



VIOLENCE PREVENTION IN DISASTERS AND HEALTH PROGRAMMING



**CANADIAN
RED CROSS**


BACKGROUND TO THE PROBLEM

A growing body of research and practice shows that violence is a global humanitarian problem that has profound health consequences (for example: mortality, injuries, disease, trauma and addictions, etc.) and can escalate in disasters and emergencies.

For more details on the problem, research and practical actions, please see:

“Predictable, Preventable: Best practices for addressing interpersonal and self-directed violence during and after disasters”

Discussion Paper: Integration of Violence Prevention into Health Programming within the IFRC



“Now we must acknowledge the predictable and preventable problem of violence in disasters, accelerate our action, and influence others to also respond. Now is the time to translate this commitment from an aspiration into a reality.”

Secretary-Generals, IFRC and CRC¹

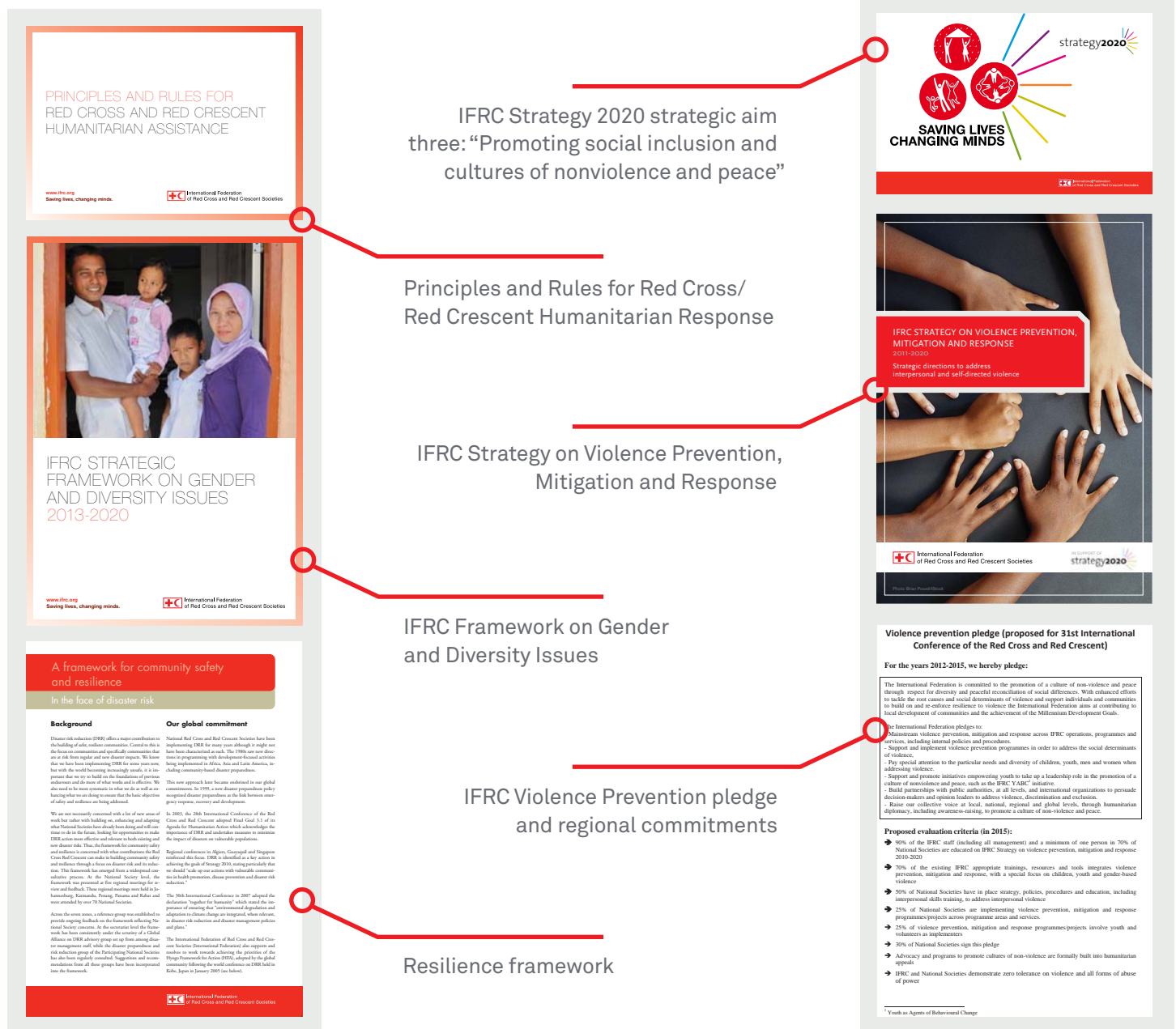
¹ Singh, G., Wells, M., and Fairholm, J. (2012) Predictable, preventable. Best Practices for Addressing Interpersonal and Self-Directed Violence During and After Disasters. Ottawa: Canadian Red Cross and the IFRC.


IFRC STRATEGIC FRAMEWORKS

SUPPORTING INTEGRATION OF VIOLENCE PREVENTION INTO DISASTER AND HEALTH PROGRAMMING

The following are examples of IFRC strategic documents that include the inclusion of violence prevention as part of disaster and health programming.

These IFRC frameworks are complemented by external minimum standards that the IFRC endorses such as SPHERE, IASC, HAP, and the DFID Communique on Violence against Women and Girls in Emergencies.





strategy2020

IFRC International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies



IFRC STRATEGY ON VIOLENCE PREVENTION, MITIGATION AND RESPONSE 2011-2020

Strategic directions to address interpersonal and self-directed violence

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

IN SUPPORT OF strategy2020

Violence prevention pledge (proposed for 31st International Conference of the Red Cross and Red Crescent)

For the years 2012-2015, we hereby pledge:

The International Federation is committed to the promotion of a culture of non-violence and peace through respect for diversity and peaceful reconciliation of social differences. With enhanced efforts to tackle the root causes and social determinants of violence and support individuals and communities to build on and re-ignite resilience to violence the International Federation aims at contributing to social development of communities and the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals.

The International Federation pledges to:

- Mainstream violence prevention, mitigation and response across IFRC operations, programmes and services, including internal policies and procedures.
- Support and implement violence prevention programmes in order to address the social determinants of violence.
- Pay special attention to the particular needs and diversity of children, youth, men and women when addressing violence.
- Support and promote initiatives empowering youth to take up a leadership role in the promotion of a culture of non-violence and peace, such as the IFRC 'Y.A.B.I.C.' initiative.
- Build partnerships with public authorities, at all levels, and international organizations to promote decision-makers and opinion leaders to address violence, discrimination and exclusion.
- Raise our collective voice at local, national, regional and global levels, through humanitarian diplomacy, including awareness-raising, to promote a culture of non-violence and peace.

Proposed evaluation criteria (in 2015):


- ➔ 90% of the IFRC staff (including all management) and a minimum of one person in 70% of National Societies are educated on IFRC Strategy on violence prevention, mitigation and response 2010-2020
- ➔ 70% of the existing IFRC appropriate trainings, exercises and tools integrates violence prevention, mitigation and response, with a special focus on children, youth and gender-based violence.
- ➔ 50% of National Societies have in place strategy, policies, procedures and education, including interpersonal skills training, to address interpersonal violence
- ➔ 25% of National Societies are implementing violence prevention, mitigation and response programmes/projects across programme areas and services.
- ➔ 25% of violence prevention, mitigation and response programmes/projects involve youth and volunteers as implementers.
- ➔ 30% of National Societies sign this pledge
- ➔ Advocacy and programs to promote cultures of non-violence are formally built into humanitarian appeals
- ➔ IFRC and National Societies demonstrate zero tolerance on violence and all forms of abuse of power

* Youth as Agents of Behavioral Change

PRINCIPLES AND RULES FOR RED CROSS AND RED CRESCENT HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE

www.ifrc.org Saving lives, changing minds. International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

IFRC Strategy 2020 strategic aim three: "Promoting social inclusion and cultures of nonviolence and peace"



IFRC STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK ON GENDER AND DIVERSITY ISSUES 2013-2020

www.ifrc.org Saving lives, changing minds. International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

Principles and Rules for Red Cross/Red Crescent Humanitarian Response

IFRC Strategy on Violence Prevention, Mitigation and Response

A framework for community safety and resilience In the face of disaster risk

Background

Disaster risk reduction (DRR) offers a major contribution to the building of safe and resilient communities. Central to this is the broader commitment and goal of ensuring that we are at risk from regular and new disaster impacts. We know that we have been implementing DRR for many years, but with the world becoming increasingly urban, it is important that we build on the foundation of previous work and do more of what works and is effective. We also need to be more proactive in what we do as well as being reactive to what we are doing to ensure that the basic objectives of safety and resilience are being addressed.

We are now increasingly concerned with a lot of new areas of work that either with building on, enhancing and adapting what National Societies have already been doing and all continue to do in the future, looking for opportunities to make DRR more effective and disaster risk reduction and new disaster risks. Thus, the framework for community safety and resilience is concerned with those contributions that Red Cross and Red Crescent can make to building community safety and resilience through a focus on disaster risk and its reduction. This framework has emerged from a widespread consultative process. At the National Society level, the framework was presented at five regional meetings for review and feedback. Three regional meetings were held for Bangladesh, Karnataka, Timor, Pakistan and Niger and were attended by over 70 National Societies.

At the same time, a reference group was established to provide ongoing feedback on the framework reflecting the views of National Societies. At the international level the framework was presented to the 30th International Conference of the Red Cross and Red Crescent in January 2013 (see below).

Our global commitment

National Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies have been implementing DRR for many years although in single or in few thematic or stand-alone work. The IFRC can now draw on its experience in programming with development focused activities being implemented in Africa, Asia and Latin America, including community-based disaster preparedness.

This new approach has become embedded in our global commitment. In 2013, our disaster preparedness policy recognized disaster preparedness as the link between emergency response, recovery and development.

In 2013, the 28th International Conference of the Red Cross and Red Crescent adopted Final Goal 3.1 of its Agenda for Transformation Action which acknowledges the importance of DRR and undertakes measures to reinforce the impact of disaster on vulnerable populations.

Regional conferences in Algeria, Georgia and Timor were held in 2013. DRR is identified as a key action in achieving the goal of Strategy 2020, stating periodically that we should "scale up our actions with vulnerable communities to build prevention, disaster preparedness and disaster risk reduction."

The 28th International Conference in 2013 adopted the declaration "Together for humanity" which stated the importance of ensuring that conventional diplomatic negotiation is often change or integrated where relevant, in disaster risk reduction and disaster management policies and plans.

The International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (International Federation) also supports and makes its work towards achieving the priorities of the "Together for humanity" Action Plan, which is the global commitment following the world conference on DRR held in Kobe Japan in January 2005 (see below).

www.ifrc.org Saving lives, changing minds. International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

IFRC Framework on Gender and Diversity Issues

IFRC Violence Prevention pledge and regional commitments

Resilience framework

3

FOCUS AREAS

	TAKE PRACTICAL ACTION	DEVELOP AND MAINTAIN RESEARCH BASED TOOLS	CONDUCT HUMANITARIAN DIPLOMACY	GENERATE RESEARCH AND LEARNING
	Build internal organizational capacity	Design tools	Influence key stakeholders to integrate violence prevention into their own practice	Evaluate all projects
	Provide support to community-based interventions	Monitor implementation of tools Revise tools as needed		Partner with academics to research specific issues

APPROACH

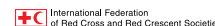
IMPLEMENTATION	Build National Society capacity	Work through partnerships and consortiums where possible	Prioritize assessments with beneficiaries to drive action
CONTENT	Address all forms of interpersonal violence	Focus on prevention, mitigation or response based on local context	Recognize vulnerabilities and capacities of all genders, ages and backgrounds
METHODOLOGY	Ensure research-based approaches	Use global minimum standards	Apply a public health/scientific model

KEY TOOLS AND DOCUMENTS

HUMANITARIAN DIPLOMACY

Predictable, Preventable: Best Practices for Addressing Interpersonal and Self-Directed Violence During and After Disasters

provides an overview of the hidden problem of violence in disasters and outlines practical actions that humanitarian actors can take.



INTEGRATION OF VIOLENCE PREVENTION INTO HEALTH PROGRAMMING WITHIN THE IFRC

DISCUSSION PAPER

Discussion Paper: Integration of Violence Prevention into Health Programming Within the IFRC

presents current examples and future directions for integration between health and violence prevention in emergency and development situations.



BUILDING ORGANIZATIONAL CAPACITY



TEN STEPS TO CREATING SAFE ENVIRONMENTS

How organizations and communities can prevent, mitigate and respond to interpersonal violence

Ten Steps to Creating Safe Environments

helps National Societies, or any organization, build internal policies, procedures, training and systems to ensure staff, volunteers and beneficiaries are safe.



COMMUNITY BASED INTERVENTIONS

For adults – Community based Health and First Aid (CBHFA) module for Violence Prevention

supports communities to find local solutions to violence. Gender and violence in disasters are key cross-cutting issues. The CBHFA module includes templates for education to adults in communities (5 lesson cards); training curriculum for trainers and volunteers ; and standardized baseline questions and indicators.



BEYOND THE HURT: PREVENTING BULLYING & HARASSMENT



For youth – a series of tools

for use in schools, communities or youth-serving organizations to address bullying (“Beyond the Hurt”), child maltreatment (“It’s Not Your Fault”), relationship violence (“Healthy Youth Relationships”), community violence (Norwegian Red Cross “Street Mediation”), and youth leadership development (IFRC “Youth as Agents of Behavioural Change”).

For children – Be Safe!

a school-based program to prevent violence against children that has interactive tools for children ages 5-9 years old, their parents and teachers.



IN DISASTERS

Violence Prevention Assessment Toolkit for Disasters and Emergencies

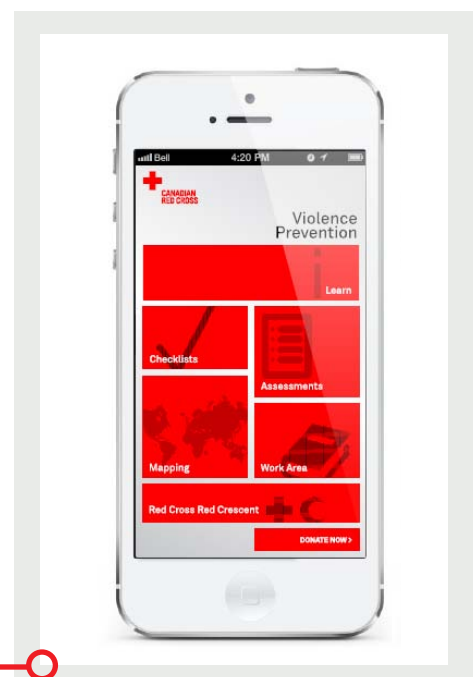
this toolkit provides guidance and a series of templates for detailed assessments.

Violence Prevention Modules

for integration into Emergency Response Units (ERUs), IMPACT courses, Psychosocial training, and Regional Intervention Teams / FACT.

Violence Prevention App for Disaster Responders

provides an overview of the problem of violence in disasters; includes comprehensive checklists for integrating violence into specific sectors (e.g. health, shelter, WASH, livelihoods, etc.) and assessments; gives guidance for handling disclosures of violence; an interactive mapping function to help visualize geographic areas that are either safe from violence or at particular risk; and links to other resources.



SAMPLE INDICATORS, ACTIVITIES, AND TOOLS

Outcome 1: Improved capacity and practice within the Red Cross Red Crescent Movement to prevent the risk of interpersonal and self-directed violence.

Indicator: Percentage of staff, volunteers and beneficiaries who rate the Red Cross Red Crescent as safe from interpersonal violence.

OUTPUT	SAMPLE INDICATORS	SAMPLE ACTIVITIES	SAMPLE SUPPORT TOOLS
1.1 Organizational Development National Society internal organizational policies, procedures and trainings include violence prevention	Number of policies being implemented to prevent violence against staff, volunteers, beneficiaries	Support development/ Updating of code of conduct, child protection, anti-harassment or screening policies	Ten Steps IFRC Code of Conduct IFRC CP policy IFRC anti-harassment policy Screening policies
	Percent of personnel who have signed the code of conduct	Support training of trainers to deliver briefings on the code of conduct and other relevant policies	Ten Steps IFRC code of conduct briefing package
	Percent of managers educated in violence prevention	Support training of trainers to deliver workshops on violence prevention to managers	Ten Steps
	Number of managers and personnel who can give the name of at least one place where they can refer a survivor of violence	Support training of trainers to deliver workshops on violence prevention to managers	Ten Steps
	Number of safe, accessible complaints mechanisms for beneficiaries	Support development of complaints mechanism and systems to monitor	IFRC Beneficiary Communications manual

OUTPUT	SAMPLE INDICATORS	SAMPLE ACTIVITIES	SAMPLE SUPPORT TOOLS
<p>1.2 Operational Capacity National Society operations integrate violence prevention</p>	<p>Percent of trained DMDRR/Health/Youth personnel who can list at least 3 specific actions they can take to integrate violence prevention into services</p> <p>Percent of sector projects where violence prevention integration standards are reflected across the project cycle: assessments, design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation</p>	<p>Train program leadership on VP in emergencies</p> <p>Include VP in training simulations</p> <p>Integrate VP into standard operating procedures (SoPs)</p> <p>Implementation of VP App checklists for Health, livelihoods, relief distribution, psychosocial, shelter, watsan, etc.</p>	<p>IMPACT VP module ERU/RRU Health VP module and simulations RIT/NIT VP curriculum ERU PSS/CHM filed school curriculum</p> <p>VP app for disaster responders—checklists and indicators for integration</p> <p>Sample SoPS</p>
<p>1.3 Transition from Emergencies to Recovery National Society programs transitioning from emergency to recovery include funding for violence prevention</p>	<p>Percent of planned violence prevention activities fully funded</p> <p>Percent of violence prevention activities in emergencies successfully transitioned to recovery context with sustained funding</p>	<p>Build VP into project proposals</p> <p>Build VP as a standardized line item within emergency appeals</p> <p>Build VP as a cross-cutting issue across DMDRR and Health recovery programs</p>	<p>Sample VP funding proposals</p> <p>Disaster Relief Funds (DREF) from Jamaica</p> <p>VP App for disaster responders</p>

Outcome 2: Improved capacity and practice within the target communities to reduce the risk of interpersonal and self-directed violence

Indicator: Percentage of women, men, girls and boys who rate their community as safe from interpersonal violence

OUTPUT	SAMPLE INDICATORS	SAMPLE ACTIVITIES	SAMPLE SUPPORT TOOLS
<p>2.1 Disaster Management and Disaster Risk Reduction</p>	<p>Percent of community DMDRR projects where violence prevention is integrated across the project cycle: assessments, design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation</p>	<p>Build capacity to train adults on VP in communities as part of disaster preparedness</p> <p>Include VP content in school-based DMDRR projects</p>	<p>Community education curriculum</p> <p>Be Safe! for children, youth, teachers and parents / Ten Steps</p>
	<p>Number of external first responder agencies supported to build VP capacity</p>	<p>Train external first responders</p> <p>Support external prevention plans</p> <p>Support micro-projects that build institutional or community capacity on VP</p>	<p>Ten Steps</p> <p>Ten Steps</p> <p>Micro-project guidelines</p>
	<p>Number of projects addressing community violence/conflicts that integrate VP</p>	<p>Support peace committees between conflicting groups</p> <p>Support cultural and sport activities among youth</p> <p>Help create livelihoods projects involving all sides of a conflict</p> <p>Support religious leaders and other key “influencers” to mediate conflicts</p>	<p>Better Programming initiative</p> <p>Ten Steps</p> <p>Street mediation program</p> <p>PACO</p>

OUTPUT
**SAMPLE
INDICATORS**
**SAMPLE
ACTIVITIES**
**SAMPLE
SUPPORT TOOLS**
**2.2
Health**

Percent of community Health projects where violence prevention is integrated across the project cycle: assessments, design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation

Support implementation of Community Based Health and First Aid VP module

Include VP education as part of Malaria projects

Support integration of VP into Psychosocial projects

Build capacity for implementation of VP as part of First Aid

Support implementation of VP education as part of HIV projects

Build VP capacity of emergency medical services (EMS)

Include VP as part of Epidemic Control

Include VP content in school-based Health projects

CBHFA VP module

Malaria VP module

PSS implementation manual

First Aid VP material and briefing

HIV VP module

EMS training tools

VP as an epidemic chart

Be Safe! for children, youth, teachers and parents / Ten Steps

**2.3
Youth**

Percent of community Youth projects where violence prevention is integrated across the project cycle: assessments, design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation

Train and build youth capacities to deliver VP messages to other youth

Include VP content in school-based Youth projects

Build youth capacity to deliver education in displacement/post-disaster settings

Youth as Agents of Behaviour Change (YABC)/ Ten Steps

Be Safe for youth/Beyond the Hurt (bullying prevention)

Haiti en Scene project

Outcome 3: Improved capacity and practice among decision-makers to integrate Violence Prevention

Indicator: Number of external decision-makers integrating violence prevention into their practice

OUTPUT	SAMPLE INDICATORS	SAMPLE ACTIVITIES	SAMPLE SUPPORT TOOLS
3.1 Humanitarian Diplomacy	Number of Red Cross Red Crescent supported publications that include evidence-based violence prevention content	Develop VP advocacy publications such as: advocacy reports, position papers, lessons learned synthesis reports, case studies, national mapping reports, policy papers Collaborate with academic institutions to develop and disseminate original research on violence prevention	Predictable, Preventable/ Dalhousie University synthesis reports/ Violence and Health discussion paper/ Australian Red Cross regional mapping PrevNet (Canada)
	Number of Red Cross Red Crescent supported forums where practical steps to address violence are promoted among external stakeholders	Facilitate dialogues/ round-tables with key external stakeholders to influence development of regional/national action plans to address VP Organizing conferences and symposiums	ToRs of Sri Lanka child protection round-tables ToRs of annual CRC national injury and violence prevention conference
	Number of national or regional violence prevention action plans developed by external agencies	Support schools to develop codes of conduct/safety rules with VP included	Sri Lanka national school code of conduct package
	Number of mass communications campaigns that include VP messages	Implement sms campaigns Implement social media/ public service announcement campaigns Support mobile theatres	Sample sms VP messages from Haiti HIV & VP campaign in Jamaica Philippines mobile theatres using CBHFA VP messages