



UNIVERSITY OF
CAMBRIDGE

Institute of Criminology
Violence Research Centre



World Health
Organization

GLOBAL VIOLENCE REDUCTION CONFERENCE 2014

Strategies to Reduce Violence by 50% in the Next 30 Years

Programme



17 – 19 SEPTEMBER 2014

King's College, University of Cambridge



Supported by the UBS Optimus Foundation

www.vrc.crim.cam.ac.uk

Conference Organisers

University of Cambridge Organisers



Prof. Manuel Eisner

Director of the Violence Research Centre and Deputy & Director of the Institute of Criminology, University of Cambridge
mpe23@cam.ac.uk



Maria Krisch, MPhil (Cantab)

Conference Coordinator & Research Assistant at the Institute of Criminology, University of Cambridge
mk726@cam.ac.uk | krisch.mm@gmail.com



Mandy Hoi Yan Leung, MPhil (Cantab)

Conference Assistant
hym12@cam.ac.uk
mandyhyleung@gmail.com



Livia Holm, BA (Cantab)

Conference Assistant
lpfh2@cam.ac.uk
holm.livia@gmail.com

World Health Organisation Organisers



Alexander Butchart, PhD

World Health Organization, Coordinator of the Violence and Injury Prevention Unit



Christopher Mikton, PhD

World Health Organization, Technical Officer at the Violence and Injury Prevention Unit

Conference Phone

Institute of Criminology reception:
+44 (0) 1223 335360

Conference Office

Institute of Criminology, University of Cambridge
Sidgwick Avenue
Cambridge, CB3 9DA
United Kingdom



**UNIVERSITY OF
CAMBRIDGE**

Institute of Criminology
Violence Research Centre

Violence Research Centre

Welcome

Dear Colleagues

I am delighted to welcome you in Cambridge to the first Global Violence Reduction Conference, jointly organized by the World Health Organization and the Violence Research Centre at the University of Cambridge.

Our conference, themed “Global Strategies to Reduce Violence by 50% in the Next 30 Years”, comes at a unique juncture in time: In May this year, the World Health Assembly resolution gave the World Health Organization a mandate to strengthen public health policies amongst its member states that

support violence reduction, in particular against women and girls, and against children. Moreover, recognizing that violence has a major negative impact on development and human well-being, the current draft of the United Nations post-2015 development goals includes “peaceful and inclusive societies, access to justice for all, and effective and capable institutions” as a core development goal.

This Conference brings together scholars and international organizations, as well as civil society and philanthropic bodies to discuss how scientific knowledge can contribute to the advancement of a global road map for reducing violence

across the world. Our goal over the coming days is to identify the research we need, the knowledge we have, and the policy recommendations we can make to support the global policy goals of the WHO, especially in the regions most afflicted by violence. We are grateful to the UBS Optimus Foundation for its generous support of this event. My Organizing Team and I hope that you will experience two stimulating days ahead in the beautiful surroundings of King’s College. ■

Manuel Eisner

*Organising Team: Maria Krisch,
Livia Holm and Mandy Leung*



**World Health
Organization**

World Health Organisation

Welcome

On behalf of the World Health Organization (WHO), we are delighted to welcome you to this important conference. The overarching goal of reducing violence by 50% in the next 30 years is a much-needed rallying point for the global violence prevention community. Through this conference, we look forward to identifying the essential ingredients of a strategy for achieving this goal, and for ensuring that evidence-based violence

prevention practitioners everywhere can further enhance their impact. The conference in many ways complements the series of WHO’s Meetings on Milestones in a Global Campaign for Violence Prevention, the next of which is planned for 2015. Furthermore, Cambridge University’s Violence Research Centre is a key member of the Violence Prevention Alliance, and as such is helping the Alliance to realize its objective of building global com-

mitment to violence prevention. We in particular welcome the conference speakers, whose willingness to make time for this event is central to its success. We also thank the UBS Optimus Foundation for its generous financial support of the conference. ■

*Alexander Butchart and
Christopher Mikton*



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Conference Aims

In May this year, the World Health Assembly resolution gave the World Health Organization a mandate to strengthen public health policies that support violence reduction, in particular against women and children. Moreover, peaceful and inclusive societies and access to justice for all are a core element in the current draft of the United Nations post-2015 development goals.

Achieving a major long-term reduction in violence, especially in

the most afflicted societies, will be a huge task. It must be informed by measurable indicators to assess whether goals are achieved; it will require a strengthening of capacities to address and prevent violence in its different manifestations; it will need multisectoral action plans and policies to reduce the major risk factors for violence.

This conference brings together scholars and representatives of international organizations as well

as civil society and philanthropic organizations. It aims to identify the scientific knowledge that can contribute to the advancement of a global road map for reducing violence across the world. Our goal is to identify the research we need, the knowledge we have, and the policy recommendations we can make to support a coherent framework that can guide national, regional and global violence reduction efforts. ■



Conference Programme

Reception & Welcome

Wednesday, 17 September 2014 at King's College, Cambridge

All day Chetwynd Room	Arrival and Registration
19:00-20:00 Chapel	Reception Drinks
20:00-22:00 Dining Hall	Welcome Dinner

Conference Day 1

Thursday, 18 September 2014 at King's College, Cambridge

Chair: Alexander Butchart – World Health Organization,
Coordinator of the Violence and Injury Prevention Unit

09:00-09:30 Keynes Lecture Theatre	Welcome and Objectives Jeremy Sanders – Pro-Vice Chancellor for Institutional Affairs at the University of Cambridge Etienne Krug – Director of the Department of Violence and Injury Prevention and Disability at the World Health Organization Manuel Eisner – Director of the Violence Research Centre and Deputy Director of the Institute of Criminology at the University of Cambridge
09:30-10:00 Keynes Lecture Theatre	Where Do We Want to Get and How? Outlining the Challenges Alexander Butchart – World Health Organization, Coordinator of the Violence and Injury Prevention Unit
10:00-10:30 Keynes Lecture Theatre	Linking Developmental Science and Prevention Research to Intervene More Effectively in Child Development Theresa Betancourt – Harvard University, Associate Professor of Child Health and Human Rights at the Harvard School of Public Health, Director of the Research Program on Children and Global Adversity
10:30-10:45 Keynes Lecture Theatre	Discussion
10:45-11:15 Chetwynd Room	Coffee Break
11:15-11:45 Keynes Lecture Theatre	Reducing Child Abuse: Tackling the Challenges in High Violence Societies Bernadette Madrid – University of the Philippines, Director of the Child Protection Unit; Philippine General Hospital, Executive Director of the Child Protection Network Foundation
11:45-12:15 Keynes Lecture Theatre	Global Strategies to Reduce Violence Against Children David Finkelhor – University of New Hampshire, Professor of Sociology, Director of the Crimes Against Children Research Centre, Co-Director of the Family Research Laboratory
12:15-12:45 Keynes Lecture Theatre	Global Strategies to Reduce Violence Against Women Rachel Jewkes – Medical Research Council, Director of the Gender and Health Research Unit
12:45-13:00 Keynes Lecture Theatre	Discussion
13:00-14:30 Dining Hall	Standing Buffet and Poster Presentations

14:30-16:30 <i>TBC</i>	Thematic sessions 01-06 01 Creating and Using the Global Evidence Base for Violence Reduction 02 Building Violence Prevention Research Capacity 03 Reducing Sexual Abuse of Children and Adolescents 04 Reducing Violence in Public Space 05 Promoting Good Governance and Civil Society 06 Reducing Organised Forms of Violence
16:30-17:00 <i>Chetwynd Room</i>	Coffee Break
17:00-17:30 <i>Keynes Lecture Theatre</i>	From Universal Mechanisms to Evidence-Based Violence Reduction Manuel Eisner – University of Cambridge, Deputy Director of the Institute of Criminology, Professor of Comparative and Developmental Criminology at the Institute of Criminology, Director of the Violence Research Centre
17:30-18:00 <i>Keynes Lecture Theatre</i>	Discussion
19:30 -22:00 <i>Dining Hall</i>	Conference Banquet

Conference Day 2

Friday, 19 September 2014 at King’s College, Cambridge

Chair: Manuel Eisner – Director of the Violence Research Centre and Deputy Director of the Institute of Criminology at the University of Cambridge

09:00-09:30 <i>Keynes Lecture Theatre</i>	Principles of Evidence-Based Practice for Youth Violence Prevention: Lessons from Around the World Nancy Guerra – University of Delaware, Director of the Institute for Global Studies
09:30-10:00 <i>Keynes Lecture Theatre</i>	Reducing Youth Violence: Tackling the Challenges in High Violence Societies Maria Fernanda Tourinho Peres – University of São Paulo, Professor at the Department of Preventive Medicine, Associate Researcher at the Center for the Study of Violence
10:00-10:15 <i>Keynes Lecture Theatre</i>	Discussion
10:15-10:45 <i>Chetwynd Room</i>	Coffee Break

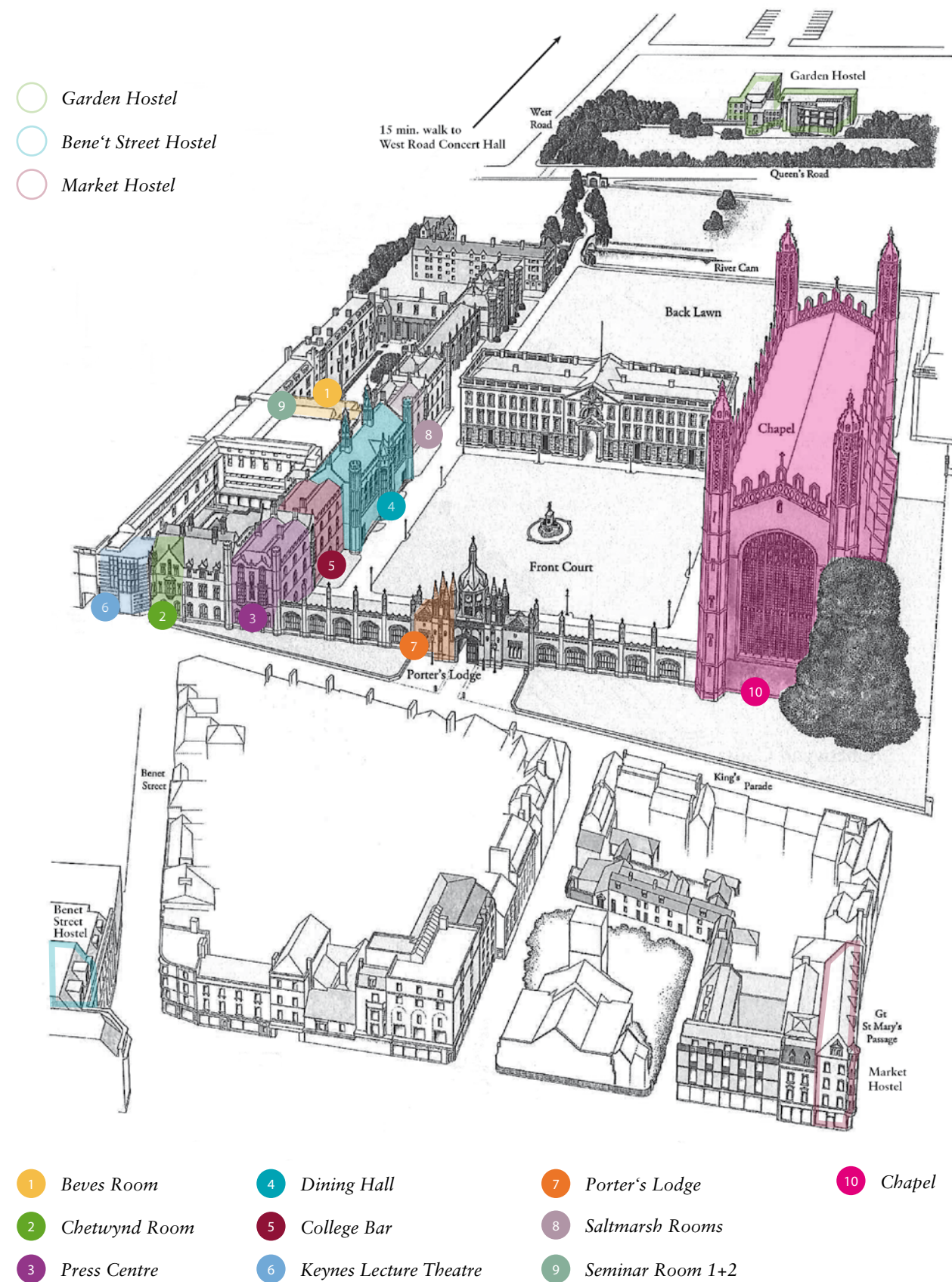
10:45-11:15 <i>Keynes Lecture Theatre</i>	Preventing Civil Conflict: Effective Leadership and Good Governance Robert Rotberg – Harvard University, Founding Director of Harvard Kennedy School’s Program on Intrastate Conflict, President Emeritus of the World Peace Foundation, Fellow of the Woodrow Wilson International Center
11:15-11:45 <i>Keynes Lecture Theatre</i>	Promoting Justice and Making the Police More Effective Lawrence Sherman – University of Cambridge, Director of the Institute of Criminology, Wolfson Professor of Criminology, Director of the Jerry Lee Centre for Experimental Criminology, Director of the Police Executive Programme
11:45-12:15 <i>Keynes Lecture Theatre</i>	Treating Violent Offenders More Effectively: Alternatives to Punishment Friedrich Loesel – University of Cambridge, Emeritus Professor at the Institute of Criminology; University of Erlangen-Nuremberg, Professor of Psychology at the Institute of Psychology
12:15-12:30 <i>Keynes Lecture Theatre</i>	Discussion
12:30-14:00 <i>Dining Hall</i>	Standing Buffet
14:00-16:00 <i>TBC</i>	Thematic Sessions 07-12 07 Global Actors: International Organisations and Private Philanthropy 08 Scaling Up Interventions and Building Evidence-Based Support Systems 09 Reducing Intimate Partner Violence Against Women 10 Controlling Triggers to Violence 11 Reforming the Police Forces and Making Them Better Serve Their People 12 What Penal Policy for Less Violent Societies?
16:00-17:00 <i>Keynes Lecture Theatre</i>	Plenary Discussion: What Kind of Science is Needed for an Effective Global Violence Reduction Strategy?

Public Lecture

Friday, 19 September 2014 at the West Road Concert Hall, Cambridge

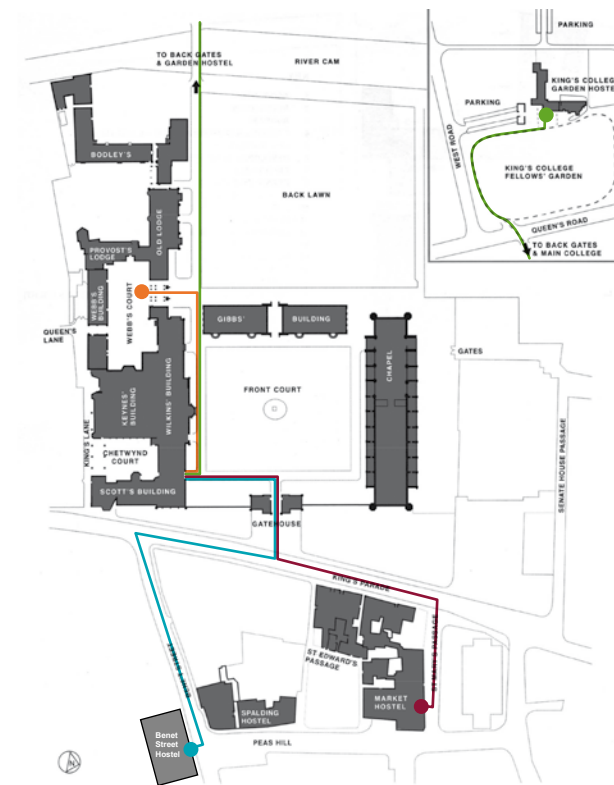
18:30 – 19:30 <i>West Road Concert Hall</i>	The Past, Present and Future of Violence Steven Pinker – Harvard University, Johnstone Family Professor at the Department of Psychology
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Conference Venue Maps



Conference Venue Maps

Accommodation Map



- Keynes Building
- Garden Hostel (15 min walk)
- Bene't Street Hostel (5 min walk)
- Market Hostel (5 min walk)

Key



- 1 Beves Room (entrance via Webb's Court)
- 2 Chetwynd Room
- 3 Press Centre
- 4 Dining Hall
- 5 College Bar
- 6 Keynes Lecture Theatre
- 7 Porters' Lodge
- 8 Saltmarsh Rooms (1st Floor - entrance via Webb's Ct)
- 9 Seminar Rooms 1 & 2 (1st & 2nd Floors)
- 10 Chapel



Alexander Butchart

World Health Organization, Coordinator of the Violence and Injury Prevention Unit

Where Do We Want to Get and How? Outlining the Challenges

This talk argues that the global violence prevention field has now reached a crucial phase in its development. If it is to become stronger and more coherent, we should join forces in specifying global baselines and targets for violence prevention in the next 30 years, identifying the scientific and political prerequisites for having those baselines and targets fully owned by global and national stakeholders, and preparing

a road map for how to get there. The talk presents hypothetical targets and baselines, reviews the adequacy of the scientific knowledge available to support baseline and target setting, links violence prevention to proposed post-2015 development goals, and outlines a political process to push violence prevention higher up the global political agenda. ■

We should join forces in specifying global baselines and targets for violence prevention in the next 30 years, identifying the scientific and political prerequisites for having those baselines and targets fully owned by global and national stakeholders, and preparing a road map for how to get there.



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Theresa Betancourt

Harvard University, Associate Professor of Child Health and Human Rights at the Harvard School of Public Health, Director of the Research Program on Children and Global Adversity

Linking Developmental Science and Prevention Research to Intervene More Effectively in Child Development

Despite important strides forward in global efforts to improve opportunities to promote early childhood development (ECD) and initiatives to prevent violence against children (VAC) these two fields have largely operated in isolation of one another.

In reality VAC is a risk factor for ECD and poor family conditions and parenting give rise to greater risk for violence against children. Preventing VAC and promoting ECD share many common elements, including important risk and protective factors and programmatic and policy responses. A greater awareness is needed of the overlap between poor ECD and risk of VAC with attention to opportunities for shared understanding in approaches and efforts to reduce

violence and promote ECD. Important links between these conditions and outcomes will be presented along with preliminary efforts on the development of a family-based preventive intervention to promote healthy parenting, reduce conflict and promote ECD among families facing multiple adversities in Rwanda. A family home visiting model, originally developed and evaluated for families affected by HIV/AIDS is now being adapted to focus on families in extreme poverty raising children ages 0-3 which with support from the World Bank and the Rwandan government is being integrated into the Social Protection System.

Such integrated programs hold tremendous promise for advancing a joint agenda for prevention of VAC and the promotion of ECD. The presentation will conclude with recommendations for research, policy and practice. ■



Theresa S. Betancourt, ScD, MA, is Associate Professor of Child Health and Human Rights in the Department of Global Health and Population at the Harvard School of Public Health and Director of the Research Program on Children and Global Adversity (RPCGA). She is Principal Investigator of a prospective longitudinal study of war-affected youth in Sierra Leone and is evaluating the impact of a Family Strengthening Intervention for HIV-affected children and families in Rwanda. She has written extensively on mental health and resilience in children facing adversity.



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Bernadette Madrid

University of the Philippines, Director of the Child Protection Unit; Philippine General Hospital, Executive Director of the Child Protection Network Foundation

Reducing Child Abuse: Tackling Challenges in High Violence Societies

A review of 12,000 cases in the Philippine General Hospital Child Protection Management Information database on the factors leading to both abuse and risk for re-abuse in the last 14 years consistently came up with 4 factors: poverty, disability, poor parenting, drugs and alcohol. Risks are cumulative and critical periods are spread across the lifespan. The presentation will discuss why the prenatal period should be treated separately from early childhood.

There are two life courses to consider; the mother and her child and they are intertwined. Life is a cycle and adolescence is critical for catch-up interventions. The Adolescent can be a chimera victim/perpetrator. The girl/children and the young men are missing the bus. A prevention framework for a

developing country high in violence will be presented that will feature overlapping pyramids of individual and societal needs that will locate government actions, international cooperation and individual efforts in a specific context. There is a minimum threshold for life to be livable but there must be a life beyond survival for violence to be reduced. Endeavors need to be multi-sectoral and integrated, some for short-term goals and others long-term. They need to happen at the same time and in a big enough scale to make a difference.

However, there is also need for people on the edge that develop new insights and knowledge, teaming up with government for innovations that can change the core. With the new technology, people anywhere in the world can team up and create flows of knowledge, leveraging each other's strengths. At no time in the world's history is the individual more powerful than now. ■



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David Finkelhor

University of New Hampshire, Professor of Sociology, Director of the Crimes Against Children Research Centre, Co-director of the Family Research Laboratory

Dilemmas in International Strategies to Reduce Violence Against Children

In this session, I will discuss dilemmas raised by various efforts to mobilize international action around child abuse and neglect (CAN). I start by proposing a typology of international mobilization strategies, noting that initiatives to promote CAN programming in new settings have tended to emphasize one of three sectors: governments, professionals or international NGOs. There are pros and cons to each emphasis. I also review the debates around some of the following dilemmas: Should Low-Income countries (LICs) be a top priority for CAN mobilization? Are there cultural and institutional capacities that need to be present in a country in order for CAN programs to work or be ethical? Are some CAN programs more likely to be internationally transferable than others and why so?

Has the field adequately considered whether non-CAN programming (like family planning) might actually be more effective at preventing maltreatment than CAN programming? Does the field give adequate acknowledgement that policies and practices emanating from high resourced and Western countries may not always be the best to disseminate?

Are we relying too much on a model of program transplantation over a model of local cultivation? Should we aim for modest rather than ambitious accomplishments in international mobilization? How much emphasis should be put on the priority dissemination of evidence-based programming?

I will make suggestions for more a more evidence-based approach to these questions, through the study of successes and failures in this and other international mobilization efforts. ■



Dr. David Finkelhor is currently the Director of the Crimes against Children Research Center, Co-Director of the Family Research Laboratory, Professor of Sociology, and University Professor, at the University of New Hampshire. Studying the problems of child victimization, child maltreatment and family violence since 1977, he is well known for his conceptual and empirical work on the problem of child sexual abuse.

He has also written extensively about child homicide, missing and abducted children, children exposed to domestic and peer violence and other forms of family violence.



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Rachel Jewkes

South African Medical Research Council, Director of the Gender and Health Research Unit

Global Strategies to Reduce Violence Against Women

There are four central tasks in effecting successful global strategies for violence prevention, and underpinning all of these is a need for us to work consistently to reduce fragmentation within the field. These are not essentially new, but we need to change gear and broaden the vision if we are to achieve an ambitious goal of a 50% reduction in violence over 30 years. We need to build our knowledge as a platform for prevention, and recognise the overlaps in drivers of different forms of violence and ensure that learning across areas of violence prevention. We need interdisciplinary research that we can build on the strengths and overcome the limitations of each disciplinary perspective. We must build an understanding of how to use evidence to develop stronger interventions and of the importance of systematically developed, theoretically driven interventions. We need to evaluate interventions and systematically approach intervention

development. There are enormous weaknesses in the architecture of violence prevention research and innovation development. We have much to learn here from other fields. We need centres of excellence, coordination of testing and trials so that evaluations are comparable, and development of human resources for this work. A secure funding base is essential. In order to enable uptake and knowledge use, we need first to build an awareness among policy makers, donors and service providers of the poorly understood relationship between primary prevention and responses to violence. We need to build understanding of what does work in primary prevention, as well as what has never been shown to work, and to develop knowledge and build understanding of how to combine interventions to have impact at a population level, and the required institutional delivery mechanisms. This process requires knowledge so we can fluently discuss costs. ■



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Manuel Eisner

University of Cambridge, Deputy Director of the Institute of Criminology, Professor of Comparative and Developmental Criminology at the Institute of Criminology, Director of the Violence Research Centre

Reducing Homicide by 50% in 30 Years - Universal Mechanisms and Evidence-Based Public Policy

Homicide is probably the only type of violence where the quality of indicators is good enough to define targets and to monitor progress at a global, national and regional level. Evidence from many places in the world suggests that reductions by about 2.5% per year – needed for a 50% drop in 30 years - are feasible and realistic. A public policy framework for achieving such a goal needs to overcome the

traditional cleavage between the more micro-level evidence typically produced by randomized trials and the macro-level evidence of what drives population-level differences. I will suggest three universal mechanisms that have been involved in any major homicide decline and that can guide policies aimed at reducing homicide: Better governance and the rule of law; the promotion of self-control and discipline; and cultural change towards higher civility. These stipulated universal mechanisms must be translated into actual prevention strategies. ■

I will suggest three universal mechanisms that have been involved in any major homicide decline and that can guide policies aimed at reducing homicide: Better governance and the rule of law; the promotion of self-control and discipline; and cultural change towards higher civility.



Manuel Eisner is Professor of Comparative and Developmental Criminology at the Institute of Criminology, University of Cambridge and the Director of the Institute's Violence Research Centre. Professor Eisner is a Fellow of the Society of Experimental Criminology and was the recipient of the 2011 Sellin-Glueck Award by the American Society of Criminology. Currently, he serves as a member of the US National Academy of Sciences Roundtable on "Understanding Crime Trends", and actively promotes evidence-based violence prevention in Switzerland, the UK, Europe, and internationally.



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Nancy Guerra

University of Delaware, Director of the Institute for Global Studies

Principles of Evidence-Based Practice for Youth Violence Prevention: Lessons from Around the World

Although there has been a surge in the popularity of evidence-based programs delivered via “blue-prints” or guides that must be followed rigorously, in real-world settings this approach has several limitations.

First, evidence-based programs that have been implemented in a few settings may not be applicable in different cultures and under different conditions, particularly in low resource countries and settings.

Second, evidence-based programs often are quite costly to purchase and implement.

Third, they typically require adherence to specific procedures that may not be feasible, particularly when programs are taken to scale.

Fourth, there are many regular activities that youth engage in that have potential benefits for violence prevention and reduction, even though they may not have been evaluated as prevention programs per se. This is not to say that model programs are not useful.

They are. Rather, as presented in this talk, it also is important to consider evidence-based principles that can guide program development and that can be used to improve quality of a range of programs with potential for youth violence prevention. Examples across different contexts and from different countries are discussed to illustrate the utility of focusing on evidence-based principles. ■

Dr. Nancy G. Guerra is currently a Professor of Clinical/Developmental Psychology at the University of Delaware, and Associate Provost for International Programs. Dr. Guerra's work emphasizes translational research focused on understanding and preventing youth aggression and violence, at-risk, vulnerable, and marginalized youth, and integrating positive development and core competencies with prevention of risk behaviors. She is currently working with the Inter-American Development Bank on a randomized controlled trial of El Sistema Children and Youth Orchestra of Venezuela.



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Maria Fernanda Tourinho Peres

University of São Paulo, Professor at the Department of Preventive Medicine, Associate Researcher at the Center for the Study of Violence

Drop of Homicide Death and Youth Violence in São Paulo, Brazil: Tackling the Challenges in High Violence Societies

Since year 2000 homicide death fell 63% in São Paulo Municipality. What can explain such a huge drop in a small time frame? I will try to address this topic having in mind the challenging questions posed by Eisner and Nivette (2012) in a recent paper named “How to reduce the global homicide rate to 2 per 100,000 by 2060”. Our focus will be on homicide and specifically youth homicide, having Brazil and São Paulo Municipality, with interest in some specific very violent areas of the city, as examples to discuss the challenges for homicide death reduction in highly violent areas.

Violence reduction in high violent areas, which suffer “a syndrome of characteristics” (Eisner and Nivette, 2012), should necessarily go beyond fragmented and focused

violence prevention programs (all very necessary) to include actions aiming to reduce police violence and gross human rights violations,

Broad and comprehensive programs, including both state and civil society are an important step to achieve an effective violence reduction.

promote a positive presence of state institutions, broaden the opportunity for the young population to access formal and legal networks, strengthening social cohesion and trust and reduce the power and presence of criminal organization. Broad and comprehensive programs, including both state and civil society are an important step to achieve an effective violence reduction. ■



Maria Fernanda Tourinho Peres is a medical doctor with master's degree in Epidemiology and PhD in Public Health from Federal University of Bahia, Brazil. She is an Assistant Professor of Epidemiology at the Preventive Medicine Department, University of São Paulo Medical School. Research coordinator at the Center for the Study of Violence at the University of São Paulo (NEV/USP) from 2002 to 2010, and associate researcher at NEV/USP from 2010 on. Since 2013 she is the head of the WHO Collaborating Centre for Research on Violence and Violence Prevention in São Paulo, Brazil.



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Robert Rotberg

Harvard University, Founding Director of Harvard Kennedy School's Program on Intrastate Conflict, President Emeritus of the World Peace Foundation, Fellow of the Woodrow Wilson International Center

Preventing Civil Conflict: Effective Leadership and Good Governance

Anywhere an African polity does not fulfill the functions of a modern nation-state and discriminates against some of its own people; anywhere African leaders look after themselves, their lineages, and their kin rather than their entire citizenry; anywhere leaders appear to steal from their people; anywhere in Africa that is consumed by flamboyant corruption and criminality; anywhere in Africa dominated by greed without a social conscience; and anywhere lacking strong separation of powers and rule of law, plus a military subordinate to civilians, is at risk of a countervailing popular reaction and cataclysmic civil conflict. That is precisely what has happened so many times already in sub-Saharan Africa (as well as in 2011 and 2012 in North Africa and the Middle East).

Human agency brought Africa to its current state of disarray. Human agency must, equally, provide the wisdom and energy to meet Africa's critical challenges and to chart a successful path forward. Those are the striking conclusions of an

analysis of the determining role of leadership in all developing societies, as well as of a broad understanding of Africa's history since 1960.

Leaders clearly make a difference; the smaller and the more fragile the state, the more leadership actions are substantial and critical. Hence, the failed states of Africa never failed by themselves or on their own. They were driven to failure and thus to internal warring by purposeful leadership actions.

Intrastate conflict occurs in Africa and elsewhere not primarily because of colonial legacies or poorly drawn borders, not because of ancient hatreds between peoples, not exclusively because of competition for scarce resources, and not completely because of innate avarice. Instead, it is the failure of the modern nation-state in Africa and elsewhere to perform adequately – to deliver the essential political goods that are fundamental to the existence of a nation-state and that satisfy the expectations of its citizens – that causes ruptures of trust, the breaking of the implicit social contract between the state and its citizens, and outbreaks of reactive war. ■



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Lawrence Sherman

University of Cambridge, Director of the Institute of Criminology, Wolfson Professor of Criminology, Director of the Jerry Lee Centre for Experimental Criminology, Director of the Police Executive Programme

The Global Social Movement for Evidence-Based Policing: Reducing Violence by Police Self-Legitimation

Across the globe, high rates of violence appear to be correlated with low levels of police legitimacy. The explanation of this correlation may be elusive, but its implications are clear. If police and their societies can improve police legitimacy, they may be far more capable of reducing violence. Exactly how societies with high violence can achieve more police legitimacy is thus a central question for reducing global violence.

One answer may be a global social movement that increases the self-legitimacy of police officers by shaping their practices on the basis of violence prevention research. Since its founding at Cambridge in 2010, the Society of Evidence-Based Policing has grown to almost 2,000 members worldwide, with police officers from countries as diverse as

Argentina and Australia registered as members.

The aims of the Society are scientific and professional, but their inspiration is highly moral: a quest for self-legitimation of the police based on their effectiveness in preventing harm to fellow citizens. Seen this way, evidence-based policing is thus both an end in itself, and a means to the self-legitimation of the police institution—a step that may be essential to increasing police legitimacy in high-violence societies.

The best way governments can support this social movement is to make policing a middle-class profession, with higher salaries, higher educational requirements, and a global sharing of knowledge, all modelled on the medical profession. ■



Lawrence W. Sherman is the Director of the Institute of Criminology of the University of Cambridge, where he has served as Wolfson Professor of Criminology since 2007. He is also the Director of both the Jerry Lee Centre for Experimental Criminology and the Cambridge Police Executive Programme. Co-directing longitudinal experiments in restorative justice since 1995, Professor Sherman has served as President of the American Society of Criminology, the International Society of Criminology, the American Academy of Political and Social Science, and the Academy of Experimental Criminology.



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Friedrich Lösel

University of Cambridge, Emeritus Professor at the Institute of Criminology; University of Erlangen-Nuremberg, Professor of Psychology at the Institute of Psychology

Treating Violent Offenders More Effectively: Alternatives to Pure Punishment

Most concepts for violence prevention are in the fields of primary and secondary prevention. However, treatment and rehabilitation of offenders is also important for a decrease of violence in societies. After some skepticism due to the ‘nothing works’ doctrine in the 1970s such approaches are now based on numerous evaluation studies and systematic reviews. This ‘what works’ evidence shows that correctional treatment is more effective than the traditional focus of criminal justice on pure punishment and deterrence (in which treatment is embedded for legal reasons). According to various meta-analyses the recidivism rates of appropriately treated violent offenders are 5-30% lower than the rates in control groups. Results on the most effective types of interventions and on more complex approaches such as the Risk-Need-Responsivity

Model are briefly outlined. Of course, as in other areas of violence prevention, there are still practical and methodological problems (e.g. with regard to the treatment of sexual, young, personality disordered and domestic violence offenders). A model for a view beyond the mere content of programs will be presented.

This leads to various recommendations for a further improvement of the treatment of violent offenders: Development of evidence-bases in the many countries with serious deficits in this field, widen the perspective to broader interventions systems, more attention to implementation science, more well-controlled outcome evaluations, more individualized program elements, more links to neurobiology and desistance research, more direct comparisons between community and custodial measures, and more integration of primary, secondary, and tertiary prevention approaches. ■



Professor Friedrich Lösel, Ph.D., is an Emeritus Professor at the Institute of Criminology, University of Cambridge, where he was the Director of the Institute until September 2012. He is also Professor of Psychology at the Institute of Psychology, University of Erlangen-Nuremberg, Germany, where he was Director until September 2011. He is a chartered forensic psychologist and a member of Wolfson College, Cambridge. Professor Lösel was also director of the Social Sciences Research Centre at Nuremberg and led projects at the Advanced Research Centres of the German Research Council.



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Thematic Sessions and Speakers

Session_01

Chair: Peter Donnelly - University of St. Andrews, Professor of Public Health and Medicine at the School of Medicine

Creating and Using the Global Evidence Base for Violence Reduction

Without high quality data the aim of reducing violence significantly in the next 30 years stands little chance of being achieved. This includes data on its scale, distribution, and consequences; risk and protective factors for different types of violence and their causal status; what works to prevent and respond to it and how to scale up what works; and on the costs and cost-effectiveness of effective measures. Speakers in this session will present ways to generate, disseminate, and apply evidence, particularly in low- and middle-income countries, that can help to reduce violence.

The Speakers



Richard Matzopoulos

Medical Research Council of South Africa, Specialist Scientist at the Burden of Disease Research Unit; University of Cape Town, Honorary Research Associate at the School of Public Health and Family Medicine

Title: The Western Cape Government's New Integrated Provincial Violence Prevention Policy Framework: Successes and Challenges



Theresa Kilbane

UNICEF, Senior Advisor Child Protection at the Programme Division

Title: TBC



Karen Hughes

Liverpool John Moores University, Professor of Behavioural Epidemiology at the Centre for Public Health

Title: Is the Violence Prevention Evidence Base Fit to Inform a Global Violence Reduction Strategy?



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Thematic Sessions and Speakers

Session_02

Chair: Patricia Lannen - UBS Optimus Foundation, Programme Director of Child Protection

Building Violence Prevention Research Capacity

Evidence-based violence reduction requires an adequate in-country research capacity, to generate the necessary evidence and then to apply it effectively. Speakers in this session will examine the extent to which risk factors for violence differ between cultures, how national information systems can be used to address violence more effectively, and what strategies are needed to overcome obstacles to translating evidence-based principles into policy.

The Speakers



Joseph Murray

University of Cambridge, Wellcome Trust Research Fellow and Senior Research Associate at the Department of Psychiatry

Title: Universal Risk Factors for Violence? Evidence from Low- and Middle-Income Countries



Arturo Cervantes

Anahuac University Mexico, Carlos Peralta Chair of Public Health at the Faculty of Health Sciences, General Director of Information Systems at the National Institute for Educational Evaluation Mexico

Title: Challenges and Opportunities for Large Scale Violence Prevention Efforts in Mexico



Abigail Fagan

University of Florida, Professor of Criminology and Law at the College of Liberal Arts and Sciences

Title: Overcoming Obstacles to High Quality Implementation of Evidence-Based Principles in Violence Prevention

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Thematic Sessions and Speakers

Session_03

Chair: Harriet MacMillan - McMaster University, Professor at the Department of Psychiatry, Behavioural Neurosciences and Pediatrics, Chedoke Health Chair in Child Psychiatry

Reducing Sexual Abuse of Children and Adolescents

Recent large-scale epidemiological studies have shown that, contrary to what was believed until recently, rates of sexual abuse of girls – and boys – are higher in many low- and middle-income countries than in high-income countries. Speakers in this session will examine major strategies to address the issue in two different regions of the world – in Arab societies and in East Africa. They will also focus on human trafficking, a form of abuse which is particularly difficult to research.

The Speakers



Maha Almuneef

National Family Safety Founder and Executive Director of the National Family Safety Program, Regional Councilor of ISPCAN, President of the Arab Professionals Society for Prevention of Violence Against Children (Arab-ISPCAN)

Title: Addressing Child Abuse and Neglect in Arab Societies



Charlotte Watts

London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, Sigrid Rausing Professor, Director of the Gender, Violence and Health Centre

Title: Prevention of Sexual Violence Against Children and Adolescents in East Africa



Joy Ngozi Ezeilo

United Nations Human Rights Office, UN Special Rapporteur on Trafficking in Persons

Title: Strategies to Reduce Human Trafficking and Protect the Human Rights of Vulnerable Groups



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Thematic Sessions and Speakers

Session_04

Chair: Mark Bellis - Liverpool John Moores University - Centre for Public Health, Director of Policy, Research and Development

Reducing Violence in Public Space

Streets, squares and meeting places that are free from the threat of violence are an important precondition for civil society. Strategies to reduce violence in public space, often committed by gangs and associated with illegal markets, are therefore a pivotal component of broader violence reduction. The speakers in this session show what we know about effective approaches to reduce violence in public space. They also present research-based ideas about innovative ways for violence reduction in communities and making the best use of new technologies for violence reduction.

The Speakers



Robert Muggah

Igarape Insitute, Research Director and Program Director for Violence Reduction

Title: Fragile Cities: Confronting the Changing Landscapes Violence



Alys Willman

World Bank, Conflict, Social Development Specialist in the Crime and Violence Team

Title: Community-Based Strategies to Reduce Youth Violence



Amy Nivette

University of Oxford, Postdoctoral Prize Research Fellow at the Department of Sociology

Title: Lessons From a Comparative Analysis of Successful Reductions of Public Violence Across Cities

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Thematic Sessions and Speakers

Session_05

Chair: Baroness Vivien Stern -
Co-Chair, Know Violence

Promoting Good Governance and Civil Society

Societies with high levels of individual violence are often characterized by situations with a poor functioning of the state, a lacking civil society, and no effective rule of law. Speakers in this session examine how the functioning of state institutions can be strengthened, what practical steps can be taken to promote the rule of law, and how citizen's active support for violence prevention can be promoted.

The Speakers



James
Putzel

London School of Economics, Director of the Crisis States Research Centre (2000-2011), Professor of Development Studies at the Department of International Development

Title: Why Liberals are Poor Peace-Makers: Discarding Orthodoxies to Reduce Violence in Developing Countries



Innocent
Chukwuma

Ford Foundation, Representative for the Ford Foundation West Africa Office

Title: Fair and Accountable Security Forces as a Strategy for Reduction of Identity-Based Violence in West-Africa



Maria
Stephan

United States Institute of Peace, Senior Policy Fellow; Atlantic Council, Non-Resident Senior Fellow

Title: Civil Resistance as a Powerful (and More Effective) Alternative to Violence



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Thematic Sessions and Speakers

Session_06

Chair: John Lawrence Aber - New
York University, Professor of Ap-
plied Psychology at the Steinhardt
School of Culture, Education and
Human Development

Reducing Organised Forms of Violence

Violence is highly concentrated globally, nationally, and locally. In violence hot spots effective strategies usually must address forms of organized violence committed in groups as well as the side effects of poor governance such as police corruption. The speakers of this session will identify the global hot spots of violence and the specific challenges to intervening in these areas. They will also present specific approaches that have been found to be effective in some areas of the world.

The Speakers



Justice
Tankebe

University of Cambridge, Lecturer in Criminology and Director of the MPhil Programme at the Institute of Criminology

Title: Legitimacy and Violence Prevention



Susanne
Karstedt

University of Leeds, Professor of Criminology and Criminal Justice

Title: Global Hotspots of Violence: How to Focus Intervention and Prevention



James
Finckenaue

Rutgers University, Founding Faculty Member of the School of Criminal Justice, Professor at the School of Criminal Justice

Title: Criminal Groups and Violence

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Thematic Sessions and Speakers

Session_07

Chair: Simon Sommer - Jacobs Foundation, Head of Research

Global Actors: International Organisations and Private Philanthropy

Violence is prevented by taking concrete measures within countries, often at sub-national or municipal level. However, international actors can also make an important contribution to violence prevention, directly, by providing funding, policy advice, or operational assistance to countries; and indirectly, by providing global “public goods” for violence prevention – such as international treaties and resolutions, scientific knowledge and databases, and capacity development tools – which can then be applied by national and sub-national actors. In this session, the contribution of international organizations and private philanthropy to reducing violence by 50% in the next 30 years will be spelled out.

The Speakers



Alexander Butchart

World Health Organization, Coordinator of the Violence and Injury Prevention Unit

Title: The Role of International Organisations in Global Violence Prevention



Susan Bissell

UNICEF, Chief of Child Protection at the Programme Division

Title: UNICEF's Strategy in Prevention of Violence Against Children



Patricia Lannen

UBS Optimus Foundation, Programme Director of Child Protection

Title: The Role of Private Philanthropy in Violence Prevention



Maya Ziswiler

UBS Optimus Foundation, Programme Director of Education

Title: The Role of Private Philanthropy in Violence Prevention



Michael Feigelson

Bernard van Leer Foundation, Interim Executive Director

Title: The Role of Private Philanthropy in Violence Prevention



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Thematic Sessions and Speakers

Session_08

Chair: Nancy Guerra - University of Delaware, Director of the Institute for Global Studies

Scaling Up Interventions and Building Evidence-Based Support Systems

Scaling up evidence-based violence prevention interventions faces formidable challenges, challenges that go some way to explaining why so few such interventions have been implemented across whole populations. Speakers in Session 8, who will focus on preventing violence against children, will discuss some of these challenges – such as the cross-cultural transportability of interventions – and present case studies of efforts to scale up intervention with high-risk populations in South Africa and in conflict-affected countries.

The Speakers



Frances Gardner

University of Oxford, Professor of Child and Family Psychology at the Department of Social Policy and Intervention

Title: Effectiveness and Transportability of Parenting Programmes to Prevent Violence



John Lawrence Aber

New York University, Professor of Applied Psychology at the Steinhardt School of Culture, Education and Human Development

Title: On the Front Line of Violence Reduction: Generating Evidence for School-Based Strategies to Promote Children's Development in Conflict-affected Contexts



Catherine Ward

University of Cape Town, Associate Professor at the Department of Psychology

Title: Building an Evidence-Based Support System for Parents in South Africa

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Thematic Sessions and Speakers

Session_09

Chair: Charlotte Watts - London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, Sigrid Rausing Professor, Director of the Gender, Violence and Health Centre

Reducing Intimate Partner Violence Against Women

Recent prevalence estimates show that between 25% (in Europe and the Western Pacific) and 37% (Africa and South and South East Asia) of women experience physical and/or sexual violence by a partner during their lifetime. While the issue has long received considerable attention from advocates in many parts of the world, there are still few effective interventions to prevent and respond to this form of violence, particularly in low- and middle-income countries. Speakers in this session will highlight what is being done to strengthen the evidence-base and present a case study of efforts to address violence against women in India.

The Speakers



Harriet MacMillan

McMaster University, Professor at the Department of Psychiatry, Behavioural Neurosciences and Pediatrics, Chedoke Health Chair in Child Psychiatry

Title: Primary Prevention of Intimate Partner Violence: Current Evidence and Future Prospects



Suneeta Krishnan

Research Triangle of San Francisco, Epidemiologist at the Women's Global Health Imperative, Associate Director of the Research Triangle Institute Global Gender Centre, Technical Lead of the Research Triangle Institute India Liaison Office

Title: Using Health as an Entry Point to Address Intimate Partner Violence: Insights from India



Claudia Garcia-Moreno

World Health Organization, Lead Specialist on Gender and Gender-Based Violence in the Department of Reproductive Health and Research

Title: Preventing Intimate Partner Violence Against Women in Low- and Middle-Income Countries



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Thematic Sessions and Speakers

Session_10

Chair: Richard Matzopoulos - Medical Research Council of South Africa, Specialist Scientist at the Burden of Disease Research Unit; University of Cape Town, Honorary Research Associate at the School of Public Health and Family Medicine

Controlling Triggers to Violence

An important element of violence reduction is the control over situational mechanisms associated with violence. This includes more effective control over drugs, alcohol, and access to firearms, but also the application of crime science to improve the surveillance of violence hotspots, giving victims more effective access to support, and increasing the chances that perpetrators are caught. In this session speakers will address how security-enhancing technologies and control over firearms, alcohol and drugs can contribute to the decline in violence.

The Speakers



Graham Farrell

Simon Fraser University, Professor and Research Chair in Environmental Criminology at the Institute for Canadian Urban Research Studies

Title: Lessons for Global Violence Reduction from Recent Crime Declines: Security, Problem-Solving and Situational Prevention



Mark Bellis

Liverpool John Moores University, Research and Development at the Centre for Public Health, Director of Policy

Title: Reducing Alcohol-Related Violence – Equity, Environment and Early Years



Keith Krause

Graduate Institute of Geneva, Director of the Centre on Conflict, Development and Peacebuilding, Programme Director of the Small Arms Survey, Professor of International Relations and Political Science

Title: Controlling Access to Firearms

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Thematic Sessions and Speakers

Session_11

Chair: Peter Neyroud - University of Cambridge, Affiliated Lecturer at the Institute of Criminology

Reforming Police Forces and Making Them Better Serve Their People

Especially in societies with high levels of crime and violence police forces across the world are frequently insufficiently trained, unable to effectively enforce the law, and exposed to corruption. As a result they often lack the support of the populations they are meant to serve. However, an effective, accountable and legitimate police force is an essential component of violence reductions strategies. In this session three experts in police research discuss strategies that can help to make police forces more accountable and that can improve police effectiveness.

The Speakers



Etannibi Alemika

University of Jos, Professor of Criminology and Sociology of Law

Title: Police Effectiveness, Accountability and Violence in Nigeria



Daniel Ortega

CAF Development Bank of Latin America, Senior Economist and Impact Evaluation Coordinator; IESA Business School in Venezuela, Associate Professor

Title: Social Experimentation and Evaluation for Better Policing



Patrick Burton

Executive Director of the Centre for Justice and Crime Prevention

Title: Approaches to Making the Police More Effective and Accountable in Low- and Middle-Income Countries



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Thematic Sessions and Speakers

Session_12

Chair: Christof Heyns - United Nations Special Rapporteur on Extrajudicial, Summary or Arbitrary Executions

What Penal Policy for Less Violent Societies?

Criminal justice policies are an integral part of violence reduction strategies. This session examines the ways in which penal policies can support the goal of violence reduction. Issues addressed here include whether increased imprisonment is a viable option, what lessons can be learned from failed past penal policies, and whether changing legislation on drugs or firearms can produce violence-reducing effects.

The Speakers



Daniel Nagin

Carnegie Mellon University, Teresa and H. John Heinz III University Professor of Public Policy and Statistics

Title: Rising Not Falling Violent Crime: How Should Criminal Justice Systems Respond?



Michael Tonry

University of Minnesota, McKnight Presidential Professor in Criminal Law and Policy at the Law School, Director of the Institute on Crime and Public Policy; Free University of Amsterdam, Senior Fellow; Max Planck Institute on Comparative and International Criminal Law

Title: What Courts and Prisons Can Do to Reduce Violent Crime



Hualing Fu

University of Hong Kong, Professor at the Faculty of Law

Title: China's Penal Policy Against Violence: Resilience and Challenges

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Bursary Scholars Poster Presentations

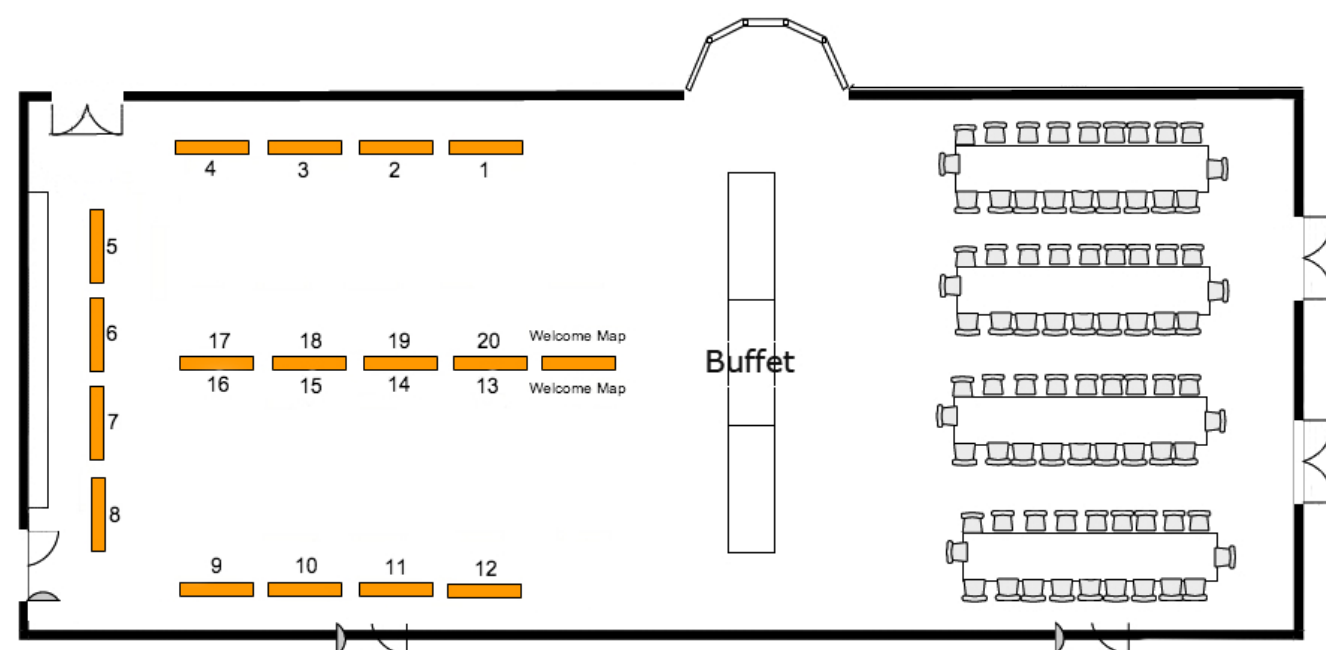
Bursary Scholars

One important goal of the conference is to contribute to capacity building. We are delighted to welcome a number of talented young researchers from low-and middle-income countries that have been awarded a bursary covering the full

costs of the conference, accommodation and travel expenses. The bursary recipients are invited to participate in the Global Violence Reduction Conference 2014 and to present a poster on their research in violence reduction.

Map

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Bursary Scholars Poster Presentations

Poster_01



Alison Swartz

University of Cape Town, PhD Candidate in Public Health; Division of Social and Behavioral Sciences - School of Public Health and Family Medicine, Part-Time Lecturer

Gangs, Gangsters and Community Response: An Exploration of Community Perceptions of the Rise and Fall in Youth-Led Gang Violence in Khayelitsha Township, Cape Town

Youths living in Khayelitsha, South Africa's second-largest township, navigate multiple threats to their health and wellbeing. In this context of extreme economic and social deprivation, the burdens of both infectious and non-communicable diseases remain considerable. Faced with such challenges, young males, between 14 and 24 years, are vulnerable to involvement in particular kinds of interpersonal violence. In 2013, reports of youth-led violence in Khayelitsha emerged and fighting appeared to escalate in frequency and severity. Victims and perpetrators self-identified and were recognised by Khayelitsha community members as "gangsters" belonging to "gangs". Unlike the gangs of Cape Town's "coloured" townships in the same area, gang activity is new to Khayelitsha, a predominantly "black African" township. While "coloured" gangs have a long history associated with organized crime, drug sale and protection of gang "territories" much like gangs from the Americas, Khayelitsha gangs' primary activity appeared to be centred on fighting and apparently "recreational" violence, that could be likened to gang activity in Scotland.

Recently, however, reports of large-scale street fights perpetrated by Khayelitsha "gangsters" have decreased. This situation raises two key interrelated questions. Firstly, how are community-based understandings and definitions of youth as "gangsters" shaping ways that violence is, or is perceived to be, "gang-related"? Secondly, what do community members perceive local intervention mechanisms to be, and how do they understand them to operate? The aim of this paper is to explore local understandings of gangs and gangsters, as well as community perceptions of how and why a reduction in such a violence could have occurred in Khayelitsha.

This paper reports on ethnographic data gathered over a period of six months, in Town Two, Khayelitsha. Fieldnotes based on participant observation and transcriptions of semi-structured interviews constitute the bulk of the data collected. Developing a deeper understanding of this relatively recent expression of gang activity in the South African context represents an important contribution to the conversation centred on violence prevention in economically marginalized contexts. ■

Poster_02



Amanda
Sim

*International Rescue Committee,
Research and Evaluation
Coordinator*

Migration, Risk and Resilience: A Qualitative Study with Displaced Burmese Children and Families in Thailand

Conflict, repression, and extreme poverty in Burma/Myanmar trigger ongoing migration to Thailand. Most of the estimated 2 million Burmese in Thailand are undocumented and vulnerable to exploitation and marginalization. These threats extend to children, who are at risk of various forms of violence and negative developmental outcomes.

Objectives: To examine how migration influences the manifestation of risk and the promotion of resilience among displaced Burmese children living in Thailand.

Semi-structured interviews were conducted with 52 adult caregivers and 48 key informants. Ten focus group discussions were conducted with 68 children between the ages of 9 and 15. Respondents described characteristics of child and family wellbeing and identified risk and protective factors. Data were analyzed through a combination of Grounded Theory and Thematic Content Analysis.

Migration from Burma/Myanmar to Thailand entailed a complex interaction of resource gains and losses, with implications for

children's wellbeing. Resource loss in Burma/Myanmar coupled with expectations of resource recovery or gain were motivators for migration to Thailand. However, adaptation to the post-migration environment often necessitated tradeoffs that increased risks to children's safety and wellbeing and undermined the protective capacity of the family and community. "Risk chains" developed when attempts to cope with resource loss resulted in the accumulation of risk, including increased physical and emotional violence against children. The existence of personal, social and cultural resources – most notably a positive parent-child relationship – buffered children from risk and disrupted the formation of risk chains, thus promoting positive outcomes in spite of adversity.

This study contributes to the literature on risk and resilience by unpacking how risk accumulates in the context of migration. Findings reveal points of intervention to prevent violence against children and promote their resilience at multiple levels of the social ecology, particularly the parent-child relationship and family environment. ■

Poster_03



Arundati
Muralidharan

*Public Health Foundation of India,
Senior Research Fellow; Indian
Institute of Public Health (Delhi),
Adjunct Faculty*

Transforming Gender Norms, Roles, and Power Dynamics: Evidence from Gender Integrated Health Programs on Gender Based Violence in Low- and Middle-Income Countries

This systematic literature review examined the impact of gender-integrated programs on reproductive, maternal, neonatal, child and adolescent health, gender based violence (GBV), and HIV in low and middle-income countries (LMICs) with the aim to identify effective gender aware strategies to improve health. Findings presented here are specific to GBV.

Scientific and grey-literature published between January 2000 and June 2013 were searched. Relevant publications addressed any of the health areas mentioned above, and discussed a gender-aware intervention in LMICs, and its evaluation. These were abstracted and rated on the levels of gender integration and effectiveness. Abstracted data was analyzed thematically.

Thirty-eight gender-integrated GBV interventions were identified, a vast majority of which challenged and transformed inequitable gender

norms, roles, and relationships at multiple levels: the individual, family, and community. These initiatives worked with adolescents of both sexes, adult men, mothers-in-law and health care providers to reduce tolerance for or acceptance of GBV, and encouraged actions and improved communication to reduce violence. Consequently, these programs, often implemented in community settings, decreased the perpetration of violence by men, reduced the reported incidents of violence, and to some extent, improved conflict resolution through negotiation as opposed to violent acts. GBV programs used gender transformative strategies to effect change: group education with critical reflection explored how gender norms and notions of masculinity support GBV, while social and behavior change communication activities with the community cultivated an environment less supportive of GBV. Some programs engendered equitable relationships

and decision making among couples, and promoted women's agency through empowerment, education, and employment. Few programs were institutionalized outside of NGO funding cycles or integrated into government services, questioning the sustainability of these interventions.

These findings provide evidence of the effectiveness of male involvement and community engagement in preventing GBV in LMICs. Community-based interventions and campaigns are pivotal to preventing GBV and addressing gender norms that fuel GBV. Future GBV programs should collaborate and coordinate with national governments and civil society to encourage local participation, and ensure effective interventions and strategies are sustained and scaled-up. ■

Bursary Scholars Poster Presentations

Poster_04



Caren
Ruotti

University of São Paulo - Centre for the Study of Violence, Doctoral Student and Researcher in Sociology (Violence and Human Rights)

Understanding Homicide Drop in São Paulo Municipality – 2000-2010

Since the 80's Brazil is recognized as a highly violent country, with second highest homicide mortality (HMR) rate in American region at the end of the 1990's and the fourth in 2012, according to UN-ODOC. In Brazil, São Paulo State Capital presented in 1999 the second highest HMR, 66,7/100.000 inhabitants. In the Young (15 to 24 years-old) male population HMR was in the order of 115,8/100.000 in the same year. Since 2000 we are facing a very strong drop in Homicide in São Paulo municipality: the number of death fell from 5.979/year in 2000 to 1.557/year in 2010 and HMR reached the lowest value, 15,6/100.000. Our objective is to describe such fall and explore some of the possible explanations, considering the perceptions of those living or working in areas traditionally presenting very high HMR. Considering the whole municipality HMR fell in both sex and all age groups and in 89 of the 96 administrative regions. Higher drops were found at the male and youth groups and in peripheral poor areas. Most part of those interviewed perceived a reduction

in homicide levels. Despite the fact that we could not find a consensual view, among the factors considered as possible explanation are the amelioration of living conditions, presence of social movements and NGOs, police action and the consolidation of organized crime. The image of a "bomb that can explode" was quite common, which reflect both the negative perception and lack of confidence in the police and the recognition of the strong presence of organized crime acting in the mediation of conflicts through the institution of new local rules. It seems that in São Paulo, despite the fact that HMR fell drastically, this does not reflect a real pacification of social interaction or the support to human rights and rule of law. ■

Bursary Scholars Poster Presentations

Poster_05



Catalina
Torrente

Yale Center for Emotional Intelligence, Postdoctoral Research Associate

Education in the Midst of Conflict: One-Year Impacts of an Intervention in the Democratic Republic of the Congo

The Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) has been plagued by violence, political instability, corruption, and extreme poverty for decades. To date, the eastern regions remain volatile, and serve as the stage for one of the greatest humanitarian crisis of our time. Historically, in contexts of crises, education services are relegated to second place in favor of interventions deemed to be life saving (Burde et al., 2014). Yet, quality education can protect children in contexts of conflict and play a pivotal role in breaking the cycle of violence (Kostelny & Wessells, 2008). The proposed poster will present results from a cluster-randomized impact evaluation of Opportunities for Equitable Access to Quality Basic Education (OPEQ), a school-based intervention developed by the International Rescue Committee to improve the quality of education and life opportunities of children and youth in three eastern provinces of the DRC.

OPEQ consists of two interventions: 1) an integrated curriculum (IC) that embeds IRC's social emotional learning model, Healing Classrooms, into high-quality reading and math lessons; and 2) a collaborative teacher professional

development system (TPD) that provides opportunities for teachers to support and motivate one another in learning and implementing the new curricula. Participation in the TPD and adoption of the IC are expected to improve teacher wellbeing (motivation, burnout) and classroom practices, school environments (supportiveness, cooperation and predictability), student wellbeing (mental health, victimization), and academic performance (geometry, addition/subtraction, reading). Impact estimates after one year of partial implementation show improvements in teacher motivation and burnout, but only for female teachers and teachers with less experience; improvements in mental health outcomes, but only for students in third and fourth grades; and enhancements in students' perceptions of support from schools and teachers. Full results and implications for policy, practice and research will be discussed at the poster session. ■

Poster_06



Claire Choo
Wan Yuen

*University of Malaya and Negeri
Sembilan State Health Department,
Malaysia*

Is Violence Against Elderly a Neglected Issue? Building State Violence Prevention Capacity through the Preventing Elder Abuse and neglect initiative (PEACE)

Elder abuse and neglect (EAN) poses significant public health and social problem to societies facing an aging population. Given the enormous health, social and economic costs associated with EAN, there is a dire need for evidence-based immediate actions on EAN. There remains great paucity in research, practice, and policy dealing with this pervasive issue worldwide. In Malaysia, very little is known about this problem due to lack of specific data available on EAN. Currently, there is no specific law addressing elder abuse and neglect in this country.

Prevent Elder Abuse and Neglect Initiative (PEACE) is a 5-year program (2014-2019) attempts to strategically advance EAN research and services through a statewide effort. The PEACE program employs a coordinated multistep approach involving various stakeholders with aim to build partnerships, fostering community empowerment and promoting social protection for the elderly. The PEACE program is developed to increase state's capacity building, surveillance, intervention and research activities on EAN. Six major components in PEACE include;

1. Profiling the nature, characteristics, risk factors and consequences of EAN.

2. Examining the role of social capital in preventing EAN.

3. Providing training to health, social service providers and police in the State to increase professionals who can identify abused elderly and provide victims with proper management and quality services.

4. Supporting and training family caregivers who provide care for elderly

5. Improving systems by capacity building, development of Standard Operating Procedures, Clinical Practice Guidelines, and service infrastructure to manage EAN

6. Policy and legislative analysis to identify the gaps in current existing family laws relating to EAN and introduce specific laws to address EAN

A logic model was developed to capture the range of activities, evaluation and outcomes (e.g. EAN reporting, return of investment) related to PEACE. An ongoing community household survey, training of health care providers and surveillance in the State is currently undergoing. ■

Poster_07



Eddy
Walakira

*Makerere University - Department
of Social Work and Social Adminis-
tration, Ag. Head; Senior Lecturer
and Program Leader in Children
and Youth*

Evaluating the Effects of Community-Based Violence Prevention Intervention by War Child Holland in Post Conflict Northern Uganda

The poster presents an internationally awarded competitive two year study grant sponsored by Evaluation Challenge Fund and undertaken by Makerere University in collaboration with War Child Holland (WCH). The study aims at evaluating WCH's Community-Based Child Protection approach on elimination of violence against children in Northern Uganda, an area that is recovering from a two decade civil war. This intervention can best be described as an interactive approach, engaging the community structures in the analysis of problems and gaps, promoting dialogue and development and implementation of action plans towards a long-term focus on the prevention of violence against children. The theory of change underpinning this approach is that community ownership is essential and knowledge of the complex causes and contributing factors to violence against children should be sought in communities, rather than in macro-social developments. The methodology has been applied by

War Child Holland for three years in over 60 communities in Uganda and should now be evaluated. Doing pre- and post-intervention surveys and qualitative studies allows researchers to attribute change and understand the impact of the intervention, understand acceptability of the intervention and which parts have triggered change. With the baseline surveys so far completed, the poster presents the preliminary findings on the situation of violence against children and diagrammatically illustrates the model including the way findings feed into the work of NGOs and government. The findings provide learning lessons that should guide actors in the field of child protection and are useful for enriching the university curriculum on child protection. ■

Bursary Scholars Poster Presentations

Poster_08



Gulleng Yohanna
Daskyes

*University of Jos - Department of
Sociology, Lecturer II*

Attitudes Toward Crime, Punishment and Rehabilitation: A Study of Prison Staff and Inmates in Plateau State, Nigeria

The prison is one of the institutions responsible for societal response to violence through the incarceration of violent offenders. Paradoxically, it is also a setting in which interpersonal violence is frequently reported. This takes the form of inmate-on-inmate violence, staff-on-inmate violence, inmates-on-staff violence, and inmates rioting. Violence within the prison is influenced by several factors including the attitude of inmates and staff towards crime and punishment, the relationship between inmates and staff, and the quality of services within the prison. The study, conducted in five Nigerian prisons, examines attitudes of prison staff and inmates toward crime, punishment and rehabilitation. It further analyses the attitudes of prison staff and inmates toward each other and the adequacy of penal policies and treatment measures in reducing crime and violence in Nigeria. Literature review demonstrates that attitudes toward crime and punishment are influenced mostly by sensational media images of violent crimes which heighten fear of victimization. This may not be a reflection of the attitudes of prison officers and inmates. Preliminary

analysis from the study revealed differences in attitudes of staff and inmates toward crime, punishment and rehabilitation. While inmates emphasised socioeconomic deprivation as causes of crime and violence, staff emphasised a combination of personal gain and economic deprivation. Findings however revealed similarities in attitudes of staff and inmates on the necessity of punishment for recidivists and violent offences like murder, armed robbery, kidnapping and rape. As an intervention strategy, both staff and inmates advocate rehabilitation through the provision of empowerment programmes like education, skills acquisition and employment opportunities. These findings serve as a guide to policy formulation on how to reduce crime and violence in Nigeria and the wider society through the criminal justice system. ■

Bursary Scholars Poster Presentations

Poster_09



Isaac Deneb
Castañeda

*Anáhuac University (Mexico),
Associate Professor and Carlos
Peralta Chair of Public Health;
Metropolitan Autonomous Uni-
versity (Mexico), Medical Surgeon;
Centre for Global Non-Killing
(US), Research Member*

Effects of Violence Prevention Programs and Crime in Chihuahua State (Mexico) During the Period 2010-2013

In the last decade, mortality from violence, and particularly homicide, has increased in Mexico, which moved the country into the group of Latin American countries with highest rates of violence related deaths. This increase primordially strikes women (16 and 50 years) and men (16 and 60 years of age). Homicide rates differ geographically and are highest in areas related to drugs traffic and organized crime. Ciudad Juarez (Chihuahua) with a rate of 55.9 murders per 100,000 (2012) has been listed as one of the most dangerous cities in the world and since 2010 the government, business and civil society have developed actions to reduce violence and crime, with strong public and private participation. Later (2012) the government began an unprecedented program (National Program of Social Prevention of Violence and Crime) focused on prevention. This program is multi-sectorial and operates in local demarcations with high rates of violence and crime. The aim is to recognize and characterize the effects of programs on violence prevention and crime implemented by the government and civil society in Ciudad Juarez, Chihuahua during 2010 to 2013. Data sources are from the national population

census (source: INEGI) and the population intermediate count (source: CONAPO). Additionally, are consulted state and local databases with information on mortality, crime rate, high-impact crimes, theft and crime. Subsequently quantitative indicators are selected to observe their behavior over time and compared to other border cities. Preliminary results allow recognizing the effects of governmental and non-governmental activities to prevent violence and crime in Ciudad Juarez. Given the extent and the growth of the violence problem in Mexico during recent years, it is mandatory to identify measurement tools, useful in different regions. The indicators presented are useful to measure results in prevention of violence and crime from government programs and actions in most municipalities. ■

Poster_10



Ivan
Aymaliev

National Research University - Higher School of Economics (Moscow) - PhD Candidate in Economic Sociology and Demography; Laboratory for Sociological Analysis, Junior Research Fellow

Police Connected Firms: Evidence from Bulgaria

Despite police philanthropy being legal in many developed democracies; financial reports on contributors and their reasons to donate are often a secretive affair. Neither economic transition, nor party rotation, and not even Bulgaria's integration into the Euro-Atlantic structures could disrupt the vicious nexus between law enforcers and business elites. Crime and corruption return and with new elements. In 2011, the Bulgarian Interior Ministry received more donations to the police than ever before--a record exceeding 5 million from businesses and individuals. After condemnation both domestically and internationally, the practice became illegal for individuals and private businesses on September 1, 2011 and was made completely illegal in July 2013 when the new Interior Minister Tsvetlin Yovchev banned all and any type of donations. Under public pressure, the Interior published its sponsorship statistics, which were state secrets prior to the scandal. The former Interior Minister and leading politician, Tsvetan Tsvetanov, who in 2011 insisted that the Interior had not entered into any commitments in exchange for the donations which were thank-you gifts for a job well done, currently faces three corruption charges. Given that this practice transitioned from being

legal and commonplace to illegal and publicly condemned within two years' time, along with the ambiguous nature of donations to public servants, we seek to understand its associated contexts. In particular, we ask why some regions of Bulgaria received proportionately more donations to the police than others. To address this question, we draw upon theories from criminology, organizational studies, and economic sociology and test them using fuzzy set analysis on an innovative quantitative dataset that includes 2011 police donations as well as our regional predictor of the phenomenon. We hypothesize that a combination of high taxes, cumbersome state regulations, high crime rates, greater foreign direct investment, wealth, and inefficient law enforcement increase the probability of higher donation payments to the National Police Force. ■

Poster_11



Jamie
Lachman

University of Oxford, DPhil Candidate in Social Intervention; Sinovuyo Caring Families Project, Co-Investigator; Parenting for Lifelong Health, Steering Committee Member; Clowns Without Borders South Africa, Executive Director

Parenting for Lifelong Health Ages 2-9: Reducing the Risk of Child Maltreatment in Low- and Middle-Income Countries Through the Development, Evaluation, and Dissemination of Evidence-Based Parenting Programmes

In high-income countries, parenting programmes have been shown to be effective in reducing the risk of child maltreatment. However, there is limited evidence on their effectiveness in low- and middle-income countries (LMICs). In collaboration with the World Health Organisation and UNICEF, we have initiated a partnership called Parenting for Lifelong Health (PLH) to develop and test a suite of parenting suitable for LMICs. This poster presentation focuses on the PLH for families with children ages 2-9 – the Sinovuyo Caring Families Programme.

The Sinovuyo Caring Families Programme's development and evaluation is being implemented over 4 phases in South Africa: 1) Development Phase: community based participatory research in 2012 to adapt evidence-based parenting principles to a local cultural context; 2) Pilot Phase: a pilot randomised controlled trial in 2013 to test programme feasibility and initial effects (n=68); 3) Efficacy Phase: a larger randomised controlled trial in 2014-2016 to evaluate programme efficacy and test potential moderators and mediators of intervention effects (n=250); and 4) Dissemination Phase: further testing in other low- or middle-income countries to

establish effectiveness and plan for wide-scale rollout by 2020.

Formative research found a high receptivity to evidence-based parenting principles that have been shown to improve parenting and reduce child behavior problems. The pilot feasibility trial showed improvements in parent self-report of positive parenting for the intervention group in comparison with the control group (F=8.93, p=.004, Cohen's d=0.74). The programme was also implemented with an acceptable degree of dosage (64.4% attended 9 or more sessions), participant satisfaction, cultural acceptability, and programme fidelity.

This study is the first in sub-Saharan Africa to use a systematic approach to programme development and evaluation that includes a randomised design of an evidence-informed parenting programme to reduce violence against young children. Initial results indicate that the programme is feasible, culturally acceptable, and has the potential to reduce the risk of child maltreatment by improving positive parenting behaviour. Further testing is necessary and currently underway to determine programme efficacy prior to dissemination throughout low- and middle-income countries. ■

Bursary Scholars Poster Presentations

Poster_12



Karen
Ortiz

*Inter-American Development Bank
Citizen Security Cluster
(Washington, D.C.), Consultant*

Criminality in the Biggest Cities in Colombia: Evidence on the Concentration at the Street Segment Level

The purpose of this study is to analyze criminality in the four biggest cities in Colombia -Bogotá, Cali, Medellín and Barranquilla- using crime data at the street segment level. To do so, we propose an aggregate crime index consisting of the sum of the five most frequently and accurately reported types of crime (i.e. homicide, personal injury, car theft, robbery, and drug trafficking/production), weighted by their average sentence in years according to the Colombian Penal Code. We calculate the distribution and concentration of criminality by street segments using this crime index. In addition, we identify and map hot spots of crime as well as crime trajectories using data from the last seven years. Finally, we estimate some regression models in order to assess the relationship between street segment characteristics related to the theory of opportunity and street segment patterns of crime. The data used in this study corresponds to administrative data from the Colombian National

Police for the years 2007- 2012. We also use a wave of geo-coded data on the number of establishments near the street segments such as hospitals, police stations, schools, malls, government facilities, etc. The results show evidence of high concentrations of crime within the cities. All the homicides during the period 2011-2012 occurred in less than 5% of the street segments in each of the four cities. Likewise, all the criminal incidents included in the aggregate crime index occurred in less than 30% of the street segments. As found in Weisburd et al. (2012), we find that such levels of concentration are persistent over time. ■

Bursary Scholars Poster Presentations

Poster_13



Li Xi

*University of Hong Kong,
PhD Candidate in Law*

China's Death Penalty and the Dynamic Interaction of Chinese Courts, Chinese Communist Party and the Public Opinion

While becoming an increasingly prosperous economic superpower in the twenty-first century, China is still the world's leader in the imposition of death sentences and executions in modern times. China's power holder, Chinese Communist Party, still chooses to retain death penalty as an effective tool to punish criminals and maintain social order, even though restricting and abolishing death penalty in both law and practice has become an irreversible international trend since the second half of last Century. Many scholars have already discussed in their books or articles about the history, laws and practice of China's death penalty, as well as the reasons contributing to China's death penalty exceptionalism. In order to add a piece to the big jigsaw puzzle of China's death penalty, I focus my PhD research on Chinese Courts of various levels (how they deal with death penalty cases and how they interact with other legal institutions). To be more specific, my dissertation is going to explore the following issues: (1) the degree to which Chinese legal institutions, the courts of various levels in particular, have developed their capacities in dealing with death penalty cases professionally and in deflecting, capturing and leading

public opinions in relation to death penalty; (2) What the dynamical relations are among Chinese legal institutions, horizontally and vertically when dealing with death penalty cases. (3) How Chinese legal institutions (courts, procuratorates, etc.) interact with political institutions in death penalty cases. In order to find out the answers, I am going to analyze representative death penalty cases in China during the past 30 years, Chinese criminal law, criminal procedure law and death penalty policies during different eras (Mao's, Deng's, Xi's, etc.), as well as interview judges, prosecutors, Chinese Communist Party officials. I hope that my research can find a way for Chinese courts to be more active in reducing death penalty imposition in practice and make certain contributions to China's criminal justice and human rights protection. ■

Poster_14



Mercilene
Machisa

University of Witwatersrand, Inter-disciplinary Doctorate Candidate in Public Health; South African Medical Research Council, Senior Researcher and Project Manager

Addressing Child Abuse is Key to Preventing Gender Violence and Poor Mental Health

History of child abuse or witnessing intra-parent abuse coupled with adult victimisation by intimate partners are significant risk factors for poor mental health (1-12). The relationship on the role of poor mental health as an effect modifier for the relationship between child abuse, IPV or rape victimisation and perpetration has however been little researched in South Africa. The aim of the project is to determine the relationship between child abuse (exposure), adult revictimisation or perpetration and poor mental health (outcomes) while controlling for potential confounding factors. We conducted a secondary analysis of data collected in a population based household survey employing a two stage proportionate sampling in Gauteng province of South Africa. Two structured questionnaires were used which contained adaptations of the Childhood trauma, Post Traumatic Stress Disorder Scale (PTSD), Centre for Epidemiologic Studies Depression Scale (CESD) and Alcohol Use Disorders Identification Test (AUDIT) scales. Interviews were conducted in privacy with 511 women and 487 men who voluntarily consented to participating. Twenty six percent

of women and 21% men reported child sexual abuse. Sexual touching (17%) was most common among women; while sex with a woman more than 5 years older was common for men (14%). Seventy three percent of women and 87% men reported child physical abuse. Physical beating at home was most common (63% women and 73% men. Child physical and sexual abuse was associated with physical and sexual IPV revictimisation experiences by women [OR: 1.5 95%CI (1.18; 1.91)] and physical IPV perpetration by men [OR: 1.4 95%CI (1.03; 1,08)]. Experience of child sexual and physical abuse was associated with depression [OR: 1.5 95% CI (1.08; 1.95)] and PTSD [OR: 1.9; 95%CI (1.13; 3.16)] among women. There is an overlap in experiences of child physical and sexual abuse. Child physical and sexual abuse is a precursor to adult female revictimisation, male perpetration of GBV and poor mental health. Preventing child abuse is thus a critical arena for action in reducing gender based violence. In particular a shift in parenting approaches from punitive and physical approaches may be key to addressing adult violence revictimisation or perpetration. ■

Poster_15



Nambusi
Kyegombe

London School of Hygiene & Tropical Medicine - Department of Global Health and Development, Research Fellow

Findings from the SASA! Study on the Impact of a Community Mobilisation Intervention Designed to Prevent Violence Against Women and Reduce HIV-Related Risk in Kampala, Uganda

Intimate partner violence (IPV) violates women's human rights, and is a serious public health concern associated with increased HIV risk. The SASA! study assessed the community-level impact of SASA!, a community mobilisation intervention designed to prevent IPV and reduce HIV-related risk behaviours.

From 2007-2012 a pair-matched cluster randomised controlled trial (CRT) was conducted in eight communities (4 intervention, 4 control) in Kampala, Uganda. Cross-sectional surveys of a random sample of community members, aged 18-49, were undertaken at baseline (n=1583) and 4 years post intervention implementation (n=2532). Six violence and HIV-related primary outcomes were defined a priori. An adjusted cluster-level intention-to-treat analysis compared outcomes in intervention and control communities at follow-up. Under a nested qualitative study, 40 in-depth interviews with community members (20 women, 20 men) were conducted at follow-up, audio recorded, transcribed verbatim, and analysed using thematic analysis.

The intervention was associated with significantly lower social

acceptance of IPV among women (adjusted risk ratio 0.54, 95%CI 0.38-0.79), and lower acceptance among men (0.13, 0.01-1.15); significantly greater acceptance that a woman can refuse sex among women (1.28, 1.07-1.52) and men (1.31, 1.00-1.70); 52% lower past year experience of physical IPV among women (0.48, 0.161-1.39); and lower levels of past year experience of sexual IPV (0.76, 0.33-1.72). Women experiencing violence in intervention communities were more likely to receive supportive community responses. Reported past year sexual concurrency by men was significantly lower in intervention compared to control communities (0.57, 0.36-0.91). Qualitative data show that SASA! influenced the dynamics of individual relationships and broader community norms enabling some couples to reduce their experience of violence.

SASA! achieved important community impacts, on the social acceptability of IPV, the past year prevalence of IPV, and levels of sexual concurrency and is now being delivered in control communities. ■

Poster_16



Nikki de la Rosa

International Alert (Phillippines), Deputy Country Manage and Head of Mindanao Operations

Disrupting Conflict Strings in Sub-National Contexts: Experience from Muslim Mindanao, Philippines

Global experience suggests that declines in rebellion-related conflict can lead to an intensification of transition-induced horizontal violence between clans, tribes, political elites, and criminal entrepreneurs. However, there are few robust sources of data that can test this relationship at the subnational level. The presentation offers fresh evidence of the phenomena of transition-induced violence in the particular case of subnational conflict. The author presents data gathered from police databases and media reports in the southern provinces of Muslim Mindanao where conflict has endured between Moro insurgents and the Philippine state for the past forty years. The Bangsamoro Conflict Monitoring System (BCMS) is a conflict database that traces the manifestations, triggers, actors, and costs of violent conflict in Muslim Mindanao—yielding a nuanced understanding of sources of violence and contribute to the design of conflict prevention in post-peace agreement scenarios

and more broadly, towards a more resilient peace in fragile conflict-affected contexts. The author's presentation will demonstrate the initial results of the conflict mapping system (2011-2013) and explain the phenomenon of “violent conflict strings” that morph from community-level conflict or clan feuds to rebellion and criminal violence—proving that violent conflicts cannot be examined through singular incidences but an investigation of strings of two or more incidences and an exploration of how this can effectively be disrupted. A case study on interrupting violence strings through hybrid governance processes in sub-national contexts will be showcased. ■

Poster_17



Priscila Susin

Pontifical Catholic University of Rio Grande do Sul (Brazil), PhD Candidate in Social Sciences; Centre for Economic and Social Analysis (Centro de Análises Econômicas e Sociais - PUCRS), Researcher

Childhood, Research Approaches and Violence Reduction Strategies: The Experience in Favelas of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil

The engagement of children in the illegal drug trade in favelas of Rio de Janeiro has increased significantly over the past thirty years. From having only a limited involvement in exchange for gifts or small amounts of money, since the 1980s children and youngsters have come to play increasingly complex and dangerous functions, being recruited mostly at the age of thirteen and taking higher “positions” in the hierarchy of trafficking. It is within this context that the Center for Economic and Social Analysis, funded by the Bernard van Leer Foundation, has conducted the research “Everyday life of small children in favelas of Rio de Janeiro and Recife”, interviewing over 60 children aged 5 to 8 years living in nine favelas on their perceptions of violence related experiences. In order to provide a “children-centered” research method, we composed an adapted form of an episodic interview method comprising the narratives as cognitive creations that enable particular interpretations and access to the symbolic world of the children. Furthermore, in order to find adequate access to the biographical/episodic knowledge of the

participants, regarding their mental, emotional, social and cognitive stage of development, the episodic interview method was preceded by a drawing activity addressing topics such as “family/household” and “favela/community”. Finally, this paper aims to present three different perspectives: a) the qualitative methodology used in order to understand the perspective of children about their everyday lives, particularly violent contexts; b) the ways in which the participants presented and interpreted verbally and graphically their situation of territorial contiguity with the illegal drug trafficking; and c) how this methodology, given the empirical experience in Rio de Janeiro, has proven to be an appropriate form of intervention, providing open lines of communication that can contribute in order to prevent the engagement of children in the illegal drug trade. ■

Poster_18



**Sandra
Hernandez**

Child Protection Network Foundation, Inc. (Philippines), Associate Director for Training and Lecturer; Philippine General Hospital-Child Protection Unit, Child Protection Specialist

Child Maltreatment Prevention in the Philippines: A Situationer

The study aims to gather information regarding the situation of child maltreatment as well as relevant primary prevention policies, programs and resources in the Philippines. With decentralized governance, how local communities implement their child maltreatment prevention programs will also be looked into. Key informant interviews with national policy makers and program managers were conducted. Stakeholders from three local government units were also interviewed. Relevant secondary documents were reviewed. The Philippines has a good number of laws, policies and programs on child protection, albeit with limited funds and trained personnel. A number of these laws and policies impact on the prevention of child maltreatment although very few are directly related to primary

prevention. There was a disparity between what is required by national laws and policies; and actual implementation of programs on child protection. With the devolution of health and social services, implementation and support for programs depended on the interests and priorities of local executives. This is further compounded by the fact that there is no reliable data on child maltreatment in the country. Recommendations include conducting a national prevalence study on child maltreatment; working with communities to increase their readiness and capacity to implement a primary prevention program on child maltreatment, and identifying a central body with the legal mandate to implement the national plan to end violence against children. ■

Recommendations include conducting a national prevalence study on child maltreatment; working with communities to increase their readiness and capacity to implement a primary prevention program on child maltreatment, and identifying a central body with the legal mandate to implement the national plan to end violence against children.

Poster_19



**Sobia
Kaker**

Newcastle University, PhD Candidate in Architecture, Planning and Landscape; Urban Uncertainty Project at LSE Cities, Researcher

Attuning to the Violent Politics of Space in Cities of the Global South

At present, governmental strategies for reducing violence in Karachi have badly failed. Despite various military operations, ethno-political and sectarian violence continues unabated in Pakistan's largest city. With a murder rate as high as 13.49 per 100,000 in 2012, the megacity is only slightly less violent than Bogota. In this presentation I will use the case of Karachi to develop my argument that surface solutions to violence reduction are not sustainable. Instead, I argue that it is essential to root policies within a framework that pays attention to urban spatial politics to find lasting solutions for violence reduction in complex cities of the global south. In Karachi for example, urban residents counter governmental failures in security and infrastructural provision through processes of enclavisation. Ordinary urban neighbourhoods are increasingly organised as privately governed and securitised spaces which I describe as enclaves. Paying attention to the politics of space in Karachi's enclaves, it becomes evident how practices and processes tied to the production of enclaved spaces reproduce contests in space. Tied to practices

of re-territorialisation, processes of enclavisation reconfigure territory, authority and rights in Karachi in ways that threaten to restructure power and politics in the city. Also, attempts at creating homogenous space and processes of restricting circulation create unique subjectivities and reproduce difference between various urban groups. As a result, Karachi's enclaves clearly emerge as geopolitical actors which perpetuate conditions of insecurity and violence in the city. Therefore, paying attention to the politics of enclaved spaces is essential in developing effective and sustainable policies for violence reduction in Karachi. This is also relevant for many other violent cities of the global south, which display similar conditions of enclavisation, crises of governance, and insecurity. ■



Bursary Scholars Poster Presentations

Poster_20



Tariro
Mutongwizo

*University of Cape Town, PhD
Candidate in Criminology; Centre
for Justice and Crime Prevention
(Cape Town), Senior Researcher*

Informal Networks as Formal Barriers to Risk and Violence: Cases from Urban South Africa and Zimbabwe

Underprivileged communities are organised, albeit informally. Yet, the manner in which they are structured is unnoticed because of strict formal-informal categorisations. The research comparatively explores the nature of urban associations relied on by residents of Du Noon, Cape Town and Mbare, Harare to reduce vulnerability and provide physical security. Surveys and semi-structured interviews conducted among 200 residents in each Du Noon and Mbare between 2010 and 2013 are relied on. The various networks and the manner in which they emerge, evolve, are constituted and function are explored. Findings demonstrate that the underprivileged in these two sites have informally organised themselves around the state's inadequacies by forming associations for their protection. These networks are devised around friendships, kinship, ethnicity, religious beliefs and other such attributes. In some cases, these associations transcend and disregard these attributes. Additionally, findings illustrate that the networks developing from social capital are in most cases instinctive and emerge as the need

arises rather than being institutionalised and formal. However, these networks have their own rules which are also exclusionary to others. Networks are shaped by various factors such as the purpose of the group and the threat which each arrangement seeks to ward off at a particular time. The differences in rules of entry and types of initiatives seen in Du Noon and Mbare lie mainly in the diversity of ethnicities and nationalities in Du Noon which breed divisions that result in fragmented networks and closer-knit ties among those with similar backgrounds. The research demonstrates the factors that influence networks and the barriers which the underprivileged encounter while supplementing the inadequacies of the state in reducing crime and violence in these two settings. ■



STEVEN PINKER

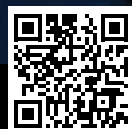
The Past, Present and Future of Violence

FRIDAY, 19 SEPTEMBER 2014

6.30pm – 7.30pm

PUBLIC LECTURE

West Road Concert Hall, Cambridge



This lecture is organised as part of the Global Violence Reduction Conference 2014 and is supported by the UBS Optimus Foundation.

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Public Lecture

STEVEN PINKER

Public Lecture of the Global Violence Reduction Conference 2014
West Road Concert Hall, University of Cambridge

Friday 19 September 2014,
18:30-19:30

The Past, Present and Future of Violence

Steven Pinker (Harvard University) will address the widely-held impression that we are living in extraordinarily violent times, when in fact rates of violence at all scales have been in decline over the course of history. The lecture will discuss how human nature comprises faculties that encourage violence, such as dominance and revenge, but also faculties that inhibit it, such as self-control, empathy and reason. Pinker also speculates on how some of the historical processes that reduced violence in the past might help to further reduce violence in the future.

Steven Pinker is Johnstone Family Professor in the Department of Psychology at Harvard University. His research on language and cognition has won prizes from the National Academy of Sciences, the Royal Institution of Great Britain, the American Psychological Association, and the Cognitive Neuroscience Society. Dr. Pinker has also received several teaching awards and many prizes for his nine books, including *The Language Instinct* (1994), *How the Mind Works* (1997), *The Blank Slate: The Modern Denial of Human Nature* (2002), and *The Better Angels of Our Nature: Why Violence Has*

Declined (2011). He has been named Humanist of the Year by the American Humanist Society, and has been listed among *Foreign Policy* magazine's "The World's Top 100 Public Intellectuals" and *Time*'s "The 100 Most Influential People in the World Today."

Dr. Pinker is currently Chair of the Usage Panel of the American Heritage Dictionary, and writes frequently for *The New York Times*, *Time*, *The New Republic*, and other publications. His most recent book is *The Sense of Style: The Thinking Person's Guide to Writing in the 21st Century* (2014). ■

West Road Concert Hall Map

15min walking distance from
King's College Porters' Lodge



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VIOLENCE RESEARCH CENTRE

The Violence Research Centre (VRC) at the Cambridge Institute of Criminology conducts research to advance the understanding of the causes, the consequences, and the prevention of interpersonal violence. Core research interests of the VRC include:

- The development of aggression over the life-course,
- Evidence-based violence prevention,
- The epidemiology and consequences of violent victimization,
- The causes for varying levels of violence between societies,
- The cross-cultural comparison of risk factors for violence.

We believe that the understanding of violence requires consideration of the roots of aggression and empathy in the human past, the social institutions that shape cooperation and conflict, and the individual characteristics and experiences that affect behavior. The VRC takes a strong

interest in advancing methodologies for the study of violence. We conduct longitudinal studies, experimental studies, programme evaluations, epidemiological surveys, and cross-national comparative studies. Members of the VRC are currently involved in violence research in Afghanistan, Brazil, Canada, Egypt, Germany, Ghana, Jordan, Uruguay, Switzerland, and the UK.

The VRC works closely with policy-making and research institutions across the world to advance the prevention of all forms of violence. It is a member of the Violence Prevention Alliance, a network of WHO Member States, international agencies and civil society organizations working to prevent violence.

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CONTACT

Institute of Criminology
Sidgwick Avenue
Cambridge, CB3 9DA
United Kingdom

Phone: +44 (0) 1223 335360
Fax: +44 (0) 1223 335356
E-Mail: vrc@crim.cam.ac.uk



www.vrc.crim.cam.ac.uk