

***„Ensuring security and fundamental rights in urban settings“***

von

**Dr. Alexander Butchart**

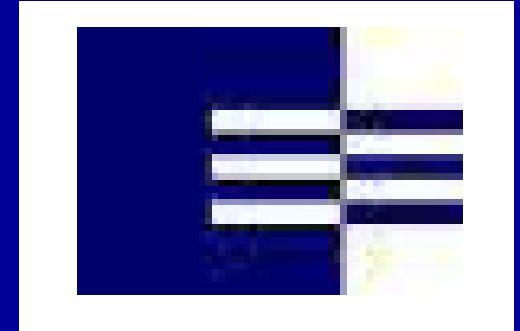
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des Deutschen Präventionstages [www.praeventionstag.de](http://www.praeventionstag.de)  
Herausgegeben von Hans-Jürgen Kerner und Erich Marks im Auftrag der  
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# Ensuring Security and Fundamental Rights in Urban Settings

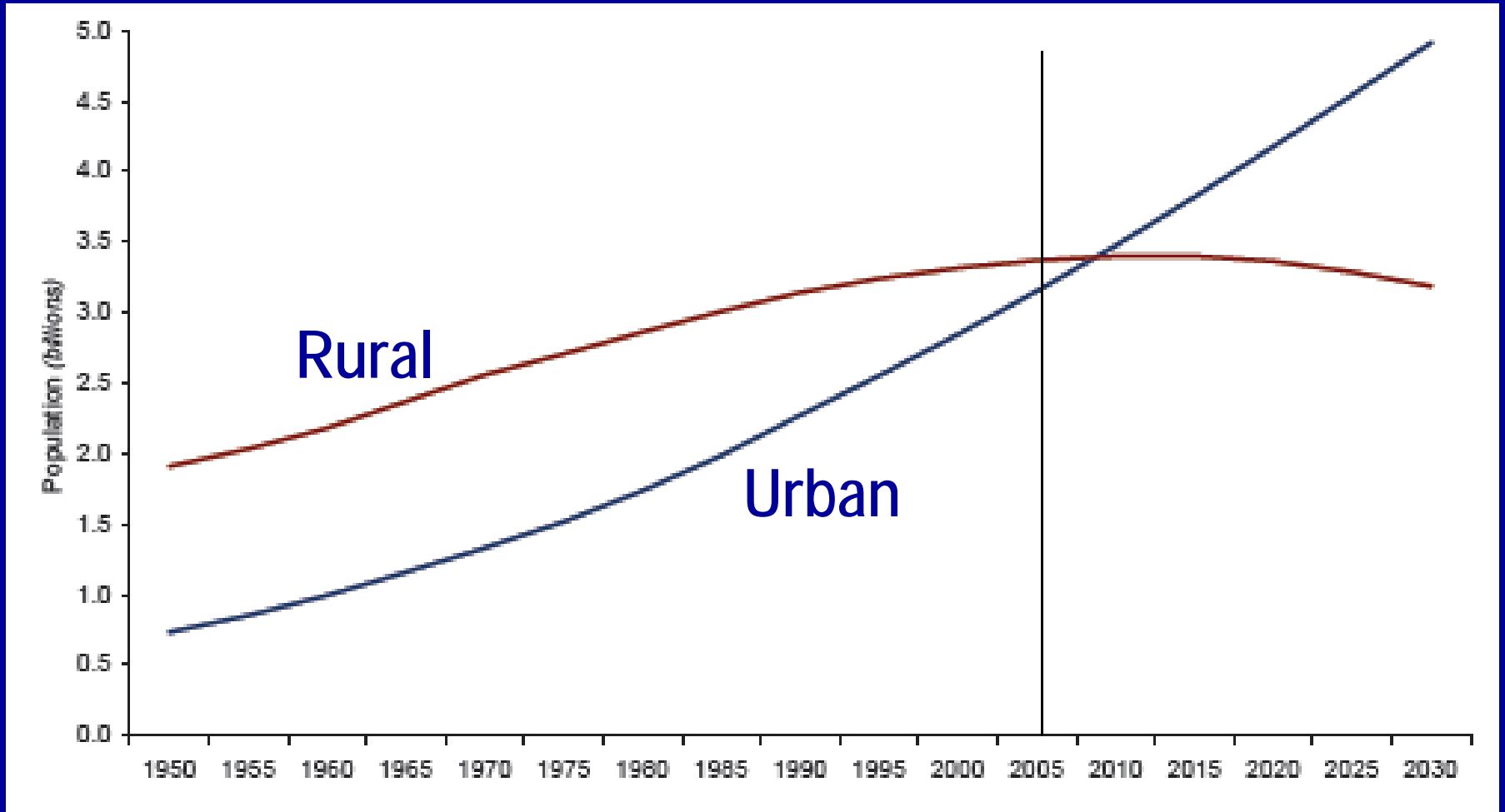


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World Health  
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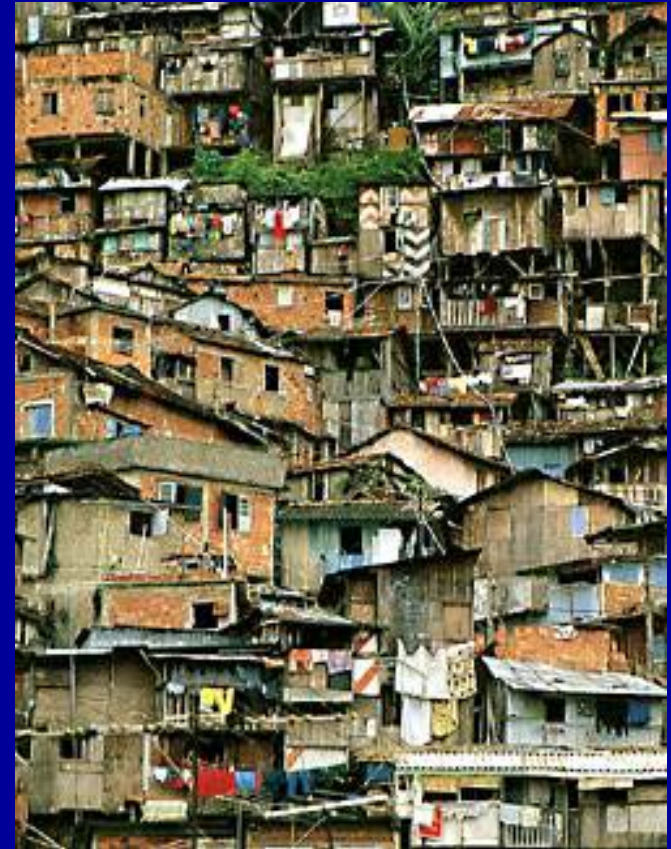
# Urban and rural population of the world, 1950-2030



United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2006).  
World urbanization prospects: the 2005 revision. Working paper No. ESA/P/WP/200.

# Impacts of urbanization

- Especially in the developing world, the speed of urbanization has outpaced the ability of governments to build essential infrastructure and ensure social cohesion.
- Unplanned urbanization can have negative consequences for the health, security and safety of all citizens in cities.
- Investing in violence prevention is essential if these consequences are to be avoided.



# Impacts of urbanization

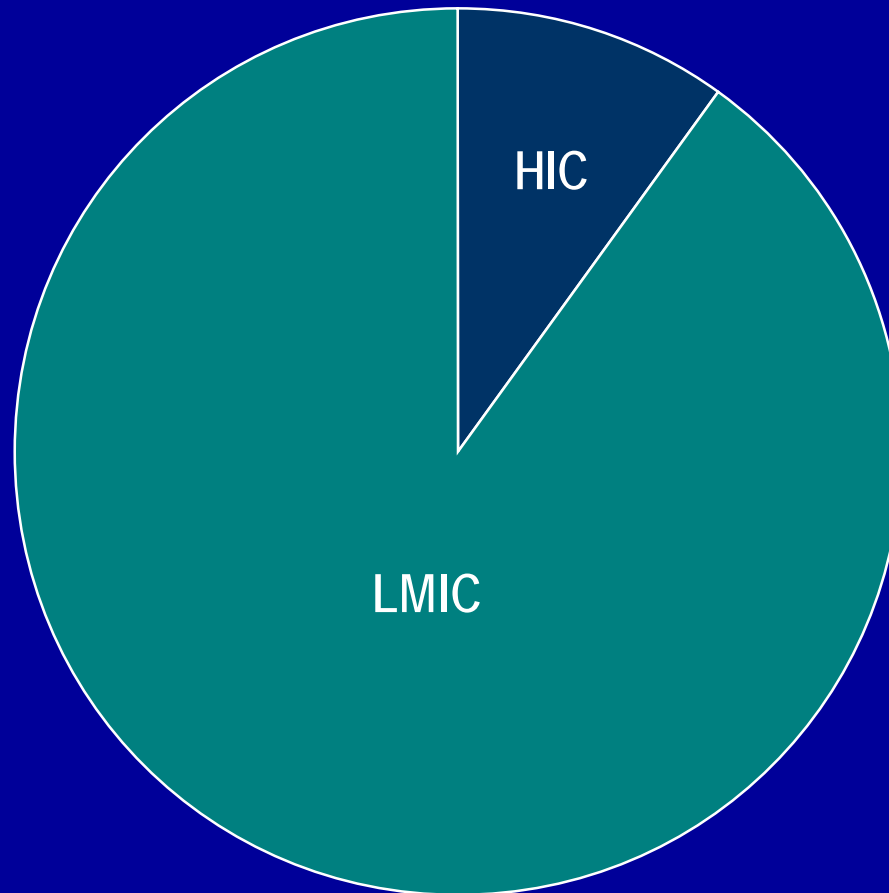
- Cities concentrate risks for violence
  - High concentrations of poverty
  - Steep economic inequality
  - Increased access to alcohol, illicit drugs and guns
  - Reduced social trust
  - Family breakdown



# Top 10 causes of death, both sexes, 2004

Rank	5-14 years	15-29 years	30-44 years
1	Lower respiratory infections 224 308	Road traffic injuries 335 805	HIV/AIDS 958 851
2	Road traffic injuries 109 905	HIV/AIDS 333 963	Tuberculosis 367 837
3	Malaria 103 738	Tuberculosis 249 023	Road traffic injuries 329 142
4	Drowning 77 117	<b>Homicide</b> <b>238 009</b>	Ischaemic heart disease 255 842
5	Meningitis 63 755	<b>Suicide</b> <b>230 979</b>	<b>Suicide</b> <b>219 557</b>
6	Diarrhoeal diseases 57 716	Lower respiratory infections 122 707	<b>Homicide</b> <b>170 916</b>
7	HIV/AIDS 43 118	Drowning 89 454	Lower respiratory infections 154 950
8	Tuberculosis 38 074	Burns 84 983	Cerebrovascular disease 147 224
9	Protein-energy malnutrition 36 232	<b>War-related</b> <b>66 319</b>	Cirrhosis of the liver 101 593
10	Burns 26 703	Maternal haemorrhage 65 077	Poisonings 87 576

90% of homicides occur in low- and middle-income countries



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# Leading causes of death, 2004 and 2030 compared

Total 2004	Total 2030
1 Ischaemic heart disease	1 Ischaemic heart disease
2 Cerebrovascular disease	2 Cerebrovascular disease
3 Lower respiratory infections	3 Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease
4 Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease	4 Lower respiratory infections
5 Diarrhoeal diseases	5 Road traffic crashes
6 HIV/AIDS	6 Trachea, bronchus, lung cancers
7 Tuberculosis	7 Diabetes mellitus
8 Trachea, bronchus, lung cancers	8 Hypertensive heart disease
9 Road traffic crashes	9 Stomach cancer
10 Prematurity and low birth weight	10 HIV/AIDS
11 Neonatal infections and other	11 Nephritis and nephrosis
12 Diabetes mellitus	12 Suicide
13 Malaria	13 Liver cancer
14 Hypertensive heart disease	14 Colon and rectum cancer
15 Birth asphyxia and birth trauma	15 Oesophagus cancer
16 Suicide	16 Homicide
17 Stomach cancer	17 Alzheimer and other dementias
18 Cirrhosis of the liver	18 Cirrhosis of the liver
19 Nephritis and nephrosis	19 Breast cancer
20 Colon and rectum cancers	20 Tuberculosis
22 Homicide	



# Preventing violence



# Violence prevention: what works?


- Developing safe, stable and nurturing relationships between children and their parents and caregivers
- Developing life skills in children and adolescents
- Reducing the availability and harmful use of alcohol
- Reducing access to guns, knives and pesticides
- Promoting gender equality to prevent violence against women
- Changing cultural and social norms that support violence
- Victim identification, care and support programmes

Policies to address social determinants:  
Inequalities  
Unemployment  
Education access  
Etc.





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# Violence prevention: what works?




## violence prevention the evidence


Overview



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Center for Public Health



### violence prevention the evidence

Preventing violence through the development of safe, stable and nurturing relationships between children and their parents and caregivers




### violence prevention the evidence

Preventing violence by developing life skills in children and adolescents





### violence prevention the evidence

Preventing violence by reducing the availability and harmful use of alcohol




### violence prevention the evidence

Guns, knives and pesticides: reducing access to lethal means




### violence prevention the evidence

Promoting gender equality to prevent violence against women




### violence prevention the evidence

Changing cultural and social norms that support violence



### violence prevention the evidence

Reducing violence through victim identification, care and support programmes



# Violence prevention in practice



The Nurse Family Partnership programme in the US has been shown to reduce child maltreatment and adolescent violence by up to 50%.

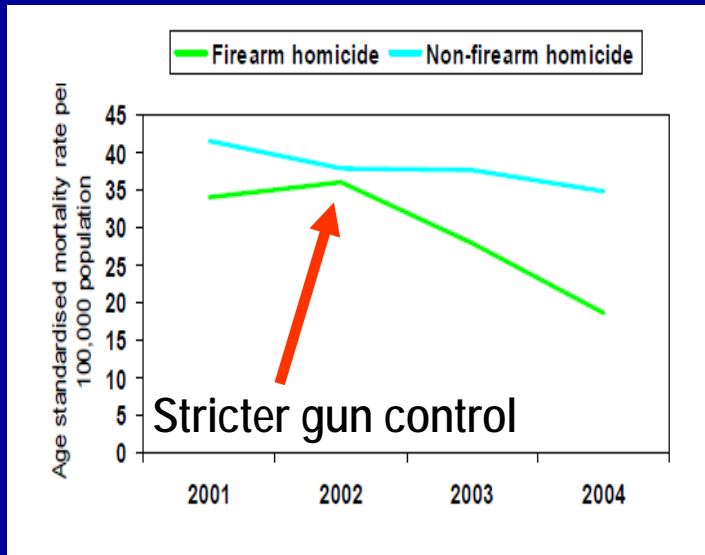


The Seattle Social Development Programme in the US reduced violent delinquency and saved US\$3 for every US\$1 invested.

# Violence prevention in practice



In Diadema, Brazil, enforcement of a law banning alcohol sales after 23h produced a 57% reduction in the homicide rate from 70 to 30 per 100,000 over 36 months.



In Cape Town, South Africa, firearm homicide rates were reduced by 33% from 30 to 20 per 100,000, probably due to stricter gun control.

# Violence prevention in practice

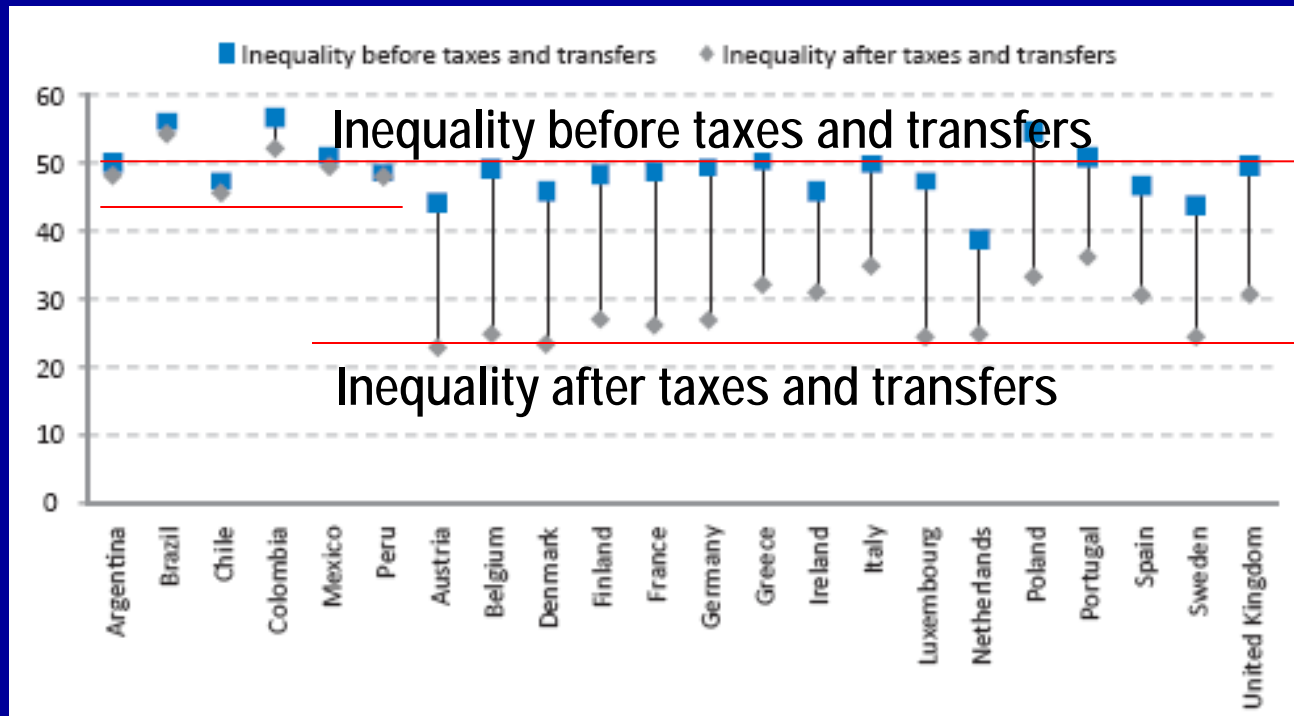


In South Africa, the Intervention with Microfinance for AIDS and Gender Equity reduced intimate partner violence by 55%.



Effective pre-hospital and emergency care for severely wounded people has been associated with an over 50% reduction in the case-fatality ratio.

# Violence prevention in practice



Homicide, especially in youth, is strongly correlated with economic inequality. Taxes and transfers that redistribute wealth can significantly reduce economic inequality, and may therefore be effective in reducing homicide.

# Challenges

- Lack of local data to define the problem
- Moving funding from control to prevention
- Reluctance to address risk factors
- Difficulties collaborating across sectors
- Time lag in benefits for some interventions



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# Conclusion



The main reason to reduce crime rates is ... to give citizens the right to walk their streets — or stay home — without fearing for their lives, a basic human expectation that millions around the world are increasingly losing.

Naim, M. (2007) The hidden pandemic. How crime is quietly becoming a global killer. *Foreign Policy*, July/August, Issue 161, 96-95.