZ', an Associated School in Brazzaville, Congo, organized a series of workshops on the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. It was also an occasion to instil in the minds of the children and youth, the fundamental rights entitled to each and every person.
- ▶ *'Intercultural understanding'* (Morocco) (2001–2002). The Khemisset Teacher Training Centre has a clear objective: to educate and inculcate future teachers with certain values so that they are able to communicate these ideas to their young students in primary and secondary schools. Special courses have been designed to discuss and study such issues as religious tolerance, human dignity, solidarity, non-

violence, charity and the status of women. These themes are also the focus of a variety of interesting extracurricular activities such as drama and theatre projects and the creation of a journal called *L'Autre c'est Moi* emphasizing human tolerance and the status of women and children.

**2. Culture of Peace programme (Gaza City and Nablus) (2001–2002).** Through the Multipurpose Resource Community Centres of Gaza City and Nablus, youth leaders were trained in leadership, civic education and vocational training, and other short-term technical training for youth was organized. Workshops were carried out in the Gaza Strip in partnership with the Ministry of Youth and Sport and a well-established Palestinian NGO. These allowed dialogue with youth leaders on issues related to civic education in the largest sense (e.g. democracy, tolerance, gender, participation in decision-making, meaning of peace in the Palestinian context and freedom).

**3. Cultivating life, disarming violence (2001–2002)** is a research study supported by Brasil Telecom, Kellogg Foundation, the Inter-American Development Bank and UNESCO. This study analysed successful experiences addressing the needs of underprivileged youth in Brazil in order to determine success factors and to disseminate the information among policymakers.

**4. Training workshop on non-violent conflict resolution for youth leaders (2002–2003).** These are training workshops that have been conducted in several countries based on the manual *Education in and for Conflict*.

## UNFPA contacts concerning interpersonal violence:

**Sahir Abdul-Hadi**, Technical Officer, Gender Issues Branch  
Tel.: 212 297 5147 Fax: 212 297 5145 E-mail: [hadi@unfpa.org](mailto:hadi@unfpa.org)

*Please copy correspondence to Masumi Watase ([watase@unfpa.org](mailto:watase@unfpa.org)) and Lettie Rose ([lrose@unfpa.org](mailto:lrose@unfpa.org)), so that, in the event of Ms Abdul-Hadi's absence, inquiries on violence will be handled in a timely and appropriate manner.*

## UNFPA background

The United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) is the largest internationally funded source of population assistance, directly managing one quarter of the world's population assistance to developing countries. The fund began operations in 1969 and is a subsidiary organ of the United Nations General Assembly. UNFPA extends assistance to developing countries, countries with economies in transition, and other countries at their request to help them deal with their reproductive health needs and population issues. It also raises awareness of these issues in all countries. UNFPA is guided by and promotes the principles of the Programme of Action of the 1994 International Conference on Population and Development held in Cairo.

## UNFPA approach

Within the broader context of interpersonal violence, UNFPA focuses on 'gender-based violence'. The definition UNFPA uses is as follows:

'Gender-based violence is violence involving men and women, in which the female is usually the victim and which is derived from the unequal power relationship between men and women. Violence is directed specifically against a woman because she is a woman, or affects women disproportionately. It includes, but is not limited to, physical, sexual and psychological harm (including intimidation, suffering, coercion, and/or deprivation of liberty within the family or within the general community). It includes that violence which is perpetrated or condoned by the State.'

## UNFPA activities

### GLOBAL-LEVEL ACTIVITIES

#### 1. Advocacy for the prevention of gender-based violence.

UNFPA's advocacy work has included:

- ▶ *Reaching Out for Change (2001)*. As a component project of the 'Programme Priority Project: Gender Mainstreaming', a video was produced and disseminated for global advocacy.
- ▶ UNFPA *Special Ambassador for the Elimination of Female Genital Mutilation*. This effort is part of the Face-to-Face Campaign, an international effort to increase global awareness that women's rights are human rights. Two of its largest donors are UNFPA and the International Planned Parenthood Federation.

#### 2. Multilateral consultations on particular issues within the area of gender-based violence.

These seek to disseminate state-of-the-art knowledge on causes and consequences and to contribute to strategies for addressing an issue. Examples of UNFPA's work under this rubric include:

- ▶ *UNFPA Advisory Panel on GPD (2000)*. The panel's aim was to identify emerging issues on gender, population, and development, including gender-based violence and to provide guidance for the identified issues for UNFPA. The report *Meeting of the UNFPA advisory panel on gender, population and development* was produced.
- ▶ *Consultation Meeting on the Impact of Conflict on Women and Girls*. This meeting was organized by UNFPA Gender Issues Branch in November 2001

in Bratislava with a view to obtaining a deeper understanding of gender-differentiated impacts of conflicts on women and girls. It also explored how, as a development agency, to best respond to women's unmet needs in conflict situations. The themes examined included impacts of conflicts on reproductive health and gender-based violence (including trafficking, domestic violence and sexual violence), peacekeepers and reproductive health, and post-conflict reconstruction and the role of NGOs. Participants developed strategies for UNFPA as well as for other United Nations agencies and international NGOs.

- ▶ *Consultative Meeting on Trafficking (tentative) (2002)*. UNFPA is preparing a consultative meeting on trafficking, covering the regions Africa, Asia and Eastern Europe. Trafficking has been raised as one of the subjects related to gender-based violence. The meeting's purpose is to increase understanding of trafficking and identify policy and legal gaps. Multi-sectoral networks will be developed to address the problem.

### 3. Guides for and training on how to address gender-based violence. Examples of this work include:

- ▶ *TOT Gender Workshop in Gender Integration (2001)*. The project developed a training of trainer's manual on gender, population and development, which includes gender-based violence. Training was conducted for gender advisers and sociocultural specialists of UNFPA Country Support Teams to enhance their capacity to integrate gender concerns, including gender-based violence, in population and development programmes.
- ▶ *Gender Mainstreaming in Health (2001–present)*. UNFPA collaborates with the Medical Women's International Association in mainstreaming gender and in addressing gender issues, including gender-based violence, in health in all regions. A training manual is being developed and reproductive health professionals will be trained to understand gender-differentiated health determinants for men and women.
- ▶ *Strengthening the Capacity of the Health Sector to Address Gender-Based Violence (2000–present)*. As part of this project, *A practical approach to gender-based violence: A programme guide for health care providers and managers* was developed to guide health care

professionals who might handle gender-based violence. The guide is being field-tested in Guatemala, Lebanon, Lithuania, Mozambique, Nepal, Romania and Sri Lanka.

### 4. Development of measures for public policy evaluation. Examples of these measures include:

- ▶ *FGM Programmes: Indicators to Measure Change and Monitor Sustainability*. This is a project sponsored by UNFPA as a component of the Programme Priority Project: Gender Mainstreaming.

## REGIONAL AND COUNTRY-LEVEL ACTIVITIES

At the regional level, UNFPA has undertaken both advocacy and training on gender-based violence and its prevention. Some recent UNFPA programmes encompass:

- ▶ *Eradicating Harmful Practices: Strengthening Local Capacities for the Prevention of FGM (2001–present)*. This programme aims to develop a common training methodology and mainstream the fight against female genital mutilation in reproductive health and poverty programmes. Phase I covers the Africa region (Burkina Faso, Mali, Guinea and Benin). It is carried out by the Italian Association for Women in Development.
- ▶ *Intercountry Workshop for Parliamentary Advocacy for the Elimination of Violence against Women (2001)*. The purpose of the workshop was to obtain the backing of decision-makers to develop supportive legislation and policies and to encourage them to publicly speak out on eliminating violence against women. It was organized by the Asian Forum of Parliamentarians on Population and Development and UNFPA Country Technical Services Team.

At the country level, UNFPA works in over 130 countries. UNFPA programme guidelines mandate country offices specifically to deal with gender-based violence, including interpersonal violence, and UNFPA country offices work on issues of gender-based violence within the country/regional context. At the country as well as regional levels, UNFPA advocates for eliminating gender-based violence. In addition, UNFPA supports domestication of the CEDAW and legal framework changes in family laws/codes. For further information, please see [www.unfpa.org](http://www.unfpa.org) (under regions).

# UNITED NATIONS HUMAN SETTLEMENTS PROGRAMME (UN-HABITAT)



Urban Development Branch P.O. Box 30030 Nairobi Kenya [www.unhabitat.org](http://www.unhabitat.org)

## **UN-HABITAT contacts concerning interpersonal violence:**

**Ms Soraya Smaoun**, Adviser, Safer Cities Programme

Tel: 254 2 623500 Fax: 254 2 623536 E-mail: [soraya.smaoun@unhabitat.org](mailto:soraya.smaoun@unhabitat.org)

**Ms Laura Petrella**, Adviser, Safer Cities Programme

Tel: 254 2 623706 Fax: 254 2 623536 E-mail: [laura.petrella@unhabitat.org](mailto:laura.petrella@unhabitat.org)

**Ms Cecilia Andersson**, Safety and Security Expert, Safer Cities Programme

Tel: 254 2 624570 Fax: 254 2 623536 E-mail: [cecilia.andersson@unhabitat.org](mailto:cecilia.andersson@unhabitat.org)

## **UN-HABITAT background**

UN-HABITAT, formerly known as UNCHS (Habitat), was established in October 1978 as the lead agency within the United Nations system for coordinating activities in the field of human settlements. It is the focal point for the implementation of the Habitat Agenda adopted by the international community at the Habitat II Conference in Istanbul, Turkey, in June 1996. UN-HABITAT's mission is to promote socially and environmentally sustainable human settlements development and the achievement of adequate shelter for all. Its activities contribute to the overall objective of the United Nations system to reduce urban poverty and promote sustainable development within the context and the challenges of a rapidly urbanizing world.

Interpersonal violence prevention work is focused in UN-HABITAT in the Safer Cities Programme. This Programme was launched in 1996 at the request of African mayors, who wanted to address urban violence by developing a prevention strategy at city level. The Programme's main objectives are to build capacities at city level to adequately deal with urban insecurity and thereby to contribute to establishing a culture of prevention.

## **UN-HABITAT approach**

In UN-HABITAT's understanding, crime and the fear of crime are serious threats to the stability and social climate of cities, sustainable and economic development, the quality of life and human rights. Urban violence erodes the social capital of the poor and insecurity affects them more intensely than other sectors of society, breaking down sociocultural bonds and preventing social mobility, thus contributing to the development of urban ghettos and stigmatized neighbourhoods. Violence grows out of an unequal and exclusive society, and out of lack of institutional and social control. Moreover, the criminal justice system, including the police, courts and prisons, is often poorly adapted to the rapidly changing urban environment, and is often unable to respond to the concerns and needs of urban dwellers, particularly the poor. The criminal justice institutions alone cannot stop the escalation of urban violence or even control it. Public safety should be considered as a public good that must be developed and promoted by all institutions and civil society. Reducing crime is everybody's responsibility.

The Safer Cities approach to interpersonal violence focuses on cities having a primary role in coordinating the activities aimed at reducing violence and crime. Local governments are seen as the key actors in coalitions and in developing community-wide

planning strategies for crime prevention. Preventive interventions at city level are understood to include situational, social and institutional prevention. Social prevention aims to change the physical and environmental conditions that generate crime and fear of crime through improved urban design and planning. Social prevention acknowledges that crime affects different groups in different ways, both from the perspective of potential victims and of potential offenders. Integrated policies (for example, for youth or women) need to be developed at the city and national levels, and to involve all relevant stakeholders. Institutional prevention entails support for new forms of policing and justice. The Safer Cities Programme aims to bring the criminal justice system closer to the people and their needs with a view to introducing restorative justice. Community policing, informal and alternative mechanisms for conflict resolution, and mediation by traditional community leaders are all examples of efficient safety improvement and citizenship development.

## UN-HABITAT activities

### GLOBAL-LEVEL ACTIVITIES

**1. Crime Prevention Strategy at City Level: Safer Cities for Better Governance.** This is a four-year project, started in November 2000 and supported financially by the Netherlands Government. It aims at identifying key issues for urban crime prevention policy and supporting prevention initiatives, comparing their weaknesses and strengths, extracting lessons learned, disseminating and feeding them into the global urban development debate. Its objectives are to contribute to improving urban governance by: clarifying the role of city authorities in addressing urban insecurity; developing innovative approaches of the criminal justice system (police, justice and prisons) in tackling urban violence; and developing policies and adequate strategies targeting groups at risk in cities, focused particularly on women victims of violence and youth in conflict with the law.

**2. Tool development.** This project develops and refines through lessons learned a set of tools to help determine the extent and nature of crime; develop adequate prevention strategies based on specific

problems identified; and define the modalities implementing the measures. The main tools being developed include:

- ▶ *Victimization surveys.* This is a technical tool intended to complement official crime records and statistics and, when repeated on a regular basis, to make it possible to measure the effect of crime prevention strategies on a given population. It is based on consulting the public directly on occurrences of crime and their perception of insecurity. It seeks to determine those most at risk, measure levels of fear, evaluate public perceptions of police effectiveness and service delivery, and establish the opinions of victims and others regarding appropriate interventions.
- ▶ *Youth offender profiles.* These profiles are used to improve the understanding of decision-makers about youth in trouble with the law and youth at risk and thereby to ameliorate service delivery. The profile collects qualitative and quantitative data on the background of youth offenders, their experiences in crime, and their motivations to become involved in criminal activities. It also examines the experiences of youth offenders with the police, prisons and the justice system and their opinions, hopes and fears for the future.
- ▶ *Local safety appraisals.* This is an instrument to determine the extent of crime in a city, its manifestations, causes, impact on society and the public's perceptions. The appraisal is also a tool to build awareness and mobilize the various stakeholders. Information for the appraisal is acquired through meetings and focus groups with key urban stakeholders and also through analysis of already-existent statistical information, such as police records. On the basis of the appraisal, the urban stakeholders propose a strategy to address insecurity issues.
- ▶ *Women's safety audits.* The audits are a tool based on the principle that the fear of crime is much greater for women than for men. Its objectives include giving legitimacy to women's concerns, helping decision-makers to understand how men and women experience their environments, and building community safety. The audit involves women (and potentially other vulnerable groups) so as to detect what corrective actions must be taken in the urban environment to make it safer for its inhabitants. It is based on exploratory walks in city streets to identify where the potential for crime is higher

or where people feel unsafe. It may also involve city planners, architects and city counsellors in sensitizing, building awareness and in the decision-making process.

**3. Capacity-building.** This project is being undertaken in collaboration with the European Forum for Urban Security and the International Centre for the Prevention of Crime. It seeks to promote the development and institutionalization of local safety strategies through the creation of training modules expressly designed to build partnerships among important urban stakeholders and to foster better programme management.

## REGIONAL AND COUNTRY-LEVEL ACTIVITIES

**1. Safer Cities programme.** The programme's goal is to give support to the local authorities of a city to address local safety issues and reduce delinquency, violence and insecurity. Projects have been established in Abidjan, Côte d'Ivoire; Antananarivo, Madagascar; Dar es Salaam, the United Republic of Tanzania; Durban, South Africa; Johannesburg, South Africa; Yaounde, Cameroon; Nairobi, Kenya; Port Moresby, Papua New Guinea; and Sao Paulo, Brazil. The Programme for such projects follows a structured process designed to nurture local crime prevention capacities on city level through:

- ▶ identifying and mobilizing key partners at the local level who can contribute effectively to the reduction and prevention of crime;
- ▶ creating a local safety coalition led by a public figure and supported by a technical coordinator. The technical coordinator in partnership with the local authority, coordinates, ensures continuity and focuses on strategic objectives;
- ▶ assessing rigorously the crime situation through a

local safety appraisal based on institutional, informal and social research data. The appraisal seeks to identify, assess and prioritize safety problems and policies. Furthermore, it aims to generate consensus among partners;

- ▶ formulating and developing a local strategy that includes a detailed plan of action, including responsibilities and a calendar setting out the social, institutional and situational measures to be taken;
- ▶ implementing the local strategy, including a range of short- and long-term prevention initiatives or projects, which address the causes, manifestations and fears of crime; and
- ▶ institutionalizing the participatory local crime prevention approaches through the incorporation of safety as a cross-cutting dimension throughout the structures of local government and the criminal justice system. This could require institutional reform.

## UN-HABITAT special notes and updates

For the year 2002, the Safer Cities Programme focuses on two major activities. Firstly, it is a co-sponsor of the 1<sup>st</sup> International Seminar on Women Safety: Making the Links, held in Canada and organized by the 'Comité d'Action Femmes et Sécurité Urbaine'. This seminar is affiliated with the 6<sup>th</sup> World Conference on Injury Prevention and Control from 12–15 May 2002. The conference web site is: [www.femmesetvilles.org](http://www.femmesetvilles.org). Secondly, the Safer Cities Programme is co-organizing, together with the South Africa Government, a regional Conference on Developing Citizenship amongst Urban Youth in conflict with the law in Africa. Its objectives are to review current knowledge and practices, consolidate international exchanges in this field and formulate a policy strategy on that issue.

# UNITED NATIONS OFFICE OF THE HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR REFUGEES (UNHCR)



94, rue de Montbrillant P.O. Box 2500 CH-1211 Geneva 2 Switzerland [www.unhcr.ch](http://www.unhcr.ch)

## UNHCR contacts concerning interpersonal violence:

**Tsegereda Assebe**, Reproductive Health Officer, Health and Community Development Section  
Tel: 41 22 739 8382 Fax: 41 22 739 7366 E-mail: [assebe@unhcr.ch](mailto:assebe@unhcr.ch)

**Deirdre Windsor**, Administrative Assistant, Health and Community Development Section  
Tel: 41 22 739 8454 Fax: 41 22 739 7366 E-mail: [windsor@unhcr.ch](mailto:windsor@unhcr.ch)

## UNHCR background

UNHCR was established on 14 December 1950 by the United Nations General Assembly and came into being on 1 January 1951. The agency's primary mandate, as promulgated in its Statute and the 1951 United Nations Convention relating to the Status of Refugees and its 1967 Protocol, is to safeguard the rights and well-being of refugees, by providing them with international protection, meeting their basic needs and seeking permanent solutions to their problems. To fulfil its international protection mandate, UNHCR promotes the adoption and implementation of international refugee law and human rights standards by States in their treatment of refugees. In its quest for durable solutions to their plights and where situations allow, UNHCR assists refugees in the voluntary return to their countries of origin. Where this is not possible, the Organization facilitates their integration in their first country of asylum or their resettlement in another country. UNHCR also assists other groups such as stateless and internally displaced persons.

## UNHCR approach

UNHCR does not have an official definition of interpersonal violence. However, it regards any violence inflicted by a person or a group on another person such as sexual and gender-based violence, physical

and psychological abuse, exploitation and domestic violence as interpersonal violence. In this respect, UNHCR's mission is to seek prevention and response to these types of violence against people it is mandated to protect.

## UNHCR activities

UNHCR addresses issues of interpersonal violence relating to refugees at the global, regional and country levels. Although the primary responsibility of protection of refugees lies with UNHCR, nearly all of its projects are implemented in collaboration with United Nations entities and other partners, especially at the regional and country levels. Some of the major projects are the following:

### GLOBAL-LEVEL ACTIVITIES

1. In 1993, the Executive Committee of UNHCR adopted a Conclusion entitled *Protection of Refugees and Sexual Violence*, which recognized the gravity of the problem of sexual violence in refugee situations as well as the need for prevention and response. Pursuant to this Conclusion, UNHCR issued *Guidelines on the Prevention of and Response to Sexual Violence against Refugees*, in 1995. The Guidelines were designed to

help those working with refugees and take into consideration the various cultural and political contexts surrounding them.

2. Following the *United Nations Study on the Impact of Armed Conflict on Children*, known as the Graça Machel Study, UNHCR in collaboration with the Save the Children Alliance initiated a global project called *Action for the Rights of Children (ARC)* in 1997. The project management was later expanded to include UNICEF and OHCHR. Resource packs containing a series of training materials on a range of critical issues affecting refugee children and adolescents have been developed. These materials are used to train UNHCR's and partners' staff to identify and address the critical needs facing children and adolescents in refugee situations. One of the resource packs specifically deals with the issues of abuse and exploitation. The document clearly defines these two terms, examining the different types of abuse and exploitation inflicted upon refugee children and adolescents and their impact. It also reviews the application of international legal instruments when dealing with these issues and suggests a range of prevention and intervention measures that can be used.

3. In March 2001, UNHCR held an inter-agency lessons-learned conference in Geneva, which brought together 157 participants from different agencies and groups, including United Nations agencies, NGOs, refugees, government representatives and UNHCR staff from 25 countries. The conference took stock of progress made since the publication of the 1995 *Guidelines on the Prevention of and Response to Sexual Violence against Refugees* and developed a set of conclusions and recommendations. The need to revise the existing guidelines and develop a new guide on the clinical treatment of rape survivors was also recognized.

## REGIONAL AND COUNTRY-LEVEL ACTIVITIES

1. Through funding received from the United Nations Foundation/United Nations Fund for International Partnerships, and in collaboration with other partners, UNHCR has introduced multi-sectoral programmes to prevent and respond to sexual and gender-based violence against women and girls in five countries in East and West Africa.

2. The *UNHCR Peace Education Programme* started in Kenya as a pilot project in mid-1990. The aim of this programme is to enable refugee children, youth and the wider community, through both school-based and community programmes, to develop skills that would help them build a peaceful life and prevent violent conflicts. Other countries in which the programme has been initiated include Liberia and Uganda.

3. HIV/AIDS Education for Refugee Youth.

## UNHCR special notes and updates

UNHCR, in collaboration with WHO, is currently finalizing a *Guide for the Clinical Management of Rape Survivors*. The *Guide* will help UNHCR and its health partners on the ground to develop protocols that conform to the country of asylum in providing health care services to survivors of rape and collecting clinical evidence that will potentially assist survivors in pursuing their case in court. UNHCR is also finalizing the revised version of the *Guidelines on the Prevention of and Response to Sexual Violence Against Refugees* for field testing. The *Guidelines* will be field tested in refugee situations in various regions and re-issued by December 2002.

3 United Nations Plaza New York, NY 10017 USA [www.unicef.org](http://www.unicef.org)

**UNICEF contacts concerning interpersonal violence:** **Karin Landgren**, Chief, Child Protection, Programme Division  
Tel: 1 212 824 6670 Fax: 1 212 824 6473 E-mail: [klandgren@unicef.org](mailto:klandgren@unicef.org)

## UNICEF background

UNICEF works to ensure that all society's actions pass the litmus test of the 'best interests of the child', a fundamental tenet of the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC), an international human rights treaty ratified by all nations but two. The convention, with its emphasis on non-discrimination and the need to fulfil all rights for all children, provides the ethical framework for UNICEF's work. The Organization also works with partners to end gender violence, and to uphold the rights of girls and women as set forth in the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW). UNICEF supports the full participation of girls and women in their communities and in civic life.

## UNICEF approach

UNICEF's mission regarding interpersonal violence is guided by the CRC, which provides an international framework for the protection of children against violence. Article 19 of the CRC commits governments to protect children from all forms of physical or mental violence, injury or abuse, neglect and negligent treatment, maltreatment and exploitation, including sexual abuse, and Article 34 commits governments to protect children from all forms of sexual exploitation and sexual abuse. Within this context, violence against children includes all forms of physical violence, including corporal punishment; emotional or verbal abuse; sexual abuse; passive violence (such as witnessing domestic violence); and harmful traditional practices, including female genital mutilation, honour killings, and some forms of early marriage.

## UNICEF activities

### GLOBAL-LEVEL ACTIVITIES

At the global level, UNICEF currently supports:

1. Programmes against sexual exploitation of children;
2. Worldwide programmes against child labour;
3. Programmes for the demobilization and reintegration of child soldiers;
4. Programmes in support of psychosocial intervention for children affected by armed conflict;
5. Secure and safe school environments, in particular for girls, including a study to determine the role of violence as an impediment to schooling;
6. Peace education programmes to promote knowledge, skills, attitudes, and values needed to bring about behaviour changes that will enable the prevention and resolution of conflict and violence;
7. Programmes combating gender-based violence, including (e.g.) acid attacks; and
8. Global Campaign against Corporal Punishment.

### REGIONAL AND COUNTRY-LEVEL ACTIVITIES

Most of UNICEF's country offices have programmes to combat violence, sexual exploitation and abuse. These are often intertwined with other programmes such as education, early childhood development, and health. UNICEF programmes seek to prevent and address violence within the family and the community by family members or caregivers or both; in institutions, such as schools, residential care facilities, orphanages, and

places of detention; during armed conflict, including in refugee camp settings; and in instances when children are working and when children are trafficked.

Some examples of UNICEF's efforts as integrated in these programmes include:

**1. Reviews of national legislation and its conformity with the CRC.** Support for reviews in the specific areas of sexual abuse and sexual exploitation has been provided. In Viet Nam, for example, UNICEF has advocated for an amendment to the Penal Code to increase sanctions against adult offenders.

**2. Analysis of the incidence of violence against children and the utility of existing protection systems.** In Cameroon, for example, a UNICEF study on violence against children at home and in primary school revealed that violence against children tends to be generalized and trivialized. About 90% of children between 10 and 16 years of age are regularly beaten in their homes and in primary school.

**3. Support for governmental capacity-building to address sexual abuse and trafficking of children and HIV/AIDS.** Examples from UNICEF's country programmes include:

- ▶ In Cambodia technical and financial assistance from UNICEF is helping to establish the Special Commission on Sexual Abuse and Trafficking of Children within the Ministry of the Interior. UNICEF also supports capacity building in the National Centre for HIV/AIDS, trains working groups to do community education and supports NGOs working with child sex workers.
- ▶ In the Dominican Republic, an analysis was carried out in alliance with the Attorney General's Office to examine which processes the victims of different types of abuse have to go through. The results of that study indicated that in most cases, victims were victimized by the system that was supposed to give them protection and a sense of well-being. This study led to the revision of the roles of the Child- and Women-friendly Police Stations, as well as the Departments of Attention to Families and Sexual Abuse.

**4. Technical and financial assistance for communities to set up local prevention and protection systems.** This includes support for community education and advocacy. Examples include:

- ▶ Thailand, where along with helping to establish local prevention and protection systems, UNICEF's programme also aims to rescue, recover and reintegrate former child sex workers by promoting community watch and referral systems, building capacity for psycho-social counselling, establishing halfway houses and offering vocational training.
- ▶ Moldova, where UNICEF collaborated with the Centre for Documentation on Child Rights, the Child Abuse Prevention Centre and the European Youth Exchange to carry out training on child abuse prevention for children, teachers and parents. The UNICEF office also lent support to sensitization and mobilization activities against child abuse, leading to the elaboration and production of a video of child abuse prevention that was shown on national television.
- ▶ Madagascar, where more than 40 community-based youth workers are organizing monthly meetings with parents and children to discuss child rights and parental and community obligations to protect children against all forms of violence and exploitation, with UNICEF support. As a result of these social mobilization sessions, each month, three to five cases of child maltreatment have been identified and reported to the police or town councils, and referred to local NGOs for support and protection (e.g. counselling, access to education and shelter).

## UNICEF special notes and updates

In January 2002, UNICEF's Executive Board endorsed the agency's top priorities for the period 2002–2005. One of those priorities is the improved protection of children from violence, exploitation, abuse and discrimination. Numerous activities related to violence are foreseen, including in-depth research, global studies and the development of improved indicators.

# UNITED NATIONS INTERREGIONAL CRIME AND JUSTICE RESEARCH INSTITUTE (UNICRI)



Viale Maestri del Lavoro, 10 10127 Turin Italy [www.unicri.it](http://www.unicri.it)

## UNICRI contacts concerning interpersonal violence:

**Anna Alvazzi del Frate**, Expert, Crime Prevention  
Tel: 390 1165 37111 Fax: 390 1163 13368 E-mail: [alvazzi@unicri.it](mailto:alvazzi@unicri.it)

**Manuela Trivelli**, Project Assistant  
Tel: 390 1165 37111 Fax: 390 1163 13368 E-mail: [trivelli@unicri.it](mailto:trivelli@unicri.it)

## UNICRI background

UNICRI was first established in 1968 as the United National Social Defence Research Institute (UNSDRI) by Resolution 1086 B (XXXIX) of the Economic and Social Council. It requested the Secretary-General to proceed with arrangements to strengthen the United Nations action in the prevention and control of both juvenile delinquency and adult criminality. The Institute was intended to carry out international comparative research in support of the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme. In the years that followed, membership in the United Nations increased as more developing countries joined and the nature of the demands placed on the Institute became more complex and variegated. The enlargement of the Institute's scope was formally recognized by the Economic and Social Council when, in 1989, it reconstituted UNSDRI as the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute (UNICRI). Its mandate is 'to contribute, through research, training, field activities and the collection, exchange and dissemination of information, to the formulation and implementation of improved policies in the field of crime prevention and control, due regard being paid to the integration of such policies within broader policies for socioeconomic change and development, and to the protection of human rights'. Within its mandate, UNICRI carries out a variety of projects, many of which deal with violence-related issues.

## UNICRI approach

A fundamental requirement of a prevention-oriented approach to crime is the availability of extensive and reliable data. The Institute has developed standardized tools for assessing criminal violence experienced by population groups, aimed at allowing international comparisons of data; developing crime prevention strategies; and repeating similar studies at the national and international levels.

## UNICRI activities

Aspects of UNICRI's mission relevant to the prevention of interpersonal violence include collecting data on a regular basis through high-quality criminal victimization surveys at the international level. The aim is to provide policy-makers with easily accessible information for developing crime prevention and criminal justice strategies. As regards violence against women, it is expected that data collected will assist in awareness-raising, assistance to victims, development of legislative measures, criminal justice recommendations, prevention strategies and procedural safeguards for domestic violence situations.

## GLOBAL-LEVEL ACTIVITIES

At the global level, UNICRI's projects include:

1. The development and coordination of the In-

**ternational Crime Victim Survey (ICVS)** (since 1990). The ICVS is a household survey addressing crime-related issues in over 70 countries. ICVS questions dealing with interpersonal violence are those on assault/threat, robbery and sexual assault. As of November 2001, the database contained 220 000 cases.

**2. International Violence against Women Survey (IVAWS).** Launched in 2000 by UNICRI, the European Institute for Crime Prevention and Control and Statistics Canada, IVAWS is an international survey developed on the model of the ICVS but focused specifically on violence against women, including physical, sexual, and emotional violence.

## REGIONAL AND COUNTRY-LEVEL ACTIVITIES

UNICRI has also developed several projects related to interpersonal violence at both regional and country-levels, including:

**1. Core Training Curriculum to Prevent and Address Domestic Violence (1995–ongoing).** This project, undertaken in cooperation with the European Institute for Crime Prevention and Control, aims to develop a core training curriculum for a course to prevent and address domestic violence. Pilot projects and training courses were conducted in Estonia, Lithuania, and several countries in Latin

America to assess the validity and the flexibility of the core curriculum.

**2. Victims of Crime in the Balkan Region (1998–1999).** A workshop on criminal victimization was held in the Balkan region in 1998 and the report *Victims of Crime in the Balkan Region* was published (UNICRI series Issues and Reports No.11).

**3. Criminal victimization in countries in transition (1998–1999).** This is a publication of regional findings of the 1996 ICVS in Central-Eastern Europe and CIS.

**4. Assessing Violence, Corruption and Organized Crime (1999–2001).** This project aims to further promote the collection of information on the exposure of citizens and businesses to conventional crime and violence, corruption and organized crime. It seeks to promote the development of better informed crime reduction policies, involving the community and the business sectors in five Eastern-Central European countries, namely Belarus, Bulgaria, Lithuania, Russia and Ukraine.

**5. Criminal victimization in urban Europe (2001–first trimester 2002).** This publication of the regional findings of the 2000 ICVS focuses on large cities and urban areas in 26 European countries.

# UNITED NATIONS INSTITUTE FOR DISARMAMENT RESEARCH (UNIDIR)



# UNIDIR

Palais des Nations CH-1211 Geneva 10 Switzerland [www.unog.ch/unidir](http://www.unog.ch/unidir)

## UNIDIR contacts concerning interpersonal violence:

**Christophe Carle**, Deputy Director

Tel: 41 22 917 1793 Fax: 41 22 917 0176 E-mail: [ccarle@unog.ch](mailto:ccarle@unog.ch)

**Patricia Lewis**, Director

Tel: 41 22 917 4293 Fax: 41 22 917 0176 E-mail: [plewis@unog.ch](mailto:plewis@unog.ch)

**Nicolas Gerard**, Research Programme Manager and Conference Organizer

Tel: 41 22 917 1149 Fax: 41 22 917 0176 E-mail: [ngerard@unog.ch](mailto:ngerard@unog.ch)

## UNIDIR background

The United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research (UNIDIR) was established in 1980. It is an autonomous institution within the framework of the United Nations, established by the General Assembly for the purpose of undertaking independent research on disarmament and related problems, particularly international security issues. The Institute's work aims at providing the international community with more diversified and complete data on problems relating to international security, the armaments race and disarmament in all fields, so as to facilitate progress towards greater security for all States and towards the economic and social development of all peoples. Other aims are to promote informed participation by all States in disarmament efforts; assist in negotiations on disarmament and efforts to ensure greater international security at a progressively lower level of armaments; and conduct in-depth, forward-looking and long-term research on disarmament.

## UNIDIR approach

As a security and disarmament institute, UNIDIR addresses interpersonal violence mainly in the context of post-conflict situations. Its work is based on a concept of human security, which cuts across the more

conventional boundaries of security and disarmament studies. UNIDIR's research is governed by the view that all forms of weapons are relevant to human security, from the interpersonal, via the collective, to the global level, and from small arms and landmines, via major conventional weapons, to weapons of mass destruction (chemical, biological and nuclear). From among these various issues, the uncontrolled availability of small arms (whether in pre-conflict, conflictual or especially in post-conflict situations) is clearly the one with the most direct impact on interpersonal violence. Research on policy options designed to enhance control over small arms can therefore contribute to preventing some forms of interpersonal violence.

## UNIDIR activities

The current UNIDIR projects outlined below are those having the most relevance to interpersonal violence and its prevention. Small arms issues are prominent in these activities.

### GLOBAL-LEVEL ACTIVITIES

1. On a global scale, UNIDIR's work addresses issues

related to the civilian possession of military weapons, as well as more technical aspects such as the design of a worldwide system for the tracing and marking of small arms. The latter is conducted in association with the Small Arms Survey.

2. In partnership with the Quakers United Nations Office (QUNO) and the Programme for Strategic and International Security Studies of the Graduate Institute for International Studies (PSIS), UNIDIR conducts meetings and seminars in the 'Geneva Forum' series, dealing with numerous aspects of security and disarmament. The Geneva Forum also brings together periodically the various Geneva-based United Nations agencies and NGOs, notably those involved in humanitarian work, to discuss their respective approaches and to encourage coordination of their activities related to small arms. Similarly, UNIDIR conducts meetings in New York and Geneva in cooperation with the United Nations Department for Disarmament Affairs (DDA) on the theme of 'Disarmament as Humanitarian Action'.

## REGIONAL AND COUNTRY-LEVEL ACTIVITIES

1. On a regional scale, the project on peace-building and practical disarmament in West Africa has already resulted in publications on the West African small arms moratorium, on Mali and on Sierra Leone. Current work focuses on Côte d'Ivoire, Guinea and Liberia, with the aim of informing and encouraging the direct participation of civil society in efforts to control small arms in the West African subregion.

## UNIDIR special notes and updates

In 2002, UNIDIR will launch a new project involving cross-national and cross-regional comparisons of experiences to date in the collecting of weapons handed over in exchange for development-related goods and services. This work will rely on the use of participatory monitoring and evaluation techniques, bringing a new dimension to UNIDIR's prior series of studies entitled 'Disarmament and Conflict Resolution', published in the mid-1990s.

# UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT FUND FOR WOMEN (UNIFEM)



304 East 45th St. 15th Floor New York, NY 10017 USA [www.unifem.undp.org](http://www.unifem.undp.org)

## UNIFEM contacts concerning interpersonal violence:

**Roxanna Carrillo**, Human Rights Adviser

Tel: 212 906 6454 Fax: 212 906 6705 E-mail: [roxanna.carrillo@undp.org](mailto:roxanna.carrillo@undp.org)

**Promita Sengupta**, Trust Fund Manager

Tel: 212 906 5149 Fax: 212 906 6705 E-mail: [promita.sengupta@undp.org](mailto:promita.sengupta@undp.org)

## UNIFEM background

The United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM) was established in 1976. UNIFEM supports and advocates for innovative and catalytic activities that give voice and visibility to the women of the developing world. The fund is dedicated to supporting women's political and economic empowerment in developing countries. It works with United Nations, government and NGO partners to mainstream gender in all levels of development planning and practice, and strives to link the needs and concerns of women to critical issues on national, regional and global agendas.

## UNIFEM approach

In its work, UNIFEM addresses mainly gender-based violence (understood as physical and sexual violence linked with psychological violence and economic disparities). Its approach is based on the Declaration Against Violence Against Women, adopted by the United Nations General Assembly in 1993, and the Platform for Action from the United Nations Fourth World Conference on Women in Beijing. Both documents define gender-based violence as the violation of women's human rights and a form of discrimination that prevents women from participating fully in society and fulfilling their potential as human beings.

## UNIFEM activities

### GLOBAL-LEVEL ACTIVITIES

Regarding violence against women, UNIFEM is currently involved in the following projects at the global level:

**1. The Trust Fund in Support of Actions to Eliminate Violence Against Women.** The Trust Fund was established at UNIFEM in 1996 by a United Nations General Assembly resolution. It grew out of the urgent calls for action to eliminate violence at the 1995 Fourth World Conference on Women that amplified the calls made at both the Vienna and Cairo conferences in 1993 and 1994. The primary goal of the Trust Fund is to identify and support local, national, regional and international initiatives to prevent and eliminate violence against women. Since the beginning of its operations in 1996, the Trust Fund has awarded US\$ 5.3 million in grants to 127 initiatives in over 70 countries. Projects are wide-ranging, including such initiatives as national level efforts to combat trafficking, local campaigns to end female genital mutilation, and strategies to train judges and police to respond more effectively to domestic violence.

**2. Global Videoconference.** In 1999, UNIFEM spearheaded a landmark Global Videoconference that

linked five sites around the world to the United Nations General Assembly. In the presence of the United Nations Secretary-General, Member State representatives, heads of United Nations agencies and audiences worldwide. Women survivors of violence joined activists worldwide to highlight work that shows that ending gender-based violence can become a reality. The Global Videoconference was unique in that it stimulated a vibrant global conversation using new communications technologies. The <end-violence> electronic working group, launched by UNIFEM in partnership with the Education and Development Centre and the World Bank, brought together more than 2 500 subscribers from 120 countries to engage in dialogue and exchange ideas and experience on how to end gender-based violence.

**3. Electronic Working Group.** The <end violence> electronic working group was re-launched in 2001. This discussion list has previously proved highly successful as a forum for exchanging information on strategies, best practices and programmes dealing with violence against women. In addition to the group's original list of subscribers, the dialogue was joined by a discussion group on male involvement and responsibility in eliminating violence against women.

**4. Advocacy for Gender Justice.** This programme supported the participation of NGO partners in advocating for the establishment of the International Criminal Court (ICC) and to ensure that the ICC incorporates principles of gender justice. In the future, UNIFEM plans to support its partner NGOs to monitor the Court to ensure it fairly and effectively prosecutes cases of gender violence.

## REGIONAL AND COUNTRY-LEVEL ACTIVITIES

UNIFEM's regional- and country-level work is organized through 13 regional offices as well as through teams of gender advisers and gender specialists who work within the context of the resident coordinator system to support UNDP and United Nations system activities in different countries. Projects and programmes (many funded through the Trust Fund) also owe much to NGOs, who propose or help define the activities and who are often largely responsible for undertaking them. With respect to gender-based vio-

lence, this network has undertaken programmes and projects in areas that include:

**1. Regional public awareness and advocacy campaigns to address violence against women and children.** For example, UNIFEM East and South East Asia's regional programme, *Promoting the Realization of Women's Human Rights through the Elimination of Violence Against Women* is funding media campaigns, workshops, television shows and poster campaigns to place the issue of violence against women on the policy agenda of governments at all levels, and to strengthen the capacity of civil society organizations and institutions to collaborate, advocate and educate citizens about violence against women.

**2. National public awareness campaigns.** For example, the Programme for Judicial and Legal Cadres Awareness Raising About Violence Against Women in Yemen sought to train selected groups within the legal system and human rights organizations on how to deal with cases of violence against women and launched a media campaign against discriminatory attitudes and practices regarding cases of violence against women.

**3. Reviews of national legislation.** Reviews were carried out to evaluate existing legislation on gender-based violence and to advocate for approval of more efficacious laws. The Violence against Women in Mongolia project undertaken by the National Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women Watch Network Centre, for example, advocated the approval of draft legislation on domestic violence and drafted and advocated for a law on sexual harassment.

**4. Support for governmental capacity building to address sexual abuse, the trafficking of women and children, and HIV/AIDS.** An example of this effort is UNIFEM's work in Maharashtra, India. In partnership with the Office of the Deputy Inspector General of Police, the Department of Women and Children, the Government of Maharashtra, and the Tata Institute of Social Sciences, UNIFEM aims to bring about an effective police response to women victims of violence. Interventions include setting up special facilities for women in police stations, gender sensitizing police personnel and placing trained social

workers in police stations. The cells provide support services to victims of violence that includes legal advice and trauma counselling.

**5. Community education and advocacy.** This was conducted to improve learning and understanding of social and gender issues to overcome stereotypi-

cal beliefs, and to deepen understanding of the human rights framework and of laws related to women. An example of this is the series of community interventions organized under the Regional programme Life Free of Violence-Reduction of Violence Against Women in Latin America and the Caribbean (with UNICEF, UNDP and UNFPA).



# UNIVERSITY FOR PEACE

P.O. Box 138-6100 Ciudad Colón Costa Rica [www.upeace.org](http://www.upeace.org)

## University for Peace contacts concerning interpersonal violence:

**Abelardo Brenes**, Senior Adviser in Education  
Tel: 506 205 9089 Fax: 506 249 1929 E-mail: [abrenes@upeace.org](mailto:abrenes@upeace.org)

**Frans van Haren**, Vice Rector for Institutional Affairs  
Tel: 506 205 9019 Fax: 506 249 1929 E-mail: [fvanharen@upeace.org](mailto:fvanharen@upeace.org)

## University for Peace background

The University for Peace was established as a Treaty Organization, with its own charter in an international agreement endorsed by the General Assembly in Resolution 35/55 of 5 December 1980. Its mission is 'to provide humanity with an international institution of higher education for peace with the aim of promoting among all human beings a spirit of understanding, tolerance and peaceful coexistence, to stimulate cooperation among peoples and to help lessen obstacles and threats to world peace and progress in keeping with the noble aspirations proclaimed in the Charter of the United Nations'. The University for Peace headquarters is in Costa Rica, a country recognized worldwide for its efforts to promote peace and democracy. The campus, situated on 303 hectares (757 acres), including a sizeable portion of primary forest, lies about 26 kilometres west of the capital San Jose, in the Central Valley.

## University for Peace approach

The University for Peace's work on preventing interpersonal violence is based on its Culture of Peace and Democracy in Central America Programme and its *Integral Model of Education for Peace*. The latter assumes that there are certain universal values that constitute the foundation of a culture of peace, in particular, that all people are equal in relation to basic needs and legitimate aspirations, and the quest to live in peace can be considered to be a synthetic expression of these values.

The Integral Model assumes a holistic approach to human rights and freedoms, which considers them as forming an interdependent and indivisible set. Given

this perspective, 'peace' is presented as a state of integrity, security, balance, harmony and purposefulness in life to which all humans aspire. From the perspective of our interrelationships, it is posited that each person lives within three contexts of interrelationship, which implies three contexts in which either violence or peace can be expressed: in relationship to oneself, in relation to others, and in relation to nature. A culture of peace, therefore, needs to simultaneously be constructed in all these contexts, at ethical, mental, emotional and action levels. The key to achieving this is through developing human responsibility within the contexts of the family, community, organization, the nation and the international arena. Particular attention is given to developing conflict resolution capacities, as well as non-violent action methodologies for social justice.

## University for Peace activities

### REGIONAL AND COUNTRY-LEVEL ACTIVITIES

The University for Peace's activities involving interpersonal violence have been centred on its 'Culture of Peace and Democracy in Central America Programme'. In the programme's initial phase, from October 1994 to December 1996, its objectives included:

- ▶ contributing to developing a culture of peace in the area, incorporating patterns of dialogue, respect, tolerance and social responsibility;
- ▶ promoting the development of values and behaviours that make possible peaceful human relations and the respect for human rights, in the framework

of the ethnic and cultural diversity that characterize the region;

- ▶ contributing to the establishment of consensus-building opportunities between institutions and persons representative of diverse tendencies of opinion in each country; and
- ▶ producing bridges for interchange and joint action between diverse organizations that promote integration, sustainable development and a culture of peace.

In 1996 the Central American Governments appraised the programme's results favourably. Consequently, a mandate was given to the University for Peace to carry out a second phase from January 1997 to May 2001. Violence-prevention activities during this phase have included:

### **1. Formal education.**

- ▶ designing and implementing curricula and programmes in a culture of peace at the university level, as well as designing interdisciplinary Chairs in Human Rights and Peace Education in partner universities throughout the region;
- ▶ incorporating the themes of culture of peace and human rights into the official programmes of primary and secondary school;
- ▶ designing and implementing extracurricular activities at the secondary school level, relating to electoral processes, sustainable development, and the prevention of natural disasters;
- ▶ developing and validating a new conception for peace education and culture of peace production, through community education, which integrates the educational processes in schools with educational activities involving families and community organizations to identify, apply and consolidate peaceful values and life practices. Through the cooperative linkage with journalist and media networks, these processes and products are then disseminated through the public media to achieve a broader educational impact; and
- ▶ creating diverse forums and other spaces to discuss and reflect on the significance of these processes and other peace-related issues of public concern.

### **2. Democratic security.**

- ▶ researching, teaching and promoting democratic security by implementing courses on conflict reso-

lution in relations between the police and communities;

- ▶ developing courses in peace education for military cadets at the graduate level and in the democratic management of conflicts and international relations at the post-graduate level; and
- ▶ developing courses on the Integral Model of Education for Peace, Democracy and Sustainable Development for military officers.

### **3. Educational communication.**

- ▶ training and creating networks of social communicators, emphasizing the transmission and dissemination of values and principles of the culture of peace; non-violent relationships; an ethic of responsibility regarding electoral processes; and, in general, the role of social communicators in consolidating democracy and the culture of peace in the Central American region; and
- ▶ creating innovative approaches to promoting peace education through sports journalism. This has shown itself to be a potentially highly effective channel for fostering values of peaceful relationships.

### **4. Community education.**

- ▶ training for capacity-building and development of local potentialities for expressing autochthonous values of cultures of peace; and
- ▶ creating festivals, as well as diverse cultural (visual, musical, theatrical and dance) expressions with peace-related themes, thus endeavouring to show that peace is not only a philosophy, but also a concrete experience of life. Particular attention has been devoted to working with children and youth.

Other parts of the programme include activities connected with electoral processes and a culture of disaster prevention.

## **University for Peace special notes & updates**

Currently, the experiences, methodologies and educational materials developed in the Culture of Peace and Democracy in Central America Programme are being used for developing an international Master's degree programme in peace education. The University for Peace is also creating a Master's degree programme in human security.

# WORLD BANK GROUP (WBG)



1818 H Street NW Washington, D.C. 20433 United States of America [www.worldbank.org](http://www.worldbank.org)

## World Bank Group contacts concerning interpersonal violence:

**Florence Baingana**, Mental Health Specialist, Health, Nutrition and Population Human Development Network  
Tel: 202 458 5939 Fax: 202 522 3489 E-mail: [fbaingana@worldbank.org](mailto:fbaingana@worldbank.org)

**Helene Monika Carlsson**, Gender Specialist, Gender Division, Poverty Reduction and Economic Management Network  
Tel: 202 473 4822 Fax: 202 522 3237 E-mail: N/A

**Jamil Salmi**, Sector Manager, Education, Human Development Network  
Tel: 202 473 3445 Fax: 202 614 0075 E-mail: [jsalmi@worldbank.org](mailto:jsalmi@worldbank.org)

## World Bank Group background

The World Bank Group was founded in 1944. It is one of the world's largest sources of development assistance. It provides loans and credits to its client countries, and works with government agencies, NGOs and the private sector to formulate assistance strategies. The World Bank uses its financial resources, its highly trained staff and its extensive knowledge base to help individually each developing country establish economic growth that is stable, sustainable and equitable. The World Bank's mission is 'to fight poverty with passion and professionalism for lasting results; to help people help themselves and their environment by providing resources, sharing knowledge, building capacity, and forging partnerships in the public and private sectors; and to be an excellent institution able to attract, excite, and nurture committed staff with exceptional skills who know how to listen and learn.'

## World Bank Group approach

The World Bank's mission recognizes the fact that interpersonal violence is a major constraint to sustainable development. Unless people are free from the threat of violence, they will not be able to realize their other rights, which in turn will deter them from participating in the process or the benefits of devel-

opment. The World Bank is providing assistance in a number of works that are related to interpersonal violence, particularly gender-based violence that has steep economic, social and human costs.

## World Bank Group activities

Interpersonal violence-related activities are incorporated into the World Bank's agenda through its research programme, lending and non-lending projects, policy dialogues with governments, and various partnerships and consultations with other organizations.

### GLOBAL-LEVEL ACTIVITIES

**1. Research:** The Bank has pioneered and supported research in a series of areas relating to interpersonal violence. Among these are:

- ▶ *Research on gender-based violence.* This includes the studies *Violence Against Women: The Hidden Health Burden* (Heise, Pitanguy, and German, 1994) and *Confronting Crisis: A Comparative Study of Household Responses to Poverty and Vulnerability in Four Poor Urban Communities* (Moser, 1996). These studies have provided compelling evidence of the high economic as well as social and personal costs of gender-based violence.

- ▶ *Research on poverty and domestic violence.* Deepa Narayan's recently published *Voices of the Poor: Can Anyone Hear Us* and *Crying out for Change*, posit that domestic violence is a key dimension of powerlessness and ill-being. Of the communities visited by the study's research team 90% reported that domestic violence was common in their community. A key message from the study is that the world looks very different through the eyes of a poor man or woman and that the prevention of violence against women must be factored into development efforts.
- ▶ *Research on violence and crime.* In 1999, the Development Research Group launched a research project on the Economics of Civil War, Crime, and Violence. The project has produced and commissioned a number of empirical and theoretical studies on interpersonal violence. Some of these are listed in the section on violence-related publications and other materials produced by United Nations agencies. For more information, please refer to the project's web site: <http://www.worldbank.org/research/conflict/>.

**2. Intra-agency advocacy.** The World Bank is also acting to increase awareness within its own Organization on the issue of gender-based violence. For example, during an internal learning week (PREM week 1999) the World Bank organized a panel on the economic costs of violence and its impact on development. Similarly, the World Bank organized a conference on Gender, Armed Conflict and Political Violence in June 1999. The conference explored the gender aspects of violence and the impact of armed and political violence on gender relations and gender equality.

## REGIONAL AND COUNTRY-LEVEL ACTIVITIES

**1. Research.** World Bank research has examined gender-based violence; see, for example, *Gender Perspectives on Measuring Crime and Violence in Latin America* (Shrader, 2000) and *Terror as a Bargaining Instrument: A Case Study of Dowry Violence in Rural India* (Bloch and Rao, 2000). It has also pioneered research on gender-based violence in conflict and post-conflict settings, such as in *Violence in a Post-Conflict Context: Urban Poor Perceptions from Guatemala* (Moser

and McIlwaine, 2000). In addition, the World Bank is undertaking collaborative research. For example, in Bangladesh, the World Bank is working in partnership with women's organizations, legal aid groups and NGOs to develop a participatory study on gender-based violence.

**2. Reviews of national legislation and formulation of laws and action plans to stem interpersonal violence.** Examples include:

- ▶ The Latin American and the Caribbean Region's Women and Justice Pilot Project in Argentina, established for the purpose of analysing the international and national provisions that frame society's reactions to violence against women and recent judicial discourse in Argentina. Constitutional and legislative provisions and judicial processes were studied so as to provide a better understanding of existing gender stereotypes and how women who are victims of violence fare in their interactions with the legal and penal systems.
- ▶ During the Gender and Law Workshop sponsored by the World Bank in Kenya in November 1998, Ministers from Ethiopia, the United Republic of Tanzania and Zimbabwe tackled the issue of violence against women. Under Ethiopia's direction a regional plan of action was undertaken to prevent and mitigate violence against women.
- ▶ The World Bank supported Senegal's adoption of a law banning female genital mutilation.

**2. Capacity development and training.** The World Bank supports capacity building and training both for states and civil society groups. Some examples of its work include:

- ▶ The Country Assistance Strategy discussion for the Republic of Korea included a preparatory workshop on women and the family. As a result, there is now support for a programme strengthening the services provided by the Ministry of Health for family issues, including services to reduce domestic violence.
- ▶ The Ecuador Judicial Reform Project's Programme for Law and Justice provides small grants to groups in civil society and emphasizes improving access to the judicial system. The majority of these activities, including four pilot legal services centres, serve women's legal needs. The centres provide consultation on issues such as domestic violence, sexual

violence against children, and child support. They also offer legal services for low-income women, many of whom have been under-served by the judicial system because of excessive delays in family law cases.

- ▶ The Lithuania Social Policy and Community Services Development Project's Battered Women's Shelter, which will provide temporary residence for battered women and their children as well as social services to help women find permanent and safe living accommodations. Project monitoring will pay special attention to the number of women served, the impact of the pilot project on women, and the appropriateness of the project's design.
- ▶ The World Bank has provided assistance to several NGOs in Africa and supported legal reform in Ethiopia dealing with gender violence.

**3. Advocacy.** The World Bank also supports advocacy efforts by partners. For example:

- ▶ In November 2001, the World Bank's Latin America and Caribbean Region (Human Development) organized in Medellin, Colombia a national workshop on Education for Peace, where international and Colombian experiences were reviewed and discussed.
- ▶ The World Bank's country team in Bangkok, Thailand in partnership with the Office of the National

Commission on Women's Affairs and the Office of the Permanent Secretary – Prime Minister's Office in Bangkok, jointly produced the study, *Out of the Silence: Fighting Violence Against Women in Thailand*. The study helped increase awareness of gender-based violence and stressed the importance of changing attitudes towards this problem, particularly among policy-makers, law enforcement officers, judges and other officials.

- ▶ The World Bank and UNIFEM cosponsored an electronic virtual working group <end-violence>, to which more than 1 000 people subscribed. The dialogue culminated in a global teleconference on International Women's Day on 8 March 1999. The World Bank President participated in the global teleconference on the World Bank's behalf via a videotaped message. In addition, the World Bank provided telecommunications support and enabled connection with five sites in Belgium, India, Kenya and Mexico.
- ▶ In Ecuador, the World Bank, in collaboration with several other organizations such as the Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations, UNDP, UNESCO, UNICEF, UNIFEM, and WHO, is participating in the United Nations campaign 'For Women's Human Rights'. The campaign's objective is to increase awareness that violence against women violates human rights.

# WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION (WHO)



20 Avenue Appia CH-1211 Geneva 27 Switzerland [www.who.int](http://www.who.int)

## WHO contacts concerning interpersonal violence:

**Alexander Butchart**, Acting Team Leader, Prevention of Violence Team, Injuries and Violence Prevention Department  
Tel: 41 22 791 4001 Fax: 41 22 791 4332 E-mail: [butcharta@who.int](mailto:butcharta@who.int)

**David Meddings**, Medical Officer, Human Security and Small Arms, Injuries and Violence Prevention Department  
Tel: 41 22 791 3798 Fax: 41 22 791 4332 E-mail: [meddingsd@who.int](mailto:meddingsd@who.int)

**Simone Colairo**, Assistant, Prevention of Violence Team, Injuries and Violence Prevention Department  
Tel: 41 22 791 2533 Fax: 41 22 791 4332 E-mail: [colairos@who.int](mailto:colairos@who.int)

## WHO background

The constitution of the World Health Organization (WHO) was adopted at the International Health Conference convened by the United Nations Economic and Social Council in New York in 1946. WHO's goal is the "attainment by all peoples of the highest possible level of health". Health as defined in WHO's constitution is "a state of complete physical, mental and social well-being and not merely the absence of disease and infirmity". As the premier specialized agency of the United Nations for health, WHO promotes technical cooperation for health among nations, implements programmes to control and eradicate disease and strives to improve the quality of human life.

## WHO approach

WHO defines interpersonal violence as "the intentional use of physical force or power, threatened or actual, against another person or a group that either results in (or has a high likelihood of resulting in) injury, death, psychological harm, maldevelopment, or deprivation". Within this definition, interpersonal violence includes family and partner violence occurring between family members and intimates, and violence between acquaintances and strangers that is not intended to further the aims of any formally de-

finied group or cause. WHO's mission regarding interpersonal violence is to apply the insights and tools of public health to its prevention to improve well being and reduce the burden of disease.

## WHO activities

Several groups within WHO are involved in work on preventing interpersonal violence. These include the Injuries and Violence Prevention Department, the Ageing and Life Course Programme, the Child and Adolescent Health and Development Department, and the Gender and Women's Health Department. The WHO contacts listed above would be able to refer the reader to the appropriate contacts within these groups for additional information about the following WHO projects.

## GLOBAL-LEVEL ACTIVITIES

### 1. World report on violence and health

► *World report on violence and health* (a three-year project that began in March 1999). The report, the first of its kind to address violence as a major public health concern, seeks to raise awareness about the problem of violence globally, make the case

that violence is preventable, and highlight the crucial role that public health has to play in addressing its causes and consequences. The report describes the magnitude and impact of violence throughout the world; illustrates the key risk factors for violence; summarizes the responses that have been tried to date and what is known about their effectiveness; and makes recommendations for action at local, national, and international levels. The report examines a broad spectrum of violence, including child abuse and neglect by caregivers, youth violence, violence by intimate partners, sexual violence, elder abuse, suicide, and collective violence. It also includes an annex with regional and country data derived from the WHO Mortality and Morbidity Database. The global release of the report in October 2002 will launch the beginning of a concerted violence prevention campaign involving WHO and its many violence prevention partners around the world.

## 2. Policy development

► *Framework for Interpersonal Violence Prevention* (a three-year project that began in July 2001). The Framework for Interpersonal Violence Prevention is a structure to improve the coordination of violence prevention activities across all levels and sectors in all regions and countries of the world. The framework seeks to consolidate the public health contribution to reducing the disease burden arising from interpersonal violence by providing guidance to those interested in investing in interpersonal violence prevention. The framework, which is being developed through extensive consultation with representatives of various disciplines, United Nations agencies and NGOs, will comprise a summary document outlining the essential elements for violence prevention at national, regional and global levels as well as a series of advocacy documents.

## 3. Research

► *Multi-country Study on Small Arms and Health* (an ongoing project that began in January 2002). This effort is the major WHO contribution to implementing the Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects (A/CONF.192/L.6). In a number of countries affected by high levels of

armed violence, a variety of data collection methodologies will be implemented to provide a better description of the direct and indirect health effects of armed violence. The data collection will also offer a better understanding of the determinants of armed violence, insight into evidence-based preventive policies and programmes that could be developed, and enhancement of the capacity to allow for ongoing monitoring and evaluation of preventive policies and programmes.

- *Database of Good Practices for the Prevention of Interpersonal Violence* (an ongoing project that began in December 2001). This project began with development of a handbook specifying criteria for identifying good practices for interpersonal violence prevention. This handbook is being used to collect information about exemplary programmes for preventing interpersonal violence, which will be regularly updated.
- *Review of Violence against Women and HIV/AIDS Testing and Disclosure*. WHO, with financial support from UNAIDS, organized a meeting in October 2000 to review current activities to address the intersection between domestic and sexual violence and HIV/AIDS, and make recommendations for a research and action agenda to address this.
- *Economic Dimensions of Violence and Violence Prevention* (a one-year project that began January 2002). This project responds to the need for a comprehensive review of research on the economic dimensions of interpersonal violence and its prevention, not only with regard to its impact on individuals, communities and societies, but also concerning the ways in which interpersonal violence alters economic processes within societies. The study seeks to provide information for advocacy arguments geared towards increasing human and financial investment in interpersonal violence prevention.
- *The Contribution of International Legal Instruments toward the Prevention of Interpersonal Violence* (a one-year project that began in August 2001). The goal of the project is to systematically assess the prevention potential of existing international legal and human rights instruments, and to increase their impact by raising awareness of their existence and improving their implementation.
- *Multi-level Methods to Study Determinants of Interpersonal Violence* (an ongoing research project that began in 2002.) A research proposal is be-

ing produced analysing the current gaps in knowledge about determinants of violence in developing country settings, identifying the strengths and limitations of existing methodologies and proposing modifications for their improvement. A global research protocol for conducting multi-level studies on the determinants of interpersonal violence in developing country settings will be produced and subsequently tested in select countries across WHO regions.

#### 4. Guidelines

- ▶ *Guidelines for Improving Health Sector Responses to Sexual Violence* (an ongoing project that began in June 2001). Following a June 2001 expert consultation on health sector responses to sexual violence, this project involves preparing guidelines for country-level actions to strengthen policies and health and medico-legal services for victims of sexual violence.
- ▶ *Guidelines for the Prevention of Child Abuse and Neglect* (a project planned for completion in 2003). With the International Society for the Prevention of Child Abuse and Neglect, WHO is developing a set of multisectoral guidelines for the primary, secondary and tertiary prevention of child abuse and neglect. Sectors include: health, social, legal, education, policy makers, media, NGOs, donors, and the community.

#### 5. Education

- ▶ *Curriculum Development* (a two-year project that began in May 2001). This project aims to develop guidelines for preparing injury and violence prevention curricula in schools of public health, medicine, nursing and allied health. The project will involve gathering curricula on injury and violence prevention currently available in such schools around the world, and then, in collaboration with a group of experts representing all regions, identifying core topics within this field, and designing and pilot testing curricula that are adaptable to different educational systems.

### REGIONAL AND COUNTRY-LEVEL ACTIVITIES

#### 1. Policy and programme development

- ▶ WHO regional offices are working with member states to develop regional and national poli-

cies and programmes regarding interpersonal violence. Some, such as the WHO Eastern Mediterranean Region, have passed resolutions on violence control urging member states to conduct research on the determinants of violence in the region, establish national committees to develop long-term strategies to address these determinants, and involve all sectors of the community in the implementation of national strategies. In support of these efforts, WHO regional offices facilitate collaboration of multi-disciplinary coalitions involving governments, NGOs, and other partners.

#### 2. Research

- ▶ *WHO Multi-country Study on Women's Health and Domestic Violence*. This research initiative is led by WHO headquarters in collaboration with institutions in eight countries, namely Bangladesh, Brazil, Japan, Peru, Namibia, Tanzania, Thailand, and Samoa. The study aims to obtain reliable estimates of the prevalence of violence against women; document the health consequences of intimate partner violence; identify risk and protective factors; and explore and compare the strategies and services used by women who experience violence. Through this project a methodology for measuring intimate partner violence across cultures and ethical and safety guidelines for research in this field have been developed.
- ▶ *Global Response to Elder Abuse Together – GREAT* (an ongoing project beginning 2001). GREAT began as a collaborative research project involving WHO headquarters, the International Network for the Prevention of Elder Abuse and HelpAge International to assess the perceptions of older people and primary health care professionals concerning elder abuse. Participating countries were Argentina, Austria, Brazil, Canada, India, Kenya, Lebanon and Sweden. Follow-up to the publication of the research will include developing, piloting and disseminating a research methodology kit on elder abuse for primary health care professionals in developing countries for use as a tool in gathering data and information about elder abuse in different settings.
- ▶ Based on information gathered through recently established injury and violence surveillance systems, some WHO regional offices, including the WHO South East Asia Region, have prepared regional

profiles on injuries and violence. These reflect data and information on the magnitude of violence in the region. WHO regional and country offices also conduct research on specific forms of interpersonal violence in select countries. Examples include studies from the WHO Africa Region on sexual violence; from the WHO Region of the Americas on youth violence; and from the WHO European Region on child abuse and neglect, domestic and gender-based violence, and the trafficking of girls and women. In all WHO regional offices, there are plans to conduct comprehensive research on various aspects of interpersonal violence in the future.

### 3. Guidelines

- ▶ WHO regional offices are working with Member States to prepare guidelines on various issues related to interpersonal violence. These include guidelines for the surveillance of injuries and violence, and, in select regions, guidelines for health professionals for the management of cases of child abuse and neglect, domestic and gender-based violence, and sexual violence.

### 4. Education

- ▶ WHO regional offices are also working with Member States to develop training packages for health professionals on various issues related to interpersonal violence. In the WHO European Region, training packages have been prepared on issues related to child protection. In the WHO Region of the Americas, training is facilitated through WHO Collaborating Centers on Injuries and Violence Prevention.

## WHO special notes and updates

For the years 2002 and 2003, WHO's major activities for the prevention of interpersonal violence will revolve around a global campaign for violence prevention, which began with the launch of the *World Report on Violence and Health* in October 2002. The campaign seeks to increase the understanding of violence as a major public health problem and improve the availability of resources for violence prevention efforts.



# Conclusion

**T**HIS *Guide to United Nations Resources and Activities for the Prevention of Interpersonal Violence* demonstrates that United Nations agencies are actively engaged in efforts to prevent interpersonal violence. Given their respective missions, their work is largely founded on core competencies in research, prevention or advocacy and on sectoral foci targeting specific groups such as children, women, or refugees, or specific issues such as health, human rights or crime. Although at times conducted in cooperation with one or two other United Nations agencies, the work is often done by individual agencies. What is lacking in guiding their work is a common set of strategies to facilitate implementation of the stated goal within the United Nations system to end interpersonal violence.

The Guide highlights areas of potential synergy and suggests gaps where further action is required. It is clear that much could be done to enhance collaboration in research, prevention and advocacy. To improve the design and implementation of prevention efforts, agencies would benefit from greater access to data and information currently available and more comprehensive research on various aspects of the problem of interpersonal violence. Prevention efforts would need to be rigorously evaluated, and the results of these evaluations compiled and shared broadly among agencies and their partners. In order to strengthen the role of agencies as advocates for violence prevention, agencies would benefit from developing a common set of messages about the causes and consequences of interpersonal violence, and ways to prevent it.

In the November 2001 meeting on United Nations Collaboration for the Prevention of Interpersonal Violence, representatives of a dozen United Nations agencies established guidance for effective collaboration on the prevention of interpersonal violence.

- ▶ Collaboration should be complementary to each agency's competency-based and sectoral responses, serving as practical extensions of existing programmes.
- ▶ Collaboration should be multi-purpose, furthering a number of different related prevention goals. Improving understanding of the causes and consequences of interpersonal violence, for example, in turn enhances the abilities of agencies to serve as effective advocates for prevention.
- ▶ Collaboration should be inclusive, involving not only United Nations entities, but also governments, NGOs and survivors, since United Nations agencies alone cannot garner the passion and commitment to ensure that interpersonal violence is placed on the national and international conscience as a problem that can be prevented.
- ▶ Collaboration should ultimately address the risk factors that lead to interpersonal violence, not one by one, but through action at multiple levels simultaneously targeted toward those most vulnerable.

It is hoped that the information compiled in the Guide will serve as a useful foundation upon which to further elaborate the discussions initiated through this and other such meetings, in order to identify specific areas for future United Nations collaboration on preventing interpersonal violence.

# Violence-related publications and other materials produced by United Nations agencies

- Action for the Rights of Children (ARC). *Critical issues – abuse and exploitation. Resource pack*. Geneva, UNHCR, 2001.
- Alvazzi del Frate A, Zvekic U, Hatalak O, eds. *Surveying crime: A global perspective*. Proceedings of the International Conference, Rome November 1998. Rome, National Institute of Statistics, 2000.
- Alvazzi del Frate A, Hatalak O, Zvekic U, eds. *The international crime victim survey in countries in transition: National reports*. Rome, UNICRI Publication, 2000:62.
- Alvazzi del Frate A, van Kesteren J. *Criminal victimization in urban Europe*. In press, 2002.
- Alvazzi del Frate A. *Victims of crime in the developing world*. Rome, UNICRI Publication, 1998:57.
- Ayers RL. *Crime and violence as development issues in Latin America and the Caribbean*. Washington DC, World Bank, 1998.
- Ayissi A, ed. *Cooperating for peace in West Africa: An agenda for the 21<sup>st</sup> century*. Geneva, UNIDIR, 2001.
- Ayissi A, Poulton RE, eds. *Bound to cooperate: Conflict, peace and people in Sierra Leone*. Geneva, UNDIR, 2000.
- Bala Nath M. *Gender, HIV and human rights: A training manual*. New York, UNAIDS/UNIFEM/UNFPA, 2000.
- Bangkok Office of the National Commission on Women's Affairs. *Out of the silence: Fighting violence against women in Thailand*. Bangkok, World Bank/Bangkok Office of the National Commission on Women's Affairs, 2000.
- Blackden M, Banhu C. Gender, growth, and poverty reduction: Strategic partnership with Africa, 1998. Status report on poverty in sub-Saharan Africa. *World Bank Technical Papers*, 1999:428.
- Bloch F, Rao V. Terror as a bargaining instrument: A case study of dowry violence in rural India. *World Bank Policy Research Working Papers*, 2000:(WPS2347).
- Brasileiro AM, ed. *Women against violence: Breaking the silence*. New York, UNIFEM, 1997.
- Breines I, Connell R, Eide I, eds. *Males' roles, masculinities and violence: A culture of peace perspective*. Paris, UNESCO, 2000.
- Carlsson U, von Feilitzen C, eds. *Children and media violence*. Gotenborg, Sweden, UNESCO International Clearinghouse on Children and Violence on the Screen, 1998. Chappell D, DiMartino V. *Violence at work*. Second edition. Geneva, ILO, 2000.
- DiMartino V, Gold D, Schaap A. *Managing emerging health-related problems at work*. Geneva, ILO, 2001.
- Drezin J, ed. *Picturing a life free of violence: Media and communications strategies to end violence against women*. New York, UNIFEM in collaboration with John Hopkins University Center for Communications Program, 2002.
- Fajnzylor P, Lederman D, Loayza N. *Determinants of crime rates in Latin America and the world: An empirical assessment*. Washington DC: World Bank, 1998 (Internet communication, 28 July 2002 at web site <http://econ.worldbank.org/research/conflict/papers/fajnzylor.pdf>)
- Farmer P, Connors M, Simmons J, eds. *Women, poverty and AIDS, sex, drugs and structural violence*. Monroe, Common Courage Press, 1999.
- France N, ed. *Elimination of violence against women: In search of solutions*. Geneva, WHO, 1998.
- Glaeser EL. *An overview of crime and punishment*. Paper given at the Conference on the Economics of Civil Wars, Crime and Violence, 22 February, 1999 (Internet communication, 18 July 2002 at web site <http://econ.worldbank.org/research/conflict/papers/crimex1.pdf>).

- Gupta MD, Shuzhuo L. Gender bias in China, the Republic of Korea, and India 1920–90: Effects of war, famine, and fertility decline. *World Bank Policy Research Working Papers*, 1999: (WPS2140).
- Hayward RF. *Breaking the earthenware jar: Lessons from South Asia to end violence against women and girls*. Kathmandu, UNICEF Regional Office for South Asia, 2000.
- Heise LL, Pitangy J, Germain A. Violence against women: The hidden health burden. *World Bank Discussion Papers*, 1994:255.
- International Labour Organization. *Annotated bibliography on sexual harassment*. Geneva, ILO, 1999.
- International Labour Organization. *Annotated bibliography on violence at work*. Geneva, ILO, 1998.
- International Labour Organization. *SafeWork: Addressing psychosocial problems at work (SOLVE)*. (Internet communication, 18 July 2002 at web site <http://www.ilo.org/public/english/protection/safework/whpwb/solve/index.htm>).
- International Labour Organization. *SafeWork: Violence at work*. (Internet communication, 18 July 2002 at web site <http://www.ilo.org/public/english/protection/safework/violence/index.htm>).
- International Labour Organization. *Sexual harassment, violence and stress*. (Internet communication, 18 July 2002 at web site <http://www.ilo.org/public/english/protection/condtrav/sex/index.htm>).
- International Network for the Prevention of Elder Abuse/ World Health Organization. *Missing voices: Views of older persons on elder abuse*. Geneva, WHO, 2002.
- Jahanbegloo R. *Penser la non-violence*. Paris, UNESCO, 1999 (Internet communication, 18 July 2002 at web site <http://unesdoc.unesco.org/images/0011/001180/118082fo.pdf>).
- Krug E et al., eds. *World report on violence and health*. Geneva, WHO, 2002.
- Krug E, ed. *Injury: A leading cause of the global burden of disease*. Geneva, WHO, 2000.
- Landsberg-Lewis I, ed. *Bringing equality home - implementing the Convention on All Forms of Discrimination Against Women*. New York, UNIFEM, 1999.
- Lazreg M. Making the transition work for women in Europe and Central Asia. *World Bank Discussion Papers*, 1999:(WDP411).
- Lederman D, Loayza N, Méndez AM. Violent Crime: Does Social Capital Matter? In: P. Fajnzylber, D. Lederman and N. Loayza, eds. *Violent Crime: Does Social Capital Matter?*, Crimen y Violencia en América Latina. Bogota, Alfaomeda Press/World Bank, 2002.
- MacDonald D, Molamu L, eds. Crime in southern Africa: Towards the year 2000. *UNICRI Issues & Reports*, 1997: 7–8.
- Meek S, ed. *Report of the International Conference for Crime Prevention Partnership to Build Community Safety*. Johannesburg, UN-HABITAT, 1998.
- Mertus J, Dutt M, Flowers N. *Local action/global change, learning about the human rights of women and girls. Training manual*. New York, UNIFEM/The Center for Women's Global Leadership, 1999.
- MONEE Project. *Women in transition: A summary. Regional monitoring report*. Florence, UNICEF/ICDC 1999:6.
- Moser C, Holland J. *Urban poverty and violence in Jamaica. World Bank Latin American and Caribbean studies: Viewpoints*. Washington DC, World Bank, 1997.
- Moser C, Lister S, eds. Violence and social capital: Proceedings of the LCSES seminar series, 1997–98. *LCR Sustainable Development Working Papers*. Washington DC, World Bank, 1999:5.
- Moser C, McIlwain C. Urban poor perceptions of violence and exclusion in Colombia. *Conflict prevention and post-conflict reconstruction series*. Washington DC, World Bank, 2000.
- Moser C, McIlwaine C. Violence in a post-conflict context: Urban poor perceptions from Guatemala. *Conflict prevention and post-conflict reconstruction series*. Washington DC, World Bank, 2000.
- Moser C. *Violence in Colombia: Building sustainable peace and social capital*. World Bank country study, sector report. Washington DC, World Bank, 2000.
- Moser C, Shrader E. A conceptual framework for violence reduction. *LCSES Sustainable Development Working Papers*. Washington DC, World Bank, 1999:2.
- Moser C, van Bronkhorst B. Youth violence in Latin America and the Caribbean: Costs, causes, and interventions. *LCSES Sustainable Development Working Papers*. Washington DC, World Bank, 1999:3.
- Muller J-M. *De la non-violence en éducation*. In press, 2002.
- Narayan D, Chamber R, Shah M, Petesch P. *Voices of the poor: Crying out for change*. Washington DC, World Bank, 2000:2.

- Narayan D, Patel R, Schafft K, Rademacher A, Korn-Schulte S. *Voices of the poor: Can anyone hear us?* Washington DC, World Bank, 2000:1.
- Newman G, ed. *Global report on crime and justice*. Oxford, ODCCP and Oxford University Press, 1999.
- Ochola L, Dzikus A. Street children and gangs in African cities, guidelines for local authorities. *UN-HABITAT UMP Working Paper Series*, 2000:18.
- Ollus N, Nevala S, eds. Women in the criminal justice system: International examples and national responses. *Helsinki, HEUNI Publication Series*, 2001:36.
- Omvedt G. *Violence against women: New movements and new theories in India*. New Dehli, Kali Primaries/World Bank, 1990.
- Putting women's safety first: Ethical and safety recommendations for research on domestic violence against women*. Geneva, WHO, 2001.
- Reardon BA. *Education for a culture of peace in a gender perspective*. Paris, UNESCO, 2001.
- Refalo A, Braun C. *La non-violence dès l'école*. (brochure); Chesnet P, Wisniewski A, (video); [www.multimania.com/irnc](http://www.multimania.com/irnc). Paris, IRNC/UNESCO, 2000.
- Reproductive health in refugee situations: An inter-agency field manual*. Geneva, UNHCR/WHO/ United Nations Fund for Population Activities, 1999.
- Rodgers D. Youth gangs and violence in Latin America and the Caribbean: A literature survey. *LCR Sustainable Development Working Papers*. Washington DC, World Bank, 1999:4.
- Salmi J. *Violence, democracy and education: An analytical framework*. Washington DC, World Bank, 2000.
- Seck J. *West Africa small arms moratorium: High-level consultations on the modalities for the implementation of PCASED*. Geneva, UN/UNIDIR, 2000.
- Sethi D, Krug E, eds. *Guidance for surveillance of injuries due to landmines and unexploded ordnance*. Geneva, WHO, 2000.
- Shrader E. Gender violence: Economic policy and its impact globally and locally. *World Bank Working Paper Series*. Washington DC, World Bank, 2000.
- Shrader E. *Gender perspectives on measuring crime and violence in Latin America*. Washington DC, World Bank, 2000.
- Shrader E. *Methodologies to measure the gender dimensions of crime and violence*. Washington DC, World Bank, 2001.
- Smaoun S. Violence against women in urban areas. *UN-HABITAT UMP Working Paper Series*, 2000:17.
- Soriano PC. *Educate in and for conflict*. Saint Denis La Plaine, France, Imprimerie Rozier, 2001 (Internet communication, 18 July 2002 at web site <http://www.unesco.org/youth/EduquerANg.pdf>).
- Spindel C, Levy E, Connor M. *With an end in sight: Strategies from the UNIFEM Trust Fund to Eliminate Violence Against Women*. New York, UNIFEM, 2000.
- Stockholm International Peace Research Institute. *Peace, security and conflict prevention. Sipri-UNESCO handbook*. Paris/Oxford, UNESCO/Oxford University Press, 1998.
- Sushma K. Domestic violence against women and children. *Innocenti Digest*, 2000:6.
- United Nations Children's Fund. A league table of child injury deaths in rich nations. *Innocenti Report Cards* 2001:2.
- United Nations Children's Fund. Children and violence. *Innocenti Digest*, 1997:2.
- United Nations Children's Fund. *Equality, development and peace*. New York, UNICEF, 2000.
- United Nations Children's Fund. *Human rights for children and women: How UNICEF helps make them a reality*. New York, UNICEF, 1999.
- United Nations Children's Fund. Juvenile Justice, *Innocenti Digest*, 1998:3.
- United Nations Children's Fund. *Profiting from abuse*. New York, UNICEF, 2001.
- United Nations Development Fund for Women. *Commitment to rights: A cross-reference guide to the human rights of women and girls in the Beijing Platform for Action, related United Nations conferences, and conventions*. New York, UNIFEM/UNICEF, 1998.
- United Nations Development Fund for Women. *Promoting accountability for women's human rights: Working with the Thematic Special Mechanisms of the Commission on Human Rights*. New York, UNIFEM, 1998.
- United Nations Development Fund for Women. *Women @ work to end violence: Voices in cyberspace*. New York, UNIFEM, 1999.
- United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization. *Best practices for non-violent conflict resolution at school*. Paris, UNESCO. In press, 2002.
- United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization. *Education à la culture de la paix. Teacher's guide*. Bangui, UNESCO in cooperation with the Ministry of National Education, Central African Republic, 1999.

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization. *Education for human rights & democracy in southern Africa. Teacher's resource manual*. Paris, UNESCO/Longman, 1999.

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization. *Guía metodológicas y bibliográficas para cursos de seminario como herramienta para una cultura de paz*. Guatemala, UNESCO/Proyecto Cultura de Paz en Guatemala, MINEDUC, 2000.

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization. The Peace Package. <http://www.unesco.org/education/asp>. Paris, UNESCO, 2001.

Available in English, French, Portuguese and Spanish. This kit contains:

- ABC's of Teaching human rights – Practical activities for primary and secondary schools. Geneva, Office of the United Nations Centre for Human Rights, 1989.
- All human beings: Manual for human rights education. 1998.
- Meyer-Bisch P. Culture of democracy: a challenge for schools. 1995.
- Declaration and integrated framework of Action on Education for Peace, Human Rights and Democracy. 1995.
- Guidelines for curriculum and textbook development in international education. 1995.
- Levin L. Human rights: Questions and answers. 3rd edition. 1996.
- Harber C. School effectiveness and education for democracy and non-violence. 1997.
- A selected list of UNESCO practical and reference materials related to education for a culture of peace. 2001.
- Tolerance in films. 1997.
- Reardon BA. Tolerance: the threshold of peace. 1997. I–III.
- Violence prevention: An important element of a health-promoting school. WHO Information Series on School Health. WHO/UNESCO, 1999.

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization. *The practice of citizenship. Pedagogical kit*. Paris, UNESCO-ED/ECP, 1999.

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization. *The Seville Statement on Violence: Preparing the ground for the construction of peace*. Disseminated by decision of the General Conference of UNESCO at its twenty-fifth session, Paris, 16 November, 1989.

United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees. Health and Community Development Section, Division of Operations Support. *Psycho-Social and Mental Health Programmes: Useful resources and information to guide interventions*. Geneva, UNHCR, 2000.

United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees. Health and Community Development Section. *Sexual and gender violence programming in Guinea: Compilation of information on the sexual and gender violence programme in Guinea*. Geneva, UNHCR, 2000.

United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees. Health and Community Development Section. *Sexual and gender violence programming support to Sierra Leone: Reintegration with equality. Mission report*. Geneva, UNHCR, 2000.

United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees. Education Unit, Health and Community Development Section. *HIV/AIDS education for refugee youth: The window of hope*. Geneva, UNHCR 2001.

United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees. *How to guide. Reproductive health in refugee situations: Monitoring and evaluation of sexual gender violence programmes*. Geneva, UNHCR, 2000.

United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees. Kenya and Tanzania Teams. *Refugee communities against sexual and gender-based violence, participatory design*. Geneva, UNHCR, 1999.

United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees/ Crisis Intervention Teams. *How to guide. Reproductive health in refugee situations: A community-based response on sexual violence against women*. Geneva, UNHCR, 1997.

United Nations Human Settlements Programme. *Habitat Debate*, 1998:4(1).

United Nations Human Settlements Programme. *Police and governance*. Nairobi, ICPC and Safer Cities, 2001.

United Nations Human Settlements Programme. Project documents. Cameroon, Côte d'Ivoire, Kenya, Madagascar, South Africa, United Republic of Tanzania (various years) (Internet communication, 18 July 2002 at web site <http://www.un-habitat.org/safercities/publications.htm>).

United Nations Human Settlements Programme. *Urban safety and good governance: The role of the police*. Nairobi, ICPC and Safer Cities, 2001.

United Nations Office for Drug Control and Crime Prevention. *Handbook on justice for victims. on the use and application of the Declaration of Basic Principles of Justice for Victims of Crime and Abuse of Power*. New York, CICP, 1999.

- United Nations Office for Drug Control and Crime Prevention. *Compendium of United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice*. New York, ODCCP, 1999. (Internet communication, 18 July 2002 at web site [http://www.odccp.org/crime\\_cicp\\_publications.html](http://www.odccp.org/crime_cicp_publications.html)).
- United Nations Office for Drug Control and Crime Prevention. *Crime prevention and criminal justice measures to eliminate violence against women*. General Assembly Resolution.
- New-York, ODCCP, 1997. (Internet communication, 18 July 2002 at web site <http://www.un.org/documents/ga/52/a52r086.htm>)
- United Nations Office for Drug Control and Crime Prevention. *Forum on Crime and Society*. New York, UN, 2001:I.
- United Nations Office for Drug Control and Crime Prevention. *Forum on Crime and Society*. New York: UN, 2002:II.
- United Nations Office for Drug Control and Crime Prevention. *Guide for policy makers. On the implementation of the United Nations Declaration of Basic Principles of Justice for Victims of Crime and Abuse of Power*. New York, CICP, 1999.
- United Nations Office for Drug Control and Crime Prevention. *Model strategies and practical measures on the elimination of violence against women in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice. Resource manual*. Annex to: Crime prevention and criminal justice measures to eliminate violence against women. General Assembly Resolution. New York, ODCCP, 1997.
- United Nations Office for Drug Control and Crime Prevention. *Practical measures, strategies and activities in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice for the elimination of violence against women*. New York, CICP, 1997.
- United Nations Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights. *Forced eviction and human rights*. Geneva, UN, 1998 (Factsheet No. 25).
- United Nations Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights. *Harmful traditional practices affecting the health of women and children*. Geneva, UN, 1997 (Fact Sheet No. 23).
- United Nations Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights. *Human rights and law enforcement: A manual on human rights training for the police*. Geneva, UN, 1997.
- United Nations Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights. *The Istanbul Protocol: Manual on the effective investigation and documentation of torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment*. Geneva, UN, 2001.
- United Nations Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights. Women's rights are human rights. Special issue on women's human rights. *Human Rights Quarterly Review* 2000:6 (Internet communication, 18 July 2002, at web site <http://www.unhcr.ch/html/menu2/womenpub2000.htm>).
- University for Peace. *Construyamos la cultura de paz en nuestra comunidad*. San Jose, University for Peace, 2001.
- University for Peace. *Story of a mural* (Video production). San Jose, University for Peace, 2001.
- Vanderschueren F. *Urban crime prevention: background document*. Nairobi, UN-HABITAT, 2000.
- Vu ML. *Gender-based violence: The case of Vietnam*. Hanoi, World Bank/Family Sociology Department, Institute of Sociology, 1999.
- Waldorf L. *Turning the tide: CEDAW and the gender dimensions of the HIV/AIDS pandemic*. New York, UNIFEM, 2002.
- Warshaw L. Violence in the Workplace. In: Stellman, J, ed. *ILO encyclopaedia of occupational health and safety*. Fourth edition. Geneva, ILO, 1998:51.1-51.8
- World Health Organization Womens' Health and Development Programme. *Violence against women*. Information kit. Geneva, WHO, 1997.
- World Health Organization. *Annotated bibliography on violence against women: A health and human rights concern*. Geneva, WHO, 1999.
- World Health Organization. *European strategies to combat violence against women. Report of the first technical meeting*. Copenhagen, WHO Family and Reproductive Health, Regional Office for Europe, 1998.
- World Health Organization. *Guidelines for the epidemiological surveillance on violence and injuries*. Washington DC, WHO Regional Office for the Americas/Pan American Health Organization, 2001 (Internet communication, 18 July 2002 at web site <http://www.paho.org/English/HCP/HCN/VIO/guidelines.eng.htm>).
- World Health Organization. *Report of the Meeting on United Nations Collaboration for the Prevention of Interpersonal Violence*. Geneva, WHO, 2001.
- World Health Organization. *Small arms and health*. Press Kit Fact Sheets. Geneva, WHO, 2001:5.

World Health Organization. *Strategies for child protection*. Copenhagen, WHO Regional Office for Europe, 1998.

World Health Organization. *Summary of international and regional human rights texts relevant to the prevention and redress of violence against women*. Geneva, WHO, 1999.

World Health Organization. *Violence against women and HIV/AIDS: Setting the research agenda*. Geneva, WHO, 2001.

World Health Organization. *Violence against women*. Copenhagen, WHO Regional Office for Europe, 1999.

World Health Organization. *Violence against women: Report of a WHO consultation*. Geneva, WHO, 1996.

World Health Organization/Global Forum for Health Research. *Report of the consultation on child abuse prevention*. Geneva, WHO, 1999.

Zvekic U, Alvazzi del Frate A, eds. *Criminal victimisation in the developing world*. Rome, UNICRI Publication, 1995:55.

Zvekic U. *Criminal victimization in countries in transition*. Rome, UNICRI Publication, 1998:61.

# Violence-related web pages within web sites of United Nations agencies

## **International Labour Organization (ILO)**

Sexual Harassment, Violence and Stress

<http://www.ilo.org/public/english/protection/condtrav/sex/index.htm>

SafeWork: Addressing Psychosocial Problems at Work (SOLVE)

<http://www.ilo.org/public/english/protection/safework/wbpbw/solve/index.htm>

SafeWork: Violence at Work

<http://www.ilo.org/public/english/protection/safework/violence/index.htm>

## **United Nations Office for Drug Control and Crime Prevention (ODCCP)**

Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice

[http://www.odccp.org/crime\\_prevention.html](http://www.odccp.org/crime_prevention.html)

United Nations Crime and Justice Information Network

<http://www.odccp.org/uncjin.html>

United Nations Standards and Norms in Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice

[http://www.odccp.org/crime\\_cicp\\_standards.html](http://www.odccp.org/crime_cicp_standards.html)

United Nations Surveys on Crime Trends and the Operations of Criminal Justice Systems

[http://www.odccp.org/crime\\_cicp\\_surveys.html](http://www.odccp.org/crime_cicp_surveys.html)

## **United Nations Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR)**

Committee on the Rights of the Child

<http://www.unhchr.ch/html/menu2/6/crc.htm>

Women's Rights are Human Rights

<http://www.unhchr.ch/women/index.html>

Women's Rights are Human Rights: Violence against Women

<http://www.unhchr.ch/women/focus-violence.html>

Communications/Complaints procedures

<http://www.unhchr.ch/html/menu2/complain.htm>

## **United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)**

Gender in Development

<http://www.undp.org/gender>

A Life Free of Violence: It's Our Right

<http://www.undp.org/rblac/gender/index.html>

## **United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)**

International Decade for a Culture of Peace and Non-Violence for the Children of the World

<http://www3.unesco.org/iycp/>

UNESCO Brasil

<http://www.unesco.org.br/>

## **United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-HABITAT)**

UN-HABITAT Safer Cities

<http://www.unhabitat.org/safercities>

## **United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)**

Convention on the Rights of the Child

<http://www.unicef.org/crc/crc.htm>

Domestic Violence Against Women and Girls

<http://www.unicef.org/vaw/domestic.pdf>

Second World Congress Against Commercial Sexual  
Exploitation of Children

<http://www.unicef.org/events/yokohama>

United Nations Children's Fund Innocenti Research Centre

<http://www.unicef-icdc.org/>

### **United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM)**

Promoting Women's Human Rights

<http://www.undp.org/unifem/brights.htm>

UNIFEM Trust Fund in Support of Actions to Eliminate  
Violence Against Women

<http://www.undp.org/unifem/trustfund/>

### **World Bank Group (WBG)**

Economics of Civil Wars, Crime and Violence

<http://www.worldbank.org/research/conflict>

GenderNet

<http://www.worldbank.org/gender>

### **World Health Organization (WHO)**

Department of Injuries and Violence Prevention

[http://www5.who.int/violence\\_injury\\_prevention/](http://www5.who.int/violence_injury_prevention/)

Ageing and Life Course Programme

<http://www.who.int/lpr/ageing/elderabuse.htm>

Female Genital Mutilation

<http://www.who.int/m/topics/fgm/en/index.html>

Gender and Health

[http://www.who.int/m/topics/gender\\_health/en/index.html](http://www.who.int/m/topics/gender_health/en/index.html)

Violence Against Women

[http://www.who.int/m/topics/violence\\_against\\_women/en/index.html](http://www.who.int/m/topics/violence_against_women/en/index.html)

Women's Health

<http://www.who.int/frh-wbd/index.html>

### **Others**

United Nations Office for the Coordination of  
Humanitarian Affairs

[http://www.reliefweb.int/ocha\\_ol](http://www.reliefweb.int/ocha_ol)

# Violence-related databases maintained by United Nations agencies

## **United Nations Office for Drug Control and Crime Prevention (ODCCP)**

Flows of Trafficking in Human Beings  
Global Trends in Crime  
GORGON, Terrorism Incident Tracking System  
Legislation Related to Transnational Organized Crime  
NEMESIS, Counter Terrorism Database  
PERSEUS, Measures to Counter Terrorism  
Stocks and Flows between Countries of Trafficked Human Beings  
Terrorism Incidents  
United Nations International Study on Firearm Regulation  
([www.uncjin.org/statistics/firearms/index.htm](http://www.uncjin.org/statistics/firearms/index.htm))

## **United Nations Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR)**

Treaty Bodies (<http://www.unhchr.ch/data.htm>)

## **United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)**

Gender Good Practices  
(<http://www.undp.org/gender/practices/completed.html>)

## **United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-HABITAT)**

Best Practices for Human Settlements  
(<http://www.bestpractices.org>)  
Global Urban Observatory and Statistics  
(<http://www.unhabitat.org/guo>)

## **United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute (UNICRI)**

International Crime Victim  
Surveys (<http://www.unicri.it/icvs/>)  
International Crimes Against Business Survey  
International Violence Against Women Survey (2002,  
forthcoming)  
World Directory of Criminological  
Resources ([http://www.unicri.it/world\\_directory.htm](http://www.unicri.it/world_directory.htm))

## **United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM)**

Trust Fund in Support of Actions to Eliminate Violence  
Against Women

## **World Health Organization (WHO)**

WHO Mortality and Morbidity Database



**“Men and women everywhere have the right to live their lives free from the fear of violence. We must help them enjoy that right by making it clearly understood that violence is preventable, and by working together to identify and address its underlying causes. This requires the engagement of many parts of the United Nations family.”**

*Kofi A. Annan, Secretary-General, United Nations*

**The *Guide to United Nations Resources and Activities for the Prevention of Interpersonal Violence* describes the current efforts of fifteen United Nations organizations to prevent interpersonal violence.**

ISBN 92 4 159027 0

