

„GIZ’s systemic approaches to violence prevention“

von

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Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale
Zusammenarbeit (GIZ)

GIZ's Systemic Approach to Violence Prevention

Elisabeth Frey & Terence Smith

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Overview

1. What is GIZ?
2. Conceptual framework
3. Systemic Approach to Violence Prevention
4. Practical experiences from Central America and South Africa
5. Challenges
6. Conclusions



1. What is GIZ?

- German Agency for International Cooperation (Technical DC)
- Enterprise wholly owned by the Federal Republic of Germany
- International cooperation for sustainable development and international education
- Operations in Germany and in over **130 countries** around the world
- Around **17,000 employees**
- Main commissioning party: the **German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development**
- Other commissions from **public** and **private-sector bodies** inside and outside Germany



Violence prevention in GIZ

- Increased importance within German DC – new strategy on peace and security, including violence
- Violence prevention is addressed from different perspectives:
 - *Peace and Conflict*
 - *Urban development*
 - *Children and youth rights*
 - *Gender and women rights*
 - *Education*
 - *Health*
- Two dedicated programmes on violence prevention (PREVENIR & VCP)



2. Conceptual framework

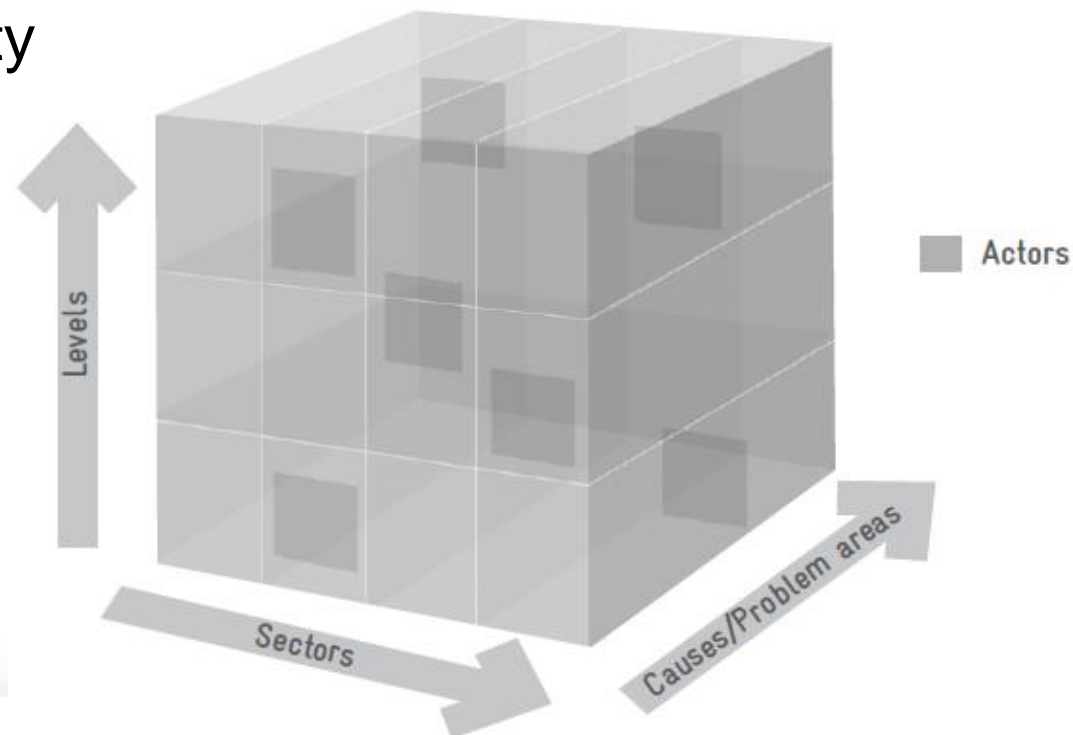
- Different terminology & definitions in different contexts
- Security vs. safety (“citizen security”)
- Crime vs. violence prevention
- WHO definition of violence
 - Interpersonal & community violence
- Focus on Primary prevention
- Co-responsibility



3. Systemic Approach to Violence Prevention

- Regional, national, provincial, district and local level
- Different sectors (education, health, youth, work, security etc.)
- Government, civil society & private sector

⇒ Prevention
is a joint undertaking



GIZ's Systemic Approach – from a practical point of view

**Double target
group: youth
and adults**

1. Understanding
of acts of
violence through
their contexts

Ecological Model

4. Aims at
behavioural
changes of youth
and adults

2. Analysis of risk
and prevention
factors

3. Requires the
cooperation of
stakeholders

4. Practical experiences from Central America & South Africa

UNODC 2011 (or most recent years)

	Country	Rate (100,000 people)	Count
1	Honduras	91.6	7,104
2	El Salvador	69.2	4,308
3	Côte d'Ivoire	56.9	10,801
4	Jamaica	52.2	1,43
5	Venezuela	45.1	13,08
6	Belize	41.4	129
7	U.S. Virgin Islands	39.2	43
8	Guatemala	38.5	5,681
9	Saint Kitts and Nevis	38.2	20
10	Zambia	38.0	4,71
11	Uganda	36.3	11,373
12	Malawi	36.0	5,039
13	Lesotho	35.2	764
14	Trinidad and Tobago	35.2	472
15	South Africa	31.8	15,940
57	Nicaragua	13.6	785
191	Germany	0.8	690

4. Practical experiences from Central America



4. Practical experiences from Central America

Basic figures on violence

- Central America is known as one of the most violent regions worldwide, but statistics are unreliable and focus only on homicides
- Young men (15-24 years) are mainly affected by violence
- Multiple causes of violence: social and economic structures, youth gangs, organized crime, state politics and private security measures, public discourse
- Differences between countries: Northern Triangle of CA vs. Nicaragua
- Violence is one of the main obstacles to development

4. Practical experiences from Central America

Regional Programme “Prevention of Youth Violence in Central America” (PREVENIR)

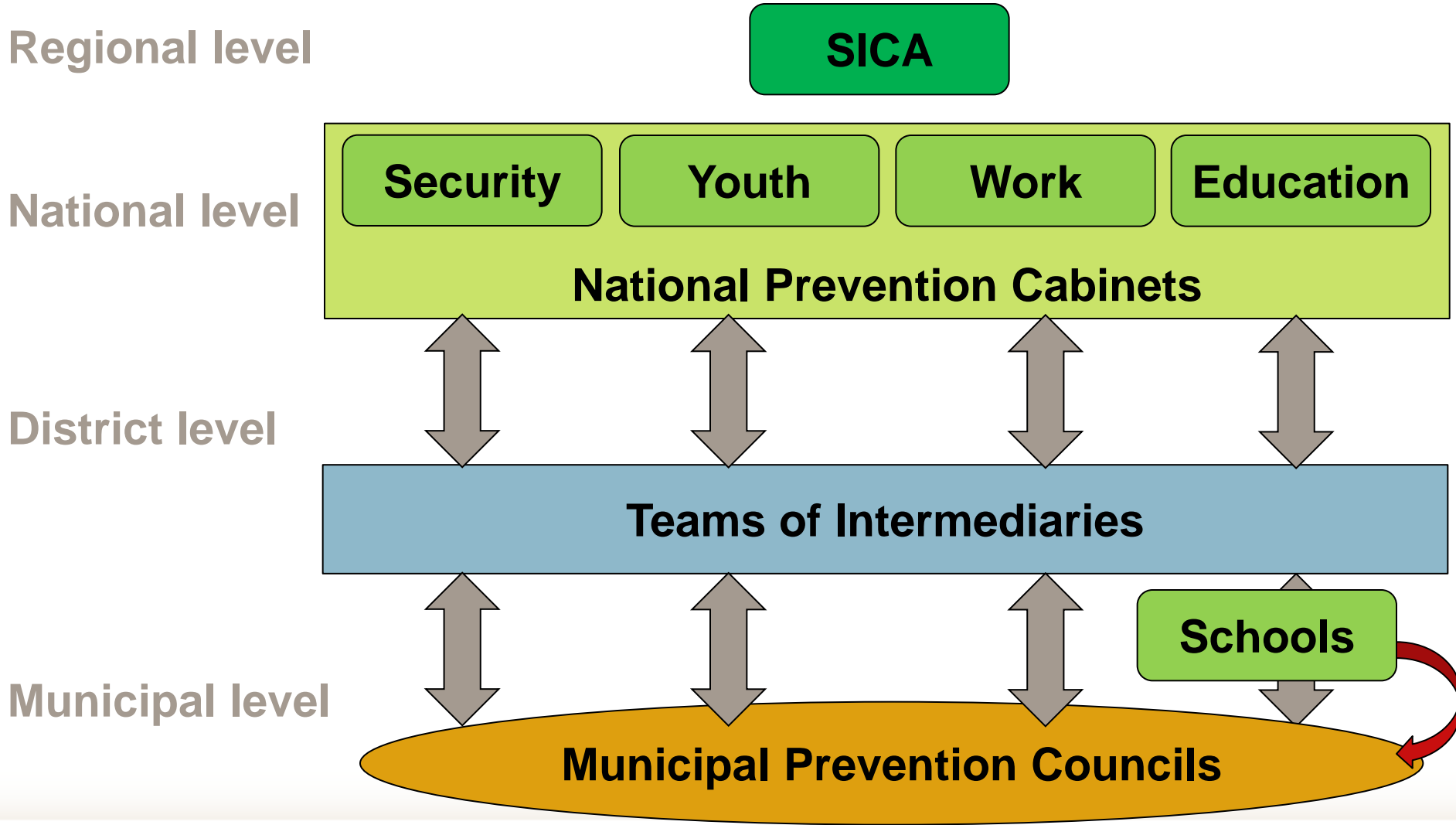
- El Salvador, Honduras, Guatemala and Nicaragua
- Political counterpart: Central American Integration System (SICA)
- 2nd Phase: 11/2011 – 12/2014
- Funding: Governments of Germany, the Netherlands and Australia
- Main focus: Technical Cooperation, Capacity Development in the area of primary prevention of youth violence



4. Practical experiences from Central America



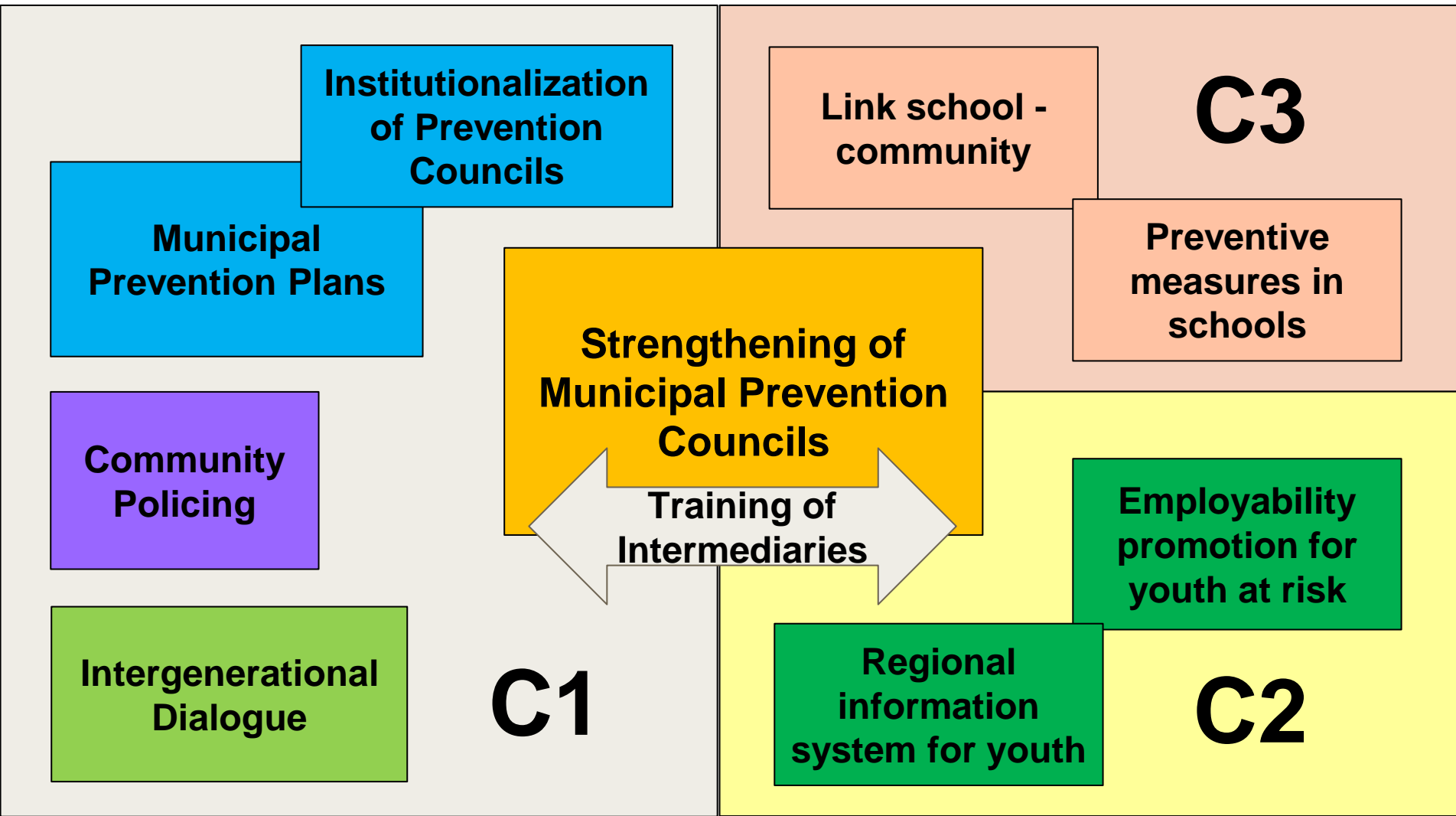
PREVENIR – Implementation Strategy



4. Practical experiences from Central America



PREVENIR – Components and Lines of Action



4. Practical experiences from Central America



PREVENIR´s achievements in El Salvador 2012

- ✓ National coordination round table of 5 Ministries set up
- ✓ Training concept for municipal and district personnel as well as NGO representatives developed
- ✓ Municipalities (20) and Intermediaries (120) jointly selected
- ✓ First training module implemented in focal point municipalities
- ✓ Construction of 3 municipal prevention offices by youth from risk communities training them at the same time
- ✓ 168 youth trained in entrepreneurship and 425 youth received vocational trainings through local NGO
- ✓ Conferences on best practices of prevention in schools

4. Practical experiences from South Africa

International headlines



4. Practical experiences from South Africa

Context

2011/12	Rate (/100 000)	#
Murder	30.9	15 600
Attempted murder	29.4	14 800
Assault GBH	380.8	192 600
Rape		55 200
Aggravated robbery		101 200



- Violent history
- Inequality
- Violence tolerant society, normalised, “socially acceptable”
- Constructions of masculinity
- Violence prevention agenda

4. Practical experiences from South Africa

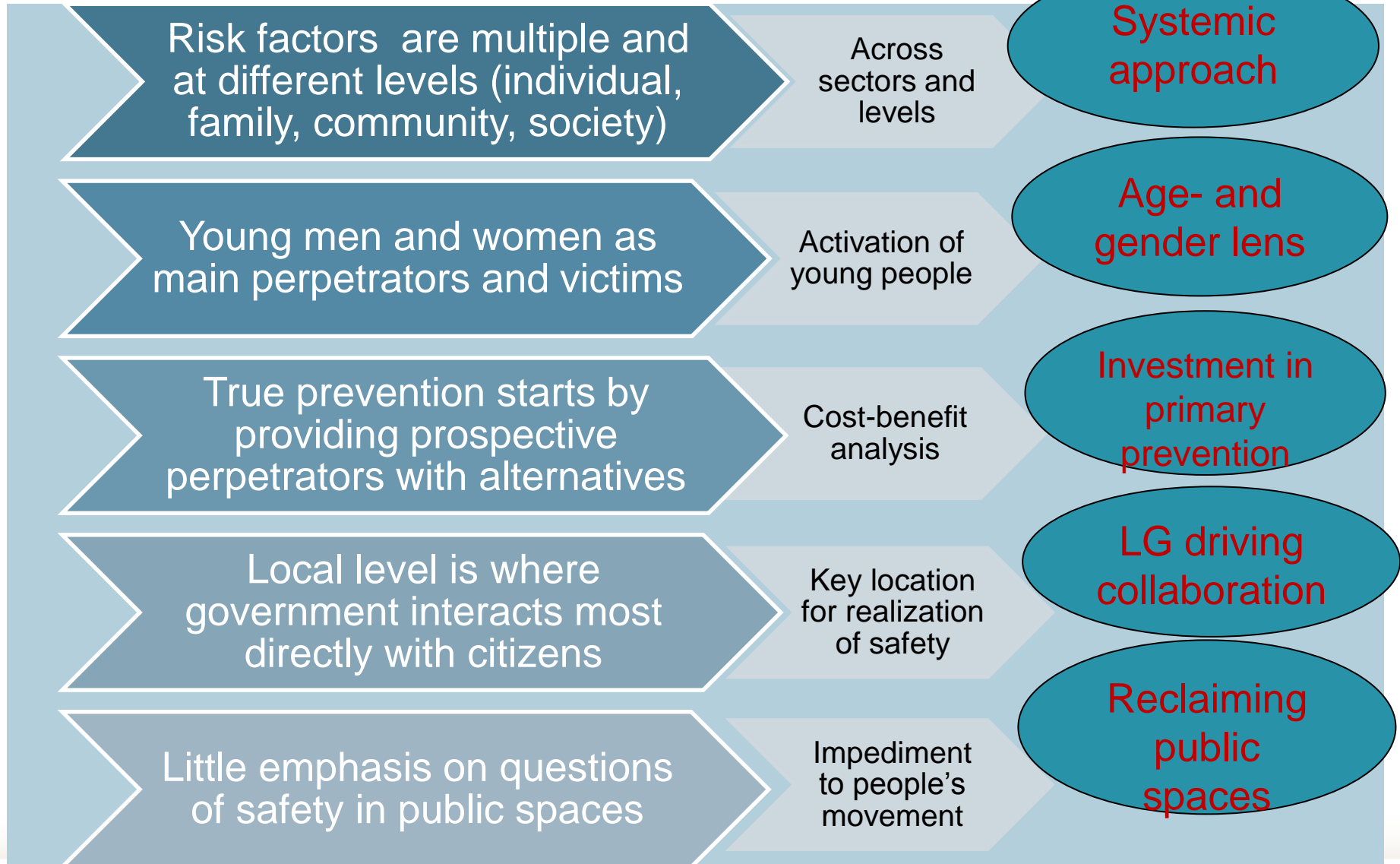


Collaborative Thinking and Action – The Inclusive Violence and Crime Prevention for Safe Public Spaces Programme (VCP)

- **Bilateral TC programme**
- **1st Phase:** 01/2012 – 12/2014
- **Objective:** Build and strengthen a community of practitioners with regard to community/urban safety & violence prevention in SA
- **Alignment:** “All South Africans are and feel safe”
- **Political counterpart:** Ministry of Cooperative Governance, steering committee



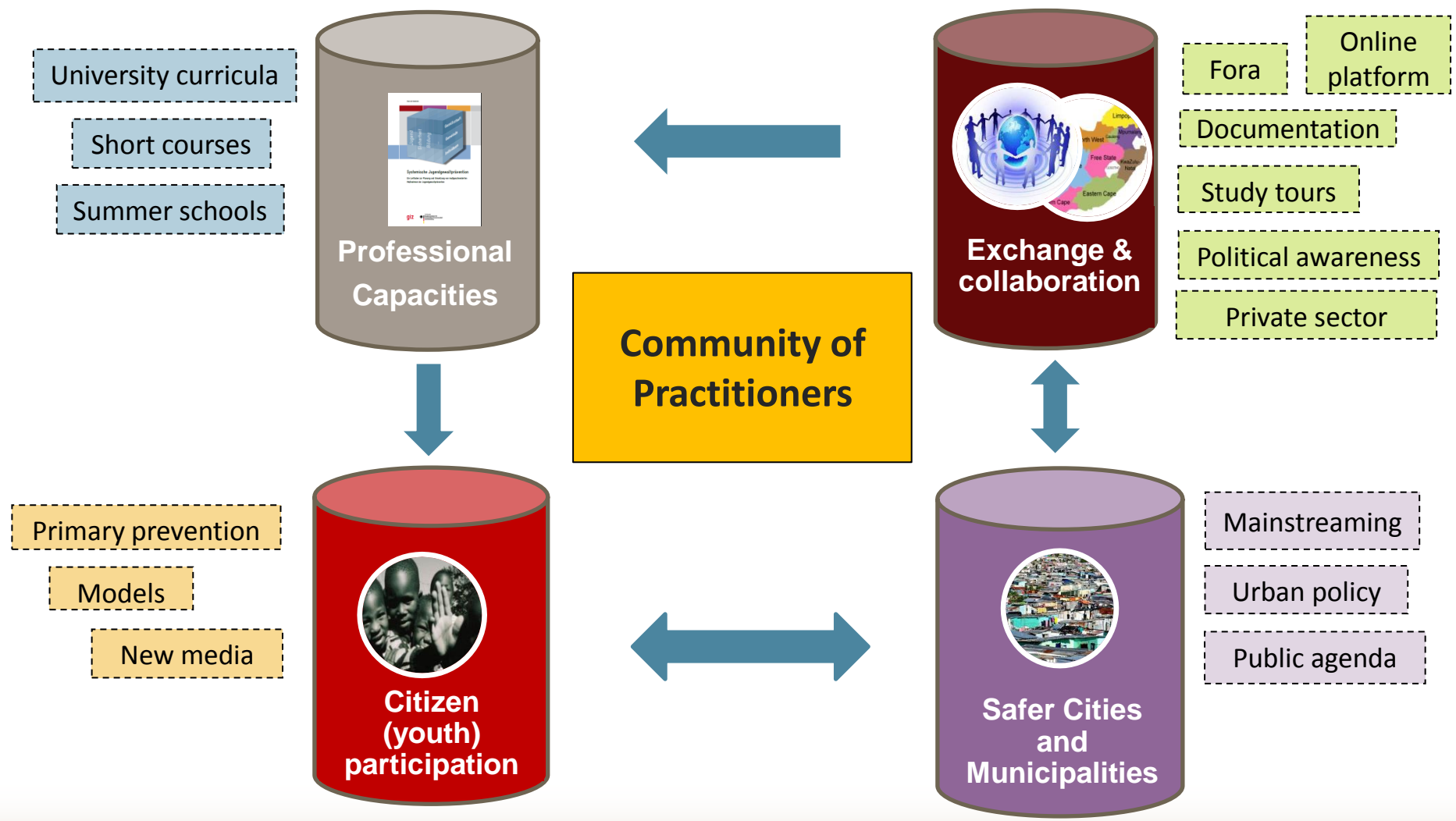
VCP approach



4. Practical experiences from South Africa



VCP – Pillars and Intervention Areas



4. Practical experiences from South Africa



Some VCP's achievements so far...

- ✓ Connecting & facilitating relationships
- ✓ Safety theme secured in the urban policy agenda
- ✓ Initiated online knowledge sharing/collaboration platform
- ✓ Safety lens integrated into Wits experiential urban teaching programme
- ✓ Youth for Safer Communities Project
- ✓ Use of new media to strengthen youth participation
- ✓ Capacity Development Strategy for Nelson Mandela Bay Metro





5. Challenges

- Lack of implementation of strategic violence prevention measures
 - Institutional set-up & mandates
 - Political imperatives
 - Social & cultural norms & attitudes
 - Evidence-based policy & programmes
- Unstable and weak municipal environments
- Weak/fragmented civil society
- Untapped private sector contribution



6. Conclusions

Supporting a Systemic Approach to Violence Prevention:

- Seeing the whole picture
- Prevention is a cross-cutting issue
- Requires long-term intervention
- Measuring impacts of prevention
- Translating „good practice“ knowledge into action
- How can we learn more from German experiences, and how can we contribute to them?



Thank you!

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